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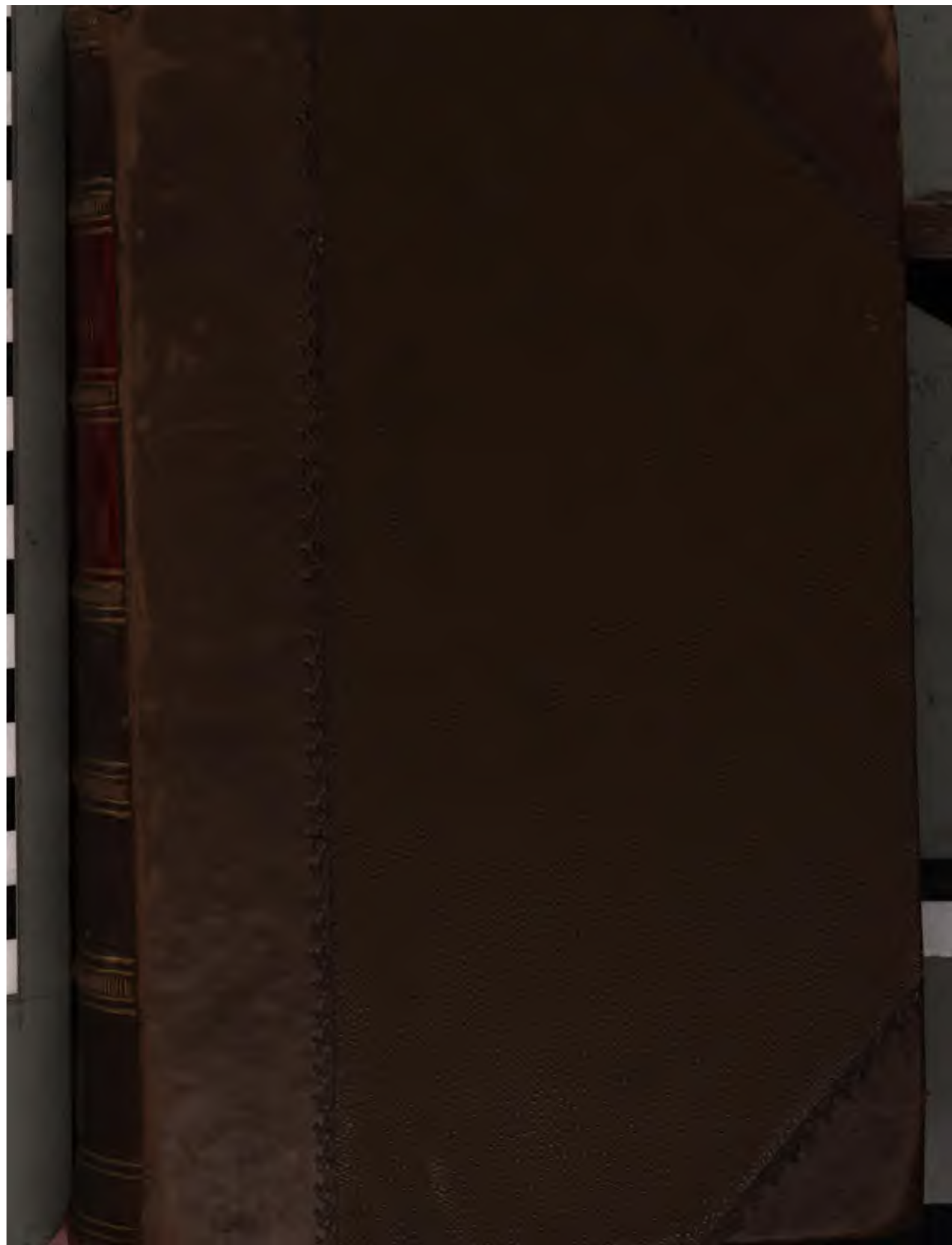
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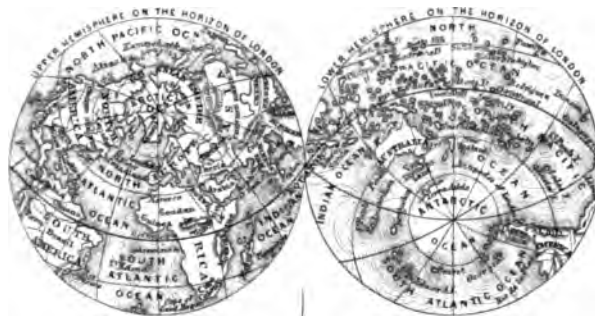
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BY JOHN CRAIG ESQ F.R.S.

VOL. 2.



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By JOHN CRAIG, Esq., F.G.S.,
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A UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

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J—JACCHUS.

J, the tenth letter of the English alphabet, has been added to it in modern days, the letter **I** being formerly used in words where **J** is now written. It seems to have had the sound of *y* in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed *dch*, or *edch*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius*.

JABBER, jab'bur, *v. n.* (*gabberer*, Dan. *jaboter*, Fr.) To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate;—*s.* rapid or confused talk.

JABBERER, jab'bur-ur, *s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JABBERMENT, jab'bur-ment, *s.* Idle prate.—Obsolete.

JABOROSA, ja-bo-ro'sa, *s.* (*jaberose*, the Arabic name of the mandrake, to which the genus is allied.) A genus of herbaceous plants with white flowers, natives of Chili and Buenos Ayres: Order, Solanaceæ.

JABOTICABURAS, ja-bot-e-kab'u-rus, } *s.* Brazil
JABUTICABA, ja-bu-te-ka'ba, } names of
the plant *Eugenia cauliflora*, the fruit of which is highly agreeable.

JACAMAR, jak'a-mar, *s.* The French name for a genus of birds allied to the Kingfisher.—See *Galbula*.

JACAMEROPS, jak-a-me'rops, *s.* A genus of birds allied to the *Jacamar*.

JACANA, ja-ka'na, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, *Rallidæ*.

JACARANDA, ja-ka-ran'da, *s.* (the name of one of the species in Brazil.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees—natives of South America—with the habit of the fine-leaved species of *Acacia*, and having showy yellow, blue, or violaceous flowers: Order, *Bignoniaceæ*.

JACA-TREE, jak'a-tre, *s.* The tree *Artocarpus integrifolia*, one of the bread-fruit trees, a native of the East Indies.

JACCHUS, jak'kus, *s.* (*iacho*, I cry aloud, Gr.) A

JACENT—JACK.

genus of South American monkees, having thumbs only on the hind feet; all the digits of the fore feet are in the same direction, and are armed with narrow curled claw-like nails.

JACENT, ja'sent, *a.* (*jacens*, Lat.) Lying at length.

JACK, jak, *s.* A nickname or diminutive of *John*, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow; the name of an instrument which supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots; a young pike. In Mechanics, an instrument for raising great weights, of which there are several kinds. The common *kitchen jack* is a compound machine, in which weight is applied as a power to overcome the friction of the parts and of the weight with which the spit is charged, and a steady and uniform motion is obtained by means of a fly-wheel;—(*zaco*, *xaqueta*, Span.) a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather;

Small *jacks* we have in many alehouses of the city and suburbs, tipt with silver.—*Heywood*.

a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; part of a musical instrument called a *virginal*; the male of certain animals, as of the *ass*; a wooden frame on which timber is sawed. In a ship, a flag, ensign, or colours displayed from a staff at the end of a bowsprit. In Mining, a wooden wedge used to split the rocks asunder after blasting. *Jack timbers*, in Architecture, those in a row of timbers which, being intercepted by other pieces, are shorter than the rest. *Jack at all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. *Jack*, or *sawyer's jack*, an engine of the saw kind, much used about guns and mortars, and always carried with the artillery. *Jack in the box*, a large wooden male screw turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box, shaped like the frustum of a pyramid. It is used by means of levers passing through holes in it, as in a packing-press, and for other purposes. In Botany, a name given to the plants of the genus *Hernandia*, from the

JACK-A-DANDY—JACKPUDDING.

noise which the kernel of the nut makes when shaken with the wind. *Jack of the bread-room*, among seamen, an assistant to the purser or ship's steward. *Jack block*, a block occasionally attached to the topgallant-tie, and through which the topgallant top-rope is reeved to sway up or to strike the yard. *Jack plane*, a plane of about eighteen inches long to prepare wood for the trying plane. *Jack rafters*, in Joinery, the jack timbers which are fastened to the high rafters and the wall-plates. *Jack ribs*, in Joinery, the jack timbers which are fastened to the angle ribs, and rest upon the wall-plates in groined or domed arches. *Jacksaw*, one of the provincial names for the Dundiver, a species of aquatic bird. *Jack timber*, in Joinery, a short timber fastened at the ends of two timbers which are not parallel, or to two timbers which actually meet in a point, as to the wall-plate and hip rafter of a roof, the wall-plate and hip of a groin, &c. *Jack of helkon*, a vulgar name for an æolipile. *Jack by the hedge*, or *sausage along*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Allaria*. *Jack with a lantern*, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low moist lands. *Jack of the clock house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

Is this your *Jack of the clock house*?—
Will you strike, sir?—*Beau. & Fleet.*

JACK-A-DANDY, jak-a-dan'de, *s.* A little impertinent fellow.

JACKAL, jak'awl, *s.* (*tchakkl*, Ar. *chacal*, Fr.) The *Canis aureus* of Linnæus, a wild species of the canine tribe which hunt in packs. They rarely attack the larger quadrupeds, but are supposed to indicate their presence by the piercing cries which they set up in chorus while scenting their tracks. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, on dead carcases, and on the smaller animals and poultry. It is known also by the name of the lion's provider—a name which may have arisen from the notion that the yell of the pack gives notice to the lion that prey is on foot. *Jackals' kost*, or *kavimp*, the plant *Hydgora Africana*, which smells like roast-beef when roasted, and is eaten by the African savages.

JACKALENT, jak'a-lent, *s.* A sort of puppet; a sheepish fellow.

JACKANAPES, jak'an-aps, *s.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

JACKASS, jak'as, *s.* The male of an ass.

JACK-BOOTS, jak'boots, *s.* Boots that serve as armour for the legs.

JACKDAW, jak'daw, *s.* The common name of the bird *Corvus monedula*. *Gracula guiscala*, from its colour, is called the *purple jackdaw*.

JACKET, jak'it, *s.* (*jaquette*, Fr.) A short close garment worn by males; a short coat. *Steam-jacket*, the cylinders of steam-engines, of a large size, are usually encircled with other cylinders of greater diameter; steam being introduced between them in order, that the inner cylinder may be kept warm.

JACKETED, jak'it-ed, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACKIA, jak'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the late William Jack, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

JACKPUDDING, jak-pud'ding, *s.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

Every *jackpudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover.—*L'Etranger.*

JACKSAUCE—JACQUEMONTIA.

JACKSAUCE, jak'saws, *s.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack.

His reputation is as arrant a villain, and a *Jacksauc*.—*Shaks.*

JACKSMITH, jak'smith, *s.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

JACKSONIA, jak-so'ne-s, *s.* (in honour of George Jackson, a Scotch botanist.) A genus of Leguminous Australian shrubs, usually leafless in the adult state; flowers yellow: Suborder, *Papilionaceæ*.

JACOBÆA LILY, ja-ko-be'a lil'e, *s.* The *Amaryllis formosissima*, a native of North America.

JACOBIN, jak'o-bin, *s.* (so called from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks named Jacobines.) One of a revolutionary faction which took a prominent and violent lead in the French Revolution. The Jacobins in France held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly—hence the name is frequently given to a person who secretly and unlawfully concocts schemes of a violent character, with a view to influence or overthrow the government.

JACOBIN, jak'o-bin, } *a.* Resembling
JACOBINICAL, jak-o-bin'e-kal, } the Jacobins of France; turbulent.

JACOBINE, jak'o-bine, *s.* A monk of the order of Dominicans; a pigeon with a high tuft.

JACOBINISM, jak'o-bin-izm, *s.* Jacobin principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; popular turbulence.

JACOBINIZE, jak'o-bin-ize, *v. a.* To taint with Jacobinism.

JACOBINLY, jak'o-bin-le, *ad.* After the manner of Jacobins.

JACOBITE, jak'o-bite, *s.* In English history, one who asserted the rights of King James and his family, disavowing the Revolution of 1688, and vindicating the doctrines of passive obedience, and non-resistance with respect to the arbitrary proceedings of princes. In Ecclesiastical history, the Jacobites formed a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, and were so called either from Jacob, a Syrian, or one Jacob, a monk, who flourished in the year 550; they held that Jesus Christ had only one nature, and likewise that confession was not of divine institution.

JACOBITISM, jak'o-bit-izm, *s.* The principles of the partisans of James II.

JACOB'S-LADDER, ja'kobz-lad'dur, *s.* In a ship, a rope-ladder with wooden steps. In Masonic Heraldry, a ladder with three steps representing faith, hope, and charity. In Botany, one of the names of the Greek Valerian *Polemonium corniculatum*: Order, *Polemoniaceæ*.

JACOB'S-STAFF, ja'kobz-staf, *s.* A pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBUS, ja-ko'bus, *s.* A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

JACONET, jak'o-net, *s.* A kind of coarse muslin not so fine as lawn.

JACQUARD LOOM, jak'drd loom, *s.* A peculiar and ingenious mechanism invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons, in 1800, for the purpose of superseding the use of draw-boys in weaving figured goods.

JACQUEMONTIA, jak-mon'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Victor Jacquemont.) A genus of South American

JACQUINIA—JAGUAR.

JAH—JAMES.

- plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs: Order, Convolvaceae.
- JACQUINIA**, ja-kwi'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of James Nic. Jos. de Jacquin, Professor of Botany at Vienna.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceae.
- JACTANCY**, jak'tan-se, *s.* (*jactantia*, Lat.) A boasting.—Obsolete.
- JACTITATION**, jak-te-ta'shun, *s.* (*jactatio*, Lat.) A tossing of the body; restlessness; heaving. In Law, a false boasting. The word is commonly used with reference, 1st, to marriage; 2nd, to the right to a seat in a church; 3rd, to tithes. *Jactitation of marriage*, the boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to some other, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. *Jactitation of a right to a seat in a church* appears to be the boasting by a man that he has a right or title to a pew or sitting in a church to which he has legally no title. *Jactitation of tithes*, the boasting by a man that he is entitled to certain tithes, to which he has legally no title.—*Reg. Eccl. Law*, 482.
- JACULATE**, jak'u-late, *v. a.* (*jaculor*, Lat.) To dart.
- JACULATION**, jak-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of throwing missile weapons.
- So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire.—*Milton*.
- JACULATORY**, jak'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Darting or throwing out; uttered, as short sentences.
- JADE**, jade, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag; a mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice; a young woman, in irony or slight contempt. In Mineralogy,—see Nephrite;—*v. a.* to tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary; to crush; to overbear; to degrade; to employ in mean offices; to rule with tyranny;—*v. n.* to lose spirit; to sink.
- JADERY**, ja'dur-e, *s.* The tricks of a jade.
- JADISH**, ja'dish, *a.* Vicious; bad; like a jade;
- When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe.—*Southern*.
- unchaste; incontinent.
- JAEA**, je'a, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.
- JAG**, } *s.* A denticulation; a tooth of a saw. In
JAGO, } Botany, a cleft or division.
- JAGER**.—See *Lestris*.
- JAGO**, jag, *v. a.* To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.
- JAGGEDNESS**, jag'ged-nes, *s.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
- JAGGING-IRON**, jag'ging-i'urn, *s.* An instrument for making cakes with ornamental figures.
- JAGGORY**, jag'go-re, *s.* A name given in Ceylon to a kind of brown sugar extracted from the plant *Caryota urens*, a species of cultivated date.
- JAGGY**, jag'ge, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.
- JAGHIRE**, jag'heer, *s.* An assignment made in Bengal by an imperial grant upon the revenue of any district to defray civil or military charges, pensions, gratuities, and the like.
- JAGHIRDAR**, jag-heer'dir, *s.* The holder of a jag-hire.
- JAGUAR**, ja-gawr', *s.* In Zoology, the Brazilian tiger; it is about the size of a wolf, and has the same fierce and destructive propensities.

- JAH**, ja, *s.* (Hebrew.) Jehovah.
- JAIL**, jale, *s.* (*geole*, Fr.) A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.
- JAILBIRD**, jale'burd, *s.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.
- JAILER**, ja'lur, *s.* The keeper of a prison.
- JAILFEVER**, jale'fe-vur, *s.* A contagious fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.
- JAINS**, jayns, } *s.* A sect, or rather race, of
JOINUS, joy'n'us, } Hindoos, who dissent from the established faith of Brahminism, and deny the authority of the Vedas; they believe in the eternity of the material world, and in that of the minds of men and other animals, and deny the existence of any Supreme Being.
- JAKES**, jakes, *s.* A house of office or back house; a privy.
- JALAMUS**, jal'a-mus, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of mournful song used upon the occasion of death, or any other affecting occurrence.
- JALAP**, jal'lap, *s.* The name of a well-known purgative obtained from the root of the plant *Ipomoea Jalapa*, a native of Jalapa in South America—hence the name.
- JALAPIC**, jal'lap-ik, *a.* Pertaining to jalap.
- JALAPINE**, jal'la-pine, *s.* The supposed base of jalap.
- JAM**, jam, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water; a kind of frock for children;—*v. a.* (*jen*, a press, Rus.) to press; to wedge in; to tread hard or make firm by treading.
- JAMAICA**, ja-ma'ka, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Jamaica. *Jamaica dogwood*, the plant *Piscidia erythrina*. *Jamaica rose*,—see *Meriania*. *Jamaica ebony*, the plant *Amerinum ebenus*, a native of the West Indies. *Jamaica milkwood*, a species of the bread-nut, *Brosimum alicastrum*, a native of Jamaica.
- JAMAICA ALLSPICE**, ja-ma'ka awl'spice, *s.* Pimenta, or Jamaica pepper, the highly aromatic berries of the plant *Eugenia pimenta*: Order, Myrtaceae.
- JAMANA**, or SPAR-WING.—See *Parra*.
- JAMASINA**, jam-a-si'na, *s.* A vegetable alkaline principle obtained from the bark of *Geoffroya Jamaicensis*, or Cabbage-bark tree.
- JAMB**, jam, *s.* (*jambe*, Fr.) In Architecture, a supporter; the sidepiece or post of a door; the sidepiece of a fireplace.
- JAMBEE**, jam-be', *s.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane.
- Sir Timothy, yours is a true *jambée*, and esquire Empty's only a plain dragon. This virtuosa has a parcel of *jambées* now growing in the East Indies.—*Tadler*.
- JAMBEUX**, jam'buze, *s.* Armour for the legs.—Obsolete.
- One for his legs and knees provided well,
With *jambéux* arm'd, and double plates of steel.—*Dryden*.
- JAMBOLANA**, jam-bo-la'na, *s.* One of the names of the Java plum-tree, or the Jambolan *syzygium*—the *Syzygium jambolanum* of De Candolle: Order, Myrtaceae.
- JAMBOSA**, jam-bo'za, *s.* (altered from *shambu*, the Malayan name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceae.
- JAMES**, jamze, *s.* The name of one of the epistles contained in the New Testament, the canonical authority of which has been much disputed. Euse-

- bis places it among the antilegomenai; it was also rejected by Luther.
- JAMESONITE**, ja'me-so-nite, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Jamieson of Edinburgh.) A mineral of a steel-grey colour, occurring massive, and crystalized in four-sided oblique prisms. Its constituents are—sulphur, 22.34; lead, 40.00; iron, 2.64; antimony, 34.26: sp. gr. 5.56. $H = 2-2.5$.
- JAMSORADE**, jam'so-rade, *s.* The Rose-apple; the Indian tree *Jambosa vulgaris*.
- JANCA-TREE**, jang'ka-tre, *s.* One of the names of the Poison-wood, or White Candle-wood *Amyris*; the *Amyris foetida* of Willdenow. The fruit hangs in bunches, of the shape of a pear, and of a purple colour.
- JANE**, jane, *s.* A coin of Genoa; a kind of fustian.
- JANGLE**, jang'gl, *v. n.* (*zanken*, Germ.) To quarrel in words; to altercation; to bicker; to wrangle;—*v. a.* to cause to sound discordantly;
- E'er monkish rhymes
Had jangled their fantastic chimes.—*Prior*.
- s.* (old French,) prate; babble; discordant sound.
- JANGLER**, jang'gl-ur, *s.* A wrangling noisy fellow.
- JANGLING**, jang'gl-ing, *s.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.
- JANIA**, ja'ne-a, *s.* A genus of corals, in which the branches are more slender, and the articulations less cretaceous than in *Amphiroa*: Family, *Celularii*.
- JANIPHA**, jan'e-fa, *s.* (*janipaba*, its name in Brazil.) A genus of plants: Order, *Euphorbiaceae*.
- JANIRA**, ja-ni-ra, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, *Decapoda*.
- JANITOR**, jan'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A doorkeeper; a porter. In Anatomy, the pylorus at the entrance of the intestine.
- JANITRIX**, jan'e-triks, *s.* In Anatomy, the vena portæ.
- JANIZARIAN**, jan-e-za're-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries.
- JANIZARY**, jan'e-zar-e, *s.* (*yeniskeri*, Turk.) A soldier of the Turkish foot guards.
- JANSENISM**, jan'sen-izm, *s.* The doctrines of Jansen, in regard to free-will and grace.
- JANSENIST**, jan'sen-ist, *s.* One of a denomination of Roman Catholics in France, who followed the opinions of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, and formed a considerable party in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Jansenists were Calvinistic in many of their tenets, and in several respects approximated to the Reformed opinions.
- JANT**, } jant, *v. n.* To ramble here and there; to
JAUNT, } make an excursion;—*s.* an excursion; a
ramble; a short journey.
- JANTHINA**, jan-thi'na, *s.* (*ianthon*, violet colour, Gr.) A genus of gastropod Mollusca, so named on account of the beautiful violet colour of the shell, which is light and fragile.
- JANTILY**, jan'te-le, *ad.* Briskly; airily; gayly.
- JANTINESS**, jan'te-nes, *s.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.
- JANTY**, jan'te, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical.
- This sort of woman is a janty slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture.—*Spectator*.
- JANUARY**, jan'u-ar-e, *s.* (*januarius*, Lat.) The first month of the year according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March
- was considered the first month. It is represented by the sign *Aquarius* (♒) through which the sun travels this month.
- JANUS**, ja'nus, *s.* A Latin deity, originally the same as the Sun. He was represented with two faces looking opposite ways, and holding a key in one hand, and a staff in the other. He presided over the commencement of all undertakings, whence the first month of the year was named after him. His temple in Rome was kept open in the time of war, and shut in time of peace.
- JAPAN**, ja-pan', *s.* A name given to work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan. *Japan earth*, or *terra japonica*, a drug principally prepared from the external coloured part of the wood of the plant *Acacia catchu*. *Japan varnish-tree*, the varnish bearing sumach, the *Rhus vernicifera* of De Candolle;—*v. a.* to varnish in the manner of the Japanese; to black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.
- JAPAN ALSPICE**, ja-pan'awl'spise, *s.* The *Chimonanthus fragrans*, a shrubby plant, a native of Japan, the fruit of which resembles that of the *Alspice-tree*, *Myrtus pimenta*.
- JAPAN COPPER**, ja-pan'kop'pur, *s.* Copper cast into small ingots for exportation, chiefly for the East Indies.
- JAPANESE**, jap-a-neze', *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants;—*s.* a native of Japan, or the language of the inhabitants.
- JAPAN INK**, ja-pan'ink, *s.* A superior kind of black writing ink, generally glossy when dry.
- JAPPANNER**, ja-pan'nur, *s.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese; a shoeblacker.
- JAPPANNING**, ja-pan'ning, *s.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood and other material.
- JAPE**, jape, *v. n.* (*geipa*, Icelan.) To jest;
- To jape he began.—*Chaucer*.
- v. a.* (*geap*, Sax.) to cheat; to impose upon;—*s.* a jest; a trick.—*Obsolete*.
- He had a jape of malice in the dark.—*Chaucer*.
- JAPER**, ja'pur, *s.* A jester.—*Obsolete*.
- After this cometh the stane of *japers*, that ben the devil's apes.—*Chaucer*.
- JAPHETIC**, ja-fet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah, as the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe.
- JAPONIC ACID**, ja-pon'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from catechine, when exposed to the air with caustic alkalies. Formula, $C_{12}H_4 + aq$. That of the japonate of silver is $C_{24}H_8O_8 + AgO$.
- JAPYDES**, ja-pi'des, *s.* A people who dwelt along the coast of the Adriatic, from the gulf of Quarnero as far as Zara, the ancient Jadera.
- JAR**, jár, *v. n.* To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent; to quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words; to vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound;—*v. a.* to shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing;—*s.* a kind of rattling vibration of sound; a shake; a harsh sound; discord; clash of interests or opinions; collision; debate; the state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post; repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock;—(*jarro*, *jarro*, Span.) a vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made

JARBLE—JASPERATED.

of earth or glass; a certain measure, as a *jar* of oil.

JARBLE, jār'bl, } *v. a.* To bemire.—Local.—Ot-JAVEL, jav'il, } solete.

JARDES, zārds, *s.* (French.) Callous tumors on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.

JARDON, jār'dun, *s.* (French.) In Farriery, an old obsolete term for a swelling under the point of the hock.

JARGLE, jār'gl, *v. n.* To emit a shrill or harsh sound.—Obsolete.

Whose jargling sound might rock her babe to rest.
—*By. Hall.*

JARGON, jār'gun, *s.* (French.) Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish; cant In Mineralogy, one of the varieties of Zircon.

JARGONELLE, jar-go-nel', *s.* (French.) A large variety of the pear.

JARGONIC, jār-gon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral Jargon.

JARL, jār'l, *s.* A word of Scandinavian extraction, signifying *noble*; applied in the early history of the northern European kingdoms to the lieutenants or governors appointed over each province.

JARRING, jār'ring, *s.* A shaking; discord; dispute.

JASEY, ja'se, *s.* (supposed to be corrupted from *Jersey*, where first made.) A worsted wig, and in some places a colloquial term for a wig.

JASIONE, ja'se-o-ne, *s.* (Greek name of a wild pot-herb now unknown.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf herbs, with the habits of *Scabiosa*: Order, Campanulaceæ.

JASMINACEÆ, jas-me-na'se-e, *s.* (*jasminum*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs, generally with twining stems, having opposite or alternate leaves; flowers opposite, in corymbs, white, or yellow, often sweet-scented; calyx persistent, with five to eight divisions; corolla monopetalous; hypogynous, regular, hypocrateriform, with five to eight divisions, which lie laterally upon each other; stamens two, arising from the corolla, and inclosed within its tube; ovary two-celled and two-lobed; style one; stigma two-lobed; fruit either a double berry or capsule. The plants of this order are chiefly inhabitants of tropical India: fragrance is their predominating property, and the jasmine has for ages been the favourite of the poets and the people.

JASMINE, jas'mine, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Jasminum*. *Cape jasmine*,—see *Gardenia*.

JASMINE-WORTS, jas'min-wurts, *s. pl.* A name given by Lindley to the plants of the order *Jasminaceæ*.

JASMINUM, jas-mi'num, *s.* (derived by Linnaeus from *ia*, a violet, and *osme*, smell, Gr.; the scent of the flowers, however, have no resemblance to that of the violet. Forskoel says that the Arabians call it *ysmyn*.) *Jasmine*, a genus of plants, usually twining shrubs, with white or yellow flowers: Type of the order *Jasminaceæ*.

JASPER, jas'pur, *s.* A siliceous mineral of various colours, and capable of being highly polished; the colours are generally owing to the presence of the oxide of iron, &c. It is commonly found in rocks of volcanic origin.

JASPERATED, jas'pur-ny-ted, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper.

JASPERY—JEALOUSLY.

JASPERY, jas'pur-e, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper.

JASPIDEAN, jas-pe-de'an, *a.* Like jasper.

JASPONYX, jas'po-niks, *s.* The purest horn-coloured onyx, or simply striped ribbon jasper.

JASSA, jas'sa, *s.* A genus of crustacea: Order, Amphipoda.

JASSAMINE.—See *Jasmine*.

JASSUS, jas'sus, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadaria.

JATROBELLA, jat-ro-bel'la, *s.* A name given by Blainville to the genus *Sanguisuga*.

JATROPHA, jat'ro-fa, *s.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

JATROPHIC, ja-tro'fik, *a.* Pertaining to *jatropha*.

JAUNCE, jans, *v. n.* (*jancer*, Fr.) To bustle; to jaunt.—Obsolete.

Spurgall'd and tir'd by jauncing Bollingbroke.—*Shaks.*

JAUNDICE, jawn'dis, *s.* (*jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow, Fr.) In Pathology, a disease characterized by the skin and eyes becoming yellow in colour, and deep coloured evacuations from the bowels. When long protracted, it is called *green jaundice*; when still more concentrated, it is termed *black jaundice*. It is occasioned by a diseased state of the bilious organs.

JAUNDICED, jan'dist, *a.* Affected with jaundice; suffused with a yellow colour; prejudiced; seeing with discoloured organs.

JAUTS, jawts, *s.* A people of Hindostan.

JAVANESE, ja-va-neze', *a.* Pertaining to Java;—*s.* a native of Java. *Javanese duck*, the aquatic fowl *Boschas javanica*, a river duck of singular beauty.

JAVEL, jav'il, *s.* A wandering or dirty fellow.

JAVELIN, jav'lin, *s.* (*javeline*, Fr.) A short spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel.

JAVILLA, ja-vil'la, *s.* The name given in New Grenada to the plant *Feuillea javilla*.

JAW, jaw, *s.* (*joue*, the cheek, Fr.) The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; in vulgar language, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamour;—*v. n.* to scold; to clamour;—*v. a.* to abuse by scolding; to address sarcastically; to taunt.

JAWED, jawd, *a.* Having jaws; denoting the appearance of two jaws.

JAWFALL, jaw'fawl, *s.* Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits.

JAWFALLEN, jaw'fawl-en, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

JAWY, jaw'e, *a.* Relating to the jaws.

The dewlaps and the jawy part of the face.—*Guyton*

JAY.—See *Garrulus*.

JAZERANT, jaz'ur-ant, *s.* A frock of mail without sleeves, lighter than the hauberk.

JEALOUS, jel'us, *a.* (*jalouse*, Fr.) Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others; emulous; full of competition; solicitous to defend the honour of; concerned for the character of; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSLY, jel'us-le, *ad.* Suspiciously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution; emulously.

JEALOUSNESS—JENNY.

JEALOUSNESS, jel'us-nes, *s.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

JEALOUSY, jel'us-e, *s.* (*jealousie*, Fr.) That passion or gnawing irritation which haunts the bosom, through the dread of another supplanting the place which we may hold in the affections of another, or the suspicion that it has been transferred to another; suspicious fear, caution, vigilance, or rivalry; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare of others; indignation.

Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority.—*Shenstone.*

JEAN, jane, *s.* A cloth made of cotton and wool.

JEARS, } jeers, *s.* Among seamen, an assemblage
JEERS, } of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

JEER, jeer, *v. n.* (*scheren*, Germ.) To scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of;—*v. a.* to treat with scoffs or derision;—*s.* railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; gibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

JEERER, jeer'ur, *s.* A scoffer; a railer; a scooner; a mocker.

JEERING, jeer'ing, *s.* Derision.

JEERINGLY, jeer'ing-le, *ad.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.

JEFFERSONIA, jef-fer-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the late Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States.)

A genus of North American herbaceous plants: Order, Podophyllaceæ.

JAGGET, jæg'get, *s.* A kind of sausage.—Obsolete.

JEHOVAH, je-ho'va, *s.* (Hebrew.) The scripture name of the Supreme Being.

JEJUNE, je-joon', *a.* (*jejūnus*, Lat.) Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry; not saturated; dry; barren; deficient in matter.

JEJUNELY, je-joon'le, *ad.* Hungrily; in an empty barren manner.

JEJUNENESS, je-joon'nes, *s.* Poverty; barrenness; dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJUNUM, je-ju'num, *s.* (*jejūnus*, empty, Lat.) The second division of the small intestines, so termed because, when examined after death, it is generally found empty or nearly so.

JELLIED, jel'lid, *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

The kiss that tips
The jellied philtre of her lips.—*Cleveland.*

JELLY, jel'le, *s.* (*jalea*, Span.) The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistence of jelly; a transparent sly substance obtained from animal substances by decoction; portable soup.

Jelly bag, a bag through which jelly is distilled.

JENIDA, jem'e-da, *s.* A black officer in the East India company's service having the same rank as lieutenant.

JEMMINES, jem'me-nes, *s.* Spruceness.—Seldom used.

JEMMY, jem'me, *a.* Spruce.—A vulgar word.

JENNET, jen'nit, *s.* A small Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a jennet,
To show his love.—*Prior.*

JENNETING, jen'nit-ing, *s.* (supposed to be corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.) A species of early apple.

JENNY, jen'ne, *s.* A machine for spinning, used in manufactories.

JENTACULUM—JEROINE.

JENTACULUM, jen-tak'u-lum, *s.* The name of the morning meal among the ancient Romans.

JENTLING, jent'ling, *s.* In Ichthyology, a fish found in the Danube.

JEFOAILE, jef'fale, *s.* In Law, an oversight or error committed in pleading or joining issue, or other law proceedings.

JEOPARD, jep'pard, *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that jeopardized their lives unto the death.—*Judges* v. 18.

JEOPARDER, jep'pur-dur, *s.* One who puts to hazard.

JEOPARDIZE, jep'pur-dize, *v. a.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'pur-dus, *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOPARDOUSLY, jep'pur-dus-le, *ad.* With risk or danger.

JEOPARDY, jep'pur-de, *s.* (supposed to be from *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, Fr.) Exposure to death; loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

JERBOA.—See *Dipus*.

JEREMIADE, jer-e-mi'ade, *s.* (from *Jeremiah*.) Lamentation; a tale of sorrow or complaint.

JEREMIAH, jer-e-mi'a, *s.* The name of one of the Old Testament prophets, and of the book written by him.

JER FALCON, } jer fal'kon, *s.* The English name
GYR FALCON, } of the *Falco islandicus* of Latham.

Ger-faut of the French, and Hebog eluy-dro of the ancient Britons.

JERK, jerk, *v. a.* (*hercan*, *heren*, Sax.) To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; to throw with a quick, smart motion; to accost eagerly;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will jerk and greet.—*Dryden.*

—*s.* a short, sudden thrust, push or twitch; a striking against something with a short, quick motion; a sudden spring.

JERKED, jerkt, *a.* Cut into pieces and dried, as beef.

JERKER, jerk'ur, *s.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow.

JERKIN, jer'kin, *s.* A jacket; a short coat; a kind of hawk. *Jerkin-head*, in Architecture, a term used for a particular feature in a roof when the gable is carried higher than the side wall.

JERONIMITES, jer-on'o-mite, } *s.* A denomina-
HIERONIMITES, he-ron'o-mite, } tion given to various orders or congregations of religious persons, otherwise called the Hermits of St. Jerome.

JERSEY, jer'ze, *s.* (from the Island so called.) Fine yarn of wool; the finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool.

JERSEY-THISTLE, jer'ze-this'sl, *s.* The plant *Centaurea isardi*.

JERUSALEM - ARTICHOKE, jer-u'sa-lem-är'te-tshoke, *s.* The annual plant *Kalanthus tuberosus*.

Jerusalem-oak, the plant *Chenopodium botrys*.

Jerusalem-sage, or shrubby *Phlomis*, the *Salvia* plant *Phlomis fucticosa*. *Jerusalem-convolvulus*.—See *Pulmonaria*.

JERUSALEMITE, je-roo'sa-le-mite, *s.* A native inhabitant of the ancient city of Jerusalem.

JEROINE, jer'oine, *s.* A base discovered by Simar in *Veratrum album*. Formula, C₆₀, H₄₅, N₂, O₃

JESS—JESUITED.

JESS, *jes*, *s.* A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist; a ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in Falconry.

Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune.—*Shaks.*

JESSANT, *jes'sant*, *s.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to a lion or other beast when erected over two or more colours. It also signifies shooting forth, as vegetables spring, or shoot out.

JESSE, *jes'se*, *s.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir, so called from the similitude of the branches to those of the Arbor jesse, the branch or genealogical tree of Jesse.

JESSED, *jest*, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to a hawk or falcon having jesses on the legs, which are usually of a different tincture.

JEST, *jest*, *s.* (*chiste*, Span. and Port.) A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter; the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock; a deed; an action;

The *jests* or acts of princes or captains.—*Sir T. Elyot.*
a mask;—(obsolete in the last three significations;)

He punish'd us in honour of our guest,

To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.—*Kid.*

—*v. n.* to divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; to utter in sport; to say what is not true merely for the sake of diversion; to play a part in a mask.

As gentle and jocund, as to *jest*.
So I to fight.—*Shaks.*

JESTER, *jes'tur*, *s.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks; one given to sarcasm; a buffoon; a merry-andrew. A *jester*, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the First.

JESTFUL, *jest'ful*, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

JESTING, *jes'ting*, *s.* Utterance of sarcasms or *jests*.

JESTINGLY, *jes'ting-ly*, *ad.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.

JESTING-STOCK, *jes'ting-stok*, *s.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.

An ape, quoth she, and *jesting-stock*
Is man to God in skye,
As oft as he doth trust his wit
Too much, presuming he.

George Zoiliaks, of life 1565.

JESUATES, *jes'u-ayts*, *s.* A religious ascetic order founded in 1363.

JESUIT, *jez'u-it*, *s.* One belonging to the society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, in the year 1534. As a religious body, the Jesuits conform as much as possible to the manners of the age. In order to advance the power and interests of the order, they stand charged with making use of mental reservations and other pious frauds. *Jesuit's Bark*,—see *Cinchona*. *Jesuit's Drops*, a medicine compounded of guaic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla. *Jesuit's Nuts*, the fruit of the plant *Water caltrop*. *Jesuites de Robe*, a name given to secular persons of high rank, bound to the order of Jesuits by vows of obedience without having taken the spiritual vow.

JESUITED, *jez'u-it-ed*, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITESS—JEWEL.

JESUITESS, *jez'u-it-es*, *s.* A female who adopts the principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITIC, *jez'u-it'ik*, } *a.* Relating to the
JESUITICAL, *jez'u-it'e-kal*, } Jesuits, or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JESUITICALLY, *jez'u-it'e-kal-le*, *ad.* Craftily.

JESUITISM, *jez'u-it-izm*, *s.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JET, *jet*, *s.* (*Jayet*, Fr.) A variety of coal of a very compact texture, unsceptical of a very high polish; the finer sorts are used for the manufacture of ornaments and trinkets;—(French,) a spout, spouting, or shooting of water; a common gas branch with one hole; a yard;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*?—*Tusser.*

—*v. n.* to shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out;

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right?—*Shaks.*

to strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait; to jolt; to be shaken.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

JET D'EAU, *zhay-do'*, *s.* A French term, used to signify a fountain which casts up water to a considerable height in the air.

JETSAM, *jet'sam*, } *s.* (from *jetter*, I throw, Fr.)

JETSON, *jet'sun*, } In Commerce, the throwing overboard any part of a vessel, or her contents, with a view to save the remainder by enabling her to weather a storm, or get off a shallow. When such an occurrence takes place, the parties interested divide the loss among them.

JETTEAU, *jet'to*, *s.* (*jet d'eau*, Fr.) A throw or spout of water.

JETTEE, *jet-te'*, *s.* In Architecture, a border round the stilts under a pier in certain old bridges, now termed *Starling*,—which see.

JETTER, *jet'tur*, *s.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.

JETTY, *jet'te*, *v. n.* To jut;—*s.* a small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place;—*a.* made of jet; black as jet. *Jettyhead*, a term used in the Royal dockyards to designate that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest; in particular, to the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a wet or dry dock.

JEU D'ESPRIT, *zhü-de-spre'*, *s.* (French.) A witticism; a play of wit.

JEW, *ju*, *s.* (a contraction of *Judas*, or *Judah*.) A Hebrew or Israelite. *Jew's apple*, one of the vulgar names of the Egg plant *Solanum melongena*. *Jew's ears*, the plant *Peziza auricula*. *Jew's mallow*, the *Corchorus olitorius* of Linnaeus. *Jew's stone*, a name formerly given to certain spines of the fossil *Echini*.

JEWEL, *ju'il*, *s.* (*joyau*, Fr. *joyel*, Span. *joyel*, Germ.) An ornament worn by ladies, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more; a pendant worn in the ear; a precious stone; a name expressive of fondness. *Jewel-blocks*, in Navigation, two small blocks suspended at the extremity of the main and fore-topsail yards, used in retaining the upper part of the topmast

JEWEL-HOUSE—JIG.

studding-sails beyond the sheets of the topsails;
—*v. a.* to dress or adorn with jewels.

JEWEL-HOUSE, ju'il-how, } *s.* The place where
JEWEL-OFFICE, ju'il-of'is, } the plate of the
reigning sovereign is fashioned and weighed, and
delivered out by warrant of the Lord Chamberlain;
also, the place where the regal ornaments and
jewels are deposited.

JEWELLER, ju'il-lur, *s.* One who makes or deals
in jewels and other ornaments.

JEWEL-LIKE, ju'il-like, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel.

Her eyes as jewel-like,
And cas'd as richly.—*Shaks.*

JEWELRY, ju'il-re, *s.* Jewels in general.

JEWESS, ju'es, *s.* A Hebrew woman.

JEWISH, ju'ish, *a.* Relating to the Jews or Hebrews.

JEWISHLY, ju'ish-le, *ad.* In the manner of the Jews.

JEWISHNESS, ju'ish-nes, *s.* The religious rites of the Jews.

JEWRY, ju're, *s.* Judea, also a district inhabited by Jews—whence the name of a street in London.

There was in Asia, in a great citie,
Amongst Christen folke a Jewerie.—*Chaucer.*

JEW'S-HARP, juze'harp, } *s.* A small instrument
JEW'S-TRUMP, juze'trump, } of music, shaped like
a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by
means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a
sound which is modulated by the breath into soft
melody.

JEZEBEL, jez'e-bel, *s.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

JEZEIDES, jez'idze, *s.* A numerous sect inhabiting Turkey and Persia, so called from their head, Jezid, an Arabian prince, who slew the sons of Ali, the father-in-law of Mahomed, for which he was reckoned a parricide, and his followers heretics. They are extremely ignorant: they believe both the koran and the bible without reading either. They address songs of adoration to Christ, the Virgin, Moses, and sometimes Mahomed.

JIB, jib, *s.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large staysail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom towards the foretopmast head; clear away the jib, the order to loose it preparatory to its being set. *Jib-door*, in Architecture, a door so constructed as to stand flush with the adjoining face of the wall on both sides, and without dressings or architraves. *Flying Jib*, a sail sometimes set upon a boom rigged out beyond the jib-boom. *Middle Jib*, a similar sail sometimes set before the two preceding, being extended from the end of the jib-boom, while the inner jib-tack is near half way down, or on the boom. *Jib-boom*, a spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. *Flying Jib-boom*, a boom extended beyond the jib-boom by means of two boom irons, and to the foremost end of which the tack of the flying jib is hauled out.

JIBOYA, je-bo'ya, *s.* An American serpent of the largest kind.

JICKA-JOG, jik'a-jog, *s.* A shake; a push.

JEFFY, jif'fe, *s.* An instant.—A vulgar word.

And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffy
Perchance held the helm of some mackerel boy,
Hold the realm of the state, and dispense in a jiffy
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy!—
Rejected Addresses.

JIG, jig, *s.* (*giga*, Ital. *gigue*, Fr.) A kind of light

JIGGER—JOBBERNOWL.

dance, or a tune or air; a ludicrous composition;
a ballad;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

A jig shall be clapp'd at, and every rhyme
Prais'd and applauded by a clamorous chime.—
Beau. & Flot.

—*v. n.* to dance a jig.

JIGGER, jig'gur, *s.* In a ship, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end, and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. *Fleet Jigger*, a term used by the man who holds on the jigger, when, by its distance from the windlass, it becomes necessary to fleet or replace it in a proper state of action. *Jigger tackle*, a light small tackle, consisting of a double and single block, and used by seamen on various occasions.

JIGGISH, jig'gish, *a.* Suitable to a jig.

JIGGUMBOB, jig'gum-bob, *s.* A trinket; a knick-knack.

JIGMAKER, jig'may-kur, *s.* One who makes or plays jigs; a balladmaker.

JIGPIN, jig'pin, *s.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn beams, and prevent them from turning.

JILL, jil, *s.* A contemptuous name for a young woman.

Let manners thine be pleasant still;
With Jacks, yet do not play the jill.—*Kendal.*

JILLFLIRT, jil'flurt, *s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman.

JILT, jilt, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover; a name of contempt for a woman;

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jills rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ.—
Pope.

—*v. a.* to trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another;—*v. n.* to play the jilt; to practise deception in love, and discard lovers.

JIMMERS, jim'murz, *s.* Jointed hinges.

JIMP, jimp, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.

JINGLE, jing'gl, *v. n.* To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink;—*v. a.* to cause to give a sharp sound, as little bells or pieces of metal;—*s.* a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes; a rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells.

JIPPO, jip'po, *s.* (*jupe*, Fr.) A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, job, *s.* A piece of work; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; a lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit; a low, mean, lucrative, busy affair; a sudden stab with a pointed instrument; the name of a book of the Old Testament;—*v. a.* to strike or stab with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp pointed instrument;—*v. n.* to deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, job'bur, *s.* One who does small jobs; a dealer in the public stocks or funds, usually called a *stock-jobber*; a merchant that purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers; one who engages in a low lucrative affair.

JOBBERNOWL, job'bur-nowl, *s.* (said to be from *jobbe*, dull, Flem. and *knol*, head or top, Sax.) A loggerhead; a blockhead.—A low word.

His guts are in his brains, huge jobbernowl
Right gurnet's head; the rest without all soul.—
Marsden.

JOBING—JOGGLED.

JOGGLED-JOINTS—JOINER.

JOBING, job'ing, *s.* The practice of taking and being employed in jobs.

JOB'S TEARS, jobs teerz, *s.* The common name of the grass *Cox lachryma*.

JOCANTRY, jo'kan-tre, *s.* The act or practice of jesting.

JOCKEY, jok'e, *s.* (said to be from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*; primarily, a boy that rides horses.) A man that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain; a cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade;—*v. a.* to cheat; to trick; to jostle by riding against one.

JOCKEYISM, jok'e-izm, *s.* Practice of jockeys.

JOCKEYSHIP, jok'e-ship, *s.* The art or practice of riding horses.

JOCOSE, jo-kose', *a.* (*jocosus*, Lat.) Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; containing a joke; sportive.

JOCOSELY, jo-kose'le, *ad.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

JOCOSENESS, jo-kose'nes, *s.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

JOCOSEIOUS, jo-ko-se're-us, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

Laugh aloud with them that laugh.
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.—*Green*.

JOCULAR, jok'u-lar, *a.* (*jocularis*, Lat.) Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; sportive; not serious.

JOCULARITY, jok'u-lar'e-te, *s.* Merriment; jesting.

JOCULARLY, jok'u-lar-le, *ad.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

JOCULARY, jok'u-lar-e, *a.* Jocular.—Obsolete.

JOCULATOR, jok'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A jester; a droll; a minstrel.

In the thirteenth century, a horse was exhibited by the *joculators*, which danced upon a rope.—*Strutt*.

JOCULATORY, jok'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Droll; merrily spoken.

JOCUND, jok'und, *a.* (*jocundus*, Lat.) Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

JOCUNDITY, jo-kun'de-te, *s.* State of being

JOCUNDNESS, jok'und-nes, *s.* merry; gaiety.

JOCUNDLY, jok'und-le, *ad.* Merrily; gayly.

JODES, jo'des, *s.* (*iodes*, violaceous, Gr. in reference to the colour of the fruit.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Berberaceae.

JOEL, jo'el, *s.* The name of one of the Hebrew minor prophets of the Old Testament, and of the book which he wrote.

JOG, jog, *v. a.* To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push;—*v. n.* to move by *jogs* or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly;—*s.* a push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; a rub; a small stop; obstruction.

JOGGER, jog'gur, *s.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly; one who gives a sudden push.

JOGGING, jog'ging, *s.* A slight push or shake; the act of shaking.

JOGGLE, jog'gl, *v. a.* To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push;—*v. n.* to shake. *Joggle-piece*, in Architecture, a truss-post, the shoulders and sockets of which receive the lower ends of the struts.

JOGGLED, jog'gld, *a.* Fixed by serratures to prevent slipping.

JOGGLED-JOINTS, jog'gld-joynts, *s.* In Architecture, the joints of stones or other masses, so indented that the adjacent stones, fitting into the indentations, are prevented from being pushed away from each other by any force perpendicular to the pressures by which they are thus held together.

JOGHIS, jog'is, *s.* A sect of persons in the East Indies who never marry, nor hold any private property, but live on alms, and practise strange severities or mortifications.

JOGUES, jogs, *s.* In Hindoo chronology, certain YUGS, yugs, } ages, eras, or periods of extraordinary length.

JOHANNES, jo-han'niz, *s.* A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars. The word is often contracted into *joé*. It is so termed from its being struck in the reign and bearing the figure of King John of Portugal.

JOHANNITE, jo-an'ite, *s.* (in honour of Archduke John of Austria.) A mineral of a grass-green colour, occurring in minute crystals. It is an anhydrous sulphate of uranium, mixed with sulphate of copper. Sp. gr. 3.19. H = 2.0 — 2.5.

JOHN, jon, *s.* The name of the youngest and favourite Apostle of Jesus Christ, and of the gospel and three epistles in the New Testament written by him. *John Bull*, a collective by-name for the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire; 'the history of John Bull' usually published in Swift's works. *John Dory*, the common name of the fish *Zeus faber*.

JOHNIA, jon'e-na, *s.* (in honour of the Reverend Dr. John.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, natives of Chittagong and Coromandel: Order, Hippocrateaceae.

JOHRENIA, jo-re'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mart. Dan. Johreni.) A genus of Glabrous umbelliferous herbs, natives of the Levant: Suborder, Orthospermae.

JOHNUS, jon'e-us, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.

JOIN, joyn, *v. a.* (*joindre*, Fr.) To bring or set one thing in contiguity with another; to couple; to combine; to unite in league or marriage; to associate; to unite in any act; to unite in concord;—*v. n.* to grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society.

JOINDER, joyn'dur, *s.* *Joinder in action*, is the coupling or joining of two in a suit or action against another. As where two joint owners of a sum of money are robbed upon the highway, they are to *join in one action* against the hundred. *Joinder in demurrer*, when there is a *demurrer* averring the pleading insufficient in law to answer the end proposed by it, the opposite party avers it to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder in demurrer*, and then the parties are at issue in point of law. *Joinder of issue*, when a party denies or traverses the fact pleaded by his antagonist, who has tendered the issue thus, "and this he prays may be inquired of by the country," or "and of this he puts himself upon the country," the party denying the fact may immediately subjoin, "and the said A. B. doth the like." Which done, the issue is said to be *joined*, both parties having agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question.

JOINER, joyn'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to

JOYFUL—JUDE.

JOYFUL, joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.—*Pope*.

JOYFULLY, joy'ful-ly, *ad.* With joy; gladly.

JOYFULNESS, joy'ful-ness, *s.* Great gladness; joy.

JOYLESS, joy'les, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy; giving no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue,
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad.—*Shaks.*

JOYLESSLY, joy'les-ly, *ad.* Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.

JOYLESSNESS, joy'les-ness, *s.* State of being joyless.

JOYOUS, joy'us, *a.* (*joyeux*, Fr.) Glad; gay; merry;

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it.—*Milton*.

giving joy.

JOYOUSLY, joy'us-ly, *ad.* With joy or gladness.

JOYOUSNESS, joy'us-ness, *s.* The state of being joyous.

JUB, jub, *s.* A bottle or vessel.—Obsolete.

With him he brought a *jub* of Malvesie,
And eke another full of fine Vernage.—*Chaucer*.

JUBE, ju-be, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Zizphus*.

JUBILANT, ju-be-lant, *a.* (*jubilans*, Lat.) Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

JUBILATION, ju-be-la'shun, *s.* (*jubilatio*, Lat.) The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, ju-be-lee, *s.* (*jubile*, Fr. *jubilum*, Lat.) A grand festival celebrated every fiftieth year by the Jews, to commemorate their deliverance out of Egypt. At this festival, all slaves or captives were set free, bondservants were liberated, debts cancelled, and lands which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners: it was held as a time of great rejoicing;—a season of great public joy and festivity; a solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to offenders. Pope Boniface VIII. ordered it to be observed every hundred years; Clement VI. every fiftieth year; and Pope Sixtus VI. every twenty-fifth.

JUCUNDITY, ju-kun'de-ty, *s.* (*jucunditas*, Lat.) Pleasantness; agreeableness.—Obsolete.

JUDAIC, ju-da'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
JUDAICAL, ju-da'e-kal, } Jews.

JUDAICALLY, ju-da'e-kal-ly, *ad.* After the Jewish manner.

JUDAISM, ju-day-izm, *s.* (*judaisme*, Fr.) A word which includes, in its most extensive meaning, not only the system of religion which is believed in by the Jews, but also all those laws, moral, civil, political, and ritual, which are contained in the five books of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

JUDAIZATION, ju-day-e-za'shun, *s.* Conformity to the Jewish religion and ritual; an inculcating of such conformity.

JUDAIZE, ju-day-ize, *v. n.* (*judaizer*, Fr.) To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JUDAIZER, ju-day-i-zur, *s.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.

JUDAS-TREE, ju-das-tre, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Cercis*.

JUDE, jude, *s.* The name of an epistle in the New Testament, written by Jude, the brother of James the younger, and son of Joseph.

JUDGE—JUDGMENT.

JUDGE, judj, *s.* (*juge*, Fr.) One who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties; the Supreme Being; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of anything; one who can discern truth and propriety; a jurymen or juror. In Jewish Antiquity, the judges were certain supreme magistrates who governed the Israelites from the time of Joshua till the reign of Saul;—*v. n.* (*juger*, Fr.) to compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood; to form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind; to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion;—*v. a.* to hear and determine a case; to examine and decide; to try; to examine and pass sentence on; rightly, to understand and discern;

He that is spiritual *judgeth* all things.—1 Cor. ii. 15.

to censure rashly; to pass severe sentence; to esteem; to think; to reckon; to rule or govern; to doom to punishment; to punish.

JUDGER, judj'ur, *s.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGES, judj'is, *s.* The name of a book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the Israelites under the government of the judges. *Judices selecti*, or *select judges*, in Roman Antiquity, were persons summoned by the praetor to give their verdict in criminal matters in the Roman courts as juries do in ours.

JUDGESHIP, judj'ship, *s.* The office of a judge.

JUDGMENT, judj'ment, *s.* (*jugement*, Fr.) The act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; the faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; doom; the right or power of passing judgment; the act of exercising judicature; judicatory; determination; decision; opinion; notion; sentence against a criminal; condemnation, in a scriptural sense; punishment inflicted by providence with reference to some particular crime;

This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity.—*Shaks.*

distribution of justice; judiciary law; statute; the final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice. *Judgment or trial by the holy cross*, a trial in ecclesiastical cases, anciently in use among the Saxons. *Judgments in criminal cases*, in Law, are of two kinds. 1. Such as are fixed and stated, and always the same for the species of crimes. 2. Such as are discretionary and variable, according to the different circumstances of each case. *Judgment roll*, a parchment roll upon which the proceedings in the cause up to the issue, and the award of venire inclusive, together with the judgment which the court has awarded in the cause, are entered. This roll, when thus made up, is deposited in the treasury of the court, in order that it may be kept with safety and integrity. *Judgment day*, the last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government. *Judgment hall*, the hall where courts are held. *Judg-*

JUDICA—JUDICIALLY.

ment seat, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

JUDICA, ju-de'ka, *s.* The fifth Sunday after Lent was so called, because the Primitive Church began the service on that day with the words of the forty-third Psalm—*Judica me Domine, Judge me O Lord.*

JUDICABLE, ju'de-ka-bl, *a.* (*Judex*, a judge, Lat.) That may be tried and judged.

JUDICATIVE, ju'de-kay-tiv, *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, ju'de-kay-tur-e, *a.* Dispensing justice; judicially pronouncing;—*s.* a court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice. *Judicatores terrarum*, are persons in the county palatine of Chester, who on a writ of error out of Chancery are to consider of the judgment given there, and reform it; and if they do not, and if it be found erroneous, they forfeit £100 to the king, by the custom.

JUDICATURE, ju'de-kay-ture, *s.* (French.) The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; a court of justice; a judiciary; the quality or profession of those who administer justice; also, the extent of the jurisdiction of the judge, and of the court in which he sits to render justice.

JUDICIA CENTUMVIRALIA, ju-dish'e-a sen-tum-ve-ra'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, trials before the centumviri, to whom the prætor committed the decision of certain inferior matters. *Judicium Dei*, the judgment of God, so our ancestors called those now prohibited trials of ordeal, and its several kinds. *Judicium parium*, a trial by a man's equals, i. e. peers by peers, or commoners by commoners.

JUDICIAL, ju-dish'al, *a.* Relating to courts of justice; practised in the distribution of justice; proceeding from a court of justice; issued by a court under its seal; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment. *Judicial decisions, opinions, or determinations*, as far as they refer to the laws of this kingdom, are of three kinds. 1st, They are either such as have their reasons singly in the laws and customs of this kingdom, as who shall succeed as heir to the ancestor, or the like. 2dly, They are such decisions as by way of deduction and illation upon those laws are formed or deduced; as for the purpose, whether of an estate thus or thus limited, the wife shall be endowed. 3dly, They are such as seem to have no other guide but the common reason of the thing, unless the same point has been formerly decided, as in the exposition of the intention of clauses in deeds, wills, covenants, &c., where the very sense of the words, and their positions and relations, give a rational account of the meaning of the parties. *Judicial writs*, the writ of *copias*, and all others subsequent to the original writ, not issuing out of Chancery, but from the court into which the original was returnable, and being grounded on what has passed in that court, in consequence of the sheriff's return, are called *judicial*, and not *original* writs: they issue under the private seal of that court, and not under the great seal of England, and are tested, not in the king's name, but in that of the chief (or if there be no chief, of the senior) justice only.

JUDICIALLY, ju-dish'al-le, *ad.* In the forms of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.

JUDICIARY—JUGULAR.

JUDICIARY, ju-dish'ar-e, *a.* Passing judgment or sentence; relating to the courts of judicature.

JUDICIOUS, ju-dish'us, *a.* Prudent; wise; skillful in any matter or affair; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; acting according to sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom.

JUDICIOUSLY, ju-dish'us-le, *ad.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

JUDICIOUSNESS, ju-dish'us-ness, *s.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUDICIUM, ju-dish'e-um, *s.* The term formerly applied to all extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as those by arms, single combat, ordeals, &c., in which it was believed that heaven would miraculously interfere to clear the innocent and confound the guilty.

JUDITH, ju'dith, *s.* An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, originally written in Chaldee, and translated into Latin by St. Jerome.

JUFFERS, juf'fers, *s.* An obsolete term for pieces of timber four or five inches square.

JUG, jag, *s.* (*jugge*, Dut.) A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors;—*v. n.* to utter or emit forth a particular sound, as birds.—Seldom used as a verb.

See the nightingale will *jug* it forth both cheerfully and sweetly too.—*Parthenia Sacra.*

JUGAL-BONE, ju'gal-bone, *s.* (*jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) The cheek-bone, so called because it has a yoke-like articulation to the bone of the upper jaw.

JUGATED, ju'gay-ted, *a.* (*jugatus*, Lat.) Coupled together.

JUGERUM, ju'ger-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a square of 120 Roman feet, being to the English acre as 10.000 is to 16.097.

JUGGERNAUT, jug'gur-nawt, } *s.* The Lord of JUGGERNATHA, jug-gur-nath'a, } the world; a celebrated temple and place of Hindoo worship on the coast of Orissa, esteemed the most sacred of all the Hindoo religious establishments.

JUGGLE, jug'gl, *v. n.* (*quichelen*, Dut.) To play tricks by sleight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances; to practise artifice or imposture;—*v. a.* to deceive by trick or artifice;—*s.* a trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

JUGGLER, jug'gl-ur, *s.* (*juglar*, Span.) One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

JUGGLING, jug'gl-ing, *s.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain.

JUGGLINGLY, jug'gl-in-le, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGLANDACEÆ, ju-glan-da'ce-e, } *s.* (*juglans*, one JUGLANDEÆ, ju-glan'de-e, } of the genera.)

A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees with a watery or resinous juice, alternate pinnated leaves, and herbaceous inconspicuous flowers. They are found chiefly in North America. The common Walnut is a native of Persia and Cashmere.

JUGLANS, jug'lans, *s.* (from *Jovis glans*, the nut of Jove, Lat.) The Walnut, a genus of plants: Order, Juglandaceæ.

JUGULAR, ju'gu-lar, *a.* (*jugulum*, the neck, Lat.) Pertaining to the neck or throat. *Jugular veins*, the veins which bring the blood from the head,

descending upon the sides of the neck. They are divided into internal and external. By their union with the subclavian vein, they form the superior *cena cava*, which terminates in the superior part of the right auricle of the heart;—*s. a.* a large vein of the neck.

JUGULARS, ju'gu-lars, *s.* (*jugularis*, Lat.) The name under which Linnæus comprehends all those fishes which have ventral fins anterior to the pectorals.

JUGULATE, ju'gu-late, *v. a.* (*jugulo*, Lat.) To kill; to destroy; to kill by cutting the throat.

JUGUM, ju'gun, *s.* (*jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Antiquity, a mode of punishment inflicted by the victorious Romans upon their vanquished enemies, by setting up two spears, laying a third across in the form of a gallows, and ordering those who had surrendered themselves to pass under it without arms or belt. This ignominy was only inflicted on such as had been forced to surrender.

JUICE, juse, *s.* (*jus*, Dut. *jus*, Fr.) The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances;—*v. a.* to moisten.

JUICELESS, juse'les, *a.* Destitute of juice.

JUICINESS, juse'e-neas, *s.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUICY, ju'se, *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

JUISE, juse, *s.* (*jus*, Lat.) Judgment; justice.—Obsolete.

See the vengeance of his *juise*.—Gower.

JUJUBES, ju'jubz, *s.* In the *Materia Medica*, a fruit of the pulpy kind, produced on a tree which Linnæus considers a species of *Rhamnus*.

JUKE, juke, *v. n.* To perch.—Obsolete.

JUL, jul, *s.* (Gothic, a sumptuous feast.) A festival of a religious character, observed first among the Heathens in honour of the Sun, and afterwards among the Christians. By the latter it was observed at Christmas in honour of the birth of Christ, and is still termed *Fête* in Scotland, and *Jul* or *Zool*, in Denmark, Sweden, and Iceland.

JULEP, ju'lep, *s.* (*julap*, Arab.) In Pharmacy, those forms of medicine which are called Mixtures, were formerly termed Juleps, as Camphor julep, the Mixture camphoræ.

JULIAN, ju'le-an, *a.* (*Julius*, Lat.) Relating to Julius Cæsar. *Julian*, pertaining to the Emperor Julian, called the Apostate, because he professed the Christian religion before he ascended to the throne, and afterwards having embraced Paganism endeavoured to abolish Christianity. *Julian æra*, the commencement of a period, invented to correspond with the cycles of the Julian year. It coincides with the 710th year before the creation of the world, according to common chronology. *Julian calendar*, the civil calendar introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar, and used by all the Christian countries till it was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582. By it the year was to consist of 365½ days; and the vernal equinox, the time of which had been previously much disturbed, was again restored to the 25th of March. *Julian epoch*, in Chronology, the epoch or commencement of the Julian calendar. The first Julian year commenced with the 1st of January of the 46th year before the birth of Christ, and the 708th from the foundation of Rome. *Julian period*, in Chronology, is a period consisting of 7980 Julian years. The

number, 7980, is formed by the continual multiplication of the three numbers, 28, 19, and 15; that is the cycle of the sun, the cycle of the moon, and the cycle of indiction. The first year of the Christian era had 10 for its number in the cycle of the sun; 2 in the cycle of the moon; and 4 in the indiction. Now, the only number, less than 7980, which on being divided successively by 28, 19, and 15, leaves the respective remainders, 10, 2, and 4, is 4714; hence the first year of the Christian era corresponded with the year 4714 of the Julian period.

JULIS, ju'lis, *s.* A genus of Labroid fishes, distinguished by the following characters:—Head smooth; cheeks and gill-covers without scales; lateral line bent suddenly downwards when opposite the dorsal fin: Family, Labroidæ.

JULY, ju-'li', *s.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo (♌): so named from Julius Cæsar, who was born in it. It contains thirty-one days. *July flower*, the *Dianthus*.

JUMART, ju'märt, *s.* (French.) The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUMBLE, jum'bl, *v. a.* To rise in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order;—*v. n.* to meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner;—*s.* confused mixture, mass, or collection without order.

JUMBLEMENT, jum'bl-ment, *s.* Confused mixture.—Obsolete.

JUMBLER, jum'bl-ur, *s.* One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly.

JUMBLINGLY, jum'bl-ing-ly, *ad.* In a confused manner.

JUMENT, ju'ment, *s.* (French.) A beast of burden.—Obsolete.

They did as much excel men in dignity, as we do *juments*.—Burton.

JUMP, jump, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to spring over anything; to pass to at a leap; to bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt; to agree; to tally; to coincide;

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* to venture on considerably; to pass by a leap; to hazard;

Here upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd jump the life to come.—Shaks.

—*s.* the act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; a lucky chance. In Architecture, an abrupt rise in a level piece of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground. In Quarrying, one of the various names given to a dislocation of the strata;—*ad.* exactly; nicely.—Obsolete as an adverb.

And bring him jump, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife.—Shaks.

JUMPER, jump'er, *s.* One who jumps; also, a long iron chisel used by masons and miners as a lever.

JUMPING, jump'ing, *s.* The act of leaping or springing. *Jumping Deer*, one of the names of the black-tailed deer *cervus macrotis*, an inhabitant of the plains of Missouri and Columbia. *Jumping Hare*, a rodent quadruped, the largest of the family of the Jerboas (*Dipodidæ*), and the type of the genus *Helannys* is so called. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and inhabits deep burrows.

JUMPS, jumps, *s.* (*jeupe*, Fr.) A kind of loose or limber stays worn by females.

JUNCACEÆ, jung'ka-se-e, *s.* (*juncus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Endogenous herba-

ceous plants, with fascicled or fibrous roots; leaves fistular, or flat and channelled with parallel veins; the inflorescence more or less capitate; the flowers generally brown or green, in umbels, racemes, or long compact spikes, or even panicles; the calyx and corolla forming an inferior six-parted, and more or less glumaceous or cartilaginous perianth; the stamens are six in number, sometimes only three, in which case they are opposite the calyx; anthers two-celled; ovary one or three-celled, or many seeded; style one; stigmas generally three, sometimes one; fruit capsular with three valves.

JUNCAGINACEÆ, jung-ka-je-na'se-e, } *s. (juncago,*
JUNCAGINÆÆ, jung'ka-jin-e-e, } the name

given by Tournefort to the Triglochin of Linnaeus.
Arrow-grass, an order of Alismal Endogens, consisting of aquatic or marsh plants, with parallel leaves, and white or green inconspicuous flowers in spikes or racemes. The flowers are scaly; the placentae simple, axil or basal; the embryo slit on one side, with a very large plemule.

JUNCATE, jung'kit, *s. (giuncata, cream cheese, Ital.)*
A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar;

When lads and lasses merry be
With possets and with juncates fine;
Unscene of all the company,
I eat their cakes and sip their wine.—
Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

any kind of delicate food; a furtive or private entertainment. Also written Junket.

JUNCOS, jung'kus, *a. (juncos or juncosus, Lat.)*
Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jung'shun, *s. (French, from junctio, Lat.)*
The act or operation of joining; union; coalition; combination; the place or point of union.

JUNCTURE, jung'ktur, *s.* The line at which two things are joined together; joint; articulation; a point of time rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; unity or amity;—(seldom used in the last sense.) In Oratory and Composition, denotes such an attention to the nature of the vowels and consonants in the connection of words, with reference to their sound, as will render their pronunciation most easy and pleasant, and best promote the harmony of the sentence. The first verse of Virgil's *Aeneid* is an example of juncture.

JUNCTS, jung'kus, *s. (from jungo, I join, Lat. because the first ropes were made of rushes.)* The Rush, a genus of plants: Type of the order Juncaceæ.

JUNE, joon, *s.* The sixth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer (♋). The word comes from the Latin Junius, which some derive from a *Junone*, and hence Ovid, in the sixth of his *Fasti*, makes the goddess say—
Junius a nostro nomine nomen habet
June has its name from us.

Others consider it derived from a *junioribus*, this being for young people what the month of May was for the old ones. The summer Solstice occurs in this month.

JUNGERMANNIA, jung-ur-man'no-a, *s. (in honour of Louis Jungermann, a German botanist, who died in 1853.)* A genus of plants: Type of the order Jungermanniaceæ.

JUNGERMANNIACEÆ, jung-ur-man-ne-a'se-e, *s. (Jungermannia, one of the genera.)* Scalemosses, a natural order of Acrogens, consisting of creeping moss-like plants, which are either imbricated with

cellular leaves surrounding a central axis, or the leaves and axis form one common leafy expansion. The spore cases open by a definite number of equal valves, without operculum, but with elater. In the suborder, *Jungermannes*, the spore cases are one or two-valved without a columella.

JUNGLE, jung'gl, *s. (Hindoo.)* In Hindoostan, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs.

JUNGLY, jung'gl-e, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

JUNIOR, ju'ne-ur, *a. (Latin.)* Younger; not as old as another;—*s.* a person younger than another.

JUNIORITY, ju-ne-awr'e-te, *s.* The state of being junior.

JUNIPER, ju'ne-per, *s. (Juniperus, rough or rude, Lat.)* The common name of plants of the genus *Juniperus*.

JUNIPERITES, jun-ne-per-i'tis, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, in which the branches are ranged irregularly; leaves short, obtuse, inserted by a broad base, opposite, decussate, and arranged in four rows.

JUNIPERUS, ju-nip'er-us, *s.* The Juniper, a genus of Coniferous plants, consisting of shrubs and trees. *J. communis*, or common juniper, is a well known ornamental shrub, and produces the highly aromatic berries used in the manufacture of Hollands.

JUNK, jungk, *s. (juncus, Lat.)* Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c. When this has been untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships; a small ship used in the East Indies, about the size of our fly-boats. In China, the junk is a large flat-bottomed vessel with three masts, and a short bowsprit placed on the star-board bow, the masts being supported by two or three shrouds, which are occasionally carried on the windward side.

JUNKERITE, junk'er-ite, *s. (in honour of Mr. Junker, the director of the mine in which it was found.)* A mineral of a grey, yellowish colour, usually crystalized into a rectangular octahedron; its constituents are—protoxyde of iron, 47.90; carbonic acid, 30.00; silica, 16.8; manganese, 3.9: sp. gr. 3.8. H=3.81.

JUNKET, jung'kit, *s.* A sweetmeat;—(see *Juncate*;)—*v. n.* to feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth; to feast.

Jol's children *junketed* and feasted together often.—
South.

JUNO, joo'no, *s.* In Heathen Mythology, the sister and wife of Jupiter, the goddess of kingdoms and riches, and styled the Queen of Heaven. She presided over marriages, and was represented as the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. It is considered by some mythologists that the word Juno denotes the *air*, and others again that she was the Egyptian Isis, who, being represented under various figures by the Greeks and Romans, was considered as so many distinct deities. Homer describes her as riding in a chariot with wheels of ebony, adorned with precious stones, and drawn by horses. She, however, is generally represented as drawn by peacocks. Her statue at Corinth was of gold and ivory, with a crown upon its head, a pomegranate in one hand, and in the other a sceptre with a cuckoo on its top. In Astronomy, one of the five asteroids or small planets (♂) situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Its mean distance

from the sun is 253 millions of miles; its diameter, 1425 miles; rotation on its axis, 24 hours; annual revolution round the sun, 4 years 128 days.

JUNONALIA, ju-non-a'le-a, *s.* A festival observed by the Romans in honour of Juno.

JUNTO, jun'to, } *s.* (*junta*, Span.) A cabal; a faction.

JUNTA, jun'ta, } In Political government, a select council for taking cognizance of affairs of great importance and secrecy. In Spain and Portugal, it signifies the same as convention, assembly, or board among us.

JUPITER, ju'pe-tur, *s.* (altered probably from *Jovis pater*, or *Diu-piter*, in the same manner as *journal* is from *diurnal*.) The supreme god of the ancient heathen mythology. According to Cicero, there were three Jupiters who reigned in different countries; but the supreme god was considered as the son of Saturn, king of Crete. The heathens in general believed that there was but one supreme god; but when they considered this great being as influencing the affairs of the world, they gave him as many different names, and hence proceeded as many different nominal deities. When the god thundered, they called him Jupiter; when he calmed the ocean, Neptune; when he guided their councils, Minerva; and when he gave them strength in battle, Mars. In conformity with this idea, Jupiter is represented under different names, as the Kind, Terrible, Olympian, Pater, Pluvius, &c. The god was usually represented as seated on an ivory throne with a sceptre in his left hand, and a thunder-bolt in his right, and the eagle, "the bird of Jove," at his feet. In Astronomy, Jupiter (*J*) is the name of the largest body of the solar system, the sun excepted. Its equatorial diameter is 1086 times that of the earth, or upwards of 86000 miles. Its mass is in proportion of 1 to 1046.77 to that of the sun. Its mean distance from the sun is 490 millions of miles, round which it revolves in 4332,584 days. It revolves on its axis in 9 hours, 55 min., 49 sec. Jupiter is attended by four satellites, which revolve round it in the same manner as our moon. *Jupiter's beard*, or *silver bush*, the vulgar name of the plant *Anthyllis barba-jovis*. The name is also given, as well as Jupiter's eye, to the plant *Sempervivum*, the hen and chicken house-leek.

JUPPON, jup'pon, *s.* (*jupon*, Fr.) A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *jupon*.
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison.—*Dryden*.

JURA, ju'ra, *a.* Pertaining to the Jura mountains, as the *Jura Kalk*, a series of rocks of the same age and general lithological characters as the oolitic formations of England.

JURAT, ju'rat, *s.* The name given to magistrates resembling aldermen, appointed for the government of several corporations. Thus, we meet with the mayor and *jurats* of Maidstone, Rye, Winchester. Jersey has a bailiff and twelve sworn *jurats* to govern the island.

JURATORY, ju'ra-tur-e, *a.* (*juratoire*, Fr.) Comprising an oath.

JURIDICAL, ju-rid'e-kal, *a.* (*juridicus*, Lat.) Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge; used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

JURIDICALLY, ju-rid'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JURICONSULT, ju-re-kon'sult, *s.* In Antiquity, a man skilled in Roman jurisprudence, and who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws and customs, and on the difficult points in law suits.

JURISDICTION, ju-ris-dik'shun, *s.* (*jurisdictio*, Lat.) Legal authority; extent of power; the power or right of exercising authority; the limit within which power may be exercised.

JURISDICTIONAL, ju-ris-dik'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

JURISDICTIVE, ju-ris-dik'tiv, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JURIST, ju'rist, *s.* (*juriste*, Fr.) A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, especially in the civil law; a civilian; one versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JUROR, ju'rur, } *s.* (*jurator*, Lat.) One

JURYMAN, ju're-man, } that serves on a jury.

JURY, ju're, *s.* (*juror*, I swear, Lat.) A certain number of persons sworn to inquire of and try some matter of fact, and to declare the truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them. The jury are sworn judges upon all evidence in any matter of fact. Juries may be divided into two kinds, *common* and *special*. A *Common Jury* is such as is returned by the sheriff according to the directions of the statute 3 Geo. II., c. 25, which appoints that the sheriff's officer shall not return a separate panel for every separate cause, but one and the same panel for every cause to be tried at the same assizes, containing not less than forty-eight, nor more than seventy-two jurors; and their names being written on tickets shall be put into a box or glass, and when each cause is called, twelve of those persons whose names shall be first drawn out of the box shall be sworn upon a jury, unless absent, challenged, or excused. *Special Juries* are such as are obtained by motion made in court, and a rule granted thereupon, for the sheriff to attend the master, prothonotary, or other proper officer, with his freeholders book, and the officer takes indifferently forty-eight of the principal freeholders, in the presence of the attorneys on both sides, who are each of them to strike off twelve, and the remaining twenty-four are returned upon the panel.—4 *Bl. Com.* 349, 414, 441.

JURYMAST, ju're-mast, *s.* A temporary or occasional mast erected in a ship, in the place of one which has been lost in a storm or otherwise, and to which a smaller yard, ropes, and sails are fixed. Sometimes a *jurymast* is erected in a new ship to navigate her down a river, or to a convenient port where her proper masts may be put in order.

JUS, jus, *s.* In Law, a Latin word signifying right, as in *Jus deliberandi*, in Scottish Law, the right which an heir has of deliberating for a certain time whether he will represent his predecessor. *Jus accrescendi*, the right of survivorship between joint tenants. *Jus ad rem*, an inchoate and imperfect right, such as a parson acquires by nomination and institution to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Jus anglorum*, the laws and customs of the West Saxons in the time of the heptarchy, by which the people were for a long time governed, and which were preferred before all others. *Jus duplicatum*, is where a man has the possession as well as property of anything. *Jus gentium*, is the law by which nations in general are governed. *Jus ha-*

JUSTICESHIP—JUSTIFY.

- JUSTICESHIP**, jus'tis-ship, *s.* The office or dignity of a justice.
- JUSTICIA**, jus-tish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of James Justice, F.R.S.) A genus of tropical plants: Order, Acanthaceæ.
- JUSTICIABLE**, jus-tish'e-a-bl, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.
- JUSTICIAR**, jus-tish'e-ar, *s.* In the old English Law, an officer instituted by William the Conqueror, as the chief officer of state, who principally determined in all cases civil and criminal.
- JUSTICIARY**, jus-tish'e-ar-e, *s.* *Court of Justiciary in Scotland*, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases. This court came in place of the justice-eyre or justice-general, which last was taken away by parliament in 1672, and was erected into a justice or criminal court, consisting of a justice-general alterable at the monarch's pleasure, justice-clerk, and five other judges, who are lords of session.
- JUSTIFIABLE**, jus'te-fi-a-bl, *a.* Defensible by law or reason; that may be vindicated on principles of rectitude or propriety.
- JUSTIFIABLENESS**, jus-te-fi'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being vindicated.
- JUSTIFIABLY**, jus'te-fi-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.
- JUSTIFICATION**, jus-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law; rectitude or propriety; vindication; defence; absolution. In Law, a maintaining or showing a sufficient reason in court why the defendant did what he is called to answer. In Theology, the act of grace by which a man, in virtue of the sufferings of Christ, is held as just in the sight of God, and through that grace entitled to eternal life.
- JUSTIFICATIVE**, jus-tif'e-ka-tiv, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.
- JUSTIFICATOR**, jus-te-fe-ka'tur, *s.* One who justifies.—Seldom used.
- JUSTIFICATORY**, jus-tif'e-ka-tur-e, *a.* Vindictory; defensory.
- JUSTIFIER**, jus'te-fi-ur, *s.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, or defends; he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.
- JUSTIFY**, jus'te-fi, *v. a.* (*justifier*, Fr.) To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain;

JUSTLE—JUXTAPOSITION.

- to vindicate as right. In Theology, to pardon and clear from guilt; to cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self; to judge rightly of; to accept as just, and treat with favour;—*v. n.* in Letterpress Printing, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.
- JUSTLE**, jus'al, *v. n.* To run against; to encounter.—See Jostle.
- JUSTLY**, just'le, *ad.* In conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right; according to truth and facts; honestly; fairly; with integrity; accurately; exactly.
- JUSTNESS**, just'nes, *s.* Accuracy; exactness; conformity to truth; justice; reasonableness; equity.
- JUT**, jut, *v. n.* To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body;—*s.* a shooting forward; a projection.
- JUTES**, joots, *s.* An old Teutonic or Scandinavian tribe, which, in the fifth century of our era, appear as having been settled in the northern part of the Chersonesus Cimbrica, which is still called after their name, Jutland. The first Germanic invaders of Britain after the departure of the Romans were the Jutes, under their leaders Horsa and Hengist, A.D. 455, who landed on the island of Thanet, and settled in Kent.
- JUTTY**, jut'te, *s.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole;—*v. n.* to jut.—Obsolete as a verb.
- JUTWINDOW**, jut'win-do, *s.* A window that projects from the line of a building.
- JUVENESCENT**, ju-ve-nes'sent, *a.* Becoming young.
- JUVENILE**, ju've-nile, *a.* (*juvenilis*, Lat.) Young; youthful; pertaining or suited to youth, as *juvenile sports*.
- JUVENILENESS**, ju've-nile-nes, *s.* Youthfulness;
- JUVENILITY**, ju-ve-nil'e-te, } youthful age; a light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.
- JUVENTAS**, ju-ven'tas, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess who presided over youth among the Romans, to whom Servius Tullius erected a statue in the capitol.
- JUXTAPOSITED**, juks-ta-poz'e-ted, *a.* (*juxta*, near, and *positus*, Lat.) Placed near; adjacent or contiguous.
- JUXTAPOSITION**, juks-ta-po-zish'un, *s.* (*juxta*, Lat. and *position*.) The act of placing together; the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition.

K.

K.

K, in the English alphabet, is the eleventh letter. It is borrowed from the Greek *kappa*, and was seldom used by the Latins except in words taken from the Greek language. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a *guttural*, but is more properly a *palatal*. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. Formerly *k* was added to *c* in a number of words of

KAABA—KADSURA.

Latin origin, as in *publick*, *musick*, &c., but is now omitted, as being entirely superfluous. *K* is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, &c. As a numeral, *k* stands for 250; and with a stroke over it thus, *Ƒ*, for 250,000. This letter was not used by the ancient Romans, and very rarely in the later ages of their empire.

KAABA.—See Caaba.

KABLEE-AREBOO, kab'le-a're-oo, *s.* The name given by the Esquimaux Indians to the wolverine or glutton, the *Gulo luscus* of Sabine.

KADSURA, kad-su'ra, *s.* (*tuto-kadsura*, the Japan

KADUA—KALOYERS.

- name of *K. Japonica*.) A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceae.
- KADUA, ka'du-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Kadu, who sailed with Kotzebue as a botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- KAMFERIA, kam-fe're-a, *s.* (in honour of Engelbert Kaemfer, the Japanese traveller, who died in 1716.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceae.
- KAFAL-TREE, kaf'al-tre, *s.* The tree Balsamodendron kafal, a native of Arabia.
- KAFFER, kaf'fur, *s.* (Arabic.) An unbeliever; a name given to the Hottentots who reject the Mohammedan faith.
- KAGENECKIA, ka-je-ne'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of F. de Kagenneck.) A genus of plants: Order, Spiraeaceae.
- KAKODULE, kak'o-dule, *s.* (*kakos*, bad, and *odode*, smell, Gr. from its disagreeable odour.) In Chemistry, a compound radical body, the formula of which is $C_4H_6As_2$: symbol Kd. Oxide of Kakodule, or Alkarsine, has a formula of $C_4H_6As_2$. $O = KdO$. It unites many compounds.
- KAKODYLIC, kak-o-dil'ik, *a.* Belonging to or composed of kakodule, as kakodylic acid, the probable formula of which is $KdO_4 + HO$.
- KAKOXENE, kak'oks-ene, *s.* (*kakos*, bad, and *oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in clayey brown ironstone at Zbirow in Bohemia, in small six-sided prisms, terminating in pyramids disposed in radiating tufts; colour yellow, of different shades, sometimes reddish-brown; lustre silky, sometimes adamantine. It adheres to the tongue, and has an earthy smell.
- KALANCHOE, ka-lan-ko'e, *s.* (Chinese name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceae.
- KALAND, kal'and, *s.* (German.) The name of a lay fraternity instituted in the thirteenth century, for the purpose of doing honour to deceased relatives and friends.
- KALE, kale, *s.* (*kohl*, Germ.) A name given to certain plants of the cabbage kind, particularly to the varieties of borecole and winter greens.
- KALEIDOSCOPE, ka-li'do-scope, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, resemblance, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An optical toy invented by Sir David Brewster, which, by a particular arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye a series of symmetrical images and combinations often of surpassing beauty.
- KALENDAR.—See Calendar.
- KALI, kal'e, *s.* The name of the maritime plant, from the ashes of which soda is obtained by lixiviation. It is from the name of this plant, with the Arabic particle *al* prefixed, is obtained that of a class of substances possessing peculiar properties, viz. the *alkalies*.
- KALIUM, kal'e-um, *s.* (*kali*, Germ.) Another name for potash, or protoxide of potassium.
- KALLIPHONGON, kal-lif-thaw'gun, *s.* A musical instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to a violin tenor, violoncello, and a double bass in a concert.
- KALMIA, kal'me-a, *s.* (after Kalm, a traveller in North America.) A genus of beautiful North American plants, with evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers: Order, Ericaceae.
- KALOSANTHES, kal-o-san'this, *s.* (*kalos*, beautiful, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceae.
- KALOYERS.—See Caloyers.

KALSEEP—KARPHOSIDERITE.

- KALSEEP, kal-se-pe, *s.* (its Mahratta name, which signifies the *black tail*.) Antelope Bennettii, an elegant species of antelope.
- KAM, kam, *a.* (*cam*, Welsh.) Crooked.—Obsolete. The wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kam*.—*Cotgrave*.
- KAMI, ka'me, *s.* The name given in Japan to certain spirits, the belief in which is the foundation of the Japanese religion.
- KAMICHI, ka-mitch'e, *s.* A species of bird belonging to the Ressorial or Gallinaceous tribe, remarkable for having its wings armed with two strong spurs, and its head of a long, slender, cylindrical, and nearly straight form.
- KAMSIN, kam'sin, *s.* A hot, dry, southerly wind, common in Egypt and the deserts of Africa.
- KAN, } kawd, *s.* An Asiatic officer, answering to
KAUN, } a governor in Europe; among the Tartars,
KHAN, } a chief or prince.
- KANAHIA, ka-na'he-a, *s.* (*kanaké*, the Arabian name.) A genus of plants, natives of Arabia Felix and Abyssinia: Order, Asclepiadaceae.
- KANGAROO, kang'ga-roo, *s.* The native and common name of the marsupial animals of the genus *Macropus*, distinguished by its long thick tail, and long hind legs. *Kangaroo-vine*, the Australian plant *Cissus antarctica*.
- KANTISM, kant'izm, *s.* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.
- KANTIST, kan'tist, *s.* A disciple or follower of Kant.
- KAOLIN, ka'o-lin, *s.* The Chinese name for porcelain clay. There is a large tract of this substance at St. Austle in Cornwall, on the south side of the granite range. It contains crystals of felspar, quartz, and mica. It is also found in France, Saxony, &c. Analysis by Berthier:—
- | | Limoges. | Schneeberg. |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Silica,..... | 46.8 | 43.6 |
| Alumina,..... | 37.3 | 37.7 |
| Potash,..... | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Peroxide of iron,..... | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Water,..... | 13.0 | 12.6 |
| | 99.6 | 95.4 |
- KARATAS, ka-rat'as, *s.* A name given to a species of the pine-apple, *Bromelia karatas*, a native of the West Indies.
- KARMATHIANS, kar-ma'the-ans, *s.* A Mohammedan sect which arose in Irak in the ninth century. The name is derived from one Karmata, who assumed the character of prophet.
- KARPATON, kar-pa'ton, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, natives of Louisiana: Order, Caprifoliaceae.
- KARPHOLITE, kar'fo-lite, *s.* (*karpho*, I shrivel, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in minute crystals, and in stellated silky fibres. It is of a wax or straw-yellow colour. Its constituents are, according to Stromeyer, silica, 36.154; alumina, 28.669; oxide of manganese, 19.160; oxide of iron, 2.290; lime, 0.271; fluoric acid, 1.470; water, 10.780: sp. gr. 2.93: scratches fluor-spar, and is scratched by felspar.
- KARPHOSIDERITE, kar-fo-sid'er-ite, *s.* (*karphos*, and *sideros*, iron, Gr.) The anhydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reniform masses; structure granular or compact; fracture uneven; colour of a pale or bright straw yellow; lustre resinous; feels greasy.

KATAF-TREE—KEEL.

KATAF-TREE, kat'af-tre, *s.* The tree Balsamodendron katal, a native of Arabia Felix.

KAULFUSSIA, kawl-fus'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. George Fred. Kaulfuss.) A genus of Composite plants, with bright blue flowers: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

KAVA, ka'va, *s.* A name given in the East to the juice of the root of the plant Piper methysticum diluted with water. The juice is extracted by chewing.

KAW, kaw, *v. n.* (from the sound.) To cry as a raven, crow, or rook;—*s.* the cry of the raven, crow, or rook.

KAWN, kawn, *s.* In Turkey, a public inn.

KATLE, kale, *s.* (*quille*, a ninepin, Fr.) A ninepin; a kettlepin; an old Scottish game, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

KAZARDLY, kaz'urd-le, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident.—Local.

KEBLAH, keb'la, *s.* The name given by the Mohammedans to that point of the compass, the direction of which is towards the temple of Mecca.

KECK, kek, *v. n.* (*koken*, Germ.) To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit;—(seldom used.)

The faction, is it not notorious,
Keck at the memory of glorious!—Swift.

—*s.* a retching or heaving of the stomach.

KECKLE, kek'kl, *v. a.* To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.

KECKSIES, kek'sis, *s. pl.* A name given in certain localities to the dried fistulous stock of the hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

KECKY, kek'e, *a.* Resembling a kek;—*s.* an Indian sceptre.

KEDGE, kej, *s.* A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, especially at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbour to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging;—*v. a.* to warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE, kej, } *a.* Brisk; lively.—Local.

KEDGY, kej'e, }

KEDGER, kej'ur, *s.* A small anchor;—(see Kedge);—a fishman.—Local.

KEE, ke, *s.* Plural of Cow.—Local.

A lass, that Cicely hight, had won his heart—
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the kee.—Gay.

KEECH, keetsh, *s.* A mass or lump.—Obsolete.

A keech of tallow is the fat of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump.—Bp. Percy.

KEEL, keel, *s.* (*caele*, Sax. *kiel*, Ger. and Dut.) The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; a low flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers. In Botany, a name applied, in a figurative sense, to the petals of a Papilionaceous corolla, which have, when viewed together, some resemblance to the keel of a ship. In Conchology, the longitudinal prominence in the shell of the Argonauta. In Entomology, a sharp, longitudinal, gradually-rising elevation upon the inferior surface of the insect. On an even keel, in a level or hori-

KEELAGE—KEEP.

zontal position. *False keel*, a strong thick piece of timber bolted to the bottom of the keel to preserve it from injury;—*v. a.* to plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom; to keel the pot in Ireland, to scum it;—(*caelan*, Sax.) to cool.—Obsolete in the last sense.

And down on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Beseeching her my fervent wo to kele.—Chaucer.

KEELAGE, keel'ij, *s.* Duty paid for a ship entering at Hartlepool in England.

KEELED, keeld, *a.* In Botany, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back.

KEELER, keel'ur, } *s.* One who manages barges

KEELMAN, keel'man, } and vessels.

KEELPAT, keel'fat, *s.* (*caelan*, Sax.) A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set to cool.

KEELHAUL, keel'hawl, *v. a.* (*kielhaalen*, Dut.) To haul under the keel of a ship; a mode of punishing certain offences in the Dutch navy. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yardarm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yardarm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

KEELING, keel'ing, *s.* A name given in some places to the common codfish, *Morhua vulgaris*.

KEELSON, keel'sun, *s.* In Ship-building, a piece of timber forming the interior or counterpart of the keel, as it is laid upon the middle of the floor-timbers immediately over the keel, and fastened with long bolts and clinched, thus binding the floor-timbers and keel together.

KEEN, keen, *a.* (*cene*, Sax. *koen*, Dut.) Sharp; eager; vehement; having a fine edge; piercing; penetrating; severe; bitter; acrimonious;—*v. a.* to sharpen.—Unusual as a verb.

Nor when cold winter keens the brightening flood.—
Thomson.

KEENLY, keen'le, *ad.* Eagerly; vehemently; sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEENNESS, keen'nes, *s.* Sharpness; eagerness; vehemence; fineness of edge; the quality of piercing; rigour; asperity; acrimony; bitterness; acuteness.

KEEP, keep, *v. a.* (*cepan*, Sax.) Past and past part. Kept. To retain; not to lose; to have in custody; to preserve; not to let go; to preserve in a state of security; to save from danger; to deliver; to protect; to guard; to restrain from flight; to detain; to tend; to have the care of; to preserve in any tenor or state; to regard; to attend to; to hold or continue in any state, course, or action; to practise; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; to use habitually; to copy carefully; to observe or solemnize; to board; to supply with the necessities of life; to have in the house; to entertain; to maintain; not to intermit; to hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to reveal; not to betray; to have in pay; to keep back, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate; to restrain; not to deliver; to keep company with, to frequent the society of; to associate with; to accompany; to go with; to keep down, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised; to keep in, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement; to conceal; not to tell; to restrain; to curb; to keep off, to hinder from approach or

attack; to *keep under*, to restrain; to hold in subjection; to *keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling; to continue; to hinder from ceasing; to *keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession; to *keep bed*, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed; to *keep house*, to maintain a family state; to remain in the house; to be confined; to *keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach; to *keep a school*, to maintain or support, or, more correctly, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a proceptor;—*v. n.* to remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired; to lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time; to *keep to*, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; to *keep on*, to go forward, to proceed; to continue to advance; to *keep up*, to remain unsubdued, or not to be confined to one's bed; in a popular sense, the term signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease;—*s.* a dungeon; condition, in a colloquial sense; guardianship; restraint;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)—a place of security in old castles;

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid.—
Dryden.

custody; guard;—(seldom used in the last two senses.)

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambskins takest *keep*.—
Spenser.

In painting, the management of the lights and shadows, colours, and tints in a picture, so that each object may seem to stand in the right place assigned it by the linear perspective.

KEEPER, *keep'ur*, *s.* A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm; one who holds anything for the use of another; one who has the charge or care of another; a guardian; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the care of a park or other enclosure, or the custody of beasts; one who has the superintendence or care of anything. *Keeper of the Forest*, or chief warden of the forest, is he that hath the principal government over all officers within the forest, and warns them to appear at the court of justice-seat on a general summons from the lord chief justice in eyre. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is the same as the lord chancellor, and by statute hath the same place, authority, pre-eminence, jurisdiction, and execution of laws. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, is that officer through whose hands all charters, pardons, &c. pass, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. *Keeper of the Touch*, 12 Hen. VI. 14, seems to be that officer in the king's mint at this day called the master of the assay.

KEEPERSHIP, *keep'ur-ship*, *s.* The office of a keeper. —Seldom used.

KEEPING, *keep'ing*, *s.* Charge; custody; care to preserve; preservation; guard; feed; fodder.

KEEPSAKE, *keep'sake*, *s.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEESH, *keesh*, *s.* In Metallurgy, the flakes of the carburet of iron which sometimes are found among the slag or scoria, or covering the surface of the lars of pig-iron.

KEEVE, *keev*, *s.* A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub;—*v. a.* to set in a keeve for fermentation;

to lift up, or overturn, or cart, so as to unload it all at once.

KEG, *keg*, *s.* (*coque*, Fr.) A small cask or barrel. **KEITHIA**, *ke'the-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Patrick Keith.) A genus of Labiate plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

KELK, *kelk*, *s.* A blow; large detached stones.—Local.

KELL.—See *Caul*.

KELP, *kelp*, *s.* The ashes which remain after the incineration of sea-weed, which is burnt for the purpose of obtaining carbonate of soda from it. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of soap and glass, but barilla is the article now generally used.

KELPY, *kel'pe*, *s.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, to which superstition gave the form of a horse.

KELSON.—See *Keelson*.

KELTER, *kel'tur*, *s.* (*kilter*, Dan.) Order; ready or proper state; in good *kelter*, in good condition.

KEMB, *kem*, *v. a.* (*cemban*, Sax.) To comb.—Obsolete.

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek.—
Dryden.

KEMBLIN, *kem'e-lin*, *s.* A tub; a brewer's vessel. —Obsolete.

KEN, *ken*, *v. a.* (*cunnan*, Sax. *kennen*, Germ.) To see at a distance; to descry; to know; to understand. In Scotland this word is still used in the last two senses, and, according to Dr. Johnson, in the north of England;

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to look round; to direct the eye to or from any object;—*s.* view; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies.—*Shaks.*

KENANK, *ken'ank*, *s.* The Javanese name of the Javan cat, the *Felis Javanensis* of Horsfield.

KENDAL-GREEN, *ken'dal-green*, *s.* A species of green cloth made at Kendal.

KENNEDYA, *ken-ne'de-a*, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Kennedy, Hammersmith.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

KENNEL, *ken'nill*, *s.* (*chenil*, Fr. *canile*, Ital.) A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt;—(*canale*, Ital. *canal*, Fr.) the water-course of a street; a little canal or channel; a puddle;—*v. n.* to lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox;—*v. a.* to keep or confine in a kennel.

KENNING, *ken'ning*, *s.* View; sight.

KENTISH, *ken'tish*, *s.* Pertaining to the county of Kent in England.

KENTLE, *ken'til*, *s.* (*cant*, Welsh, *centum*, Lat.) In Commerce, a hundred pounds in weight. Also written Quintal.

KENTLEDGE, *ken'tlej*, *s.* A term used by seamen to signify pigs of iron used for ballast.

KENTROPHYLLUM, *ken-tro-phi'lum*, *s.* (*Kentron*, a spine, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

KENTUCKIAN, *ken-tuk'e-an*, *s.* A native of Kentucky, one of the United States of America;—*a.* pertaining to Kentucky.

KEOSK, *ke'osk*, *s.* (Turkish.) A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, supported by pillars.

KEPLER'S LAWS, *kep'lurs laws*, *s.* In Astronomy, the laws of planetary motion laid down by Kepler.

1st, That the planets describe ellipsis, each of which has one of its foci in the same point, namely, the centre of the sun; 2d, That every planet moves so that the line drawn from it to the sun describes about the sun areas proportional to the times; 3d, That the squares of the lines of the revolutions of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. *Kepler's problem*, a problem used in solving the discovery made by Kepler, that the planetary orbits are ellipsis having the sun in the focus, which is common to each ellipse, and that the line which joins the centre of the sun and a planet passes over equal areas in equal times.

KEPT. *Past and past part.* of Keep.

KERASINE, ker'a-sin, *a.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) In Mineralogy, horny; corneous;—*s.* a name given by Beadant to the murio-carbonate of lead; a mineral of a white, greyish, or yellowish colour, the primary crystal of which is a rectangular four-sided prism. Its constituents are—oxide of lead, 85.5; muriatic acid, 8.5; carbonic acid, 6.0: sp. gr. 6—0. H = 3.0.

KERATES, ker'ayts, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by certain mineralogists to an order of earthy minerals, which, in their outward form, have a horny-like appearance. They are not metallic, have a white streak, no single cleavage. Hardness = 1.0—2.0: sp. gr. 5.5—6.5.

KERATIASIS, ker-a-ti'as-sis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A horn-like excrescence, developed on the temple or forehead.

KERATONE, ker'a-tone, *s.* (*keras*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A surgical instrument.

KERATONYXIS, ker-at-o-nik'sis, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *nyxis*, a puncture, Gr.) The operation of couching, performed by introducing a needle through the cornea of the eye, and depressing or breaking the opaque lens.

KERATOPHITE, ker-at'o-fite, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A name given to a horny Zoophyte.

KERAUDRENIA, ker-o-dre'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Keraudren, a French nobleman.?) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Byttneriaceae.

KERBSTONE, kerb'stone, *s.* The edging of a stone footpath is so called in London.

KERCHIEF, ker'tshif, *s.* (contracted from *cover chief*; *couverir*, I cover, and *chef*, head, Fr.) A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head; a cloth used in dress.

KERCHIEFED, } ker'tshift, *a.* Dressed; hooded;
KERCHIEFT, } covered.

KERF, kerf, *s.* (*cyrf*, Sax.) The cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERI-CETIB, ke're-se'tib, *s.* In Biblical Literature, a word used to denote various readings—*keri* signifying that which is read, and *cetib* that which is written. Where any such wrong readings occur, the wrong reading is written in the text, and that is called the *cetib*; and the reading is written in the margin with ¶ under it, and called the *keri*.

KERIS, ke'ris, *s.* A genus of fishes, with rhomboidal bodies, and having the caudal and pectoral fins rounded: Family, Coryphænidæ.

KERMES, kermes, *s.* (Arabic name for a little worm.) A small insect used as a red and scarlet dye, but very inferior to cochineal; the *Coccus ilices* of Linnæus.

KERMES MINERAL, kermes min'e-ral, *s.* A peculiar kind of sulphuret of antimony, formerly much, but now little, used in medicine. It consists, according to Rose, of sulphur, 38.41, and antimony, 61.59.

KERN, kern, *s.* The name given to a foot soldier in the ancient Irish militia. The *kernes* were armed with swords and darts, and the latter fitted with cords, by which they could recover them after they had been launched out: the cavalry were termed *gallaglasses*;—an Irish boor; a hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand: usually written *Quern*;—*v. n.* to harden, as corn in ripening; to take the form of grains; to granulate.

KERNBAY, kern'bay-be, *s.* An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.

KERNEL, ker'nîl, *s.* (*cyrrnel*, Sax.) The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; anything included in a husk or integument; the seed of pulpy fruit; the central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; a hard concretion in the flesh;—*v. n.* to harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

KERNELLED, ker'nîld, *a.* Having a kernel.

KERNELLY, ker'nîl-le, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KERODON, ker'o-don, *s.* (*kera*, a heart, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Rodents allied to the Cavies, and about the size of a guinea-pig.

KERONA, ke-ro'na, *s.* (*keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Infusoria, which have their cornet or horns elongated into threads.

KERRIA, ker're-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Kerr, Ceylon.) A genus of plants: Order, Spiræaceæ.

KERSEY, ker'ze, *s.* (*kerzani*, Dut.) A very coarse stuff, usually ribbed, and woven from long wool, chiefly manufactured in the north of England.

KERSEYMERE, ker'se-mere, *s.* A thin stuff generally woven plain from the finest wools, and made chiefly in the west of England.

KERVE.—See Carve.

KERVER.—See Carver.

KESAR, ke'zar, *s.* (from *Cesar*.) An emperor.—Obsolete.

Whilst kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate.—*Spenser*.

KESLOP, kes'lop, *s.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; the substance used in curdling milk.

KEST. The old *past tense* of Cast.

KESTREL, kes'trel, } *s.* The English name of the
KESTRIL, kes'tril, } *Falco tinnunculus* of Linnæus.

KET, ket, *s.* Carriage; any sort of filth.

KETCH, ketsh, *s.* (*caicchio*, Ital.) An old English name nearly synonymous with the modern term *yacht*. It was applied to a vessel with two masts, and from a hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden.

KETCHUP, ket'tshup, *s.* The juice exuded from salted mushrooms.—See Catchup.

KETMIA, ket'me-a, *s.* A name given to several species of plants belonging to the genus *Hibiscus*.

KETTLE, ket'tl, *s.* (*cetl*, *cetel*, or *cytl*, *ketel*, Dut.) A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating and boiling water for domestic purposes.

KETTLE-DRUM, ket'tl-drum, *s.* An instrument of martial music, composed of two basins of copper or brass rounded at the bottom, and covered with vellum or goatskin.

KETTLE-DRUMMER—KHAN.

KETTLE-DRUMMER, ket'tl-drum'mur, *s.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.

KITTLEPINS, ket'tl-pinz, *s.* Ninepins; skittles.

KEUPER, ku'pur, *s.* In Geology, the German term for the upper portion of the new red sandstone.

KEVEL, ke'vel, *s.* A genus of Antelopes, allied to the gazelle; the *A. kevella* of Pallas.

KEX, kex, *s.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk.

KET, ke, *s.* (cog, Sax.) An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed backward or forward; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an index, or that which serves to explain a cipher; that which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood; the husk containing the seed of an ash. In Hydrography, a ledge or lay of sunken rocks, applied more particularly to certain rocks called the *keys*, in the West Indies, the tops of which rise nearly to the surface;—(*kai*, Dut. *kai*, Germ. *quai*, Fr.) a bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbour, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations: generally written Quay,—which see. In the Roman Catholic Church, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope. In Music, the particular diatonic scale, whether major or minor, in which a composition begins and ends, and which more or less prevails in a given piece of music. The diatonic scale may commence on any note, and that chosen, called the *key-note*, governs the progression of the other notes. *Key-board*, the series of tenors in a keyed instrument, such as the piano, harpsichord, organ, upon which the fingers press to produce the percussion of the strings, or in the organ the opening of the valves. The keys are coloured black and white. In Carpentry, the *key* of a floor is the board last laid down. In Joinery, generally a *key* is a piece of wood let into the back of another in the contrary direction of the grain, to preserve the last from warping. *Keys*, in naked flooring, are pieces of timber fixed in between the joists by mortise and tenon. When fastened with their ends projecting against the sides of the joints, they are called *strutting-pieces*.

KEYAGE, ke'aje, *s.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEYCOLD, ke'kolde, *a.* Lifeless.—Obsolete.

Poor *keycold* figure of a holy king!

Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!—*Shaks.*

KEYCOLDNESS, ke'kolde-nes, *s.* Want of animation or activity.

KEYED, keed, *a.* Having keys. *Keyed dado*, that which has bars of wood grooved into it across the grain at the back, to prevent its warping.

KEYHOLE, ke'hole, *s.* The perforation in the door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEYSTONE, ke'stone, *s.* The middle voussoir in the arch of a bridge, or the arch stone or crown immediately over the centre of the arch.

KHAN, kan, *s.* A word of Mongol or Turkish origin, said to signify 'great and powerful lord.' It was employed by the central nations of Asia to express the full extent of sovereign power, and was assumed by Gengis when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars, and was adopted by his successors. The word is still used in Persia in a more restricted sense, being applied to governors of provinces, and to all officers of a certain

KHANATE—KIDNAP.

rank. The original form of the word was *khagan*. Also, a sort of house or place of general reception. Here is a spacious vaulted bazar, and a noble *khan*.—*Drummond.*

KHANATE, kaw'n'ate, *s.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

KHAYA, ka'ya, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cedrelaceae*.

KHELAUT, ke-lawt', *s.* The robe of honour with which honour is conferred by Asiatic princes.

KHEU, ku, *s.* The varnish-tree of Manipur, *Melanorrhæa usitata*: Order, *Terebinthaceae*.

KHOTBAH, kot'ba, *s.* (Arabic.) A particular kind of prayer used in Mohammedan countries at the commencement of public worship in the great mosques on Friday at noon. It consists chiefly of a confession of faith, and a petition for the prosperity of the Mohammedan religion.

KIASTER, ke'as-ter, *s.* (*kiazo*, I cross, like the Greek *X*.) A surgical bandage of such a figure employed by the ancients.

KIBATALIA, kib-a-ta'le-a, *s.* (*kibatala*, the name of a tree in Java.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, *Apocynaceae*.

KIBBLE, kib'bl, *s.* An iron bucket.

KIBE, kibe, *s.* A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

KIBED, kybde, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains.

KIBESSIA, ke-be'se-a, *s.* (*kebessie*, the name in Java.) A genus of plants: Order, *Melastomaceae*.

KIBY, ki'be, *a.* Affected with kibes.

He halteth often that hath a *kiby* heel.—*Skelton.*

KICK, kik, *v. a.* (*ciciae*, Welsh.) To strike with the foot;—*v. n.* to practise striking with the foot or feet; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition;—*s.* a blow with the foot; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICKER, kik'ur, *s.* One that strikes with his foot; a winning horse.

KICKING, kik'ing, *s.* The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence.

KICKSHAW, kik'shaw, *s.* (probably corrupted from *quelque chose*, something, anything, Fr.) Something uncommon or fantastical, or something that has no particular name; a dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaw*.—*Shaks.*

KICKSHOE, kik'shoo, *s.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon.—Obsolete.

KID, kid, *s.* (Danish and Swedish.) A young goat; a faggot; a bundle of heath and furze;—*v. n.* to bring forth a young goat; to make into a bundle, as faggots;—*v. a.* to show, discover, or make known.—Obsolete as an active verb.

The fame, which maie nought be hid,
Throughout the londe is soone *kid*.—*Greene.*

KIDDER, kid'dur, *s.* (*kyta*, to truck, Swed.) An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

KIDDLE, kid'dl, *s.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish.

KIDLING, kid'ling, *s.* (Swedish.) A young kid.

Like *Kidlings*, blithe and merry.—*Gay.*

KIDNAP, kid'nap, *v. a.* (*kinderdieb*, Ger.) To steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to forcibly take or steal any person whatever from their own country to another.

KIDNAPPER, kid'nap-pur, *s.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KIDNAPPING, kid-nap'ping, *s.* In Law, the stealing or conveying away of a man, woman, or child, and as an offence, at common law, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

KIDNEY, kid'nay, *s.* The name given to two glands lying in the lumbar regions on each side of the spinal column. They are composed of numberless and delicate tubular ramifications, on whose walls there is a fine network of capillary arteries and veins, and which are all collected into one mass of a firm fleshy consistence, enclosed in a fibrous capsule. Their chief office is to secrete the urine;—sort, kind, a ludicrous use of the word.

Think of that, a man of my kidney.—*Shaks.*

Kidney-bean, the common name of plants of the genus *Phaseolus*. **Kidney-vetch**, the common name of plants of the genus *Anthyllis*.

KIDNEY-FORM, kid'ne-fawrm, } *a.* Having the
KIDNEY-SHAPED, kid'ne-shaypt, } form or shape
of a kidney.

KIEPEKEL, keef'e-kil, *s.* A kind of clay found in Natolia, and chiefly used in the manufacture of the bowls of Turkish tobacco-pipes. It consists of silver, 50.50; lime, 50; carbonic acid, 5; and water, 25.

KIELMEYER, keel-may-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of C. F. D. Kielmeyer, counsellor of the state of Wurtemberg.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs full of resinous juice: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

KIESERIA, ke-se're-a, *s.* (in honour of one Kieser, a botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Portorica: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

KIGGELARIA, kig-jel-la're-a, *s.* (in memory of Francis Kiggeler, an obscure Dutch botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with willow-like leaves: Order, Flacourtiaceae.

KIL, kil, *s.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KILDERKIN, kil'der-kin, *s.* (derivation doubtful.) A small barrel.

KILL, kil, *v. a.* (*cxellan*, Sax.) To deprive of life in any manner or by any means; to butcher; to slaughter for food; to quell; to appease; to calm; to still, as in the nautical phrase, 'a shower of rain kills the wind.'

KILLAS, kil'las, *s.* A local name given to a group of schistose rocks, classed by geologists with the clay slate or graywacke slate of other districts.

KILLER, kil'lar, *s.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILLENITE, kil'len-ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs both massive and crystalized. The crystals are not perfect, but appear to be a rhombic prism. The colour is a greenish and brownish yellow. It is named from occurring in granite veins at Killeny, near Dublin. Its constituents, according to Dr. Thomson, are—silica, 49.08; alumina, 30.60; potash, 6.72; oxide of iron, 2.27; water, 10.0: sp. gr. 2.69. $H = 4.0$.

KILLINGA, kil-ling'ga, *s.* (in honour of P. Kylling, a Danish botanist who died in 1696.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

KILLOW, kil'lo, *s.* An earth of a blackish colour.

KILN, kil, *s.* (*cybn*, Sax.) A large store or oven; a fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying

anything; a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

KILN-DRY, kil'dri, *v. a.* To dry in a kiln.

KILOGRAMME, } *s.* A French measure of weight,
KILOGRAM, } equal to 2 lbs. 3 oz. avoirdupois.

KILOLITER, ke-lol'e-tur, *s.* (*kilolitre*, Fr.) In the new French measures, a thousand liters, or 264 gallons, and 44.231 cubic inches.

KILOMETER, ke-lom'e-tur, *s.* (*kilometre*, Fr.) A French itinerary measure, equal to 1093½ yards, or about 5 furlongs.

KILT, kilt, *s.* (*kelta*, Icelan.) A loose dress, generally of tartan, worn as a part of the Highland costume, and extending from the chest to the knee in the form of a petticoat;—*v. a.* to tuck up; to truss up the clothes.

KILTED, kil'ted, *a.* Dressed in a kilt, as distinguished from one who wears breeches.

KIMBO, } kim'bo, *a.* (probably from *cam*, crooked,
KIMBOW, } Celt.) Crooked; arched; bent; to
set the arms *a-kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

KIMMERIDGE-CLAY, kim'mer-ij-clay, *s.* In Geology, a blue and greyish-yellow clay of the Oolite formation; a member of the oolitic series, so called from its being found abundantly at Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Purbeck.

KIN, kin, *s.* (*cyn*, Sax. *kind*, Dut.) Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives; kindred; persons of the same race; a relation; the same generic class; a thing related; as a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting small, from the sense of child, as in *manikin*;—*a.* of the same nature; kindred; congenial.

KINATES, kin'ayts, *s.* A genus of salts, consisting of kinic acid with a base.

KIND, kinde, *s.* (*cyn* or *cynn*, Sax.) Race; genus; generic class; sort, in a sense more loose than genus; particular nature; natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; nature; natural propensity or determination;

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by kind to admire your fellow-creature.—
Dryden.

manner; way;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

Lend me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a kind from me
As will displease you.—*Shaks.*

sort, as 'he spoke with a kind of scorn or contempt';—*a.* (*cun*, Welsh,) benevolent; filled with a disposition to do good to others; favourable; beneficent.

KINDED, kind'ed, *a. part.* Begotten.—Obsolete.

KIND-HEARTED, kinde-hart'ed, *a.* Having great benevolence.

KINDLE, kin'dl, *v. a.* (*cynneu*, Welsh.) To set on fire; to light; to cause to burn; to inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind; to provoke; to excite to action; to bring forth;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Are you native of this place?
As the coney that you see dwells where she is kindled.—
Shaks.

—*v. n.* to catch fire; to begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

KINDLER, kin'dl-ur, *s.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KINDLESS, kinde'les, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.

KINDLINESS—KING.

KINDLINESS, kinde'le-nes, *s.* Affection; favour; goodwill; benignity; natural disposition.

That mute kindliness among the herds and flocks.—*Milton*
KINDLING, kin'dling, *s.* The act of setting on fire or inflaming.

KINDLY, kinde'le, *a.* Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature; mild; bland; softening;—*ad.* with goodwill; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favourably.

KINDLY-NATURED, kinde'le-na'turde, *a.* Having a kind disposition.

KINDNESS, kinde'nes, *s.* Benevolence; beneficence; goodwill; favour; love; benignity of nature; benefit conferred.

KINDRED, kin'dred, *s.* (*cynren*, Sax.) Relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; affinity; relation; connection in kind;—*a.* related; congenial; of the like nature.

KINE, kine, *s.* (*koeyen*, Dat.) Plural of Cow. The regular plural Cows is now in use.

KING, king, *s.* (*cynig*, Sax. *conig*, Ger. *koning*, Dut.)

The sovereign or chief magistrate of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler; a card with the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess. *King's revenue* is either ordinary or extraordinary. The king's ordinary revenue is such as has either subsisted time out of mind in the crown, or else has been granted by parliament by way of purchase or exchange, for such of the king's inherent hereditary revenues as were found inconvenient to the subject. The king's extraordinary revenue, or extraordinary grants, are usually called by the synonymous names of aids, subsidies, and supplies; and are granted by the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, who, when they have voted a supply to his majesty, and settled the quantum of that supply, usually resolve themselves into what is called a committee of ways and means, to consider the ways and means of raising the supply so voted. *King of the minstrels*, at Tutbury, in the county of Suffolk. His power and privileges appear by a charter of Richard II., confirmed by Henry VI., in the twenty-first year of his reign, to be to license trumpeters and other minstrels. *King's Bench*, is so called because the king used formerly to sit there in person. The style of the court still being *coram ipso rege*, is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, consisting of a chief justice and three puisne justices, who are by their offices the principal conservators of the peace, and supreme coroners of the land. *King's counsel*, are certain counsel of his majesty, learned in the law, usually selected from barristers and sergeants at law, the two principal of whom are called his attorney and solicitor-general. *King's grants*, are matter of public record. These grants, whether of lands, honours, liberties, franchises, or ought besides, are contained in charters, or letters patent, that is, open letters, *literæ patentés*; so called because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom, and are usually directed or addressed by the king to all his subjects at large. *King's silver*, otherwise called a *post-fine*, is a sum of money paid to the king in the court of Common Pleas, for a license granted to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; and this must be compounded for

KING-CRAB—KINIC ACID

at the rate of ten shillings for every five marks of lands; that is, three twentieth parts of the supposed annual value. *King-at-arms*, an officer whose duty is to preside over the chapters, and to direct the proceedings of heralds.

KING-CRAB, king'krab, *s.* An Entomostracan, or shelled insect, the *Limulus polyphemus*, known also by the name of the Horse-shoe. *King's-cups*, the flowers of the plant *Ranunculus bulbosa*. The name is also given to those of *R. repens* and *R. acris* by the vulgar, as well as the names butter-cups, butter-flowers, and gold-cups. They are 'the cuckoo buds of yellow hue' of Shakespeare. *King-fish* or *opah*, the fish *Lampris guttatus*. *King's-fishers*,—see *Haleyonidae*. *King-post*, in Architecture, the middle post of an assemblage of trussed framing, for supporting or suspending the beam at the middle and lower end of the struts. *King's-yellow*, the name given to orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, when used as a pigment. *The Books of Kings*, the name of two books of the Old Testament;—*v. a.* in a ludicrous sense, to supply with a king;

England is so idly king'd.—*Shaks.*

to make royal; to raise to royalty.

KING-CRAFT, king'kraft, *s.* The art of governing, usually in a bad sense.

KINGDOM, king'dum, *s.* The dominion of a king; the territory subject to a monarch; the inhabitants or population subject to a king. In Natural History, a division, as the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms;—a region; a tract; the place where anything prevails and holds sway. In Scripture, the government or universal dominion of God; the power of supreme administration; a princely nation or state; heaven; state of glory in heaven; the reign of the Messiah; government; rule.

KINGDOMED, king'dumd, *a.* Proud of kingly power.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages

And batters down himself.—*Shaks.*

KINGHOOD, king'hood, *s.* State of being a king.—Obsolete.

The people for to guide and lede,
Which is the charge of his king-hede.—*Gower.*

KING-HUNTERS, king-hun'turs, *s.* A common name given to birds of the genus *Haleyon*.

KINGLESS, king'les, *a.* Without a king.

KINGLIKE, king'like, *a.* Royal; sovereign.

KINGLINESS, king'le-nes, *s.* A state of being and acting suitable to the dignity of a king.

KINGLY, king'le, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; monarchical; noble; august; splendid; becoming a king;—*ad.* with an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

KING'S-ENGLISH, kingz'eng-lish, *s.* A colloquial phrase for correct language.

KING'S-EVIL.—See *Scrofula*.

KINGSHIP, king'ship, *s.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.

KINGSTON, kingz'tun, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

KINIC ACID, kin'ik as'id, *s.* A peculiar vegetable acid, sometimes called cinchonic acid, discovered by Hoffman in cinchona bark. It is very sour, but when pure not bitter. It reddens litmus paper. According to Leibig, the formula of anhydrous kinic acid is H₉, C₉₀, O₇₂. The compounds of

KINK—KIRWANITE.

- kinic acid are kinates of quina and cinchona, lime, potash, soda, barytes, &c.
- KINK**, *kingk*, *s.* A spontaneous twist upon a rope, &c. In Scotland, the word is used to express a paroxysm in hooping-cough;—*v. n.* to wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously; to labour for breath, as in the hooping-cough.
- KINKAJOU**, *king'ka-joo*, *s.* One of the names of the Potto. A singular, and apparently an anomalous, South American quadruped. The *Cercopithecus caudivulus* of Illiger.
- KINKHAUST**, *king'hawst*, *s.* The chin-cough, or hooping-cough.—Obsolete.
- KINO**, *ki'no*, *s.* In the *Materia Medica*, a red-brown coloured mass, with twigs intermixed in its substance. It is brittle, and breaks with a resinous lustre, gritty between the teeth, and having a bitterish taste. It is astringent and styptic. It is obtained from the African leguminous plant *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.
- KINOSTERNON**, *ki-no-ster'non*, *s.* A genus of Marsh Tortoises: Family, Emydæ.
- KINOYLE**, *ke'noyl*, *s.* A sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinate is distilled. It is easily obtained by heating kinic acid with peroxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, and other products.
- KINSFOLK**, *kinz'foke*, *s.* Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.
- KINSMAN**, *kinz'man*, *s.* A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.
- KINSWOMAN**, *kinz'wān-un*, *s.* A female relation.
- KINYXIS**, *kin-iks'es*, *s.* A genus of Land Tortoises resembling *Pyxis*, but having the posterior of the carapace movable.
- KIOSK**, *ke'osk*, *s.* A Turkish summer-house, or open pavilion supported by pillars.
- KIPPER**, *kip'per*, *s.* (Scotch.) A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when salmon are so considered, as in the time of spawning; salmon salted and peppered, and hung and dried. *Kipper-nut* or *Pig-nut*, names given in some places to the common earth nut *Corporidium flexuosum*.
- KIPSKIN**, *kip'skin*, *s.* The skin of a young cow not surpassing two years, or leather prepared from that skin; called also *Kiplenther*.
- KIROANELLA**, *ker-ga-ne'le-a*, *s.* (*Kirganeli*, its Malabar name.) A genus of plants, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.
- KIRK**, *kirk*, *s.* (*kerche*, Germ.) The Scottish word for church. The Kirk of Scotland, or Church of Scotland, is so called by way of pre-eminence. *Kirk-session*, the lowest ecclesiastical court in the Kirk of Scotland, composed of the minister and lay elders. It takes into cognizance cases of scandal, the poor's funds, and all matters of discipline.
- KIRKMAN**, *kirk'man*, *s.* One of the Church of Scotland.
- KIRKSCHWASSER**, *kirksh-was'sur*, *s.* (German.) Cherry-water; liquor obtained by fermentation of the small black cherry.
- KIRTLE**, *kir'tl*, *s.* (*cyrtel*, Sax.) An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle; a quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.
- KIRTLED**, *kir'tld*, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.
The flowery-kirtled Nalades.—Milton.
- KIRWANITE**, *kir'wan-ite*, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Kir-

KISS—KIWI.

- wan.) A mineral of a dark olive-green colour with a fibrous texture, the fibres diverging from a centre and forming brushes; opaque. Its constituents, according to Dr. R. T. Thomson, are—silica, 40.5; protoxide of iron, 23.91; lime, 19.78; alumina, 11.41; water, 4.35: sp. gr. 2.94. $H=2$. Found in cavities of basalt on the north-east coast of Ireland.
- KISS**, *kis*, *v. a.* (*cyssan*, Sax.) To salute with the lips; to treat with fondness; to caress; to touch gently;—*s.* a salute given with the lips; a common token of affection; a small piece of confectionery.
- KISSER**, *kis'sur*, *s.* One that kisses.
- KISSING-COMPIT**, *kis'sing-kum'fit*, *s.* Perfumed sugar-plums to make the breath sweet.
- KISSING-CRUST**, *kis'sing-krust*, *s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.
- KIT**, *kit*, *s.* (Dutch.) A large bottle; a kind of fish-tub; a milk-pail. In Music, the name of a small violin, of such form and dimension as to be capable of being carried in a case or sheath in the pocket. *Kit-cat Club*, an association of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished merit, formed in 1703, for the purpose of uniting their zeal in favour of the Protestant succession of the house of Hanover. The name was derived from Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, near the tavern where they met in King-street, Westminster, who supplied them with tarts. Old Jacob Tonson was their bookseller, and Sir Godfrey Kneller painted their portraits. The size of canvas is still distinguished by the name of *Kit-cat*.
- KITAIBELIA**, *kit-ay-be'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Robert Kitaibel, Hungary.) A genus of herbs with white flowers: Order, Malvaceæ.
- KITCHEN**, *kitsh'in*, *s.* (*cykene*, Sax.) The apartment in a house in which the provisions are cooked; a utensil for roasting meat. In a ship, the galley or caboose. *Kitchen-garden*, a garden appropriated for the raising of vegetables for the table. *Kitchen-maid*, a female servant whose business is to do the work of the kitchen. *Kitchen-stuff*, fat collected from pots and dripping-pans. *Kitchen-wench*, the woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery. *Kitchen-work*, work done in the kitchen, such as cookery, washing, &c.
- KITE**, *kite*, *s.* The glede, or *Milvus vulgaris*, a bird of the Falcon tribe; a local name in some places for the fish called the brill, the *Rhombus vulgaris* of Ichthyologists; a light frame of wood covered with paper, constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys; a name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Detested kite! thou liest.—Shaks.
- In the north of England, the belly.
- KITH**, *kith*, *s.* (*cyththe*, Sax.) Acquaintance.—Obsolete.
- KITLING**, *kit'ling*, *s.* A kitten; the young of a beast.
- KITTEN**, *kit'ten*, *s.* (*katje*, Dut.) A young cat, or the young of the cat;—*v. n.* to bring forth young, as a cat.
- KITIWAKE**, *kit'te-wake*, *s.* The common name of a sea-fowl of the Gull kind, *Larus tridactylus*.
- KITTLE**, *kit'tl*, *v. a.* (*citclan*, Sax.) To tickle.—Local.
- KIWI**, *ki'we*, *s.* The native name of the Australian bird *Apteryx Australis*, of the Strathionidae, or Ostrich family.

RIVER, *kiv'ur*, *v. a.* To cover.—Seldom used.

RIZELHACHES, *kiz'el-ba-she*, *s.* A people of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenberg.

KLAPROTHIA, *klap-ro'the-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. H. Klaproth of Berlin.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs: Order, *Loasaceae*.

KLEINHOFIA, *klin-ho've-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Kleinhoff, formerly director of the Botanic Gardens in Batavia.) A genus of plants, natives of the Molucca Islands: Order, *Byttneriaceae*.

KLICK, *klik*, *v. n.* To make a small sharp sound, by striking two things together;—*s.* a stroke or blow.—Vulgar as a substantive.

KLINIA, *kle'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of J. H. Klein, a German botanist.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.

KLIPSPRINGER, *klip'spring-ur*, *s.* A name given by the Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope to the quadruped Antelope *oreotragus*.

KLOPEMANIA, *klo-pe-ma'ne-a*, *s.* (*klope*, theft, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) An irresistible propensity to steal by persons of otherwise irreproachable character, and only to be explained on phrenological principles.

KLUGIA, *klu'je-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. F. R. Klug.) A genus of plants: Order, *Gesneraceae*.

KNAB, *nab*, *v. a.* (*knappen*, Dut.) To bite; to gnaw; to nibble.

KNABBLE, *nab'bl*, *v. a.* To bite or nibble.—Obsolete.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron.—*Brown*.

KNACK, *nak*, *s.* A little machine; a pretty contrivance; a toy; a readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness; a nice trick;—*v. n.* (*knacken*, Germ.) to crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise.—Seldom used as a verb.

KNACKER, *nak'ur*, *s.* A maker of knacks, toys, or small work; a ropemaker; a collarmaker.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

KNACKISH, *nak'ish*, *a.* Trickish; knavishly artful.

KNACKISHNESS, *nak'ish-ness*, *s.* Artifice; trickery.

KNACKY, *nak'e*, *a.* Handy; having a knack; cunning; crafty.—Local.

KNAG, *nag*, *s.* (Danish.) A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart; a peg for hanging things on; the shoot of a deer's horn.

KNAGGY, *nag'ge*, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots, hence rough in temper.

KNAP, *nep*, *s.* (*knapp*, Sax.) A protuberance; a swelling;—(seldom used.)

Hark! on *knop* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.—*Brown*.

Knapp-weed, the common name of the plant *Centaurea nigra*.—*v. n.* (*knappen*, Dut.) to bite; to bite off; to break short; to strike with a sharp noise;—*v. n.* to make a short, sharp sound.

KNAPPERTS, *nap'perts*, *s.* A name given in Scotland to the Heath-pea, *Orobis tuberosus*.

KNAPPLA, *nap'pe-a*, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, *Graminaceae*.

KNAPPISH.—See *Snappish*.

KNAPPLE, *nap'pl*, *v. n.* To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.

KNAPPY, *nap'pe*, *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks.

KNAPSACK, *nap'sak*, *s.* (*knappsack*, Germ.) A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessities of food and clothing.

KNAR, *när*, *s.* (*knor*, Germ.) A knot in wood.

KNARLED, *närld*, *a.* Knotted; gnarled.—Obsolete.

KNARRY, *när're*, *a.* Knotty.

Knotty *knarry* barren trees old,
Of stubbes sharpe, and hideous to behold.—*Chaucer*.

KNAUTIA, *naw'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of C. Knaut of Halle.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, *Dipsaceae*.

KNAVE, *nave*, *s.* (*knabe*, Germ.) A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a card with a soldier painted on it; a boy; a man-child;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

Sche bare a *knave* child.—*Wicliffe*.

a servant.—Obsolete.

For lord and *knave* is all one wey,
When they be bore and when they dey.—*Gower*.

KNAVERY, *na'vur-e*, *s.* Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villany; fraud; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, *na'vish*, *a.* Dishonest; fraudulent; waggish; mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, *na'vish-le*, *ad.* Dishonestly; fraudulently; waggishly; mischievously.

KNAVISHNESS, *na'vish-ness*, *s.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAWELL.—See *Scleranthus*.

KNEAD, *need*, *v. a.* (*knadan*, Sax.) To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

KNEADER, *need'ur*, *s.* A baker.

KNEADING-TROUGH, *need'ing-trof*, *s.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEBELITE, *ne'bel-ite*, *s.* (in honour of Major Von Knebel.) A mineral of a grey colour, spotted with dirty white, red, brown, and green; massive; external surface uneven and full of holes; lustre glistering; opaque; hard; brittle. Constituents—silica, 32.50; protoxide of iron, 32.00; protoxide of manganese, 35.00.

KNEE, *ne*, *s.* (*knio*, Dut. and Germ. *knio*, Dan.) In Anatomy, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones. *Knee-pan*, a small flat heart-shaped bone situated at the forepart of the knee-joint; it is attached by a strong ligament to the upper end of the tibia. Also, a part of the back of a hand-railing of a convex form, being the reverse of a *ramp*, which also forms the back of a hand-rail, but is concave; any piece of timber of a bent or angular form. In Architecture, a piece of timber bent artificially or naturally, and on which another piece is received to relieve a weight or strain. *Knee-joint*, a joint in a plant which is bent like the knee at nearly a right angle;—*v. a.* to supplicate by kneeling.—Obsolete as a verb.

Fall down and *knee*
The way into his mercy.—*Shaks*.

KNEE-CROOKING, *ne'krook-ing*, *a.* Obsequious. Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave.—*Shaks*.

KNEED, *nee'd*, *a.* Having knees. In Botany, knee-jointed; bent like the knee-joint.

KNEE-DEEP, *ne'deep*, *a.* Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEL, *neel*, *v. n.* (*knien*, Dut.) To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

KNEELER, *neel'ur*, *s.* One who kneels.

KNEETRIBUTE, *nee'trib-ute*, *s.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile.—*Milton*.

KNELL, *nel*, *s.* (*enyll*, Sax.) The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNELT—KNIGHT.

KNELT. *Past and past part.* of the verb *To kneel*.
KNIEW. *Past* of the verb *To know*.

KNICKKNACK, nik'nak, *s.* A trifle or toy.

KNIFE, nife, *s. plur.* **KNIVES,** (cnif; Sax. *kniv*, Dan.) A cutting instrument with a sharp edge; a sword or dagger.

KNIGHT, nite, *s.* (cniht, cnecht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ.)

In feudal times, an appellation or title given to a youth after being admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; an honour generally conferred on youths of family and fortune, from which has sprung the honourable title of *knight* in modern usage; a pupil or follower; a champion. *Knighten-gyld*, was a *gyld* in London, consisting of nineteen knights, which King Edgar founded, giving them a portion of void ground lying without the walls of the city, now called Portsoken-ward. *Knighten-bachelors* are the most ancient, though the lowest order of knighthood amongst us; for we have an instance of King Alfred's conferring this order on his son Athelstan. *Knight banneret* are made only in the time of war, and is a high honour; and though knighthood is commonly given for some personal merit, which therefore dies with the person, yet John Coupland, for his valiant service performed against the Scots, had the honour of *banneret* conferred on him and his heirs for ever, by patent. *Knights of the bath* have their name from their bathing the night before their creation. This order was instituted by Hen. IV., and revived by King Geo. I. in the year 1725, who erected the same into a regular military order for ever, by the name and title of "The Order of the Bath," to consist of thirty-seven knights, besides the sovereign. They have each three honorary esquires; and they now wear a red ribband across their shoulders, have a prelate of the order, who is the bishop of Rochester, several heralds, and other officers. *Knights of the chamber* seem to be such knights bachelors as are made in time of peace; because usually knighted in the king's chamber, not in the fields as in time of war. *Knights' court* is a court-baron, or honour-court, held twice a year under the bishop of Hereford, at his palace there, wherein those who are lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight's service of the honour of that bishopric, are suitors; which court is mentioned in *Butterfield's Surv. fol. 244*. *Knight's fee*, is so much inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a knight with convenient revenue. *Knights of the garter*, are an order of knights founded by Edward III., who, after he had obtained many notable victories, for furnishing this honourable order, made choice in his own realm, and all Europe, of twenty-five of the most excellent and renowned persons for virtue and honour, and ordained himself and his successors, kings of England, to be the sovereign thereof, and the rest to be fellows and brethren; bestowing this dignity on them, and giving them a blue garter, decked with gold, pearl, and precious stones, and a buckle of gold, to wear daily upon the left leg only, a kirtle, crown, cloak, chaperon, a collar, and other magnificent apparel, both of stuff and fashion, exquisite and heroical, to wear at high feasts, as to so high and princely an order was meet. *Knights hospitallers*, were an order of knights that had their name from an hospital erected at Jerusalem for the use of pilgrims coming to the Holy Land, and dedicated to St. John

KNIGHT-ERRANT—KNIGHTHOOD.

the Baptist. They were afterwards called *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*. *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, were an order of knighthood that began about the year 1120. They had their denomination from John, the charitable patriarch of Alexandria, though vowed to St. John the Baptist, their patron. They had their primary abode in Jerusalem, and then in the Isle of Rhodes, until they were expelled thence by the Turks, A. D. 1523; since which time their chief seat was in the Isle of Malta. *Knight marshal*, an officer of the king's house, having jurisdiction and cognizance of transgressions within the king's house, and verge of it; as also of contracts made within the same house, whereto one of the house is a party. *Knights of St. Patrick*, an illustrious order of knighthood, instituted by his Majesty King Geo. III., Feb. 5, 1783, to consist of the sovereign, grand-master, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, a prince of the blood royal, and thirteen knights. *Knight's service*, a tenure whereby lands were held of the king; which drew after it homage and service in war, escuage, wardships, marriage, &c., taken away by statute. *Knights of the shire*, are two knights or gentlemen of worth, chosen on the king's writ, in *pleno comitatu*, by the freeholders of every county that can dispend forty shillings a year, to represent them in the House of Commons; but now *notables armigeri* may be chosen. *Knights templars*, were a religious order of knights, instituted in the year 1119, and so called because they dwelt in part of the temple at Jerusalem, and not far from the sepulchre of Jesus Christ. They entertained Christian strangers and pilgrims, and in their armour led them through the Holy Land to view the sacred monuments of Christianity, without danger from infidels. *Knights of the thistle*, an honourable order of Scotch knighthood, the knights whereof wear a green ribbon over their shoulders, and are otherwise honourably distinguished;—*v. d.* to dub or create a knight, a ceremony performed by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, 'Rise, Sir.'

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nite-er-rant, *s.* A knight who wandered in search of adventures, sometimes under vows, for a certain period.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, nite-er-ran-tre, *s.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHTHEADS, nite'hedz, *s.* In a ship, those timbers on each side of the ship nearest to the stem, and continued high enough to secure the bowsprit; also, two strong frames of timber which enclose and support the ends of the windlass.

KNIGHTHOOD, nite'hood, *s.* A military order or honour, or a mark or degree of ancient nobility, or reward of personal virtue and merit. There are four kinds of knighthood—*military, regular, honorary, and social*. *Military knighthood*, is that of the ancient knights, who acquired it by high feats of arms. They are called *milites* in ancient charters and titles, by which they were distinguished from mere bachelors, &c. These knights were girt with a sword, and had a pair of gilt spurs; whence they were called *equites aurati*. *Knight-hood* is not hereditary, but acquired. It does not come into the world with a man like nobility; nor can it be revoked. The sons of kings, and kings themselves, with all other sovereigns, heretofore

KNIGHTLESS—KNOCK

had knighthood conferred on them as a mark of honour. They were usually knighted at their baptism or marriage, at their coronation, before or after a battle, &c. *Regular knighthood*, is applied to all military orders which profess to wear some particular habit, to bear arms against the infidels, to succour and assist pilgrims in their passage to the Holy Land, and to serve in hospitals where they should be received; such were the knights templars, and such still are the knights of Malta, &c. *Honorary knighthood*, is that which princes confer on other princes, and even on their own great ministers and favourites; such are knights of the Garter, Bath, St. Patrick, Nova Scotia, Thistle, &c. *Social knighthood*, is that which is not fixed nor confirmed by any formal institution, nor regulated by any lasting statutes; of which kind there have many orders been erected on occasion of factions, of tilts and tournaments, masquerades, and the like. The abbot Bernardo Justiniani, at the beginning of his History of Knighthood, gives us a complete catalogue of the several orders: according to this computation, they are in number ninety-two.

KNIGHTLESS, nite'les, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. —Obsolete.

KNIGHTLIKE, nite'like, *a.* Resembling a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, nite'le-ness, *s.* Duties of a knight; conduct becoming a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nite'le, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; —*ad.* in a manner becoming a knight.

KNIT, nit, *v. a.* (*cnytan*, Sax. *knyta*, Swed.) *Past* and *past part.* Knit, or Knitted. To unite as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of network; to unite closely; to join or cause to grow together; to tie; to fasten; to draw together; to contract; —*v. n.* to unite or interweave by needles; to unite closely; to grow together; —*s.* texture; union by knitting. —Seldom used as a substantive.

KNITCH, nitsh, *s.* A faggot or burden of wood.

KNITTABLE, nit'ta-bl, *a.* That may be knit.

KNITTER, nit'tur, *s.* One that knits.

KNITTING, nit'ting, *s.* Junction. *Knitting-needle*, a long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.

KNITTL, nit'tl, *s.* A string that gathers or draws together a purse; a small line used in ships to sling hammocks.

KNOB, nob, *s.* (*cnap*, Sax. *knopf*, Germ.) A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch. *Knob*, *knot*, *knoppe*, or *knotte*, in Architecture, a boss, a bunch of leaves or flowers, or similar ornaments. The term is likewise used in reference to the foliage on the capitals of pillars. In Conchology, any part of a shell rising bluntly above the rest; —*v. n.* to bunch out; to grow into knobs.

KNOBBED, nobd, *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOBBINESS, nob'be-ness, *s.* The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOBBY, nob'be, *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

KNOCK, nok, *v. n.* (*cnucian*, Sax. *knacka*, Swed.) To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; to drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; to knock under, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; —*v. a.* to strike; to drive against; to strike a door for admittance; to rap; to knock down, to strike down; to fell;

KNOCKER—KNOUT.

to prostrate by a blow or blows; to knock up, to arouse by knocking, in a popular use; to beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more; to knock off, to force off by beating; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow or by blows; —*s.* a blow; a sudden stroke; a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOCKER, nok'ur, *s.* One that knocks; an instrument fastened to a door, by which to rap for admittance.

KNOCKING, nok'ing, *s.* A beating; a rap.

KNOLL, noll, *v. a.* (*cnyllan*, Sax.) To ring a bell, usually for a funeral; —*v. n.* to sound, as a bell; —*s.* (*cnoll*, Sax.) a little round hill; the top or crown of a hill.

KNOLLER, noll'ur, *s.* One who tolls a bell.

KNOP, nop, *s.* (a different spelling of *knop* or *knob*.)

A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

KNOPPED, nopt, *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOPPERN, nop'pern, *s.* (German.) A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect upon several kinds of oak. They are flat, hard, and prickly, and are used in Germany in dyeing.

KNOR.—See Knot.

KNORRIA, nor're-a, *s.* A name given by Sternberg to certain stems, or fragments of stems, found in the Coal formation, which have the appearance of branches of yew.

KNOT, not, *s.* (*Dutch*, *cnotta*, Sax.) The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; a bond of association or union; the part of a tree where a branch shoots; the protuberant joint of a plant; a cluster; a collection; a group; difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved; an epaulet. Among seamen, a division of the log-line, which answers to half a minute as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred-and-twentieth part of a mile. In Ornithology, the *Tringa canna*. *Knot*, or *knout berries*, one of the names of the fruit of the plant *Rubus chamaemorus*; —*v. a.* to complicate in knots; to entangle; to perplex; to unite closely; —*v. n.* to form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOT-GRASS.—See *Illecebrum*.

KNOTLESS, not'les, *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

KNOTTED, not'ted, *a.* Full of knots; having knots; having intersecting figures.

KNOTTINESS, not'te-ness, *s.* Fulness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings; intricacy; difficulty of solution.

KNOTTING, not'ting, *s.* The preliminary process in painting to prevent knots from appearing, by covering them with a coat of red-lead, then white-lead and oil, and lastly a coat of size; silver-leaf is sometimes also used.

KNOTTY, not'te, *a.* Full of knots; having many knots; difficult; perplexed; intricate.

KNOUT, nowt, *s.* An instrument used in Russia, in the infliction of punishment upon criminals. It consists of a handle about two feet long, to which is fastened a flat leather thong equally long, at the end of which is a large copper or brass ring, to which is attached a stripe of hide two inches broad at the ring, and terminating at the distance of two feet in a point.

KNOW—KOB.

KNOW, no, v. a. (*knowan*, Sax.) *Past*, Knew; *past part.* Known. To perceive with certainty; to have a clear perception of truth, fact, or anything that actually exists; to be informed of; to be taught; to distinguish; to recognize; to be no stranger to; to be familiar with. In a Scriptural sense, to have sexual commerce with; to approve; to commit; to have;

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin.—2 Cor. v. 21.

to have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of anything, though short of certainty;—v. n. to have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed; to take cognizance of; to examine.

KNOWABLE, no'a-bl, a. That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.

KNOWER, no'ur, s. One who knows.

KNOWING, no'ing, a. Skilful; well informed; well instructed; conscious; intelligent;—s. knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, no'ing-le, ad. With knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nol'ej, s. Certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas; learning; illumination of mind; skill in anything; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance; notice; information; power of knowing; sexual intercourse—(seldom used but with the prefix *carnal*);—v. n. to acknowledge; to avow.—One of our oldest verbs, but now obsolete.

Knöchel ye ech to othre youre sianes.—Wicliffe, St. James, v.

KNOWLTONIA, nowl-to'ne-a, s. (in honour of Knowlton, formerly curator of the Botanic Garden at Eltham.) A genus of evergreen perennial plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.

KNOXIA, nok'se-a, s. (in honour of Robert Knox, Ceylon.) A genus of plants, natives of Ceylon: Order, Cinchonaceae.

KNUB, nub, } v. a. To beat; to strike with
KNUBBLE, nub'bl, } the knuckle.—Obsolete.

KNUCKLE, nuk'kl, s. (*knuckel*, Sax. *knöchel*, Germ.) The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant;—(seldom used in the last sense.) In House Carpentry, a joint of a cylindrical form, with a pin as an axis, by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together;—v. n. to yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.

KNUCKLED, nuk'kld, a. Jointed.

KNUFF, nuf, s. A lout; a clown.—Obsolete.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon.—Hayward.

KNUR, nur, } s. (*knorren*, Germ.) A knot; a
KNURLE, nur'l, } hard substance.

KNURLED, nurld, }

KNURLY, nur'le, } a. Full of knots; hard.

KNURRY, nur're, }

Now am I like the *knurry*-bulked oke.—Drayton.

KOALA, ko-a'la, s. An extraordinary marsupial Rodent, a native of Australia; the *Phascogale* cinereus of Blainville.

KOB, kob, s. A species of antelope. *Antelope kob*, the petite vache brun of the French settlers on the western coast of Africa.

KOBA, ko'ba, s. A species of antelope. The *Antelope*

KOBOLD—KOUL.

koba, the grande vache brun, or large brown cow of the French residents at Senegal. It is equal in size to the European stag.

KOBOLD, kob'old, s. A German word, probably the origin of our word *goblin*, with which it is nearly synonymous. Almost every peasant's house has, in German superstition, its attendant *kobold*, which presides over all the domestic operations, many of which they perform.

KOCHIA, kok'e-a, s. (in honour of one Koch, a German botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceae.

KELARIA, ke-la're-a, s. (in honour of Professor M. Kohler of Mayence.) A pretty genus of grasses, with elegant silky heads: Order, Gramineae.

KOELERIA, ko-e-le're-a, s. A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

KENIGIA, ke-nij'e-a, s. (in honour of Emmanuel Koenig, Professor of Botany at Basle.) A genus of annual plants: Order, Polygonaceae.

KOHAUTIA, ko-haw'she-a, s. (in honour of Francis Kohaut.) A genus of erect herbs: Order, Cinchonaceae.

KOKOB, ko'kob, s. The name of a venomous serpent, a native of America.

KOLA, } ko'la, s. The African name of the seeds
COLA, } of the plant *Sterculia acuminata*.

KOLBEA, kol'be-a, s. (in honour of Peter Kolbe, or Kolben, a German traveller.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Cucurbitaceae.

KOLLYRITE, kol'le-rite, s. A variety of pure white clay.

KOLPODA, kol-po'da, } s. (*kolpodes*, sinuous, Gr.)
KOLPODES, kol-po'des, } A genus of polygastric Infusoria, of a flat and sinuous form.

KOLREUTERIA, kol-roo-te're-a, s. (in honour of J. Gottlieb Kolreuter.) A genus of plants, natives of China: Order, Sapindaceae.

KOMENATES, kom'e-nayts, s. A genus of salts, consisting of komeinic acid and a base.

KOMENIC ACID, ko-me'nik as'sid, s. A bibasic acid, a product of the decomposition of meconic acid. The formula of the crystallized acid is C₁₂H₂O₈ + 2H₂O.

KONIGA, ko-nig'a, s. (in honour of Charles Konig, F.R.S. of the British Museum.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizae.

KONIGA, kon'e-ga, s. A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferae vel Brassicaceae.

KOODOO, koo'doo, s. The South African name of the antelope, *Damalis strepsiceros*, a magnificent animal with perfectly smooth horns, forming regular and beautiful spiral curves.

KOOKIES, koo'kis, s. A singular race of people, who inhabit the mountains to the north-east of the Chittagong district, in the province of Bengal.

KOPECK, ko'pek, s. A Russian copper coin, about the value of a halfpenny.

KOPSIA, kop'se-a, s. (meaning not given by the author.) A genus of plants, consisting of lactescent trees or shrubs: Order, Apocynaceae.

KORAN.—See Alcoran.

KOSSACKS.—See Cossacks.

KOTH, koth, s. A name given by the Spaniards to a slimy earthy substance ejected from the volcanoes of South America.

KOUL, kowl, s. A Persian soldier of a noble corps. In the East Indies, a promise or contract.

KOUMIS—KRYSTALINE.

- KOUMIS**, } *koo'mis*, *s.* A viscous liquor obtained
KUMIS, } by the Tartars, by the fermenting of the
whey of mare's milk.
- KOUFOLITE**, *kou'fo-lite*, *s.* (*kouphos*, light, and
lithos, a stone, Gr.) A species of zeolite or
prehnite, occurring in small rhomboidal plates of
pearly lustre, and of a yellowish or green colour.
It is found in the Pyrenees.
- KRAAL**, *kraal*, *s.* A Hottentot village.
- KRAKEN**, *kra'ken*, *s.* A fabulous marine monster of
a gigantic size.
- KRAMERIA**, *kra-me're-s*, *s.* (in honour of Dr.
J. G. H. Kramer, and his son, Dr. W. H. Kramer,
German botanists.) A genus of plants, consist-
ing of diffuse many-stemmed shrubs: Order, Poly-
galaceæ.
- KRAMERIC ACID**, *kra-mer'ik as'id*, *s.* An acid
obtained from the root of the plant *Rhatany*,
Krameria triandria.
- KREMLIN**, *kren'lin*, *s.* The imperial palace at
Moscow, containing several churches, two con-
vents, an arsenal, &c. It is of a triangular form,
and about two miles in circumference.
- KREOSOTE**, } *kre'o-sote*, *s.* (*kreos*, flesh, and *ozo*,
CREOSOTE, } I preserve, Gr.) The antiseptic prin-
ciple of wood-smoke, pyzolognous acid and tar.
Formula, C₁₄ H₉ O₂.
- KREIGIA**, *krij'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Kreig, a Ger-
man botanist.) A genus of pretty North American
Composite plants, with grassy leaves and yellow
flowers: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- KRISHNA**, *krish'na*, *s.* In Hindoo Mythology, one
of the incarnations of the god Vishnu. Krishna
was a portion of Vishnu, who occupies the second
place in the trimurti, or Hindoo trinity. Vishnu
consented to be born of a woman, Devoki, the
wife of Vasudeva. Through the agency of the
demon Kanza, at his birth all young male children
were ordered to be slain; but Vasudeva gave
Krishna into the keeping of a cowherd, whose wife
had a son, also a portion of Vishnu, called Bala
Rama. Krishna distinguished himself by the de-
struction of a mighty serpent, while his brother
Rama destroyed the demon Dhenuka. He was
at last killed by a hunter; and, in the words of
the Puran'a, 'having united himself with his own
spiritual, inexhaustible, inconceivable, unborn, un-
decaying, imperishable, and universal spirit, which
is one with Vasudeva, abandoned his mortal body
and the condition of the threefold qualities.'
- KROKIDOLITE**, *krok'e-do-lite*, *s.* (*krokis*, wool, and
lithos, a stone, Gr. from the texture of a variety
resembling asbestos.) A mineral of a lavender-blue
colour; massive and asbestiform; opaque; fibres
elastic. Constituents—silica, 50.81; protoxide
of iron, 33.88; protoxide of manganese, 0.17;
magnesia, 2.32; lime, 1.50; soda, 5.00; water,
3.00; magnesia and soda wanting sometimes:
sp. gr. 3.2. H=4.
- KROUT**, *krowt*, *s.* Cabbage. The term is only used
in England as part of the compound word Sour-
crou.
- KRUBEKA**, *krū'be-ra*, *s.* (in honour of John Julius
Kruber.) A genus of umbelliferous herbaceous
plants with white flowers: Suborder, Ortho-
sperma.
- KRULLER**, *krul'ur*, *s.* (*krullen*, Dut.) A cake
curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
- KRYSTALINE**, *kris'ta-lin*, *s.* A name given by
Unverdorben to a salifiable base, which forms

KSHATRI—KYANITE.

- crystalline compounds with the acids, and which
he obtained from animal empyrenematic oil.
- KSHATRI**, *shat're*, } *s.* One of the mixed classes of
KSHATTA, *shat'ta*, } the Hindoos, which spring
from the marriage of a Kshatriya woman with a
man of inferior rank. His occupation is said, by
the Jalimala, to consist in killing and confining
such animals as live in holes.
- KSHATRIYAS**, *sha-tre'yas*, *s.* One of the four
castes recognised as pure in the Hindoo writings.
Kshatriyas, male and female, sprung from the
arms of Brahma during his first creation, at the
same time that the Brahmins with the Vida
came from his mouth, the Sudras from his foot,
and the Vaisyas from his thigh. The Kshatriya,
or military class, is said by the Brahmins to have
become extinct; but the Rajpoots and the Nairs,
in the Deccan, in all probability belong to this
class, though the Brahmins assert that they are
only Sudras, the duty of whom is servile atten-
dance on the higher classes, especially the Brah-
mins.
- KUFIC**, *ku'fik*, *a.* (from *Kufa*, a town on the Eu-
phrates.) An epithet applied to the ancient
Arabic characters.
- KUHLLIA**, *ku'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of Henry Khul.)
A genus of trees, with oblong serrated leaves and
panicles of flowers: Order, Bixaceæ.
- KUNDMANNIA**, *kund-man'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of M.
Kundmann, a botanist.) A genus of umbelliferous
herbaceous plants with yellow flowers: Suborder,
Orthosperma.
- KUNTZIA**, *kun'the-a*, *s.* (in honour of C. S. Kunth,
a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order,
Palmaceæ.
- KUPFERNICKEL**, *kup-fur-nik'el*, *s.* (German.) An
ore of nickel of a copper colour.
- KUPFERSCHIEFER**, *kup-fur-tsheef'ur*, *s.* (Germ.
copper slate.) A name given by German geolo-
gists to the copper slate of Thuringia, a low mem-
ber of the magnesia limestone series, corresponding
to the marl slate of Durlam and Northumber-
land.
- KURD**, *kurd*, *s.* A native of Kurdistan, a country
comprehending the larger portion of that mountain-
ous region which divides the elevated table-land of
Iran (Persia) from the low plains of Mesopotamia,
or Al-Jesireh.
- KURILIAN**, *ku-ril'e-an*, *a.* Relating to the Kurilian
Isles, a chain in the Pacific, extending from the
southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Jesso.
- KURTUS**, *kur'tus*, *s.* A genus of fishes with
lengthened rhomboidal bodies: Family, Cory-
phenida.
- KUTCHUBA**, *kutsh-u-be'a*, *s.* (in honour of M.
Kouchouba of St. Petersburg.) A genus of
plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- KUTIRAH**, } *ku-te'ra*, *s.* A kind of gum, con-
KUTEERAH, } sidered in India by the native prac-
titioners of medicine to be a good substitute for
Tragacanth, the produce, according to Dr. Royle,
of the tree *Cochlospermum*.
- KYANITE**, *ki'an-ite*, *s.* A mineral found both mas-
sive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in
broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases
a little inclined; or this crystal may be viewed as
a four-sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral
edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing colour
is blue, but varying from a fine Prussian blue
to sky-blue, or bluish-white. It occurs also of

KYANIZE—KYLOE.

various shades of green, and even grey, or white and reddish.

KYANIZE, ki'a-nize, *v. a.* (from Mr. Kyan, the inventor.) To preserve timber from the dry-rot by the application of corrosive sublimate (perchloride of mercury.) The timber is immersed in the solution, by which process the primary element of fermentation is neutralized, and the fibre of the wood rendered indestructible.

KYDIA, kid'e-a, *s.* (in memory of Colonel Robert Kyd.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of the East Indies: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

KYLOE, ki'lo, *s.* (Scottish.) The designation given to the small black cattle brought from the Island of Skye. The word is also applied to highland

KYRIE—KYRIOLOGICAL.

black cattle of any district;—*a.* of or belonging to the description of cattle called Kyloes.

KYRIE, ke're-sy, *s.* (*O Kyrios*, O Lord, Gr.) A word used in the celebration of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church, in conjunction with another Greek word, *eleison* (e-li'son), which signifies 'O Lord have mercy on us.' The *Kyrie eleison* and *Christe eleison* form part of the service of the mass, and are chanted or said alternately by the celebrant and choir.

KYRIOLOGICAL, ker-e-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*Kyrios*, proper, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) An epithet applied by Warburton to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which a part is put conventionally to represent a whole, as a pair of armed hands for a battle, a scaling-ladder for a siege, &c.

L.

L.—LABBADIST.

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a semivowel, or a liquid. It is formed in the voice by intercepting the breath between the tip of the tongue and the forepart of the palate, with the mouth open. At the end of a monosyllable it is often doubled, as *shall, still, full*, but not after a diphthong or diphthong, as *foul, fool, proul, groul, foul*, &c., being written with a single *l*. In some words *l* is mute, as in *half, calf, walk, chalk*, &c. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented; the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *abl, eagl*. As a numeral, *L* denotes 50, and with a dash, *L*, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in Latin, it stands for *Lucius*; and *L.L.S.* for a sestertium, or two libras and a half.

LA, law, *interj.* Look; see; behold.

LA, lá, In Music, the syllable by which Guido denotes the last sound of each hexachord.

LAB, lab, *s.* A great talker; a blabber.—Obsolete.

I am no *labbe*.
Ne though I say it, I n'am not lefe to gabbe.—
Chaucer.

LABARUM, lab'a-rum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the standard or banner borne before the emperors. It consisted of a long lance with a staff on the top, crossing it at right angles, from which hung a rich streamer of a purple colour, adorned with precious stones. An eagle was painted on it previous to the time of Constantine, who added a cross and a cypher, expressing the name of Jesus.

LABATIA, la-ba'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. Baptiste Labat, a Dominican friar and traveller.) A genus of plants, consisting of evergreen trees; natives of Brazil and Hispaniola.

LABBADIST, lab'a-dist, *s.* A follower of John Labbadie, a Frenchman, remarkable for his great natural eloquence and enthusiasm. He was educated in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church, and entered the order of the Jesuits, from which, obtaining his dismissal in 1639, he became a member of the Reformed Church, in which he performed the ministerial functions. His opinions are variously represented; some writers affirming

LABDANUM—LABIATED.

they were of the most obnoxious kind, while others maintain they contained the essence of sound Christianity, though tinged with mystical and contemplative abstractions.

LABDANUM, lab'da-num, *s.* The resin of the plant *Cistus creticus*.

LABEFACTION, lab-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*labefactio*, Lat.) A weakening or loosening; a failing; downfall; decay; ruin.

LABEFY, lab'e-fi, *v. a.* To weaken or impair.—Obsolete.

LABEL, la'bel, *s.* (*llab*, a strip, Welsh.) A narrow slip of silk, paper, or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to anything, denoting its contents; any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil. In Heraldry, a fillet usually placed in the middle, along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. In Astronomy, a long thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a centre hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.;—*v. a.* to affix a label to.

LABELLUM, la-bel'lum, *s.* (Latin, a little lip.) In Botany, that part of the flower of orchideous plants to which the spur is attached.

LABENT, la'bent, *a.* (*labens*, Lat.) Sliding; gliding.

LABIA, la'be-a, *s.* (*labium*, a lip, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the antennæ are twelve-jointed: Family, Forficulidæ.—In Anatomy, the lips: the red part of which is called *prolabium*; the sphincter, *obicularis labiorum*; and the cuticle, *epithelium*. *Labia pudendi*, the parts forming the orifice of the vagina, exterior to the nymphæ. *Labia leporina*, a hare-lip, which consists in a division of the upper lip.

LABIAL, la'be-al, *a.* (French, from *labium*, a lip, Lat.) Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips;—*s.* a letter or character representing an articulation of the lips, as *b, f, m, p, v*.

LABIATE, lab'e-ate, } *a.* (*labentus*, lipped, Lat.)

LABIATED, lab'e-ay-ted, } In Botany, plants are so designated which have their segments or divisions of the corollas resembling lips, as in the order *Labiata* vel *Lamiaceæ*. The mint, thyme, and rosemary are familiar examples.

LABICHEA—LABOUR.

LABOURER—LABRUM.

LABICHEA, la-hish'e-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Labiche, an officer of the French ship *Uranie*.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of New Holland: Suborder, Memoseae.

LABIDOURO, lab-e-dow'ro, *s.* (*labidion*, a pair of tweezers, Lat. and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, in which the antennae have thirty joints.

LABIDUS, la-be'dus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Heterogyna.

LABILE, la'b'il, *a.* Liable to err, fall, or apostatize.—Obsolete.

LABIO, la'be-o, *s.* (*labium*, a lip, Lat.) A genus of fishes, in which the lips are crinated; the lower jaw the shorter; barbels or cirri either very short or wanting; dorsal and ventral very long: Family, Salmonidae.

LABIOBARBUS, lab-e-o-bár'bus, *s.* (*labium*, a lip, and *barba*, a beard, Lat.) A genus of fishes, in which the lips are excessively thick; the under, short, fleshy, and hanging downwards; anal fin largest: Order, Salmonidae.

LABIODENTAL, lab-e-o-den'tal, *a.* (*labium*, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

LABIUM, la'be-um, *s.* (Latin, a lip.) In Entomology, the lower lip of insects. The lower pair of jaws are behind the mandibles, and the labium is situated between them. It consists of two parts, each of which may be considered as a separate organ, namely, the chin and tongue. In Conchology, the inner lip of the shell. *Labium veneris*, or lip of Venus, the *Dipsacus sylvestris* of Linnaeus.

LABIAR, lab'lab, *s.* (Arabic name of *Convolvulus*.) A genus of twining Asiatic Leguminous herbs: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

LABORANT, la'bo-rant, *s.* A chemist.—Obsolete. I can show you a sort of fixed sulphur, made by an industrious laborant.—Boyle.

LABORATORY, lab'o-ra-tur-e, *s.* (*laboratoire*, Fr.) A place or house provided or fitted up with the necessary apparatus for the performance of experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c. In Military affairs, a place where fireworks are prepared for actual service and experiment; a place where work is performed, or anything is prepared for use.

LABORDIA, la-bawr'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Labord, a French officer.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sandwich Islands: Order, Loganiaceae.

LABORIOUS, la-bo're-us, *a.* (*laboriosus*, Lat.) Diligent in work; assiduous; requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, la-bo're-us-le, *ad.* With labour, toil, or difficulty.

LABORIOUSNESS, la-bo're-us-ness, *s.* The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty; diligence; assiduity.

LABOROUS.—See Laborious.

LABOROUSLY.—See Laboriously.

LABOUR, la'bur, *s.* (*labor*, Lat.) The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue; intellectual exertion; exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; work done; the pangs and efforts of childbirth; the evils of life; trials, persecutions, &c.;—*v. n.* (*laboro*, Lat.) to toil; to act with painful effort; to do work; to

take pains; to move with difficulty; to move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily; to be in distress; to be pressed;

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne, As sounding cymbals aid the labouring moon.—Dryden.

to be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth; to journey or march; to exercise the physical and mental powers in the prosecution of any design; to perform Christian offices; to be burdened or distressed with;—*v. a.* to work at; to till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort; to urge; to form or fabricate with exertion; to beat; to be-labour. The latter term is generally used for this meaning—

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,

And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.—

Dryden.

LABOUREZ, la'bur-ur, *s.* One who labours in a toilsome occupation; one who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

LABOURLESS, la'bur-less, *a.* Not laborious.

LABOUR-SAVING, la'bur-say-ving, *a.* Adapted to diminish human toil.

LABOURSOME, la'bur-sum, *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.—Seldom used.

LABRA, la'bra, *s.* (Spanish.) A lip.—Obsolete.

Word of denial in thy labras here;

Word of denial, froth and scum thou heest.—Shaks.

LABRADOR FELSPAR, lab'ra-dore fel'spár, *s.* A richly iridescent variety of felspar found on the coast of Labrador, and embedded in a trap rock in Devonshire.

LABRADORITE, lab'ra-do-rite, *s.* Labrador felspar, or Labrador stone, the polychromatic felspar of Mohs; a highly iridescent variety of felspar, generally of a grey colour, with opaline reflections of a blue, yellow, or brilliant red hue. Its constituents are—silica, 55.00; alumina, 24.00; lime, 10.25; soda, 3.50; oxide of iron, 5.25; water, 0.50: sp. gr. 2.7. H=6.0.

LABRAX, lab'raks, *s.* A genus of fishes, closely allied to the Perch: Family, Percidae.

LABRIDE, lab're-de, *s.* (*labrus*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, having the body oblong, and generally covered with large scales; the jaws supplied with thick fleshy lips; the dorsal fin supported in front by spinous rays.

LABRINÆ, lab're-ne, *s.* (*labrus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Chaetodonidae, in which the body is oval or fusiform; colours brilliant; lips very thick and fleshy; teeth sharp, and longest in front; operculum always smooth; preoperculum sometimes serrated.

LABRISOMUS, lab-re-so'mus, *s.* (*labrum*, a lip, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the front row of the teeth are strong, conic, and pointed; the hinder velvety; body ovate: Family, Blennidae.

LABRISTOMA, lab-ris'to-ma, *s.* (*labrum*, a lip, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.

LABROIDES.—See Labridae.

LABROSE, lab'rose, *a.* (from *labrum*, a lip, Lat.) Having thick lips.

LABRUM, lab'rum, *s.* (*labrum*, a lip, Lat.) In Antiquity, a great tub which stood at the entrance of the temples, containing water for the priests to wash in previously to their offering sacrifices; the name also of a tub used in the baths of the ancients. In Entomology, the movable part which, ter-

LABRUS—LAC.

minating the face anteriorly, covers the mouth from above, and represents the upper lip. The labrum is situated above, or rather in front of, the mandibles. It is generally in the form of a segment of a circle, or a triangular, or a quadrangular, somewhat convex, corneous plate, which is united by a membranous hinge with the clypeus. In Conchology, the outer lip, or that edge of the aperture which is placed at the greatest distance from the axis of the shell.

LABRUS, lab'rus, *s.* (Latin, a lip.) A genus of fishes, type of the family Labridæ.

LABURNUM, la-bur'num, *s.* (Latin.) The common name of the European trees *Cytisus alpinus* and *C. laburnum*. The latter is a well-known ornamental tree, remarkable for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow papilionaceous flowers.

LABYRINTH, lab'e-rinth, *s.* (*labyrinthus*, Lat.) A maze; an inexplicable difficulty; formerly an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.

Delightful bowers, to solace lovers true;
False *labyrinths*, fond runners' eyes to daze.—*Spenser*.

Among the Ancients, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. In Metallurgy, a series of troughs attached to a stamping-mill, through which a current passes for the purpose of washing away the pulverized ore, and subsequently depositing it at different distances, depending upon its state of comminution. In Anatomy, a term applied by anatomists to the internal parts of the ear, from the intricacy of their winding passages. *Labyrinth fret*, in Architecture, a fret with many turnings in the form of a labyrinth.

LABYRINTHIAN, lab-e-rin'the-an, } *a.* Pertaining
LABYRINTHIC, lab-e-rin'thik, } to, or resem-
LABYRINTHINE, lab-e-rin'thin, } bling a laby-
rinth; winding; intricate; perplexed.

LABYRINTHIC, lab-e-rin'thik, *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to that assemblage of parts which constitute the internal ear called the *labyrinth*.

LABYRINTHIFORM, lab-e-rin'the-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

LABYRINTHODON, lab-e-rin'tho-don, *s.* (*labyrinthos*, a labyrinth, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of extinct reptiles, supposed to have been gigantic Batrachians, characterized by the labyrinthine structure of the transverse section of the teeth. The remains are found in the new Red Sandstone formation.

LABYZUS, la-bi'zus, *s.* (*labyzos*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a kind of gum which was used with myrrh by the kings of Persia in their perfumes.

LAC, lak, *s.* A substance obtained from punctures made by an insect in several species of *Ficus*, and also from *Zicyphus jubaba*. It occurs in three forms—stick, seed, and shell lac, the last being the purest. It contains several resins, along with a peculiar colouring matter. It forms an ingredient in the better kinds of wax, and is much used in varnishes. *Artificial lacca*, or *lacque*, a coloured substance obtained from several flowers, as the yellow from the flower of the juniper, the red from the poppy, and the blue from the iris or violet. The tinctures of these flowers are extracted by digesting them several times in aquavite, or by boiling them over a stove-fire in a lixivium of potash and alum. The great consumption of lac is in the manufacture of dyestuffs, sealing-wax,

LAC—LACERTUS.

and of certain varnishes and lacquers. *Lac-dye* and *Lac-lake*, the name given to two preparations of lac imported into this country in small cubic cakes, and extensively used in the production of scarlet dye.

LAC, } lak, *s.* In Commerce, an East Indian term
LACK, } denoting 100,000 rupees, or £12,500.

LACARA, la-ka'ra, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Brazil: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

LACCERNA, lak-ser'na, *s.* (Latin.) A long rich woollen military cloak worn by the Romans.

LACCIC, lak'sik, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it.

LACCIC ACID, lak'sik æ'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from stick lac. It is yellow and crystalizable.

LACE, lace, *s.* (*lazo*, Span. *lacet*, Fr.) A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins; a string; a cord; a snare; a gin;

The king had snared been in love's strong lace.—
Fairfax.

a plaited string, with which females fasten their clothes;—*v. a.* to fasten with a string through eyelet holes; to adorn with lace; to embellish with variegations or stripes; to beat; to lash. *Lace-bark*, the *Daphne lagetta* of Linnaeus, now *Lagetta lintearia*.

LACE-FRAME, lace-frame, *s.* A frame or machine for working lace.

LACEMAN, lace'man, *s.* A man who deals in lace.

LACEWOMAN, lace'wom-un, *s.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LACEPEDIA, las-e-pe'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Count de La Cépède.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Hippocrateæ.

LACERABLE, las'er-a-bl, *a.* That may be torn.

LACERATE, las'er-ate, *v. a.* (*lacerare*, Lat.) To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

LACERATE, las'er-ate, } *a.* Rent; torn. In
LACERATED, las'er-ay-ted, } Botany, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.

LACERATION, las'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.

LACERATIVE, las'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

LACERNA, la-ser'na, *s.* (Latin.) A sleeveless coarse garment worn by the Romans over their gowns, and fastened before or upon the shoulder by a buckle.

LACERTA, la-ser'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, near Cephene and Cassiopeia. In Zoology, a genus of slender-tongued lizards, in which the head is pyramidal, narrow behind; tail long, almost always rounded; and the scales smooth. In Doomsday-book, a fathom.—Obsolete in this signification.

LACERTIANS.—See *Lacertidæ*.

LACERTIDÆ, la-ser'te-de, *s.* (*lacerta*, a lizard, Lat.) A family of the order Sauria, including the genera *Lacerta* and *Monitor*. In these the sting is long, extensible, and bifurcate at the extremity, as in the serpent tribe; the ear-drum membranous, on a level with the surface of the head, or very slightly sunk; the body elongated; feet with five toes; the scales on the back and tail arranged in transverse and parallel bands.

LACERTINE, la-ser'tine, *a.* Like a lizard.

LACERTUS, la-ser'tus, *s.* The Girrorck, a fish; also the lizard-fish.

LACEWINGED—LACISTEMA.

LACISTEMACEÆ—LACTARY.

LACEWINGED, *lase'wingd*, *a.* Having wings resembling lace.

LACHE, *lash*, } *s.* (*lachesse*, Norm. Fr.) In
LACHES, *lash'iz*, } Law, neglect; negligence.

LACHENALIA, *la-she-na'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Wernerus de la Chenal, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

LACHESIS, *lak'e-sis*, *s.* (*lachein*, to measure out by lot, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the Parcs or Fates. She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or, according to others, holding the spindle. She in general appeared covered with a garment variegated with stars, and holding spindles in her hand. In Zoology, a genus of venomous serpents, allied to the viper.

LACHNEA, *lak-ne'a*, *s.* (*lachne*, wool, Gr. in reference to the woolly heads of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelacæ.

LACHNANTHES, *lak-nan'this*, *s.* (*lachne*, wool, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hamerodacæ.

LACHNOLAIMUS, *lak-no-la'e-mus*, *s.* (*lachne*, soft woolly hair, and *laimos*, the throat, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the anterior rays of the dorsal fins are lengthened into flexible filaments: Family, Chaetodonidae.

LACHNOPODIUM, *lak-no-po'de-um*, *s.* (*lachne*, leather, and *pous podos*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the filaments or foot-stalks of the anthers being girded by a crown of hairs at the base.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Melastomacæ.

LACHNOSTOMA, *lak-nos'to-ma*, *s.* (*lachne*, wool, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. in reference to the corolla being bearded.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of New Granada: Order, Asclepiadacæ.

LACHRYMABLE, *lak're-ma-bl*, *a.* Lamentable.

LACHRYMAL, *lak're-mal*, *a.* (French, from *lachryma*, a tear, Lat.) Generating or secreting tears; pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LACHRYMARY, *lak're-ma-re*, *a.* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, *lak-re-ma'shan*, *s.* The act of shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, *lak're-may-tur-e*, *s.* A vessel found in ancient sepulchres, particularly Roman, in which it has been supposed that the tears (*lachrymæ*) of the friends of the deceased were dropped, and preserved with the ashes contained in the urn. It was a small glass vessel, or phial, with a very long bill.

LACHRYMOSE, *lak're-moze*, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

LACTINIA, *la-sin'e-a*, *s.* In Botany, a jagged, or any part into which a monopetalous corolla is cut. The term is also applied to monophyllous calyces; and a calyx which has two or more laciniæ is said to be bifid.

LACINIATE, *la-sin'e-ate*, } *a.* (*lacinia*, a fringe,
LACINIATED, *la-sin'e-sy-ted*, } Lat.) In Botany, fringedlike, applied to leaves, petals, &c., when jagged or torn, as it were, on the edges.

LACINULA, *la-sin'u-la*, *s.* In Botany, a term given to the abruptly-inflexed acumens of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

LACIS, *la'sis*, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Podostemacæ.

LACISTEMA, *la-sis'te-ma*, *s.* A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Lacistemacæ.

LACISTEMACEÆ, *la-sis-te-ma'se-e*, *s.* (*lacistema*, one of the genera.) A small obscure natural order of incomplete Exogenous plants, containing a few arborescent species, natives of tropical America. It is chiefly distinguished by the fruit of the species being dehiscent and three-valved, and its amentaceous inflorescence.

LACK, *lak*, *v. a.* (*leeg*, Dut.) To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess; to blame.—Obsolete in the last sense;

Ye have descriven so,
And lacks and praise it both too.—Chaucer.

—*v. n.* to be in want; to be wanting;—*s.* want; destitution; need; failure. *Lack of rupees* is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at fifty-five cents each, are equal to fifty-five thousand dollars.

LACKADAISICAL, *lak-a-da'ze-kal*, *a.* Affectedly pensive.

LACKADAY, *lak'a-day*, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas!

LACKBRAIN, *lak'brane*, *s.* One who wants brains, or is deficient in understanding.

LACKER, *lak'ur*, } *s.* (*laque*, Fr.) A kind of var-
LACQUER, *lak'ur*, }nish.

LACKER, *lak'ur*, *v. a.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving colour, or preserving from tarnishing and decay;—*s.* one who is wanting.

LACKEY, *lak'ke*, *s.* (*laquais*, Fr.) An attending servant; a footboy;—*v. a.* to attend servilely;—*v. n.* to act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, *lak'tin-en*, *a.* Wanting shirts.—Seldom used.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen*
Mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away.—Shaks.

LACKLUSTRE, *lak'lus-tur*, *s.* A want of lustre or brightness;—*a.* wanting lustre or brightness.

LACONIC, *la-kon'ik*, } *a.* (*laconicus*, Lat. *la-*
LACONICAL, *la-kon'e-kal*, } *conique*, Fr.) Short;

brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words; relating to Sparta, or Lacedæmonia.

LACONICALLY, *la-kon'e-kal-le*, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.

LACONICS, *la-kon'iks*, *s.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedæmonia.

LACONICUM, *la-kon'e-kum*, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a name given to certain apartments in the public baths, so called from its having been first used in Laconia.

LACONISM, *lak'o-nism*, } *s.* (*laconismus*, Lat.)
LACONICISM, *la-kon'e-sizm*, } A concise style; a brief sententious phrase or expression.

LACQUER, *lak'ur*, *s.* A varnish applied upon tin, brass, and other metals, to preserve them from tarnishing, and to improve their colour. The basis of lacquer is a solution of the resinous substance called *lac seed* in the spirit of wine—hence the name.

LACTAGE, *lak'taje*, *s.* The produce of animals yielding milk.

LACTANT, *lak'tant*, *a.* (*lactans*, Lat.) Sucking; giving suck.—Seldom used.

LACTARIUM, *lak-ta're-um*, *s.* (Latin, from *lac*, milk.) In Architecture, a dairy-house. In Antiquity, the term was given to a place in the Roman herb-market, indicated by a column called the Lactaria Columna, where foundlings were fed and nourished.

LACTARY, *lak'ta-re*, *s.* (*lactarius*, Lat.) A dairy-house;—*a.* milky; full of white juice like milk.—Seldom used.

LACTATES—LACUNOSE.

LACTATES, lak'tayts, *s.* A genus of salts, in which the lactic acid is combined with a salifiable base. In the neutral lactates the hydratic water of the acid is replaced by one equivalent of metallic oxide.

LACTATION, lak-ta'shun, *s.* The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

LACTEAL, lak'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle.

LACTEALS, lak'te-als, *s.* In Anatomy, the absorbents of the mesentery, employed in conveying the milky fluid, termed chyle, from the small intestines into the thoracic duct.

LACTEAN, lak'te-an, } *a.* Milky; having the colour

LACTEOUS, lak'te-us, } of milk; conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lak-tes'sens, *s.* (*lactentia*, Lat.)

Milkiness; the milky liquor exuded from some plants when wounded.

LACTESCENT, lak-tes'sent, *a.* Producing milk or

white juice; abounding with a thick coloured juice.

LACTIC, lak'tik, *a.* (*lac*, milk, Lat.) Pertaining to milk, as *lactic acid*, the acid of sour milk. A similar acid is procured from the fermented juice of beet-root. Its formula is C₆, H₅, O₈; its equivalent 81.

LACTIFEROUS, lak-tif'er-us, *a.* (*lac*, milk, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; producing a thick coloured juice.

LACTOMETER, lak-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*lac*, milk, and *metrum*, a measure, Lat.) An instrument consisting of a glass tube, for ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk of any particular cow, or to the produce of a whole dairy.

LACTUCA, lak-tu'ka, *s.* (*lac*, milk, Lat. from its milky juice.) The Lettuce, a genus of Composite plants, extensively used as sallads: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LACTUCARIUM, lak-tu-ka're-um, *s.* The inspissated milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, or garden lettuce. It is sometimes used as an opiate.

LACTUCIO, lak'tu-sik, *a.* Pertaining to lactuca. *Lactucic acid*, an acid found in the juice of the plant *Lactuca virosa*, or acrid lettuce.

LACTUCINE, lak'tu-sin, *s.* The active principle of *Lactucarium*, the inspissated juice of *Lactuca sativa*, *L. virosa*, and *L. scariola*. It forms yellowish indistinct crystals, which have a strong persistent bitter taste. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol.

LACUNA, la-ku'na, *s.* (Latin, a pit.) One of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus in lichens. The term is sometimes used to designate an internal organ, commonly called an *air-cell*, situated in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants.

LACUNÆ, la-ku'ne, *s. pl.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, small cavities in some of the mucous membranes, in which the process of secretion is carried on.

LACUNAR, la-ku'när, *s.* (Latin.) In Architecture, the under surface of a member of an order; also, the larmier or corona of a cornice; the under side also of that part of the architrave between the capitals of columns. The ceiling of any part of architecture is called *lacunar*, only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels; if with bands, it is called *laquear*.

LACUNOSE, la-ku-nose', *a.* (*lacuna*, a ditch or break, Lat.) In Zoology, an epithet applied to a surface which has a few scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations.

LACUSTRINE—LADY.

LACUSTRINE, la-kus'trin, *a.* (*lacus*, a lake, Lat.) Belonging to lakes or swamps. *Lacustrine deposit*, in Geology, applied to certain fresh-water beds deposited by lakes, chiefly confined to the newer formations.

LAD, lad, *s.* (*llawd*, Welsh, *leod*, Sax.) A young man or boy; a stripling.

LADAVEE, lad-a-ve', *s.* In Commerce, a release or acquittance of any kind in India.

LADDER, lad'dur, *s.* (Dutch, *ladder*, Sax.) A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend; that by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending, as a *ladder* made of cords; gradual rise; elevation.

Mounting fast toward the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical.—Swift.

Scaling-ladder, in Military tactics, a particular kind of ladder made of ropes or flat staves, for the purpose of scaling or mounting an enemy's walls.

LADDE, lade, *v. a.* (*laden*, Sax. *laden*, Germ.) *Past*, Laded; *past part.* Laded, or Laden. To load; to freight; to burthen; to heave out; to throw out;

He chides the sea that sunders him from them, Saying, 'he'll lade it dry to have his way.'—Shaks. to draw water;—(obsolete in the last sense;—*s.* the mouth of a river.—Obsolete as a substantive.

LADED, la'ded, } *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LADEN, la'dn, }

LADIFY, la'de-fä, *v. a.* To make a lady of.

LADING, la'ding, *s.* That which constitutes a load

or cargo; freight; burden.

LADKIN, lad'kin, *s.* A little lad; a youth.—Seldom used.

LADLE, la'dl, *s.* (*hlædle*, Sax.) A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it; the receptacle of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it. In Gunnery, a long staff with a hollow place at the end of it, which will hold as much as the proper charge of the piece of ordnance it belongs to. The *ladle* for a great gun is a copper instrument used for drawing the charge.

LADLEFUL, la'dl-fül, *s.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LADY, la'de, *s.* (*lady*, *lady*, *lady*, Sax.) A woman of high rank. This title was originally restricted to the wives of earls, knights, &c., but it is now applied to any woman of genteel manners and education; a word of complaisance, used of women; a mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family. *Ladies' bedstrew*, the name given to several species of plants of the genus *Galium*. *Ladies' finger*, the common kidney vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*. *Ladies' slipper*, the English name of the Orchideous plants of the genus *Cypripedium*. *Ladies' traces*, the Orchideous plant *Spiranthes estivalis*. *Lady chapel*, a name given to a small chapel in ancient cathedrals, situated behind the screen of the high altar, and dedicated to 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary. *Ladies' mantle*, the common name of the plants of a section of the genus *Alchemilla*. *Lady fern*, the plant *Aspidium thelypteris*. *Ladies' hair*, one of the many names given to the grass *Briza media*. *Lady's smock*, the English name of

the plants of the genus *Cardamine*. *Lady bird*, or *Lady cow*,—see *Coccinella*.

LADY-DAY, la'de-day, *s.* The day of the annunciation of the Holy Virgin, March 25th.

LADYLIKE, la'de-like, *a.* Soft; delicate; elegant; genteel; well-bred.

LADYSHIP, la'de-ship, *s.* The title of a lady.

LEMANOTUS, le-mang'tus, *s.* (*laimos*, the throat, and *aggos*, a jar or pan, Gr.?) A genus of Pleurodonta, or Iguanian lizards, in which the skin of the lower region of the neck forms a transversal fold in the front of the breast; scales of the body imbricated and carinated; tail not prehensile; neither dorsal nor caudal crest.

LEMODIPODA, le-mo-dip'o-da, } *s.* (*laimos*, the

LEMODIPODS, le-mod'e-pods, } throat, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of Crustacea, in which the head is confluent with the first segment of the thorax, and supports the four anterior feet; their eyes are sessile, and the posterior extremity of the body without distinct branchiae.

LENA, le'na, *s.* In Antiquity, a gown worn by the Roman Angurs, and particular to their office. They covered their heads with it when they made their observations on the flight of birds, and other omens.

LESTRYGONES, le-strig'o-nes, *s.* In Antiquity, the name of the most ancient people of Sicily. They were cannibals, and, according to Homer, of gigantic stature.

LELIA, le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Jean de Laet of Antwerp.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with whitish flowers and yellow anthers: Order, Bixaceae.

LEVICARDIUM, le-ve-kar'de-um, *s.* (*levis*, light, and *cardium*, the heart-shell, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, closely allied to *Cardium*, in which the shell is longitudinally oval, inequilateral, the surface neither ribbed nor spired: Subfamily, *Venerinae*, of the family *Tellinidae*.

LAFOENSIA, la-fa-en'she-a, *s.* (in honour of the Duke of Lafcens of Lisbon.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of America: Order, *Lythraceae*.

LAFUENTEIA, la-fa-en'te-a, *s.* (after one La Fuente, an unknown Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, *Scrophulariaceae*.

LAG, lag, *a.* (*laggy*, Swed.) Coming behind; falling short; sluggish; slow; tardy;

I am some twelve or fourteen moonlines
Lag of a brother.—*Shaks.*

last; long delayed;—(seldom used as an adjective);—*s.* the lowest class; the ramp; the lag end; he that comes last or lags behind;—(seldom used);

The last, the lag of all the race.—*Dryden.*

v. n. (*llag*, Welsh,) to loiter; to move slowly; to stay behind; not to come in.

LAGAN, la'gan, *s.* (*higgan*, to lie, Sax.) In Law, goods sunk in the sea, and the right which the chief lord of the fee has to take such goods.

LAGANA, la-ga'na, *s.* A name used by De Blainville for a group of Echinodermata, included in Lamarck's genus *Scutella*.

LAGASCA, la-gas'ka, *s.* (in honour of Don Mariana La Gasca, Professor of Botany in Madrid.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico and South America: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.

LAGEN, la'gen, *s.* (*lagna*, Lat.) In Antiquity, a

wine measure containing six sextarii, probably the origin of our flagon.

LAGENARIA, la-je-da're-a, *s.* (*lagna*, a bottle, Gr.) The Bottle-gourd, a genus of plants: Order, *Cucurbitaceae*.

LAGENOPHORA, lag-e-nof'o-ra, *s.* (*lagenos*, a flask, and *phoros*, bearing, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of New Zealand: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.

LAGERSTEGIA, lag-er-stre'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Lagerstrom, a Swede.) A genus of highly ornamental plants, natives of India and China: Order, *Lythraceae*.

LAGETTA, lag-get'ta, *s.* (name in Jamaica.) A genus of plants: Order, *Thymelaceae*.

LAGGARD, lag'gard, *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow.

LAGGER, lag'gur, *s.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAGOCEPHALUS, lag-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head is short, the upper parts of the body smooth, and the belly armed with angulated spines: Family, *Blastidae*.

LAGECIA, la-je'she-a, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.: the place where a hare lies; the seeds in the hairy envelope in the involucre have been likened to young leverets in a hare's form.) Wild Cumin, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, *Campylospermæ*.

LAGOMYS, lag'o-mis, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Rat-hares, a genus of Rodents, natives of Siberia. The Rat-hares are destitute of a tail, and have the legs nearly equal.

LAGONYCHIUM, la-go-nik'e-um, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *onychion*, a little nail, Gr. in reference to the spines on the shrubs.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, *Mimosæ*.

LAGOON, } la-go-on', *s.* (*lagone*, Ital. *laguna*, Span.)

LAGUNE, } A fen, moor, marsh, shallow pond, or lake; a sheet of water formed either by the encroachments of rivers or seas upon the land, or by the separation of a portion of the sea by the intervention of a bank.

LAGOPEDE, lag'o-pede, *s.* The Ptarmigan, or Snow-partridge.—See *Lagopus*.

LAGOPHTHALMY, lag-of'thal-me, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, an eye, Gr.) The Hare's-eye; a disease of the eye, in which it cannot be shut, but remains open during sleep, as in the case of that of the hare.

LAGOPUS, lag'o-pus, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Ptarmigans, a genus of birds of the grouse kind, with the tarsus and toes thickly covered with feathers: Family, *Tetraonidae*.

LAGOSENIS, la-gos'e-ris, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *seres*, a lettuce, Gr.) A genus of obscure, weedlike, Composite plants: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.

LAGOSTOMA, la-gos'to-ma, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) The hare-lip.

LAGOTHRIX, lag'o-thrix, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of South American monkeys, in which the head is round, the nose flat, a thumb on the anterior hand, and the tail partly naked.

LAGRIA, lag're-a, *s.* The name given by Fabricius to a genus of Coleopterous insects, the *Chrysomela* of Linnæus, belonging to the family *Trachelidae* of Cuvier.

LAGRIMOSO, lag-re-mo'zo, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, to be performed in a weeping, plaintive manner.

LAGUNEA—LAMARCHEA.

LAGUNEA, la-gu-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of Andreas Laguna, a Spanish physician of the sixteenth century.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

LAGURUS, la-gu-rus, *s.* (*lagos*, a hare, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

LAHAYA, la-ha'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. Lahage, a botanical gardener.) A genus of plants: Order, Paronychiaceæ.

LAIC, la'ik, } *a.* (*laico*, *laicale*, Ital. *laïque*,
LAICAL, la'e-kal, } Fr.) Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy;—*s.* a layman.

LAICALITY.—See Laity.

LAID. *Past and past part.* of the verb *To lay*.

LAIDLY, laide'le, *a.* (*lathlic*, Sax.) Ugly; loathsome; foul.—Local.

LAIN. *Past part.* of the verb *To lie*.

LAINA, la'na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxisornes.

LAIR, laire, *s.* (*lager*, Germ.) A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast; pasture; the ground.

This giant's sonne that lies there on the laire
An headlesse heap.—*Spenser*.

LAIRD, layrd, *s.* In Scotland, a landholder; under the degree of a knight (act James I.); the proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one.

LAITY, la'e-te, *s.* (from *laos*, people, Gr.) The people as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; the state of a layman.—Obsolete in the last sense.

LAKE, lake, *v. n.* (*leka*, Swed.) To play; to sport;—(local as a verb);—*s.* (*lache*, Germ. *lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.) A large collection of inland water, having no direct communication with the ocean. In Painting, the name given to certain colours produced by the combination of vegetable colouring matter with the peroxide of tin, and with similar oxides, which are, as it were, intermediate between acids and alkalies. The name is more especially given to a light red water-colour. *Lake trout*, the fish *Salmo lacustris*. It is marked with black dots, and grows to a great size.

LAKELET, lake'let, *s.* A little lake.

LAKELIKE, lake'like, *a.* Resembling a lake.

LAKY, la'ke, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LALAGE, lai'aje, *s.* (the name of one of the female friends whose charms are sung by Horace.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

LALLATION, lai-la'shun, *s.* (*lallatio*, Lat.) That species of vicious pronunciation, in which the letter *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r*.

LALO, la'lo, *s.* The *Adansonia digitata*.—See *Adansonia*.

LAMA, lam'a, *s.* The sovereign pontiff, or rather god of the Asiatic Tartars. The orthodox opinion is, that he never dies; the soul merely quitting, in old age, its infirm habitation, and taking possession of the body of a child. In Zoology,—see *Alpsca*.

LAMAISM, lam'a-izm, *s.* The name given to the Buddhist religion in Mongolia and Tibet.

LAMANTIN, la-man'tin, *s.* The name given by French naturalists to the Manatee, or Sea-cow.—See *Manatus*.

LAMARCHEA, la-marsh'e-a, *s.* (in honour of A. M. Lamarque.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sandwich Islands: Order, Myrtaceæ.

LAMARKIA—LAMELLICORNS.

LAMARKIA, la-mär'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of J. B. M. de Lamarck, author of *Flore Française*.) A genus of plants, natives of Cayenne: Order, Solanaceæ.

LAMB, lam, *s.* (Goth. and Sax.) The young of the sheep kind; typically, the Saviour of the world;—*v. a.* to bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMBADISM, lam'ba-dizm, *s.* (*lambadismos*, Gr.) An improper pronunciation of the letter λ , the lambda of the Greeks.

LAMBALE, lam'ale, *s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Lambale* is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.—*Warton*.

LAMBATIVE, lam'ba-tiv, *a.* (*lambo*, I lick, Lat.) Taken by licking;—*s.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBDOID, lam'doyd, } *a.* (*lambdoides*, Gr.)

LAMBDOIDAL, lam'doyd'al, } In Anatomy, an epithet which designates, from its resemblance to the Greek letter lambda, λ , the suture which unites the occipital and parietal bones, now more correctly termed the occipito-parietal suture.

LAMBENT, lam'bent, *a.* Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.

LAMBKIN, lam'kin, *s.* A little lamb.

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.—*Gay*.

LAMBLIKE, lam'like, *a.* Mild; humble; meek, innocent as a lamb.

LAMBRUS, lam'brus, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, differing from *Parthenops*, in the males having only five instead of seven segments in the tail: Family, Brachyura.

LAMBSWOOL, lambz'wool, *s.* Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples. *Lamb's lettuce*, one of the English names of the plants of the genus *Valerianella*.

LAMB-WOOL, lam'wool, *s.* Wool obtained from lambs;—*a.* made of the wool of lambs.

LAME, lame, *a.* (*lame* or *lama*, Sax.) Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be impaired in strength; hobbling; not smooth, as feet in verse; imperfect; not satisfactory;—*v. a.* to make to cripple; to render imperfect and unsound.

LAMEL, lam'el, *s.* (*lamella*, Lat.) A thin plate or scale.

LAMELLA, la-mel'la, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a term applied to various parts or organs of plants, as the petaloid appendages which spring from the throat of the corolla of the *Rhododendron*, to the interior tube of the *Hydrophyllum*, or the plaited membrane which invests the inferior surface of the pileus of the *Agarics*.

LAMELLAR, lam'el-lar, *a.* Disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAMELLARLY, lam'el-lär-le, *ad.* In thin plates or scales.

LAMELLATE, lam'el-late, } *a.* Formed in thin
LAMELLATED, lam'el-lay-ted, } plates or scales, or covered with them.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, la-mel-le-brang-ki-a'ta, }
LAMELLIBRANCHIATES, la-mel-le-brang-ki-ayts, }
s. (*lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) An order of Mollusca, in which the branchiae occur in the form of large semicircular layers, disposed in a symmetrical manner, two on each side.

LAMELLICORNS, la-mel'le-kawrns, *s.* (*lamella*, a

LAMELLIFEROUS—LAMIA.

thin plate, and *cornea*, a horn, Gr.) A section or family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera, in which the antennae are inserted into a deep fossula, under the lateral margin of the head. They are usually short, and consist of nine or ten joints, terminating in a club, usually composed of the last three, which are laminar; sometimes flabelliform, or disposed like the leaves of a book, opening and closing in a similar way; sometimes concentrically contorted, and fitting into each other, the first or inferior being semi-infundibuliform, and receiving the others; and sometimes arranged perpendicular to the axis, and forming a sort of comb. The body is generally oval and thick.—*Cuvier*.

LAMELLIFEROUS, lam-el-lif'er-us, *a*. (*lamella*, a plate, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing plates.

LAMELLIFORM, lam-el-le-fawrm, *a*. Having the form of a plate.

LAMELLIROSTRES, la-mel-le-ros'ters, } *s*. (*la-*
LAMELLIROSTRALS, la-mel-le-ros'trals, } *mella*, a thin plate, and *rostrum*, a beak, Gr.) A tribe of Swimming-birds, the fourth in the system of Cuvier. It consists of those in which the margins of the beaks are furnished with numerous laminae, or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, &c.

LAMELY, lame'le, *ad*. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity; imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts; unsteadily; weakly; feebly.

LAMESS, lame'nes, *s*. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength, by a wound or disease; imperfection; weakness, as the lameness of an argument, or of a description.

LAMENT, la-ment', *v. n*. (*lamentor*, Lat.) To wail; to mourn; to grieve; to express sorrow;—*v. a*. to bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for;—*s*. sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lam'en-ta-bl, *a*. (French.) To be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable, in a ludicrous sense.

LAMENTABLY, lam'en-ta-ble, *ad*. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTATION, lam-en-ta'shun, *s*. Expression of sorrow; audible grief. In the plural, a book of Scripture, containing the 'Lamentations of Jeremiah.'

LAMENTER, la-men'ter, *s*. One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LAMENTING, la-men'ting, *s*. Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed.

LAMENTINGLY, la-men'ting-le, *ad*. With lamentation; in a bewailing manner.

LAMIA, lam'e-a, *s*. In Antiquity, an imaginary being, represented as a monstrous animal, a spectre or vampire. Pliny represents the lamiae as animals with the face and head of a woman, and tail of a serpent. The first Lamia was represented as a daughter of Neptune, who seized and devoured new-born children in their cradles.

Where's the lamia
That tears my entrails? I'm bewitch'd; seize on her.
—*Massinger*.

In Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the family Lamidae.

LAMIDÆ—LAMPADARY.

LAMIDÆ, lam'e-de, *s*. (*lamia*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, forming a subdivision of the Laminae, in which the sides of the thorax are either smooth and rounded, or tuberculate, rugous, or spiny, but not furnished with movable tubercles or spines.

LAMIN, lam'in, } *s*. (*lamina*, Lat.) A thin
LAMINA, lam'e-na, } plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another, applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.

LAMINABLE, lam'e-na-bl, *a*. Capable of being formed into thin plates.

LAMINÆ, lam'e-ne, *s*. (*lamia*, the name of an imaginary being—see the word.) A tribe of Longicorn Coleopterous insects, distinguished by their vertical head and filiform palpi.

LAMINAR, lam'e-nar, *a*. In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAMINARITES, lam-e-na-ri'tes, *s*. (*lamina*, Lat.) A species of fossil fuci, found in secondary strata near La Rochelle.

LAMINATE, lam'e-nate, } *a*. Plated; consist-
LAMINATED, lam'e-nay-ted, } ing of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

LAMINATION, lam-e-na'shun, *s*. State of being laminated.

LAMISH, la'mish, *a*. Not quite lame; hobbling.

LAMIUM, lam'e-um, *s*. (*lamios*, the throat, Gr. so called from the ringent flowers.) Archangel, a genus of plants, type of the order Lamiaceae.

LAMB, lam, *v. a*. To beat.—Obsolete.

Lamm'd you shall be ere we leave ye:
You shall be beaten sober.—*Beau. and Flet.*

LAMMAS-DAY, lam'mas-day, *s*. The first of August, so called, according to some, because lambs then grow out of season; others derive it from a Saxon word signifying *loaf mass*, because on that day our forefathers made an offering of bread with new wheat. On this day the tenants of York Cathedral were formerly bound to bring a lamb alive into the church at high mass. Dr. Johnson supposes the term Lammas as a corruption of *aftermath*, a second mowing of grass.

LAMNA, lam'na, *s*. (the Greek name of a fish of prey, a kind of shark.) A genus of fishes, allied to the Sharks; recent, and found fossil in the chalk and London clay.

LAMOUROUXIA, lam-ū-rook'se-a, *s*. (in honour of J. V. F. Lamouroux.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect-branched herbs, with scarlet flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

LAMP, lamp, *s*. (*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.) A little vessel constructed for containing a wick, into which oil is poured for the purpose of feeding it while it burns; figuratively, a light of any kind; a poetical use of the term. *Lamp-black*, (*fulugo lampodum*, Lat.) a species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the soot produced on cloths in a close chamber. *Safety-lamp*, a lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy to prevent the explosion of fire-damp or inflammable air in coal mines.

LAMPADARY, lam'pa-da-re, *s*. An officer in the ancient church of Constantinople, so called from his employment, which was to take care of the lamps, and carry a taper before the emperor or patriarch when they went to church or in procession.

LAPADEPHORIA—LAMPROTIS.

LAPADEPHORIA.—See Lampadrome.

LAMPADIST, lam'pa-dist, *s.* One who gained the prize in the Lampadrome.

LAMPADROME, lam'pa-drome, *s.* (*lampas*, a lamp, and *dromas*, a race, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a competing race by young men with lamps in their hand. The one who carried his lamp unextinguished to the goal was declared victor, and gained the prize.

LAMPAS, lam'pas, *s.* (French.) A disease in the palate of a horse's mouth, consisting of a fleshy swelling behind the fore-teeth.

LAMPATES, lam'payts, *s.* A genus of salts, composed of lactic acid and a base.

LAMPERN, lam'pern, *s.* A fish of the Lamprey kind.

LAMPIC ACID, lam'pik as'id, *s.* One of the names of Aldehydic acid, or Acetalous acid. The formula of the hydrate is $C_4H_2O_2 + aq$.

LAMPING, lam'ping, *a.* (*lampante*, Ital.) Shining; sparkling.—Obsolete.

Happy lines on which, with starry light,
Those lamping eyes will deign sometimes to look.—
Spenser.

LAMPOON, lam'poon', *s.* (derivation uncertain, but supposed to be from *lampons*, a drunken song, Fr.) A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform; —*v. a.* to abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAMPOONER, lam'poon'ur, *s.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.

LAMPOONRY, lam'poon're, *s.* Abuse.

LAMPORNIS, lam'paw'nis, *s.* (*lampros*, bright, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of Humming-birds, natives of Brazil: Family, Trochilidae.

LAMPREY, lam'pray, *s.* The common name given to fishes of the genus *Petromyzon*,—which see.

LAMPFRIMA, lam'pre-ma, *s.* (*lampros*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

LAMPFRIS, lam'pris, *s.* (*lampros*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with oval and nearly rhomboidal bodies, with scales; head small; belly protuberant; one dorsal fin excessively falcated: Family, Zeidae.

LAMPROMA, lam'prod'o-ma, *s.* (*lampros*, bright, and *domos*, a house, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Olivinae, or Olives, in which the shell is mitriform; spire produced, conic, and resembling mitra in shape, but the suture is channelled, the aperture effuse at the base, and contracted above; the lower half of the pillar with six or seven plaits: Family, Volutidae.

LAMPROSCAPHA, lam'pros'ka-fa, *s.* (*lampros*, brilliant, and *scaphion*, a little ship, Gr.) A genus of Anadont Mollusca, in which the shell is not winged; elongate, pod-shaped; teeth none; bosses near the anterior extremity—natives of tropical America: Family, Unionidae.

LAMPROSTOMA, lam'pros-to-ma, *s.* (*lampros*, brilliant, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is umbilicated; pyramidal spire, elevated and acute; the basal whorl much flattened beneath, and slightly convex; pillar spiral; the base short, and marked by distinct plaits; aperture striated, and the inner lip wanting: Family, Trochidae.

LAMPROTIS, lam-pro'tis, *s.* (*lampros*, bright, and *ous otes*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidae.

LAMPROTIS—LANCER.

LAMPROTIS, lam-pro'tis, *s.* (*lamprotes*, splendour, Gr. in reference to the shining calyx.) A genus of small-branched herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

LAMPROTORNINÆ, lam-pro-tawr-nin'e, *s.* The Grackles, a subfamily of Sturnidae, or Starling family, in which the bill is thrushlike and compressed, the culmen curved from the base, and the lateral toes unequal.

LAMPROTORNIS, lam-pro-tawr'nis, *s.* (*lampros*, brilliant, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) The Grackle, a genus of birds: type of the subfamily Lamprotorninæ.

LAMPUGUS, lam'pu-gus, *s.* A genus of fishes, allied to the Coryphæna, but in which the ventral fins are equal to the pectorals.

LAMPWICK, lam'wik, *s.* The plant *Pholis lychnitis*. LAMPYRIDE, lam-pi're-de, *s.* (*lampyris*, the glow-worm, Gr.) A family of soft-skinned Serricornes, characterized by the antennæ being closely approximated at their base, the head being concealed beneath the thorax, or produced in the form of a snout; the eyes of the male are large and globular.

LAMPYRIS, lam'pe-ris, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of which the glowworm, *L. noctiluca*, is the type. The light diffused by the glowworm is of a lambent, electric, greenish colour, which the insect can vary or suspend at pleasure: Family, Lampyridæ.

LANARIOUS, la-na're-us, *a.* Pertaining to wool.

LANARKITE, lan'ark-ite, *s.* A sulpho-carbonate of lead, found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland. It occurs in long slender crystals, single or aggregated into fibrous masses; primary form, an oblique prism; colour greenish, yellowish, or greyish: sp. gr. 6.8—7. H=2—5.

LANARY, lan'a-re, *s.* A storehouse for wool.

LANATE, la'nate, } *a.* (*lanatus*, Lat.) Woolly.

LANATED, la'nay-ted, } In Zoology, applied when a part is covered with fine, very long, flexible, and rather curling hair, like wool.

LANCE, lans, *s.* (French, *lancea*, Lat.) A spear; an offensive weapon in form of a half-pike, used by the ancients, and thrown by the hand; —*v. a.* to pierce with a lance, or with a sharp-pointed instrument; to pierce or cut; to open with a lancet. *Lance-corporal*, one who acts as a corporal, but has only the pay of a private soldier. *Lance-sergeant*, one who acts as a sergeant on corporal's pay. *Lance-fish*,—see *Ammodytes*.

LANCELY, lans'le, *a.* Suitable to a lance.

LANCEOLAR, lan'se-o-lar, } *a.* In Botany, LANCEOLATE, lan'se-o-late, } shaped like a LANCEOLATED, lan'se-o-lay-ted, } lance; oblong, and gradually tapering towards each extremity; spear-shaped. In Conchology, applied to a shell of an oblong shape, and tapering gradually to each end. In Entomology, when the base is not so broad as the centre, and the lateral margins slightly, but equally swollen, gradually tapering to the apex.

LANCEPESADE, lans'pe-sade, *s.* (from the Italian *lancia spezzata*, a broken or spent lance.) One who, having broken his lance upon the enemy, was entertained as a volunteer-assistant to a captain of infantry.—Obsolete.

LANCER, lan'sur, *s.* One who lances or carries a lance. In Military affairs, one of a body of cavalry, originally in Poland, but now common in other countries.

LANCET, lan'sit, *s.* (*lancette*, Fr.) A sharp-pointed two-edged surgical instrument, used in venesection, and in opening tumours, abscesses, &c.; a pointed window. *Lancet-arch*, in Architecture, an arch, the head of which is like the point of a lancet, and usually applied to long narrow windows.

LANCEWOOD, lans'wood, *s.* The English name of the plant *Gnatteria virgata* of Dunal.

LANCH.—See **LAUNCH**.

LANCIFEROUS, lan-sif'e-ras, *a.* Bearing a lance.

LANCIFORM, lan'se-fawm, *a.* Having the form of a lance.

LANCINATE, lan'se-nate, *v. a.* (*lancino*, Lat.) To tear; to lacerate.

LANCINATION, lan-se-na'shun, *s.* Tearing; laceration.

LANCETTA, lan-ket'she-a, *s.* (probably from the name of some botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypericaceæ.

LAND, land, *s.* (Sax. Goth. Germ. Dut. Dan. Swed.) Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part; a country; a region, distinct from other countries; any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground; ground or soil in respect to its nature or quality; real estate; the inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself divulg'd, the land believed.—
Dryden.

To make the land, or to make land, among seamen, is to discover land from sea as the ship approaches it; to shut in the land, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory; to set the land, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship;—(*land*, or *land*, Sax.) urine; from this latter meaning probably comes the old expression *land-damn*, signifying the taking away a man's life, or, in other words, to stop the ordinary passages and functions of nature.

Would I knew the villain,
I would land-damn him.—Shaks.

Land-boc, an old law term from the Saxon *boc*, a book, signifying a charter or deed by which land was held. **Land-cheap**, a customary fine paid at every alienation of land lying within some manor or liberty of a borough. **Land-gabel**, or **land-gavel**, a tax or rent issuing out of land, according to Doomsday-book. **Land-mate**, one who reaps with another on the same or adjacent ridge of land. **Land-office**, an office in a colony where new lands are sold and registered, warrants issued for the location of lands, and other business transacted connected therewith. **Land-rail**, the migratory bird, *Meleis crax*; called also the Corncrake, from its peculiar cry. **Land-scurvy**, an affection consisting of circular spots, stripes, and patches, scattered over the arms, thighs, and trunk; the *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. **Land-springs**, sources of water, which only come into action after heavy rains. **Land-steward**, a person who has the care of a land estate;—*v. a.* to set on shore; to disembark;—*v. n.* to go on shore from a ship or boat.

LANDAMMAN, land'am-man, *s.* The name given in Switzerland to the president of the Helvetic

republic. The same title is also given to the highest magistrate of the ten cantons.

LANDAU, lan'daw, *s.* The name given to a particular kind of carriage, which opens and closes at the top. It is so called from having been first made at Landau, a town in Germany.

LAND-BREEZE, land'breez, *s.* A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LANDED, land'ed, *a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

LANDFALL, land'fawl, *s.* A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man; among seamen, the first land discovered after a voyage.

LAND FLOOD, land flud, *s.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation.

LAND FORCE, land forse, *s.* A military force; army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LANDGRAVE, land'grave, *s.* (*land*, earth, and *graff* or *grave*, judge or count, Germ.) A name formerly given to those who executed justice in behalf of the emperors of Germany, with regard to the internal policy of the country. The term is now applied, by way of eminence, to those sovereign princes of the empire who possess, by inheritance, certain estates, called *Landgraviates*.

LANDGRAVIATE, land-gra've-ate, *s.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

LANDHOLDER, land'holde-ur, *s.* A holder or proprietor of land.

LANDMEASURES, lan'de-mers, *s.* An archæological term for measures of land.—Obsolete.

LANDING, land'ing, } *s.* A place con-
LANDING-PLACE, land'ing-place, } structed for
landing passengers and goods from a vessel. In
Architecture, the terminating floor of a flight of
stairs, either above or below.

LANDIRECTA, lan-di-rek'ta, *s.* In Law, services and duties laid on those who held land in the time of the Saxons.—Obsolete.

LANDJOBBER, land'job-bur, *s.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.

LANDLADY, land'lay-de, *s.* A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, land'les, *a.* Without property; without fortune.

LANDLOCK, land'lok, *v. a.* To enclose or encompass by land.

LANDLOPER, land'lo-pur, *s.* A landman; a contemptuous term used by seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.

LANDLORD, land'lawrd, *s.* (*land-hlaford*, Sax.) The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him; the master of an inn or tavern.

LANDLORDRY, land'lawrd-re, *s.* State of a landlord.—Obsolete.

Pilfering slips of petty landlорdry.—Bp. Hall.

LANDMAN, land'man, *s.* A man who serves on land.

LANDMARK, land'mark, *s.* A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object. In Navigation, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LANDOLPHIA, lan-dol'fe-a, *s.* (named after M. Landolphe, a captain in the French navy.) A genus of African plants, consisting of shrubs with white flowers.

LANDOWNER—LANGUED.

LANDOWNER, land'ō-nur, *s.* A proprietor of land.
LANDREEVE, land'reev, *s.* A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.

LANDSCAPE, land'skape, *s.* (*landschap*, Dut. *landskap*, Swed.) A diversified portion or region of country, which the eye can comprehend at a single view; a picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, with mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., as far as the eye can reach; the view or prospect of a district of country. *Landscape gardening*, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.

LANDSLIDE, land'slide, *s.* A part of a hill or **LANDSLIP**, land'slip, } mountain, which slides or slips down, in consequence of being undermined and its support swept away, an occurrence frequently happening in Switzerland.

LANDSMAN, land'sman, *s.* In Nautical language, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LANDSTREIGHT, land'strate, *s.* A narrow slip of land.—Obsolete.

LAND-TAX, land'taks, *s.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

LAND-TURN, land'turn, *s.* A wind that blows in the night at certain times in most hot countries.

LANDWAITER, land'way-tur, *s.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods.

LANDWARD, land'wawrd, *ad.* Towards the land.

LANDWEHR, land'wer, *s.* The militia of Austria and Prussia.

LANDWIND, land'wind, *s.* A wind blowing from the land.

LANDWORKER, land'wurk-ur, *s.* One who tills the ground.

LANE, lanc, *s.* (*laan*, Dut.) A narrow way or passage; an alley; a passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

LANGAHA, lan'ga-ha, *s.* A genus of venomous serpents: Family, Viperidae.

LANGEMANNI, lan-go-man'ni, *s.* In Law, an obsolete word for lords of manors.—*Sir Edward Coke*, 1 Inst. 5.

LANGRAGE, lang'graje, } *s.* A particular kind of **LANGREL**, lang'gril, } shot used at sea, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together. When effectively discharged, it wounds or carries off the enemy's masts, and seldom fails in tearing his sails and rigging.

LANGSETTLE, lang-set'til, *s.* A long bench to sit on.
LANGTERALOO, lang-ter-a-loo', *s.* A game at cards.

An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanac-maker, for luck at *langteraloo*.—*Tatler*.

LANGUAGE, lang'gwaje, *s.* (*langage*, Fr.) Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thought; words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or engraved, and exhibited to the eye; the speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation; style; manner of expression; the inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants; any manner of expressing thoughts, as the *language* of the eye; a nation, as distinguished by their speech;—*r. a.* to give language to; to express.—Obsolete as a verb.

LANGUAGED, lang'gwayjd, *a.* Knowing language;

LANGUAGE-MASTER—LANIARY

using language properly or gracefully; having various languages.

He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And many *languages* nations has survey'd.—*Pope*.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lang'gwaje-mas-tur, *s.* One whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUED, lang'gude, *a.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to such animals whose tongue, appearing out of the mouth, is borne of a different colour from the rest of the body.

LANGUENTE, lan-gu-en'te, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction to the performer, denoting that the portion so marked is to be performed in a soft languishing manner.

LANGUET, lang'gwit, *s.* (*languette*, Fr.) Anything cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUETTE, lang-get', *s.* The French name for the tongue of a jack in a harpsichord or spinet; the valve which opens or shuts the wind-chest in an organ, to admit the air into the pipes when a key is pressed down.

LANGUID, lang'gwid, *a.* (*languidus*, Lat.) Faint; weak; feeble; flagging; indisposed to exertion; dull; heartless; without animation.

LANGUIDLY, lang'gwid-le, *ad.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.

LANGUIDNESS, lang'gwid-nes, *s.* Want of strength; weakness; feebleness.

LANGUISH, lang'gwish, *v. n.* (*languir*, *languissant*, Fr.) To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength or animal spirits; to wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power; to grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous; to pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; to look with softness or tenderness;—*r. a.* to make feeble; to cause to droop or pine;—(seldom used as an active verb;)

Like a neglected rose,
It withers on the stalk with *languish'd* head.—*Milton*.

—*s.* act of pining; also, a soft or tender look or appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye.—*Pope*.

LANGUISHER, lang'gwish-ur, *s.* One who languishes or pines.

LANGUISHING, lang'gwish-ing, *s.* Feebleness; loss of strength;—*a.* having a languid appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lang'gwish-ing-le, *ad.* Weakly; feebly; slowly; with tender softness.

LANGUISHMENT, lang'gwish-ment, *s.* The state of pining; softness of look or mein.

LANGUOR, lang'gwur, *s.* (Latin.) Faintness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the physical system which is induced by exhaustion of strength; listlessness; softness; laxity.

LANGUOROUS, lang'gwur-us, *a.* Tedious; melancholy.—Obsolete.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint!—*Spenser*.

LANGURE.—See *Languish*.

LANGURIA, lang-gy're-n, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Clavipalpi of Cuvier.

LANIARD, lan'yard, *s.* (*laniere*, Fr.) A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships. It is also used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts, by their communication with the dead eyes.

LANIARY, la'ne-ar-e, *s.* A shambles; a place of

- slaughter;—*a.* tearing; rending. In Zoology, the lanaries (*dentes lanarii*, from *lanio*, I tear, Lat.) are those long cutting teeth next to the incisors. They are likewise called *dentes canini*, (dog's teeth,) and *dentes cuspidati*.
- LANIATE, lan'ne-ate, *v. a.* (*lanio*, Lat.) To tear in pieces.—Seldom used.
- LANIATION, lay-ne-a'shun, *s.* A tearing in pieces.—Seldom used.
- LANIDÆ, lan'e-de, *s.* (*lanius*, one of the genera.) A family of birds, known by the name of the Shrikes, or Butcher-birds.—See *Lanius*.
- LANIFEROUS, la-nif'er-us, *a.* (*lano*, wool, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or producing wool.
- LANIFICAL, la-nif'e-kal, *a.* Working in wool.
- LANIFICE, lan'e-fis, *s.* (*lano*, wool, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of spinning, carding, and making wool.—Obsolete.
- LANIGEROUS, la-nij'er-us, *a.* (*laniger*, Lat.) Bearing wool.
- LANISOMA, la-ne-e-so'ma, *s.* (*lanius*, the butcher-bird, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A subgenus of birds, belonging to the Ampellidæ, or Chatterers.
- LANIGERUS, lan-e-oj'e-rus, *s.* (*lano*, wool, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) A genus of Nudibranchiate marine Gasteropoda, so named from their being provided on each side with a series of soft laminae, finely pectinated, and divided into two parts.
- LANISTA, la-nis'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, an executioner, but more frequently a master gladiator, who taught the use of arms, and had always people under him ready to exhibit shows of that kind.
- LANISTES, la-nis'tes, *s.* (*lanista*, a fencing-master, Lat.?) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is oval, transversely ventricose; the umbones prominent, with diverging elevated striae; hinge margin not elevated or angulated; teeth none: Family, Ariculidæ.
- LANITES, la-ni'tes, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is reversed; the body whorl ventricose only in the middle; outer lip generally thin: Family, Turbidæ.
- LANIUS, la'ne-us, *s.* The Butcher-bird, or Shrikes, a genus of passerine birds, so named from the larger and stronger birds being predatory upon small birds, which they attack and devour: Type of the family Lanidæ.
- LANK, lank, *a.* (*hlanca*, Sax.) Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distension; not plump; lean; slender; meagre; not full and firm; languid; drooping.
- LANKLY, lank'le, *ad.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.
- LANKNESS, lank'nes, *s.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.
- LANKY, lank'e, *a.* A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.
- LANNER, lan'ner, *s.* (*lanio*, I tear, Lat.) A species of falcon used in hawking—the Falco lanarius. It was anciently called the Leonard-hawk.
- LANNERET, lan'ner-et, *s.* The male Lanner, Falco lanarius.
- LANSQUENET, lans'ke-net, *s.* (French.) A common foot soldier; the name of a certain game at cards of French origin.
- LANTANA, lan-ta'na, *s.* (one of the ancient names of Viburnum, to which it has a little resemblance in foliage.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Verbenaceæ.
- LANTANIUM, lan-ta'ne-um, *s.* (*lanthano*, I lurk, Gr. from its having lain concealed in the ores of cerium.) A name given by Mosander to a new metal, the properties of which are similar to those of cerium. The carbonates of both are white and insoluble; the sulphates soluble and crystallizable: symbol, La.
- LANTERN, lan'turn, *s.* (*lanterne*, Fr.) A transparent case, variously shaped, for carrying a light; a lighthouse, or light to direct the course of ships. In Architecture, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give it light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric; a square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. *Dark lantern*, one with only one opening, which may be closed by a shutter, and the light entirely hid. *Feast of lanterns*, in China, a celebrated feast held on the first month, and so called from the infinite number of lanterns hung out in the streets on the occasion. *Magic lantern*, an optical instrument, by which little painted images are represented, so much magnified as to be accounted the effect of magic by the ignorant. *Lantern wheel*, in Mechanics, a kind of pinion, having, instead of leaves, cylindrical teeth or bars, called trundles or spindles, on which the teeth of the main wheel acts. *Lantern fly*, the English name of the insects of the genus Fulgora.
- LANTERN-JAWS, lan'turn-jawz, *s.* A thin visage.
- LANUGINOUS, la-nu'je-nus, *a.* (*lanuginosus*, Lat.) Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.
- LANX, lanks, *s.* In Antiquity, a kind of broad dish or platter which was used in sacrifices; and when filled with various fruits to be offered to Ceres, or any other of the gods, it was called *Satura*.
- LANYARD.—See *Laniard*.
- LAOCOON, la-ok'o-on, *s.* In Fabulous History, the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the Trojan war, who, while engaged in sacrificing a bull to Neptune, was with his two sons crushed to death by an enormous serpent, sent by Minerva to revenge his having endeavoured to dissuade the Trojans from admitting the famous wooden horse within their walls. The subject forms one of the most beautiful groups of sculpture in ancient art.
- LAODICEAN, lay-od-e-se'an, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea, lukewarm in religion.
- LAODICEANISM, lay-od-e-se'an-izm, *s.* Lukewarmness in religion.
- LAOMEDEA, la-o-me'de-a, *s.* (Laomedon, king of Troy.) A genus of Corals: Family, Tubulariæ.
- LAP, lap, *s.* (*lappe*, Sax. Dut. Dan.) The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down. In Architecture, the part of one body which lies on or covers another;
- It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap.—
Spenser.
- n. a.* to bend and lay over or on; to wrap or twist round; to infold; to involve;—*v. n.* to be spread or laid; to be turned over;—(*lappian*, Sax.) to take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.
- LAPAROCELE, la-pa-ro-so'le, *s.* (*lapara*, the region of the loins, and *cele*, hernia, Gr.) Lumbar hernia.
- LAPDOG, lap'dog, *s.* A little dog fondled in the lap.
- One of them made his court to the lapdog, to improve
his interest with the lady.—Collier.

LAPEL, la-pel', *s.* That part of the coat which wraps over the facing.

LAPELLED, la-peld', *a.* Furnished with lapels.

LAPEYROUSIA, la-pay-roo'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Lapeyrouse, the celebrated and unfortunate French navigator.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

LAPFUL, lap'fûl, *s.* As much as the lap can contain.

LAPHRIA, laf're-a, *s.* A surname of Diana at Patre, in Achaia, where she had a temple. The name was given to the goddess from Laphrius, the son of Delphus. In Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

LAPICIDE, lap'e-side, *s.* (*lapis*, a stone, and *cædo*, I cut, Lat.) A stone-cutter.—Obsolete.

LAPIDARIOUS, lap-e-da're-us, *a.* (*lapidarius*, Lat.) Stony; consisting of stones.

LAPIDARY, lap'e-dar-e, *s.* (*lapidaire*, Fr.) An artificer who cuts precious stones; a dealer in precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones;—*a.* relating to the art of cutting stones. *Lapidary style*, in Composition, the proper style for monumental or other inscriptions, and thence sometimes the phrase is used to express a terse, expressive style.

LAPIDATE, lap'e-date, *v. a.* To stone.—Obsolete.

LAPIDATION, lap-e-da'shun, *s.* The act of stoning a person to death.—Seldom used.

LAPIDEOUS, la-pid'e-us, *a.* Stony; of the nature of stone.—Seldom used.

LAPIDESCENCE, lap-e-des'sens, *s.* The process of becoming stone; a stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lap-e-des'sent, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies;—*s.* any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body or converting it to stone.

LAPIDES JUDAICI, lap'e-des ju-da'e-se, *s.* A name formerly given to certain spines of fossil Echinites, found in Judea.

LAPIDIFIC, lap-e-dif'ik, *a.* (*lapis*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Forming or converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, la-pid-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

LAPIDIFY, la-pid'e-fi, *v. a.* To form into stone;—*v. n.* to turn into stone; to become stone.

LAPIDIST.—See *Lapidary*.

LAPILLI, la-pil'li, *s.* Volcanic cinders, in which are globular concretions.

LAPIS, lap'is, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, literally a stone, but used to signify a mile—the origin of milestones. *L. armenius*, Armenian stone, found in mines. The colour called *blue bice* is prepared from it. *L. ætites*, eagle-stone, a variety of iron ore, formerly supposed to have been found in the eagle's nest. *L. bezoar*, a concretion found in the stomachs of certain animals; the *orientalis*, or eastern, found in Asiatic gazelles and antelopes, was formerly considered of great value; the *occidentalis*, or western, found in other animals, was much cheaper, and 'used instead of the former, by persons who had faith but no money, or apothecaries with more conscience than ordinary.'—Gray. The *lapis bezoar factitious* consisted of equal parts of Armenian bole and dried blood, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, *q. s.* *L. calamineris*, (*calamus*, a reed,) calamene; impure carbonate of zinc. *L. calcareus*, limestone, consists of carbonic acid and lime, united with argil, silice, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It is used to form lime for pharmaceutical purposes. *L. car-*

pionum, a quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous. *L. contrayerva*, the Pulvis Contrayervæ Compositus. P. L. before 1809. Contrayerva balls. *L. dentalis*, Dentalium. D. entalis. Tooth-shell. *L. divinus*, Lapis ophthalmicus, the name given by Beer to a compound of a subacetate of copper, nitrate of potassa, and alum, melted together in equal proportions for an eye-lotion. *L. hæmatitis*, blood-stone; an iron ore, used in hæmorrhages. *L. hibernicus*, Har-desia, or Irish slate; a hard stone found in Ireland. *L. infernalis* sive *septicus*, the Potassa cum calce. The old name of the Caustic Potassa. *L. lazuli*, *L. caruleus*, *L. cyanus*, azure-stone; a mineral, from which the blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared. *L. lydius*, lydian-stone; a species of flinty slate, sometimes used as a touchstone for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver. It was so named by the ancients from its being found in the Tmolus, a river of Lydia. *L. manati*, manati-stone, the tooth of the sea-cow, employed for artificial teeth. The *lapis manati spurius* is a flat bone, somewhat similar in weight and hardness. There are specimens of both of these in the London College of Physicians. *L. medicamentosus*, a preparation of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar, vitriol, and vinegar, boiled to a strong consistence. *L. nephriticus*, nephrite, a mineral, of which there are two kinds: common nephrite, and axe-stone, or Amazonian stone, so called from its being found on the banks of the Amazon. *L. ollaris*, (*olla*, a pot,) pot-stone, a mineral found on the shores of the lake Como, in Lombardy. *L. petræcorius*, perigord-stone, found in mines, and used to colour glass black. *L. prunella*, Sal prunella, or sore throat salt, made of melted nitre and flowers of sulphur, poured into moulds. *L. pumex*, pumice-stone; spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentifrices.

LAPITHE, lap'e-the, *s.* In Fabulous History, a people of Thessaly, chiefly known to us from their contests with the Centaurs, described by Hesiod and Ovid.

LAPITHUS, lap'e-thus, *s.* In Fabulous History, the son of Apollo and Stilbia, a brother of Centaurus, and progenitor of the Lapithæ.

LAPLACEA, lap-la'se-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated mathematician, the Marquis de Laplace.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

LAPLANDER, lap'land-ur, *s.* A native of Lapland.

LAPLING, lap'ling, *s.* A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights. You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.—Bewylt.

LAPLYSIA, lap-lish'e-a, *s.* The Sea-hare, a genus of Tectibranchiate Mollusca.

LAPPA, lap'pa, *s.* Burdock, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LAPPAGA, lap-pa'ga, *s.* (from the flowers being wet like Lappa or Burdock.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

LAPPER, lap'pur, *s.* One that laps; one that wraps or folds; one that takes up with the tongue.

LAPPET, lap'pit, *s.* A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

LAPSANA, lap-sa'na, *s.* (*lapazo*, I purge, Gr.) Nipplewort, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LAPSE—LARCENY.

LAPSE, laps, *s.* (*lapeus*, Lat.) A gliding or flowing; a smooth course; a falling or passing; petty error; a slip; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude. In Law, a slip or omission of a patron to present to a church within six months after it becomes void; in which case we say, the benefice is in *lapse*, or *lapsed*. *Lapse* is also defined to be a species of forfeiture, whereby the right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present, to the metropolitan by neglect of the ordinary, and to the king by neglect of the metropolitan. *Lapsed legacy*, is where the legatee dies before the testator, or where a legacy is given upon a future contingency, and the legatee dies before the contingency happens: as, if a legacy be left to any one, when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residue of the personal estate. In Theology, the fall or apostasy of Adam;—*v. n.* to glide slowly; to fall by degrees; to fall in anything; to slip; to commit a fault; to slip as by inadvertency or mistake; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.

LAPSIDED, lap'si-ded, *a.* In a ship, having one side heavier than the other.

LAPSTONE, lap'stone, *s.* A cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather.

LAPUS LINGUÆ, lap'sus ling'gwe, *s.* (Latin.) A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word.

LARWING, lap'wing, *s.* The *Vanellus cristatus*; known also by the name of *Pee-wit*, or in Scotland by that of *Pease-weep*.

LAPWORK, lap'wurk, *s.* Work in which one part laps over another.

LAQUEARII, lak-kwe-a're-us, *s.* In Antiquity, an athlete, who held a sort of snare called a *laqueus* in one hand, by which he endeavoured to ensnare and entangle his antagonist, and in the other a poniard to stab him.

LAQUEUS GUTTERIS, lak'kwe-us gut'tur-is, *s.* (Latin.) Literally, a noose of the throat; a malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LAR, lar, *s. phr.* **LARES**, (Latin.) A household deity.

On the holy hearth
The *Lars* and *Lemnes* moan with midnight plaint.
—Milton.

LARARIUM, la-ra're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, the apartment in which the *lares* or house gods were deposited. It frequently contained, besides these, statues of the propitiary.

LARBOARD, lar'borde, *s.* The name given by seamen to the left-hand side of a ship when looking forward from the stern, opposed to *starboard*; *larboard tack*, so called when a ship is close hauled, with the wind on her larboard side; *larboard watch*, a division of a ship's company on duty, while the other is relieved from it;—*a.* pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.

LARBREA, lar'bre-a, *s.* (in honour of the Abbe de Larbre.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

LARCENY, lar'se-ne, *s.* (*latrocinium*, Lat. *larcin*, Fr.) In Law, the crime of theft. *Simple larceny*, at common law, is committed by wrongfully taking against the will of the owner, and carrying away

LARCH—LARGE.

the goods of another, with the fraudulent and felonious intent wholly to deprive him of his property therein. *Compound larceny*, is when the crime of larceny is accompanied by circumstances which the legislature has considered as aggravating the offence, and requiring a greater degree of punishment. *Grand larceny*, is when the goods stolen exceed the value. *Petty or petit larceny*, is when the goods are under that sum. The latter distinctions are now destroyed by act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, and larcenies are now simple or compound.

LARCH, lartsh, *s.* The *Pinus larix* of Linnæus, and *Abies larix* of modern botanists, the wood of which is much esteemed for its durability. The common larch fir is a native of the mountains of central Europe, of Russia and Siberia. Its bark is nearly as valuable to the tanner as that of the oak.

LARD, lard, *s.* (French, *lardum*, Lat.) The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh; bacon; the flesh of swine. *Larding money*, in Archæology, money paid for keeping hogs in any one's wood;—*v. a.* (*larder*, Fr.) in Cookery, to enrich meats, poultry, &c. by introducing strips of lard into them with an implement or sort of needle used for that purpose; also said of introducing parsley, &c., in the same manner;—*v. n.* to grow fat.

LARDACEOUS, lar-da'shus, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard; resembling lard.

LARDER, lar'dur, *s.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lar'dur-ur, *s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDIZABALA, lar-de-za-ba'la, *s.* (in honour of M. Lardizala y Uribe, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Menispermaceæ.

LARDON, lar'don, *s.* (French.) A bit of bacon.

LARDOON, lar'doon, *s.* A strip of lard used in cooking.

LARDRY, lar'dre, *s.* A larder.—Obsolete.

LARE, lare, *s.* (*lore*, *lare*, Sax.) Learning; scholarship.—Obsolete.

LAURENTIA, la-ren-ta'le-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a festival dedicated to Larentia, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.

LARES, la'res, *s.* (Latin.) The domestic deities of the Romans, which were supposed to be the souls of deceased ancestors. The *Lares familiares* presided over the house and family. The *Lares parvi* were so called because they were small in size, and worshipped without any pomp. The *Lares præstitæ* kept everything in order.

LARETIA, la-re'she-a, *s.* (*Llaretia*, the vernacular name of the plant.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

LARGE, larj, *a.* (French, *largus*, Lat.) Big; wide; bulky; extensive; liberal; abundant; plentiful; comprehensive; great; copious; diffuse. Among seamen, a phrase applied to the wind, when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favourable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter; *to sail large*, to advance with a large wind, so as that the sheets are slackened and flowing; *at large*, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; in the full extent;—*s.* formerly a musical note equal to four breves.

LATED—LATERITIOUS.

after a long time; after the proper or usual season; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or particular period; *of late, lately*, in time not long past, or near the present; *too late*, after the proper time; not in due time;—*v. a.* to seek; to search.—Obsolete as a verb.

LATED, la'ted, *a.* Belated; surprised by the night.—Obsolete.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.—*Greene*.

LATEEN, la-teen', *a.* Lateen-sails are triangularly formed, and frequently used by xebecs, palaces, settees, and other vessels navigated in the Mediterranean sea. Lateen-yard, a long yard used to extend the lateen-sail upon, slung about one-quarter from the lower end, which is brought down as they tack, while the upper end is raised in the air in an angle of about 45 degrees.

LATELY, late'ly, *ad.* Not long ago; recently.

LATENCY, la'ten-se, *s.* The state of being concealed; abstruseness.

LATENESS, late'nes, *s.* Time far advanced; the state of being out of time, or after the appointed time.

LATENT, la'tent, *a.* (*latens*, Lat.) Hidden; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. In Pathology, an epithet applied to diseases of difficult or obscure diagnosis, as in the case of ill-defined pneumonia; in Chemistry, when so intimately combined with bodies that its presence is not indicated by the thermometer; and, in Botany, to the vegetable embryo when developed only by accidental causes, and given rise to adventitious buds. Latent heat, that which is insensible to the thermometer, upon which the liquid and aeriform state of bodies depend, and which become sensible during the conversion of the vapours into liquids, and of liquids into solids.

LATER, la'tur, *a.* Compar. degree of *late*. Posterior; subsequent.

LATERAL, lat'ur-al, *a.* (French, from *lateralis*, Lat.) Growing out on the side; belonging to the side; placed or acting on the side. Lateral strength, the resistance which a body will afford at right angles to its grain.

LATERALITY, lat'ur-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lat'ur-al-le, *ad.* By the side; sideways; in the direction of the side.

LATERAN, lat'e-ran, *s.* Originally the name of a person, from whom it descended to the ancient palace in Rome, and to the buildings since erected in its place, particularly a church, called St. John of Lateran. Councils of the Lateran, those held in the basilica of the Lateran. Canons regular of the congregation of the Lateran, is a congregation of regular canons, of which that church is the principal seat.

LATEKE, lat'er-e, *s.* A Pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his side, or from among his favourites and counsellors.

LATERED, la'turd, *a.* Delayed.—Obsolete.

When a man is *latered* or *tarryed*.—*Chaucer*.

LATERIFOLIOUS, lat'er-e-fo'lo-us, *a.* (*latus*, the side, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

LATERITIOUS, lat'er-ish-us, *a.* (*lateritius*, Lat.) Like bricks; of the colour of bricks; also, an epithet applied to the reddish sediment which is often deposited by the urine.

LATES—LATIBULIZE.

LATES, la'tes, *s.* (*late*, broad, Lat.) A genus of fishes of the general form of the perch, but having the body broader and the head narrower: Family, Percidae.

LATEWARD, late'wawrd, *a.* Backward;—*ad.* somewhat late.

LATEX, la'teks, *s.* A peculiar fluid found in certain vessels, discovered by Schultz to be present in plants. What is usually called the *milk* of plants, is supposed to be latex.

LATH, lath, *s.* (*latta*, Gr.) A thin piece of slating, tiling, and plastering. There are two kinds, double and single; the latter being about three-eighths of an inch thick, and the former barely a quarter of an inch;—(*lath*, Sax.) a part or division of a county, containing three or four hundreds;—(local in the last sense);—*v. a.* to cover or line with laths. Lath bricks, bricks made in some parts of England, twenty inches long and six inches broad. Lath-floated and set fair, three-coated plaster-work, in which the first is called *pricking up*, the second *floating*, and the third or *finishing* is done with fine stuff. Lath-laid and set, two-coated plaster-work, except that the first is called *laying*, and is executed without scratching, unless with a broom. Lath-plastered, set, and coloured, same as lath-laid, set, and coloured.

LATHE, lathe, *s.* A machine by which pieces of wood, ivory, metal, &c., are turned and cut into a smooth round form.

LATHER, lath'ur, *v. n.* (*lathrum*, Sax.) To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy, or frothy matter;—*v. a.* to spread over with the foam of soap;—*s.* foam or froth made by soap moistened with water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LATHRAEA, lath-re'a, *s.* (*lathraeos*, clandestine, Gr.) Toothwort, a genus of plants, consisting of succulent, leafless, scaly herbs, parasitical on the roots of trees: Order, Orobanchaceae.

LATHREVE, lath'reve, } *s.* In Archæology, an LEIDGREVE, lede'greve, } officer under the Saxon government, who had authority over a third part of the county, and whose territory was therefore called *trithing*, otherwise a *leid* or *leithin*, in which manner the county of Kent is still divided.

LATHRIA, lath're-a, *s.* (*lathraeos*, secret, concealed, Gr.) A genus of birds, natives of Brazil: Order, Muscipidae.

LATHY, lath'e, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

LATHYRUS, lath'e-rus, *s.* (from *lathyros* of Theophrastus, which is said to be from *la*, augmentative, and *thouros*, anything existing in reference to the qualities of the seed, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting chiefly of Leguminous climbing shrubs. Suborder: Papilionaceae.

LATIAR, lat'e-ar, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a feast or ceremony instituted by Tarquinius Superbus, in honour of Jupiter Latiaris or Latialis.

LATIAXIS, lat-e-aks'is, *s.* (*late*, broad, *axis*, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is sub-pyriform, turbanate, and the whorls detached, as if distorted, but having the spire flattened at the summit; the whorls angulated, and carinated with a finbrate undulated ridge; pillar none; umbilicus very large and deep; aperture angular: Family, Turbellidae.

LATIBULIZE, la-tib'u-lize, *v. n.* (from *latibulum*, a den, Lat.) To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

LATIClave—LATITUDINOUS.

LATIClave, lat'e-klave, *s.* (*lati-clavium*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, an honourable distinction peculiar in the times of the republic to the senators and patricians, but whether it was a particular kind of garment, or only an ornament, is not determined. It has been said to have been a broad stripe worn on the shoulder.

LATILUS, lat'e-lus, *s.* A genus of ovate-bodied fishes; head obtuse; dorsal fin long; caudal fin lunate.

LATIN, lat'in, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman *Latin Church*, the Western Church;—*s.* the language of the ancient Romans; an exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

LATINISM, lat'in-izm, *s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

LATINIST, lat'in-ist, *s.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lat'in-e-te, *s.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom.

LATINIZE, lat'in-ize, *v. a.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin;—*v. n.* to use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

LATIROSTROUS, lat'e-ros'trus, *a.* (*latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having a broad beak, as a fowl.

LATISH, lat'ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, lat'e-tan-se, *s.* (*latitans*, Lat.) The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking.

LATITANT, lat'e-tant, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed.

LATITAT, lat'e-tat, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ which issues into all counties except Middlesex, whereby all men are originally called to answer in personal actions in the King's Bench, having its name upon a supposition that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, to be taken by bill, the usual process against parties residing there, but is gone into some other county, to the sheriff of which this writ is directed to apprehend him there.

LATITATION, lat'e-ta'shun, *s.* The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lat'e-tude, *s.* (French, from *latitudo*, breadth, Lat.) Breadth; width; extent from side to side; room; space; extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptance; extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity. In Astronomy, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic. In Geography, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator.

LATITUDINAL, lat'e-tu'de-nal, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN, lat'e-tu-de-na're-an, *a.* (*latitudinaire*, Fr.) Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large;—*s.* one who is a moderate thinker, or not restrained by precise or settled limits in opinion. In Theology, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy, or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation. In the Episcopal Church, one who denies or doubts the divine origin of Episcopacy, though he admits its expediency.

LATITUDINARIANISM, lat'e-tu-de-na're-an-izm, *s.* Freedom or liberality of opinion; indifference to religion.

LATITUDINOUS, lat'e-tu'de-nus, *a.* Having latitude or large extent.

LATRANT—LAUDANUM.

LATRANT, la'trant, *a.* (from *latro*, I bark, Lat.) Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace.
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race.—*Poetell.*

LATRATE, la'trate, *v. n.* To bark as a dog.—Obsolete.

LATRATION, la-tra'shun, *s.* The act of barking.—Obsolete.

LATRIA, la'tre-a, *s.* (Latin.) The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from the inferior worship paid to saints.

LATRIDIUS, la-trid'e-us, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Zylphagi.

LATRINE, la-trin'e, *s.* The name given by the Romans to public-houses or necessaries.

LATROBITE, lat'ro-bite, *s.* A mineral which occurs both massive and crystallized; primary form of the crystal a double oblique prism; cleaves parallel to the primary planes; fracture uneven; lustre vitreous; translucent; opaque. Its constituents are—silica, 44.63; alumina, 36.81; lime, 8.29; oxide of manganese, 3.16; magnesia, 0.628; potash, 6.57; water, 2.04: sp. gr. 2.72—2.8. Hardness = 5.0—6.0.

LATROCINY, lat'ro-sin-e, *s.* (*latrocinium*, Lat.) Theft; larceny.—Obsolete.

LATRUNCULATOR, la-trung-ku-la'tur, *s.* An old name for a judge of the assizes or sessions.

LATRUNCULI, la-trung'ku-li, *s.* In Antiquity, a game among the Romans, similar to the modern game of chess.

LATTEN, lat'ten, *s.* Iron plates tinned over, of which canisters are made.

LATTENBRASS, lat'ten-bras, *s.* Plates of milled brass, reduced to different thicknesses.

LATTER, lat'tur, *a.* (an irregular comparative of *late*.) Happening after something else; modern; lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lat'tur-le, *ad.* Of late; in time not long past; lately.

LATTERMATH, lat'tur-math, *s.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.

LATTICE, lat'tis, *s.* (*lattice*, Fr.) A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances;—*a.* consisting of cross pieces; furnished with lattice-work;—*v. a.* to form with cross bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice.

LAUD, lawd, *s.* (*laus*, *laudis*, Lat.) Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honourable mention;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;) Doubtless, O guest, great praise and *laud* were mine.—*Pope.*

that part of divine worship which consists in praise; In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it.—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

music, or singing in honour of any one;—*v. a.* (*lauda*, Lat.) to praise; to celebrate.

LAUDABILITY.—See *Laudableness*.

LAUDABLE, law'da-bl, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable; healthy; salubrious; well digested.

LAUDABLENESS, law'da-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness.

LAUDABLY, law'da-ble, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, law'da-num, *s.* (said to be a corruption of the word *laudandum*, or rather *laude dignum*.) An extract or preparation of opium; the tinctura and vinum opii.

LAUDATION—LAURACEÆ.

LAUDATION, law-da'shun, *s.* (*laudatio*, Lat.) Praise; commendation. *Laudatio*, in Law, anciently the testimony delivered in court to the good behaviour and integrity of life of the person accused.

LAUDATIVE, law'da-tiv, *s.* (*laudativus*, Lat.) A panegyric; a eulogy.—Seldom used.

The first was a commendation, or *laudative* of monarchy.—*Bacon*.

LAUDATORY, law'da-tur-e, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise;—*s.* that which contains praise.

LAUDER, law'dur, *s.* One who commends or praises.

LAUGH, laf, *v. n.* (*līhan*, Sax. *lachen*, Germ.) To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

In Poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets crown'd.—*Dryden*.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt. To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn;—*s.* the convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, laf'a-bl, *a.* That may justly excite laughter.

LAUGHABLENESS, laf'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being laughable.

LAUGHABLY, laf'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner to excite laughter.

LAUGHER, laf'ur, *s.* One who is fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, laf'ing-le, *ad.* In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, laf'ing-stok, *s.* An object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, laf'tur, *s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth.

LAUGHWORTHY, laf'wur-the, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.

LAUNCE FISH or SAND LAUNCE.—See *Ammodytes*.

LAUNCH, lanch, *v. a.* (*lancer*, Fr.) To move a vessel from the shore out to sea; to cause a ship to slide from the land into the water; to throw as a lance;—*v. n.* to enter deeply and extensively into a subject; to expatiate;—*s.* the act of putting or sliding a ship from the land into the water; a particular kind of long boat.

LAUND, lawnd, *s.* A lawn.—Obsolete.

That grove for ever green, that conscious lawn.—*Dryden*.

LAUNDER, lan'dur, *s.* (from *lavo*, I wash, Lat.) A washerwoman. In Metallurgy, a name given in Devonshire and other places to a long and shallow trough, which receives the powdered ore after it comes out of the box or coffer; a sort of mortar, in which it is powdered with iron pestles.

LAUNDERER, lan'dur-ur, *s.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as men do witches by water.—*Buller*.

LAUNDRESS, lan'dres, *s.* (French.) A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lau'dre, *s.* (*lavadero*, Span.) The place or room where clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAURA, law'ra, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a collection of little cells at some distance from one another, in which the hermits in ancient times lived together in a wilderness or desert place.

LAURACEÆ, law-ra'se-e, } *s.* (*laurus*, one of the }
LAURINEÆ, law-rin'e, } genera.) A natural }
order of Exogens, consisting of shrubs and trees, }

LAUREATE—LAVA.

often of great size; leaves without stipules, alternate, seldom opposite, entire, or very rarely lobed; the inflorescence umbeloid or panicoid; calyx four, six-cleft; petals none; stamens definite, perigynous.

LAUREATE, law're-ate, *a.* (*laureatus*, Lat.) Decked or invested with laurel.

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines.—*Pope*.

Poet-laureate, formerly an officer of the royal household, whose business it was to compose a birthday ode for the monarch, and another for the new-year; now, however, the honour of the laureateship, with a salary attached, is given as the reward of high poetic genius;—*v. a.* to honour with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel;—*s.* one honoured with a degree, and decked with a wreath of laurel.

LAUREATESHIP, law're-ate-ship, *s.* Office of a laureate.

LAUREATION, law-re-a'shun, *s.* A name for conferring degrees in the Scotch universities, because garlands were bestowed on the candidates after the manner of the laurel-crown among the ancients.

LAUREL, law'ril, *s.* (*laurus*, Lat.) The popular name of two species of *Cerasus*: *C. lusitanica*, or *Portugal laurel*, a well-known elegant ornamental shrub, and *C. lauro-cerasus*, the cherry, or common laurel: Order, *Amygdalaceæ*. The name also of the various genera of the genus *Laurus*. *Laurel-water*, a distilled water from the leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

LAURELLED, law'rild, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel-wreath; laureate.

LAURESTINE, law'res-tine, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Viburnum*: Order, *Caprifoliaceæ*.

LAURETIA, law-re'she-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, *Solanaceæ*.

LAURIDA, law're-da, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of fishes, with the body rather linear and cylindrical, and covered with hard and sometimes carinated scales: Family, *Salmonidæ*.

LAURIFEROUS, law-rif'er-us, *a.* (*laurus*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or bringing laurel.

LAURINE, law'rine, *s.* An acrid and bitter principle contained in the berries of the laurel. Its smell resembles that of laurel-water.

LAURO-CERASUS, law-ro-ser'as-us, *s.* (*laurus*, a laurel, and *cerasus*, a cherry, Lat.) The specific name of the common laurel. The name also given to a section of the genus *Cerasus*, comprehending those species in which the flowers are disposed in racemes rising from the branches.

LAUROPHYLLUS, law-ro-fil'us, *s.* (*laurus*, a laurel, Lat. and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Lauraceæ*.

LAURUS, law'rus, *s.* (Latin, *laurien*, Fr.) A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees. The Sweet-bay, the *Daphne* of the Greeks, is designated *Laurus nobilis* by Linnæus, because it was consecrated by priests: Order, *Lauraceæ*.

LAUTU, law'tu, *s.* A band of cotton twisted, and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru as a badge of royalty.

LAUXANIA, lawk-sa'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Athericera*.

LAVA, lav'a, *s.* A stream of melted minerals, which

LAVALIKE—LAVOISERA.

runs out of the craters, or bursts through the sides of volcanoes during an eruption.

LAVALIKE, la'va-like, *a.* Operating like lava; resembling lava.

LAVANDULA, la-van'du-la, *s.* (*lavo*, I wash, Lat. from its use in fermentations and baths.) Lavender, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

LAVATERA, la-vat'e-ra, *s.* (in memory of two brothers of the name of Lavater, physicians at Zurich.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.

LAVATION, la-va'shun, *s.* (*lavatio*, Lat.) A washing or cleansing.

LAVATORY, lav'a-tur-e, *s.* A place for washing; a wash or lotion for a diseased part; a name given in Chili and Peru to certain places where gold is obtained from earth by washing.

LAVE, lave, *v. a.* (*laver*, Fr. *lavo*, Lat.) To wash; to bathe;—(*lever*, Fr.) to throw up or out; to laid out;—(obsolete in the last two senses;—*v. n.* to bathe; to wash one's self.

LAVE-EARED, lave'eerd, *a.* Having large pendant ears.—Obsolete.

LAVIER, la-voer', *v. a.* (*louver*, Fr.) In Nautical language, to tack; to sail back and forth.

LAVEMENT, lave'ment, *s.* A washing or bathing.

LAVENDER, lav'en-dur, *s.* The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Lavandula*,—which see. *Lavender cotton*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Santolina*.

LAVENDULIN, la-ven'du-lin, *s.* (from its being of a lavender colour.) A mineral which occurs massive; lustre greasy, inclining to vitreous; translucent. It consists of silica, 44.65; alumina, 36.81; lime, 8.29; potash, 6.58; oxide of manganese, 3.16: sp. gr. 2.72—28. H=5.0—6.0.

LAVENSIA, la-ve'ne-a, *s.* (meaning of name not given by the author Sherard.) A genus of Composite plants, consisting of small useless annuals, natives of the East and West Indies: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

LAVET, la'vur, *s.* (from *lavo*, I wash, Lat.) A washing vessel; a large basin.

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour.—
Pope.

In Botany, the aquatic plant Brooklime.

LAVERET, la'ver-et, *s.* The Gwiniad, the Salmo laveretus of Linnaeus.

LAVERNA, la-ver'na, *s.* In Antiquity, the goddess of thieves and cheats among the Romans, who honoured her with public worship because she was supposed to favour those who wished that their designs might not be discovered. Varro says she had an altar near one of the gates of Rome, which was hence called *Porta Laverna*.

LAVEROCK, la'vur-ok, *s.* (Scottish.) The Skylark.

LAVIPEDIUM, lav-e-pe'de-um, *s.* (*lavo*, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) A bath for the feet.

LAVISH, lav'ish, *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; unrestrained; wild;—*v. a.* to scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

LAVISHER, lav'ish-ur, *s.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAVISHINGLY, lav'ish-ing-le, } *ad.* With profuse
LAVISHLY, lav'ish-le, } expense; prodigally; wastefully.

LAVISHMENT, lav'ish-ment, } *s.* Prodigality; pro-
LAVISHNESS, lav'ish-nes, } fusion.

LAVOISERA, la-vo-y-se'ra, *s.* (in honour of M. La-

LAVOLTA—LAW.

voisier.) A genus of showy Brazilian shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.

LAVOLTA, la-vol'ta, *s.* (*la volta*, the turn, Ital.) An old dance in which was much turning and capering.

They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.—
Shaks.

LAW, law, *s.* (*laga*, *lage*, *lag*, or *lah*, Sax. *lag*, Swed. *loi*, Fr. *ley*, Span.) In its most general and comprehensive sense, signifies a rule of action; and is applied indiscriminately to all kinds of action, whether animate or inanimate, rational or irrational. Thus we say, the *laws* of motion, of gravitation, of optics, of mechanics, as well as the *laws* of nature and of nations: and it is that rule of action which is prescribed by some superior, and which the inferior is bound to obey. *Municipal* or *civil law*, is the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations are governed; being thus defined by Justinian—'*Jus civile est quod quisque sibi populus constituit.*' *Municipal law*, thus understood, is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong. The *municipal law* of England, or the rule of civil conduct prescribed to the inhabitants of this kingdom, may with sufficient propriety, says Sir William Blackstone, be divided into two kinds—the *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law; and the *lex scripta*, the written or statute law. The *lex non scripta*, or unwritten law, includes not only general customs, or the common law properly so called, but also the particular customs of certain parts of the kingdom; and likewise those particular laws that are by custom observed only in certain courts and jurisdictions. The *leges scriptae*, or the written laws of the kingdom, consist of statutes, acts, or edicts, made by the king's majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled. *Law of arms*, is a kind of law among all nations, that in case of a solemn war, the prince that conquers gains a right of dominion, as well as property, over the things and persons he has subdued. *Law-day*, called also view of frankpledge, or court-leet, was any day in open court; and commonly used for the courts of a county or hundred. *Law of marque*, is where they that are driven to it, do take the shipping and goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary justice in another territory, when they can take them within their own bounds and precincts. *Law merchant*, is a special law differing from the common law of England, proper to merchants, and part of the law of the realm. *Law of nations*, is a system of rules deducible by natural reason from the immutable principles of natural justice, and established by universal consent amongst the civilized inhabitants of the world, in order to decide all disputes, and to ensure the observance of justice and good faith, in that intercourse which must frequently occur between them and the individuals belonging to each; or they may depend upon mutual compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements between the separate, free, and independent communities. *Law spiritual*, is the ecclesiastical law allowed by our laws where it is not against the common law, nor the

LAWBREAKER—LAWN.

statutes and customs of the kingdom. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles by which plants are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue or ten commandments. *By-law*, a law of a city, town, or corporation. *Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the Gospel. *Martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations. *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect, or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III.;—a rule of direction; a directory, as reason and natural conscience; that which governs; an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect; the word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will; a rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; judicial process; jurisprudence.

LAWBREAKER, law'bray-kur, *s.* One who violates the law.

LAWFUL, law'fŭl, *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

LAWFULLY, law'fŭl-le, *ad.* Legally; agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, law'fŭl-nes, *s.* Legality; the quality of being conformable to law.

LAWGIVER, law'giv-ur, *s.* One who makes a law; a legislator.

LAWGIVING, law'giv-ing, *a.* Making laws; legislative.

LAWING, law'ing, *s.* In Law, *lawing of dogs*, or expeditation of mastiffs, was the cutting off the claws and ball (or pelote) of the fore-feet, to prevent them from running after deer; and this was done in the Court of Regard, or Survey of Dogs, which was holden every third year.

LAWLESS, law'les, *a.* Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law; contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized.

LAWLESSLY, law'les-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAWLESSNESS, law'les-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder.

LAW-LORE, law'lore, *s.* Ancient law-learning.

LAWMAKER, law'may-kur, *s.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

LAWMONGER, law'mung-ur, *s.* A word of contempt for a smatterer in law; a low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWMONITE, law'mo-nite, *s.* A mineral which occurs both massive and crystalized; primary form of crystal an oblique prism; cleaves parallel to all the faces of the primary form, and to the diagonal planes; fracture uneven; colour white, sometimes yellowish or reddish; lustre pearly and vitreous. Its constituents are—silica, 48.30; alumina, 22.70; lime, 12.10; water, 16.00; sp. gr. 2.3. Hardness so soft as to be scratched by carbonate of lime.

LAWN, lawn, *s.* (*llan*, an open clear place, Welsh.) An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed;—(*linon*, Fr.) a fine variety of linen,

LAWNY—LAY.

used in the sleeves of bishops;—*a.* made of lawn; resembling lawn.

LAWNY, law'ne, *a.* Level like a lawn; made of lawn.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And *lawn* strips thy naked bosom grace.—
Bp. Hall.

LAWSONIA, law-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of a voyage to Carolina.) A genus of plants, with white flowers disposed in panicles or corymbs: Order, Lythraceæ.

LAWSUIT, law'sute, *s.* A process in law, instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice, or for the recovery of a supposed right; a litigation.

LAWYER, law'yur, *s.* (contracted from *lawyer*, or *lawman*, the old orthography of this word.) One versed in the laws, and whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients; a law practitioner.

LAWYERLIKE, law'yur-like, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAWYERLY, law'yur-le, *a.* Judicial.

LAX, laks, *a.* (*laxus*, Lat.) Loose; not confined; disunited; slack; not tight or tense; vague; not rigidly exact; not strict; loose in the bowels; having too frequent discharges;—*s.* a looseness; diarrhoea;—(*lax*, Sax.) a species of fish or salmon.

LAXATION, lak-sa'shun, *s.* The act of loosening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, laks'a-tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation;—*s.* a medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, laks'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of relaxing.

LAXATOR, laks'a-tur, *s.* (*laxo*, I loose, Lat.) A name applied to muscles, the offices of which are to relax parts into which they are inserted.

LAXITY, laks'e-te, *s.* Looseness; slackness; want of exactness or decision; defect of exactness; openness; not closeness; contrariety to rigorous precision.

LAXLY, laks'le, *ad.* Loosely; without exactness.

LAXMANNIA, laks-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of E. Laxman, a traveller in Siberia.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

LAXNESS, laks'nes, *s.* Laxity; softness; looseness; slackness, as of a cord.

LAY. *Past* of the verb *To lie*.

LAY, lay, *v. a.* (*legen*, *legan*, Sax. *legen*, Germ.) *Past* and *past part.* Laid. To put or place; to beat down; to prostrate; to keep from rising; to settle; to still; to place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; to spread on a surface; to spread or set; to calm; to appease; to allay; to restrain from walking; to spread and set in order; to prepare; to place in the earth for growth; to place at hazard; to wage; to stake; to bring forth; to exclude; to add; to join; to put; to apply; to assess; to impose; to charge; to impute; to impose, as evil, burden, or punishment; to enjoin as a duty; to exhibit; to present or offer; to slay;

The leaders first
He laid along.—*Dryden.*

to station; to set, as to lay an ambush; to contrive; to scheme; to plan; to lay the land, in Navigation, to increase the distance of a ship from

the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller, as distinguished from *raising* the land, which is produced by the approach of the ship to the coast; *to lay a cable*, to twist or unite the strands; *to lay in off a yard*, to come from the yardarms towards the mast, so as to quit it at the rigging; *to lay out upon a yard*, to go out towards the yardarms; *to lay apart*, to put away; to reject; *to lay aside*, to put off or away; not to retain; to discontinue; *to lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation; *to lay before*, to exhibit; to show; to present to view; *to lay by*, to reserve for future use; to put away; to dismiss; to put off; *to lay down*, to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to resign; to give up; to quit or relinquish; to surrender the use of, as *to lay down one's arms*; to offer or advance, as *to lay down a proposition*; *to lay one's self down*, to commit to repose; *to lay hold of*, to seize; to catch; *to lay in*, to store; to treasure; to provide previously; *to lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict; *to lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; to show; to expose; to reveal; *to lay over*, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; *to lay out*, to expend; to display; to discover; to plan; to dispose in order the several parts; to dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture; to exert; *to lay to*, to charge upon; to impute; to apply with vigour; to harass; to attack;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*to check the motion of a ship*, and cause her to be stationary; *to lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view; *to lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly; *to lay under*, to subject to; *to lay up*, to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use; to confine to the bed or chamber; *to lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army; *to lay wait*, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for; *to lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions;—*v. n.* to bring or produce eggs; to contrive; to form a scheme;—(unusual in the last two senses;)

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match.—*Bp. Hall.*

to lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigour; *to lay at*, to strike, or to endeavour to strike; *to lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of; *to lay on*, to strike; to beat without intermission; to act with vehemence, used of expenses; *to lay out*, to purpose; to intend; to take measures; *to lay upon*, to importune;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*s.* that which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upwards; a wager; a bet;

My fortune against any *lay* worth naming.—*Shaks.*

station; rank;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)
Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy *lay*, but for thy worth in arms.—*Soldan & Perseda.*

(*leag, leah, lege*, Sax.) a meadow; a plain or plat of grass land;

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*.—*Dryden.*

(*legh, or ley*, Sax.) a song, as a loud or soft *lay*;
He reached the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay.—*Waller.*

—*a.* (*lat*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat.) pertaining to the laity

or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical.

LAYCLERK, la'klark, *s.* A vocal officiate in a cathedral.

LAYER, la'ur, *s.* A stratum; a bed; one body spread over another; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation; a hen that lays eggs; *layer out*, one who expends money; a steward; *layer up*, one who reposit for future use; a treasurer.

LAYLAND, la'land, *s.* Fallow ground which lies untilled.

LAYMAN, la'man, *s.* One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters in contriving attitudes; a layclerk.

LAYSTALL, la'stawl, *s.* A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.

LAZAR, la'zar, *s.* (from *Lazarus*, *lazaro*, Span.) A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.

LAZARET, laz-a-ret', } *s.* (*lazareto*, Span.
LAZARETTO, laz-a-ret'to, } *lazaret*, Fr.) An
LAZAR-HOUSE, la'zar-hows, } hospital or building
appropriated for the reception of persons affected with contagious distempers; also, an hospital for quarantine.

LAZARISTS, laz'a-rists, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a body of missionaries founded by St. Vincent de Paule in 1632, so termed from occupying the priory of St. Lazarus at Paris. The chief object of the body was to dispense religious instruction.

LAZARLIKE, la'zar-like, } *a.* Full of sores; lep-
LAZARLY, la'zar-le, } rous.

LAZARONI, laz'a-ro-ne, *s.* A name given in Italy to the poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation.

LAZE, laze, *v. n.* To live idly; to be idle;—*v. a.* to waste in sloth.—*Vulgar.*

LAZILY, la'ze-le, *ad.* In a heavy sluggish manner; sluggishly.

LAZINESS, la'ze-nes, *s.* Natural or habitual disinclination to action; indolence; sloth; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; the state or quality of being lazy.

LAZING, la'zing, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

LAZULITE, laz'u-lite, *s.* Lapis-lazuli, or Azure-stone, an anhydrous diphosphate of alumina and magnesia, a mineral of a beautiful pale-blue colour of various shades. It occurs massive and crystalized in rhombic dodecahedrons; lustre vitreous; translucent; opaque. Its constituents are—phosphoric acid, 41.81; alumina, 35.73; magnesia, 9.34; silica, 2.10; protoxide of iron, 2.64; water, 6.06: sp. gr. 3.057. H = 5—5.5.

LAZY, la'ze, *a.* (*lass, lassig*, Germ.) Naturally or habitually slothful, or disinclined to exertion; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion; slow; moving slowly, or apparently with labour.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight.—*Shaks.*

LD. Contraction for *lord*.

LEA, leo, *s.* In Agriculture, a term applied to lands which are kept under grass or pasturage for a short period. For instance, in a rotation of fallow, wheat, clover, and rye-grass, for three years, the ground, when under the clover and rye-grass, is said in Scotland to be in *lea*, and in England in *loy*.

LEACH—LEADING-STRINGS.

LEACH, leetsh, *v. a.* (*laka*, Swed.) To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, with a view to separate the alkali;—*s.* a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACH-TUB, leetsh'tub, *s.* A wooden vessel or tub, in which ashes are leached.

LEAD, led, *s.* A metal of a bluish-grey colour, and the least ductile, elastic, and sonorous of all the metals. It is of considerable brilliancy when fresh surfaces are formed by cutting. Sp. gr. 11.381: equiv. = 103.6: symb. Pb. The following are some of the chemical compounds of lead:—

	EQUIVALENT.	FORMULA.
Dioxide,.....	215.2	2Pb + O
Protoxide,.....	111.6	Pb + O
Sesquioxide,.....	231.2	2Pb + 3O
Peroxide,.....	119.6	Pb + 2O
Chloride,.....	139.02	Pb + Cl
Iodide,.....	229.9	Pb + I
Bromide,.....	182.0	Pb + Br
Fluoride,.....	122.28	Pb + F
Sulphuret,.....	119.7	Pb + S

Leads or space lines, in Letterpress Printing, are pieces of type-metal cast to specific thicknesses and lengths, lower than the types, so that they may not make any impression in printing, but leave a white space where placed;—*v. a.* to cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LEAD, leed, *v. a.* (*leaden*, Sax. *leiden*, Dut.) *Past* and *past part.* Led. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to direct; to conduct as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; to precede; to introduce by going first; to guide; to show the method of attaining an object; to draw; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on; to influence; to pass; to spend in any certain manner; *to lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way, or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude; *to lead captive*, to carry into captivity;—*v. n.* to go first and show the way; to conduct as a commander; to draw; to have a tendency to; to exercise dominion; *to lead off or out*, to go first; to begin;—*s.* precedence; a going before; guidance.

LEADEN, led'dn, *a.* Made of lead; heavy; dull; indisposed to action.

LEADEN-HEARTED, led'dn-härt'ed, *a.* Having an unfeeling heart; stupid.

LEADEN-HEELD, led'dn-heeld, *a.* Moving slowly.

Comforts are *leaden-heeled*.—Ford.

LEADEN-STEPPING, led'dn-step'ping, *a.* Slow in progress.

Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace.—
Milton.

LEADER, le'dur, *s.* One that leads or conducts; a chief; a commander; a guide or conductor; a captain; one who goes first; the chief of a party or faction; a performer who leads a band or choir in music.

LEADING, le'ding, *a.* Principal; chief; capital; most influential; showing the way by going first;—*s.* guidance; the art of conducting; direction. *Leading note*, in Music, the sharp of the scale.

LEADING-STRINGS, le'ding-stringz, *s.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; *to be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of

LEADMAN—LEAK.

infancy or dependence, or in pupillage under the guidance of others.

LEADMAN, lede'man, *s.* One who begins or leads a dance.—Obsolete.

LEADSMAN, ledz'man, *s.* The man in a vessel that heaves the lead.

LEADWORT.—In Botany, see *Plumbago*.

LEADY, led'e, *a.* Of the colour of lead.

LEAF, leaf, *s. plur.* LEAVES, (*leaf*, Sax.) In Botany, an expansion of the bark of a plant, from whose axil a leaf-bud is developed. It is usually thin, and traversed by one or more veins, composed of woody and vascular tissue; sometimes it is fleshy, and occasionally cylindrical, or nearly so. Its veins form a double stratum, of which the upper is connected with the alburnum, and the lower with the liber of the bark on which it grows. When leaves have but one blade, they are *simple*, as in the apple; but when there is more than one blade, each seated on a ramification of the petiole, it is *compound*. *Leaf-bud*, an organ consisting of leaves in a rudimentary state, arranged one over another, and usually in a spiral manner, around a cellular cortical centre, which has the power of growing upon the application of certain stimuli—namely, light and moisture, combined with a variable degree of temperature;—a part of a book, containing two pages; the side of a double door; something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; the movable side of a table; in clocks and watches, an appellation given to the notches of their pinions; *leaf-bridge*, or *hoist-bridge*, a drawbridge, consisting of two opening leaves, now scarcely in use;—*v. n.* to shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

LEAFAGE, leaf'aje, *s.* Abundance of leaves.

LEAF-CROWNED, leaf'krownd, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage.

LEAFED, leaf't, *a.* Bearing or having leaves.

LEAFINESS, le'fe-nes, *s.* A state of being full of leaves.

LEAFLESS, leaf'les, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAFLESSNESS, leaf'les-nes, *s.* State of being destitute of leaves.

LEAFLET, leaf'let, *s.* A small leaf formed by the petiole of a leaf branching out and separating the cellular tissue of the lamina into more distinct portions than one, each of which forms a perfect lamina or plate of itself.

LEAF-STALK, leaf'stawk, *s.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

LEAFY, le'fe, *a.* Full of leaves, as 'the leafy forest.'

LEAGUE, leag, *s.* (*ligue*, Fr.) A confederacy; a combination, either of interest or friendship; a national contract or compact;—*s.* (*lega*, Ital. *legua*, Span.) primarily, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern milestones; a measure of length, containing three miles;—*v. n.* to unite in a contract of unity for mutual aid or defence; to confederate; to unite or confederate, as private persons, for mutual aid.

LEAGUER, le'gur, *s.* One who unites in a league; a confederate; siege; investment of a town or fort by an army.—(Seldom used in the last sense.) They played their cannon day and night into the enemy's *leaguers* and quarters.—Wood's *Annot.*

LEAK, leek, *s.* (*lek*, Dut. *leck*, Germ.) A crevice,

LEAKAGE—LEAP.

crack, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the oozing or paining of water, or other fluid, through a crack or aperture; to *spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water;—*a. leaky*;—(obsolete as an adjective);—

And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels draw.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to let water or other liquid into or out of a vessel, through a crack or fissure in the vessel; to *leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately.

LEAKAGE, le'kaj, *s.* A leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. In Commerce, an allowance made for waste or loss of liquors.

LEAKY, le'ke, *a.* That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret.—*L'Estrange.*

LEAPER, le'mur, *s.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, leen, *v. n.* (*hlinian*, *hleonian*, Sax.) To incline against; to rest against; to deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to propend; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture;—*v. a.* to incline; to cause to lean; (*lana*, Icel.) to coopeal;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*a.* (*lane*, or *lana*, Sax.) wanting flesh; meagre; not fat; not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; low; poor, in opposition to rich or great;—(unusual in the last two senses);

Thus which combin'd us was most great, and let not a *leaner* action rend us.—*Shaks.*

Jeune; not comprehensive; not embellished;—*a.* that part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

LEANDRA, le-an'dra, *s.* (in honour of Leandro do Sacramento of Rio Janeiro.) A genus of South American shrubs, with capitate flowers: Order, Melastomaceæ.

LEANTHUM, le-an'te-um, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *agrios*, angios, a vessel, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

LEANLY, leen'le, *ad.* Meagrely; without fat or plumpness.

LEANNESS, leen'nes, *s.* Want of flesh; meagreness; thinness of body; want of matter; poverty; emptiness. In Scripture, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

LEANTO, le-an'to, *s.* (Spanish.) In Architecture, a building, whose rafters pitch against or lean on another building.

LEANY, le'ne, *a.* Alert; active; brisk.—Obsolete.

Fat kernes, and *leany* knaves.—*Spenser.*

LEAO, le'a-o, *s.* (the name of a river in China.) A mineral substance, approaching to the nature of *Lapis-lazuli*, found in the East Indies, and of great use in the Chinese manufactures, as it yields the finest blue they use in staining their porcelain.

LEAP, leep, *v. n.* (*hleapan*, Sax.) To rise or spring from the ground with both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; to spring or move suddenly; to rush with violence; to bound; to skip; to fly; to start;—*v. a.* to pass over or into by leaping; to compress;—*s.* a jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; embrace of animals; hazard or effect of leaping; a weel for fish; a basket.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

LEAPER—LEAST.

LEAPER, le'pur, *s.* One that leaps; a horse is called a good *leaper*.

LEAP-FROG, leep'-frog, *s.* A play of children, in which they indicate the leap of frogs.

LEAPINGLY, le'ping-le, *ad.* By leaps.

LEAP-YEAR, leep'year, *s.* Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year.

LEARN, lern, *v. a.* (*leornian*, Sax. *lernen*, Germ.) To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown; to acquire skill in anything; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; to teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown;—(improper in the last two senses);—*v. n.* to gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; to receive information or intelligence.

LEARNED, ler'ned, *a.* Versed in science and literature; skilled; skilful; knowing; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge. *The learned*, men of erudition; literati.

LEARNEDLY, ler'ned-le, *ad.* With learning or erudition; with skill.

LEARNEDNESS, ler'ned-nes, *s.* State of being learned.

LEARNER, ler'nur, *s.* One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

LEARNING, ler'ning, *s.* The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of sciences or literature; erudition; literature; science; skill in anything.

LEASABLE, lees'a-bl, *a.* That may be leased.

LEASE, lees, *s.* (*laisser*, Fr.) In Law, a conveyance of lands or tenements, (usually in consideration of rent or other annual recompense,) made for life, for years, or at will, but always for a *less* time than the lessor hath in the premises; for if it be for the *whole* interest, it is more properly an *assignment* than a *lease*;—any tenure by grant or permission;—*v. a.* to let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.

LEASE, leez, *v. n.* (*lesan*, Sax.) To glean; to gather what harvestmen have left.

LEASEHOLD, lees'holde, *a.* Held by lease.

LEASER, le'zur, *s.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LEASH, leesh, *s.* (*laisse*, *lesse*, Fr.) A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier his dog. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, particularly greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; a band wherewith to tie anything;—*v. a.* to bind; to hold by a string.

LEASING, le'zing, *s.* (*leasunge*, Sax.) Falsehood; lies;—(obsolete.)

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leaving*?—*Psalm* lv. 2.

Leasing-making, in Scottish Law, verbal sedition; the utterance of words tending to excite discord between the sovereign and the people.

LEASO, le'so, *s.* (*leaswe*, Sax.) A pasture.—Obsolete.

He schal go yn, and schal go out; and he schal fynde *leasewe*—(in the present version *pasture*).—*Wycliffe*, *St. John* x. 9.

LEAST, leest, *a.* (superlative of *little*.) Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree;—*ad.* in the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; *at least*, or *at the least*, to say no

LEASY—LEAVINESS.

more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree; *the least*, in the smallest degree; *at leastwise*, in the sense of *at least*, is out of use.

LEASY, le'ze, *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture.

LEAT, leet, *s.* (*lat*, Sax.) An artificial channel for conducting water, for the working of water-wheels and other purposes.

LEATHER, leth'ur, *s.* (*lether*, Sax.) The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides in general; skin, ironically;—*a.* leathern; consisting of leather;—*v. a.* to beat; to lash as with a thong of leather.—Vulgar as a verb.

LEATHER, } leth'ur, *v. n.* To proceed with noise or
LEATHER, } violence; to push forward eagerly.—
Vulgar.

LEATHERCOAT, leth'ur-kote, *s.* An apple with a tough rind.

LEATHER-DRESSER, leth'ur-dres'sur, *s.* One who prepares leather; one who manufactures hides for use.

LEATHER-JACKET, leth'ur-jak'it, *s.* A name given to a fish found in the Pacific Ocean.

LEATHER-MOUTHED, leth'ur-mowthd, *a.* An epithet applied to fish which have their teeth in their throat.

By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.—Walton.

LEATHERN, leth'urn, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

LEATHER-SELLER, leth'ur-sel'ur, *s.* One who deals in leather and vends it.

LEATHER-WINGED, leth'ur-wingd, *a.* Having tough wings, resembling leather in texture.

LEATHERY, leth'ur-e, *a.* Of the nature or appearance of leather; tough.

LEAVE, leev, *s.* (*leaf*, *lefe*, Sax.) Grant of liberty; permission; allowance; farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends;—*v. a.* (*layfan*, Sax.) *past* and *past part.* Left; to quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to depart from without action, as 'I *left* things as I found them;' to have remaining at death; to commit or trust to, as a deposit; to suffer to remain; not to carry away; to reject; not to choose; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath; to give by will; to give up; to resign; to commit for decision;—(*lever*, Fr.) to raise;—(obsolete in the last sense;—*to be left to one's self*, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires; *to leave off*, to desist from; to forbear; to cease wearing; to forsake; *to leave out*, to omit;—*v. n.* to desist; to cease; *to leave off*, to desist; to stop.

LEAVED, leevd, *a.* (from *leaf*.) Furnished with foliage or leaves; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lev'vn, *s.* (*levain*, Fr.) A mass of sour dough or fermenting substance mixed with any body to make it light; anything which makes a general change in the mass;—*v. a.* to excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough; to taint; to imbue.

LEAVENING, lev'vn-ing, *s.* That which leavens.

LEAVENOUS, lev'vn-us, *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.

LEAVER, le'vur, *s.* One who leaves; one who forsakes.

LEAVES, leevz, *s.* Plural of Leaf.

LEAVINESS, le've-nez, *s.* State of being full of leaves.

LEAVINGS—LECTURE.

LEAVINGS, le'vingz, *s. pl.* Things left; remnant; relics; refuse; offal.

LEAVY, le've, *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Leafy* is the term generally used.

LEBECKIA, le-bek'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Lebeck.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

LEBIA, le'be-a, *s.* (*lebes*, an urn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ. Also, a genus of fishes, in which the body is oval; the head small; eyes large, and placed towards the summit, near the snout: Family, Cobitidæ.

LEBRETONIA, le-bre-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Manuel le Breton, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

LECANANTHUS, le-ka-nan'thus, *s.* (*lecan*, a bowl, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the cup-like involucre under the head of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with pale-red flowers disposed in dense globular heads, natives of the East Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

LECANORA, le-ka-no'ra, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of Lichens: Order, Parmeliaceæ.

LECANORINE, le-kan'o-rine, *s.* A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from the plant *Lecanora tartarea*.

LECH.—See Lick.

LECHEA, le-ke'a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Lechea.) A genus of North American plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

LECHENAUTIA, lek-en-aw'te-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Lechenault, a French botanist and traveller.) A genus of plants: Order, Goodeniaceæ.

LECHER, letsh'ur, *s.* A man given to lewdness;—*v. a.* to practise lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECHEROUS, letsh'ur-us, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; lewd; lustful; provoking lust.

LECHEROUSLY, letsh'ur-us-le, *ad.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECHEROUSNESS, letsh'ur-us-nes, *s.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECHERY, letsh'ur-e, *s.* Lewdness; gross indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

LECIDEA, le-sid'e-a, *s.* (name not explained.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalamæ.

LECOKIA, le-kok'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry Lecog.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospéræ.

LECTICA, lek'te-ka, *s.* (Latin.) A litter or vehicle, used by the ancient Romans for similar purposes as the modern sedan-chair.

LECTION, lek'shun, *s.* (*lectio*, Lat.) A reading; a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LECTIONARY, lek'shun-ar-e, *s.* A book containing parts of Scripture to be read in churches; the Roman Catholic Service-book.

LECTISTERNIUM, lek-tis-ter'ne-um, *s.* (*lectus*, a couch, and *sternere*, to prepare, Lat.) A religious ceremony among the ancient Romans, celebrated in times of public calamity.

LECTOR, lek'tur, *s.* A reader.

LECTUAL, lek'tu-al, *a.* An epithet applied to such diseases as require confinement to bed.

LECTURE, lek'ture, *s.* (French, from *lectura*, Lat.) A discourse pronounced upon any subject; a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction; the act or practice of reading;—(seldom used in the

last sense;—) a magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof;—*v. n.* to read or deliver a formal discourse; to practise reading lectures for instruction;—*v. a.* to instruct by discourses; to instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove.

LECTURER, lek'tu-rur, *s.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others; a preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

LECTURESHIP, lek'ture-ship, *s.* The office of a lecturer.

LECTURN, lek'turn, *s.* A reading-desk.—Obsolete.
The second lesson Robin Redebrste sang,
And to the lecturn amorily he sprang.—*Chaucer.*

LECTITHIDACEÆ, le-se-the-da'se-e, *s.* (*lecylthis*, one of the genera.) A small but important natural order of Exogenous plants, with singular fruits, and very large fleshy flowers, inhabiting the woods of South America. They differ from the Myrtaceæ, or Myrtles, in their leaves being alternate and not dotted; the stamens monodelphous, and extended on one side in an unusual manner into a broad lobe, which covers over the centre of the flower like a hood. *L. ollaria* has a fruit as large as a child's head, and opening by a lid like a jar or urn.

LED, Past and part part. of the verb *To lead*.

LED-CAPTAIN, led'kap-tin, *s.* An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

LEDDEN, led'den, *s.* (*lyden*, Sax.) Language; true meaning.—Obsolete.

Thereto he was expert in prophecies,
And could the ledde of the gods unfold.—*Spenser.*

LEDERBIA, le-de-bu're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Ledebur.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbelliferae.

LEDGE, lej, *s.* (*leger*, Sax.) A row, layer, or stratum; a ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest; any prominence or rising part; a small moulding; a small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams; a long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LEDGER, led'jur, *s.* In Book-keeping, the principal record of a merchant's transactions; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.

LEDGERS, led'gurs, *s. pl.* In Architecture, horizontal pieces of timber used in scaffolding, lying parallel to the wall on which they are erected.

LED-HORSE, led'hawts, *s.* A sumpter horse.

LEDOCARPUM, le-do-kar'pum, *s.* (*ledos*, thin, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Oxalidaceæ.

LEDRA, le'dra, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.

LEDUM, le'dum, *s.* (*ledon*, the name given by the ancients to the plant producing the substance *ledon*, now known by the name of *Cistus ledum*.) Labrador Tea, a genus of plants, natives of America: Order, Rhododaceæ.

LEE, le, *s. pl.* **LEES**.—Which see.

LEE, le, *s.* (*la*, Swed. *la*, Dan.) In a literal sense, a calm or sheltered place, or place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, as distinguished from the other part whence it arises; or, to windward under the lee, implies, in the part defended from the wind; under the lee of the land, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind; under the lee of a ship, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows; lee board, a frame of

planks affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled; lee gage, a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel; lee lurch, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side; a lee shore, a ship is said to be on a lee shore when she is near the land, with the wind blowing right upon it; lee side, the side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the weather side; lee tide, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows; a tide under the lee, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEEA, le'a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James Lee.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

LEECH, leech, *s.* (*læcan*, Sax.) In Zoology, the leeches constitute the family Hirudinidae, annulose animals, or red-blooded worms of Cuvier, and which form the fourth order of the Annelida, in the classification of MM. Andouin and Milne Edwards;—a professor of the art of healing; a physician.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude.—*Dryden.*

Cow-leech, one skilled in curing the diseases of cows. In Nautical language, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular, as the fore-leech, the after-leech, &c.; lee-ch-lines, ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the mainsail and foresail; harbour lee-ch-lines, ropes made fast at the middle of the topsail-yards, then passing round the leeches of the topsails, and through blocks upon the topsail-tie, thus serving to truss the sails close up to the yard; lee-ch-rope, that of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed;—*v. a.* to apply leeches to a diseased part of the body.

LEEF.—See Lief.

LEEK, leek, *s.* The well-known culinary vegetable, *Allium porrum*.

LEELITE, le'el-ite, *s.* A mineral of a deep flesh-red colour, compact structure, splintery and conchoidal fracture, with the transparency of horn. It consists of silica, 81.91; alumina, 6.55; protoxide of iron, 6.42; potash, 8.88: sp. gr. 2.606.

LEER, leer, *s.* (*hleor*, Sax.) Complexion; hue; face;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses;)

He hath a Rosalind of a better leer than you.—*Shaks.*

an affected cast of countenance; the cheek;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

'No, ladie!' quoth the earle, with a lowd voyce,
and the teares trilling down his leeres, 'say not so.'—*Holingshead.*

—*a.* (*gelær*, Sax.) empty; frivolous; foolish;—(obsolete as an adjective;)

Never speaks without a leer sense.—*Butler.*

—*v. n.* (*ghauren*, *begluwen*, Dut.) to look archly; to look obliquely;—*v. a.* to allure with smiles.

LEERINGLY, leer'ing-le, *ad.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEERSHIA, leer'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. D. Leers, author of the *Flora Herbornensis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

LEES, leez, *s.* (*lie*, Fr.) Dregs; sediment; the grosser parts of a liquid which settle at the bottom of a vessel.

LEESE—LEGALITY.

LEESE, leez, *v. a.* To lose; (*laesus*, Lat.) to hurt; to destroy.—Obsolete.

A night thief cometh not, but that he steale, sie, and leese.—*Wicliffe*, *St. John* x. 10.

LEET, leet, *s.* A court. In Law, the *court-leet*, or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once in the year, and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, being the king's court, granted by charter to the lords of those hundreds or manors. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges, that is, the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the institution of the great Alfred, were all mutually pledges for the good behaviour of each other. Besides this, the preservation of the peace, and the chastisement of divers minute offences against the public good, are the objects both of the court-leet and the sheriff's tourn, which have exactly the same jurisdiction, one being only a larger species of the other, extending over more territory, but not over more causes.—*Hawk. Pl. Cr.* 2. 112. A list from which a choice is made. *Leet-ale*, a feast or merry-making in the time of leet.

LEEWARD, le'wawrd, *a.* Pertaining to the part to which the wind blows, as a *leeward* ship;—*ad.* towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposite to windward.

LEEWAY, lee'way, *s.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel when she is close-hauled.

LEFT, left, *a.* (*laevus*, Lat.) *Past* and *past part.* of the verb *To leave*. Denoting the part opposed to the right of the body.

LEFT-HANDED, left-hand'ed, *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right; unlucky; unseasonable; inauspicious.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

They are close hypocrites, and walk in a left-handed policy.—*Sir G. Paul.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, left-hand'ed-nes, *s.* Habitual use of the left hand.

LEFT-HANDINESS, left-hand'e-nes, *s.* Awkward manner.

LEG, leg, *s.* (*leg*, Dan.) The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; properly, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a general sense the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg, and the foot; the long or slender support of anything, as the *leg* of a table; an act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back.

He made his *leg* and went away.—*Swift*

To stand on one's own legs, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

LEGACY, leg'a-se, *s.* (*legado*, Span.) A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money, given by last will or testament.

LEGACY-HUNTER, leg'a-se-hun'tur, *s.* A word of contempt, applied to one who flatters and courts for legacies.

LEGAL, le'gal, *a.* (French, from *legalis*, Lat.) In conformity with law; according to law; lawful; according to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; pertaining to law; created by law.

LEGALITY, le-gal'e-te, *s.* Lawfulness; conformity

LEGALIZE—LEGIBLE.

to law. In Theology, a reliance on works for salvation.

LEGALIZE, le'gal-ize, *v. a.* To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, le'gal-le, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

LEGATARY, leg'a-tar-e, *s.* (*legatarius*, Lat.) One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee.

LEGATE, leg'ate, *s.* (*legatus*, Lat.) A deputy; an ambassador, especially applied to the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.

LEGATEE, leg-a-te', *s.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEGATESHIP, leg'ate-ship, *s.* The office of a legate.

LEGATINE, leg'a-tine, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; made by or proceeding from a legate.

LEGATION, le-ga'shun, *s.* (*legatio*, Lat.) Deputation; commission; embassy.

LEGATO, le-gat'o, *a.* (Italian, tied.) In Music, a term denoting that one note is tied to another, which is done by placing these marks \sim above or below the notes intended to be joined. It is also called *syncope*.

LEGATOR, le-ga'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator.

LEGE, lej, *v. a.* To allege; to lighten.—Obsolete. To begin her of her dolours.—*Chaucer*.

LEGEND, le'jend, *s.* (*legenda*, Lat.) A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses; any memorial or relation;—*v. a.* to tell or narrate as a legend. The term *legend* is used, technically, to denote the words encircling a coin; to writing on tablets the word *inscription* is applied, which is used instead of *legend*, where a sentence, instead of encircling, occupies the place of a device on the coin.

LEGENDARY, le'jen-dar-e, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange;—*s.* a book of legends; a relater of legends.

LEGER, lej'ur, *s.* (*leggen*, Dut. *leggan*, Sax.) Anything that lies in a place; that which rests or remains, sometimes used as a *substantive*, but generally as an *adjective*, as a *leger* ambassador, that is, resident;—(the term is seldom used except in particular phrases.) *Leger-line*, in Music, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more than that number is wanted, to designate ascending or descending notes. *Leger-book*,—see *Ledger*.

LEGERDEMAIN, lej'ur-de-mane, *s.* (*leger*, light or nimble, and *de-main*, off-hand, Fr.) Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by dexterity of hand; trick; deception adroitly performed.

LEGERITY, le-je'r'e-te, *s.* (*legerete*, Fr.) Lightness; nimbleness.—Obsolete.

LEGGE, leg, *v. a.* (*leggan*, Sax.) To lay.—Obsolete.

LEGGED, leg'ged, *a.* Having legs; furnished with legs.

LEGGERS, leg'gurs, *s.* Men employed in conveying a barge through a canal-tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side-walls.

LEGGIADRO, lej-je-ad'ra, *ad.* (Italian.) In Music, a term denoting that the music to which the word is attached is to be performed gaily or briskly.

LEGGIN, leg'gin, *s.* A cover for the leg; a garment that encloses the leg.

LEGIBILITY, lej-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (from *lego*, I read, Lat.) The quality or state of being legible; legibleness.

LEGIBLE, lej'e-ble, *a.* That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished

LEGIBILITY—LEGUMINE.

- by the eye; that may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.
- LEGIBILITY**, lej'e-bi-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being legible.
- LEGIBLY**, lej'e-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.
- LEGION**, le'jun, *s.* (*legio*, Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, a body of infantry, consisting of different numbers of men at different periods. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries;—a military force; military bands; a great number.
- Legion of Honour*, an order of merit in France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, as a recompense for military and civil services. The order consists of five divisions—Chevaliers, of whom the number is unlimited; Commanders; Officers; Grand Officers, and Grand Crosses.
- LEGIONARY**, le'jun-ar-e, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions; consisting of a legion or of legions; containing a great number;—*s.* one of a legion.
- LEGIONRY**, le'jun-re, *s.* Body of legions.
- LEGISLATE**, lej'is-late, *v. a.* (*lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact, Lat.) To make or enact a law or laws.
- LEGISLATION**, lej'is-la'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.
- LEGISLATIVE**, lej'is-lay-tiv, *a.* Giving or enacting laws; capable of enacting laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; done by enacting.
- LEGISLATOR**, lej'is-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.
- LEGISLATORSHIP**, lej'is-la'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a legislator.
- LEGISLATRESS**, lej'is-lay-tres, } *s.* A female who
LEGISLATRIX, lej'is-lay-triks, } makes laws.
- LEGISLATURE**, lej'is-lay-ture, *s.* (*legislatura*, Span.) The body of persons in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state.
- LEGIST**, le'jist, *s.* One skilled in the laws.
- LEGITIMACY**, le-jit'te-ma-se, *s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness.
- LEGITIMATE**, le-jit'te-mate, *a.* (*legitime*, Fr. *legitimus*, Lat.) Born in marriage; lawfully begotten; genuine; not spurious; real; proceeding from a pure source;—*v. a.* (*legitimer*, Fr.) to render legitimate; to make lawful; to procure to one that is illegitimate the rights of a legitimate child; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.
- LEGITIMATELY**, le-jit'te-mate-le, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law; genuinely; not falsely.
- LEGITIMATENESS**, le-jit'te-mate-nes, *s.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.
- LEGITIMATION**, le-jit'te-ma'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the privileges of one born in wedlock.
- LEGITIMIST**, le-jit'te-mist, *s.* One who supports legitimate authority.
- LEGLESS**, leg'les, *a.* Having no legs.
- LEGUMEN**, leg'u-men, *s.* (Latin, pulse.) In Botany, the pod of a Leguminous plant; a one-celled, or many-seeded, two-valved superior fruit, dehiscing by a suture along both its back and face, and bearing its seeds on the ventral suture only, as in pea and bean pods.
- LEGUMINE**, leg'u-mine, *s.* (*legumen*, pulse, Lat.) The former name for Caseine,—which see.

LEGUMINOSITES—LEIPHAIMOS.

- LEGUMINOSITES**, leg-u-me-no-si'tes, *s.* (*legumen*, a pod, Lat.) A genus of fossil fruit from the Isle of Sheppy.
- LEGUMINOUS**, le-gu'me-nus, *a.* Pertaining to pulse. In Botany, having a legumen as the fruit; pertaining to the Leguminosae.
- LEHMANNIA**, le-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Lehmann of Hamburg.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.
- LEHUNTITE**, le-hun'tite, *s.* (in honour of Captain Lehunt.) Compact zeolite, a mineral of a flesh-red colour, which appears to the naked eye like a lump of sugar, but, when subjected to the microscope, to be composed of small scales. Its constituents are—silica, 47.33; alumina, 24.00; soda, 13.20; lime, 1.524; water, 13.60: sp. gr. 1.953. Hardness = 3.75.
- LEIA**, le'e-a, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, or beardless, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.
- LEIACANTHUS**, le-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *acantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes.
- LEIMANTHIUM**, le-man'the-um, *s.* (*leimon*, a meadow, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order: Melanthaceae.
- LEIODES**, le'o-des, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melastoma.
- LEIODON**, le'o-don, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the body oblong and smooth, and the head short: Family, Ballistidae.
- LEIOLENUM**, le-o-le'mus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *laimos*, the throat, Gr.) A subgenus of Saurian reptiles, allied to Tropidurus: Family, Agamidae.
- LEIOLEPIS**, le-o-le'pis, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of lizards, forming the connecting link between the Lacertidae and the Iguanidae.
- LEIOPHIS**, le'o-fis, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents: Family, Colubridae.
- LEIOPHYLLUM**, le-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceae.
- LEIOSPERMUM**, le-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Canoniaceae.
- LEIOSTOMUS**, le-os'to-mus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is oblong-ovate; the snout truncate, and caudal fin slightly lunate: Family, Chaetodonidae.
- LEIOTHRIX**, le'o-thriks, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of birds, type of the subfamily Leiotrichinae: Family, Ampellidae.
- LEIOTRICHANÆ**, le-o-tre-ka'ne, *s.* (*leiothrix*, one of the genera.) The Silky Chatterers, a subfamily of the Ampellidae, Fruit-eaters or Chatterers, in which the legs are large, robust, and syndactyle; the hind toe longer than the outer; the wings short and rounded; the bill strong, and the gonyx ascending.
- LEIOTULUS**, le-o'tu-lus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *otos*, an ear, Gr. in allusion to the smooth margin of the fruit.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermae.
- LEIPATHYMIC**, le-path'e-mik, *a.* (*leipo*, I leave, and *thymos*, the soul, Gr.) Fainting; tending to swoon.
- LEIPHAIMOS**, le-fa'mos, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *phaios*, brown, Gr. from the plant being smooth and of a brown colour.) A genus of parasitical herbs: Order, Gentianaceae.

LEISTIS—LEMONADE.

LEISTIS, le-is'tes, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Agelaii, or Maizers: Family, Sturnidae.

LEISURABLE, le'zhur-a-bl, *a.* Vacant of employment; not occupied.

LEISURABLY, le'zhur-a-ble, *ad.* A leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, le'zhure, *s.* (*loisir*, Fr.) Freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; time free from employment; convenience of time;

He sigh'd, and had no leisure more to say.—*Dryden*.

want of leisure.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The leisure and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on.—*Shaks.*

LEISURELY, le'zhur-le, *a.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry;—*ad.* not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

LEIURUS, le-n'rus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes, allied to *Gasterosteus*, but having the sides smooth, and not covered in that genus with imbricated scales.

LEMAN, le'man, *s.* A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress.

He said he wolde

Her leman be, whether she wolde or n'olde.—*Chaucer*.

LEMANEA, le-ma'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Leman, a French botanist.) A genus of Fuci: Type of the tribe Lemnidae.

LEMANIDÆ, le-man'e-de, *s.* A tribe of Fuci, in which the frond is hollow, and wholly converted into a receptacle.

LEME, leem, *s.* (*leoma*, Sax.) A ray of light; a beam;

Fire with red lemes.—*Chaucer*.

—*v. n.* to shine.—Obsolete.

LEMMA, lem'ma, *s.* (*lemma*, a thing taken or assumed, Gr.) In Mathematics, a preparatory proposition borrowed from another subject, or from another part of the same subject, and introduced at the point at which it becomes indispensable.

LEMMING, lem'ming, *s.* The Lapland Marmot, the *Georychus lemmus* of Illiger, a species of Rodents very abundant in the north of Europe, and on the shores of the Arctic seas. The Lemmings are about the size of a rat, and are furnished with black and yellow fur. They are remarkable for their occasional migrations in immense numbers, during which they march in a straight line across rivers, lakes, &c., and create much devastation.

LEMNA, lem'na, *s.* Duckweed, a genus of plants: Order, Pistiaceæ.

LEMNIAN, lem'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Lemnos. *Lemnian earth*, a variety of earth which occurs in the Isle of Lemnos, formerly used in medicine under the name of *Lerra sigillata*. It has a meagre feel; soft; opaque; colour greyish-white, and falls to pieces when put into water.

LEMNISCATA, lem-nis-ka'ta, *s.* In Mathematics, a curve having the form of an 8, but with the upper and lower parts perfectly symmetrical.

LEMON, lem'on, *s.* The fruit of the lemon-tree, *Citrus medica*, a native of Persia, but now cultivated in Europe. *Essential salt of lemon*, the binosalate of potash is frequently sold under this name. It is used in removing moulds and stains from linen. *Lemon-grass*, the plant *Andropogon schenanthus*.

LEMONADE, lem-o-nade', *s.* (*limonade*, Fr.) A beverage consisting of water and lemon-juice, generally charged with carbonic acid.

LEMONIA—LENITIVES.

LEMONIA, le-mo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir C. Lemon.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

LEMUR, le'mur, *s.* (Latin.) A ghost or spectre. The Lemurs were male and female genii, or infernal gods, believed by the ancient Romans to haunt solitary rooms and silent places. They were propitiated by having beans cast to them. Their feast was celebrated under the name of *Lemuria*, or *Lemuralia*. Also, a genus of quadrumanous animals: Type of the family Lemuridae.

LEMURIDÆ, le-mu're-de, *s.* (*lemur*, one of the genera.) A family of quadrumanous animals, characterized by grinders 6-6 above, and 5-5 below; terminal extremities free; first finger of the hind-feet armed with recurved claws.

LEND, lend, *v. a.* (*lennan*, Sax.) *Past and past part.* Lent. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford; to furnish, in general; to permit to use for another's benefit; to let for hire or compensation.

LENDABLE, lend'a-bl, *a.* That may be lent.

LENDER, lend'ur, *s.* One who lends; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENDING, lend'ing, *s.* The act of loaning; what is lent on condition of repayment.

LENDZ, lendz, *s.* (Saxon.) Loins.—Obsolete.

A barn-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her lendes.—*Chaucer*.

LENGTH, length, *s.* (*lengthe*, Sax.) The extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; extent; extension; comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time—in this sense it has a plural; extent of duration or space; indefinitely; protraction; reach or expansion of anything; distance; at length, at or in the full extent; at last; at the end or conclusion;—*v. a.* to extend.—Obsolete as a verb.

LENGTHEN, leng'thn, *v. a.* To draw out; to make longer; to elongate; to protract; to continue; to extend; to draw out in pronunciation;—*v. n.* to grow longer; to extend in length.

LENGTHENING, leng'thn-ing, *s.* Continuation; protraction.

LENGTHFUL, length'fûl, *a.* Of great length in measure.

LENGTHILY, leng'the-le, *ad.* In a lengthy manner; not briefly.

LENGTHINESS, leng'the-nes, *s.* The state of being lengthy.

LENGTHWISE, length'wize, *ad.* According to the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTHY, leng'the, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief.

LENIENCY, le'ne-en-se, *s.* Tenderness; lenity.

LENIENT, le'ne-ent, *a.* (*leniens*, Lat.) Assuasive; softening; mitigating; laxative; emollient;—*s.* an emollient or assuasive application.

LENIFY, len'e-fi, *v. a.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate.—Seldom used.

LENIMENT, len'e-ment, *s.* An assuasive.—Obsolete.

LENITIVE, len'e-tiv, *a.* (*lenitivo*, Ital. *lenitif*, Fr.) Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient;—*s.* anything medicinally applied to ease pain; that which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

LENITIVES, len'e-tivs, *s.* (*lenis*, gentle, Lat.) Gentle purgatives; soothing medicines.

LENTITY—LENTICULAR.

LENTITY, len'e-te, *s.* (*lentitas*, Lat.) Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

LENNOCK, len'nok, *a.* Slender; pliable.—Local.

LENOCINANT, le-nos'se-nant, *a.* (*lenocinans*, enticing, Lat.) Given to lewdness.

LENS, lenz, *s.* (*lens*, a bean or lentil, Lat.) Properly, a small roundish glass shaped like a lentil or bean. In Physics, the term is applied to any transparent medium of certain forms: these are—the *convex*, which converges the rays; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex; the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex. In Anatomy, the term is applied to the crystalline humour of the eye. Also, a transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. In Botany, a section of the genus *Eryum*, the *Lentil*.

LENS-SHAPED, lenz'shaypt, *a.* Having a form resembling a lens; lenticular.

LENT, lent, *a.* Past part. of the verb *To lend*. Slow; mild;—(obsolete.)—*s.* in the Catholic Church, a time of mortification, in commemoration of the miraculous fasting of Jesus Christ in the wilderness; used as a preparation for Easter. The term is from the Saxon *lencen*, implying spring, the season when the day increases in length, about the commencement of which this fast usually falls. It is the spring fast. In the Latin Church, Lent consisted of only thirty-six days; the four additional days were added in the ninth century.

LENTEN, len'tn, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; sparing.

LENTIBULARIACEÆ, len-te-bu-la-re-a'se-e, } *s.*

LENTIBULARÆ, len-te-bu-la're-e, } *s.*
(*lentibularia*, one of the names given to the genus *Utricularia*.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, living in water or marshes; leaves radical, undivided, or compound, resembling roots, and bearing little vesicles; flowers single or in spikes, or in many-flowered racemes, with a single bract; calyx divided, persistent inferior; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, irregular, bilabiate; stamens two; anthers one-celled; ovary composed of two valvate carpellary leaves; one style, and very short; stigma bilabiate; capsule one-celled; seeds minute, without albumen.

LENTICELLÆ, len'tis-sel-le, *s.* Lenticular glands. In Botany, a term employed by De Candolle to denote certain minute specklike tubercles on stems.

LENTICULAR, len-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*lenticularis*, Lat.) Resembling a lentil; having the form of a lens; lentiform. In Entomology, a round body with its opposite sides convex, meeting in a sharp edge. In Conchology, doubly convex shells. *Lenticular ore*, the name given by Professor Jameson to octahedral arseniate of copper: called also *lenticular arseniate of copper*. In Anatomy, a term applied to—1. A ganglion of the head, situated on the external side of the optic nerve; 2. The papilla, situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed; 3. The first variety of true cataract, noticed by Beer; also, an instrument for removing the

LENTICULARLY—LEONINE.

irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine.

LENTICULARLY, len-tik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LENTICULINA, len-tik-u-l'i-na, *s.* A sublenticular, multilocular, spiral univalve; a genus of fossil microscopic Foraminifera. It is distinguished from the *Nautilus* by having no siphon.

LENTICULITE, len-tik'u-lite, *s.* A fossil shell of a lenticular form.

LENTIFORM, len'te-fawrm, *a.* (*lens* and *forma*, form, Lat.) Of the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, len-tij'e-nus, *a.* (*lentigo*, a freckle, Lat.) Freckly; scurfy.

LENTIGO, len-ti'go, *s.* Ephelis, freckles, or the little yellow spots on the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

LENTISK, len'tisk, *s.* (*lentisco*, I become sticky, Lat.) The mastic tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

LENTITUDE, len'te-tude, *a.* Slowness; sluggishness.—Obsolete.

LENTO, len'to, *s.* (Italian, slowly.) In Music, a term equivalent to *Largo*,—which see.

LENTOR, len'tur, *s.* (Latin.) Tenacity; viscosness; slowness; delay; sluggishness; sizziness; thickness of fluids; viscosity, a term used in humoral pathology.

LENTOUS, len'tus, *a.* (*lentus*, Lat.) Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

LENZINITE, len'ze-nite, *s.* A mineral, occurring massive, with an earthy fracture, sometimes slightly conchoidal; colour white; lustre rather greasy; easily scratched by a knife; translucent; transparent on the edges. Its constituents are—silica, 37.5; alumina, 37.5; water, 25.0: sp. gr. 1.8—2.10. Hardness = 1.5.

LEO, le'o, *s.* (Latin, lion.) In Astronomy, the Lion, one of the zodiacal constellations, commemorative of the Nemean Lion killed by Hercules. It is surrounded by Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Cancer, Hydra, Sextans, Virgo, and Coma Berenices. It consists of fifty-nine stars. *Leo Minor*, a constellation of Hevelius, surrounded by Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and Leo. Flamsted's catalogue gives eleven stars.

LEOCEPHALUS, le-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*leios*, smooth, and *kephale*, head, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, in which the head is pyramidal and short; the body depressed, with a low-pointed crest of short spines extending the whole length of the back and tail; neck smooth, with irregular folds on the sides, and an oblique fold on one of the shoulders: Family, Agamidæ.

LEOD, le'od, *s.* (Saxon.) The people; a nation or country.

LEOF, le'of, *s.* A term denoting love. *Leofwin*, a winner of love. *Leofstan*, best beloved.

LEONHARDITE, le-on'ard-ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs crystallized; primary form an oblique prism; cleavage perfect and parallel to the lateral planes; colour white, yellowish, rarely brownish; fracture uneven; lustre pearly on the fractured surface; vitreous; translucent on the edges. Its constituents are—silica, 56.128; alumina, 22.980; lime, 9.251; water and loss, 11.641: sp. gr. 2.25. Hardness = 3.0—3.5. Found in Bavaria.

LEONIA, le-o'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Don F. Leon.) A genus of plants: Order, Theophrastaceæ.

LEONINE, le'o-nine, *a.* (*leoninus*, Lat.) Belonging to a lion, or partaking of his qualities; resembling

LEONINELY—LEPER.

a lion. *Leonine verses*, a certain species of verse which rhyme at every hemistich, the middle always chiming with the final syllable.

LEONINELY, le'-o-nine-le, *ad.* In the manner of a lion.

LEONOTES, le-o-no'tis, *s.* (*leon*, a lion, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr. from a fancied likeness to the lion's ear in the corollas.) Lion's-ear, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with showy scarlet or yellow flowers: Order, Lamiaceae.

LEONTIASIS, le-on-ti'a-sis, *s.* (*leon*, *leontos*, a lion, Gr.) In Pathology, a species of *Lepra*, wherein the patient's face is thought to resemble that of the lion.

LEONTICA, le-on'te-ka, *s.* In Antiquity, feasts or sacrifices celebrated by the ancients in honour of the sun. The priests who officiated were called *Leontes*, because they represented the sun under the figure of a lion radiant, bearing a tiara, and gripping in his two fore-paws the horns of a bull.

LEONTICE, le-on'te-se, *s.* (an abridgment of *Leontopetalum*, its ancient name, from *leon*, a lion, and *petalon*, a petal, the Lion's-leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Berberidaceae.

LEONTOPETALUM.—See *Leontice*.

LEONTOPODIUM, le-on-to-pod'e-um, *s.* (*leon*, a lion, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The plant Lion's-foot, *Filago leontopodium*.

LEOPARD, lep'ard, *s.* The feline animal *Felis leopardus*. 'The leopard,' as defined by Major Smith, 'when compared with the tiger and panther of naturalists, is uniformly of a paler yellowish colour, rather smaller, and the dots rose-formed, or consisting of several dots, partially united into a circular figure in some instances, and into a quadrangular, triangular, or less determined form in others. There are several isolated black spots, which more especially occur on the outside of the limbs.' *Leopard's-bane*, the plant *Senecio doronicum*.

LEOPOLDINA, le-o-pol-di'na, *s.* (in honour of the late Emperor of Brazil.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceae.

LEONURUS, le-o-nu'rus, *s.* (*leon*, a lion, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the spikes of the flowers having been compared to the end of the lion's tail.) Motherwort, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

LEPADITES, lep'a-dit-se, *s.* (*lepas*, one of the genera.) The Goose Barnacles, a family of Cirripedes, the species of which are distinguished by a tendinous contractile, and often long tube, fixed by its base to some marine substance.—See *Barnacle*. Also, one of the many names of the supposed bivalvular opercula of ammonites, found at Solenhofen, termed *Trigonellites* by Parkinson, and *Solenites* by others.

LEPALS, le'pals, *s.* In Botany, sterile stamens.—Seldom used.

LEPANTHES, le-pan'thes, *s.* (*lepos*, bark, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

LEPAS, le'pas, *s.* (Greek, a limpet.) The Barnacle, a genus of Cirripedes, now divided into many genera.—See *Lepadites*.

LEPECHINIA, lep-e-tsin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Lepechin, a Russian botanist.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

LEPER, lep'ur, *s.* (*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.) A person affected with leprosy.

LEPICENA—LEPIDOSPERMA.

LEPICENA, le-pis'e-na, *s.* In Botany, a term used by Richards to denote two empty bracts situated at the base of the locusta of a grass, usually called a *glume*.

LEPID, lep'id, *a.* (*lepidus*, Lat.) Pleasant; jocose.—Seldom used.

LEPIDAGATHIS, lep-e-dag'a-this, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *agathis*, a ball, Gr.) A genus of East Indian plants: Order, Acanthaceae.

LEPIDINEÆ, lep-e-din'e-e, *s.* (plants agreeing with *Lepidium*.) A tribe of Cruciferous plants, characterized by the silicle having a very narrow dissepiment, and having keeled or very concave valves.

LEPIDION, lep-e-di'on, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *dion*, noble, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Gadidae.

LEPIDIUM, le-pid'e-um, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr. in allusion to the form of the pods, which resemble little scales.) A genus of plants, consisting of small Cruciferous herbs or subshrubs: Suborder, Noto-rhizae.

LEPIDODENDRON, lep-e-do-den'dron, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants, the stems of which, often of great size, occur in the Coal formation. The stems are dichotomous, and marked with rhomboidal areolae; the leaves linear.

LEPIDOGASTER, lep-e-do-gas'tur, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of fishes of small size and slender bodies: Family, Cyclopteridae.

LEPIDOIDS, lep'e-doyds, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A family of extinct fossil fishes, found in the Oolite series, remarkable for their large rhomboidal scales.

LEPIDOLEPRIDÆ, lep-e-do-lep're-de, *s.* (*lepidolepris*, one of the genera.) The Ribbands, a family of fishes belonging to the tribe Canthileptes, or Mailed-cheeks, in which the body is anguilliform and mailed; snout prolonged; mouth placed beneath the head, armed with spines.

LEPIDOLEPRIS, lep-e-do-lep'ris, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *lepros*, rough or leprous, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the family *Lepidolepridæ*.

LEPIDOPHYLLUM, lep-e-do-fil'um, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to leaves of certain plants which occur fossil in the Coal formation.

LEPIDOPTERA, lep-e-dop'ter-a, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects, which are commonly named Butterflies and Moths, possessing four wings, usually of large size, and covered with a multitude of minute scales, which, to the naked eye, appear like powder.

LEPIDOPTERAL, lep-e-dop'te-ral, } *a.* Belonging to the order Lepidoptera.

LEPIDOPTEROUS, lep-e-dop'te-rus, } *a.* Belonging to the order Lepidoptera.

LEPIDOPUS, le-pid'o-pus, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Coryphænidæ.

LEPIDOSARCOMA, lep-e-do-sar'ko-ma, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) A scaly tumour, mentioned by Severinus as occurring in the cavity of the mouth.

LEPIDOSIS, lep-e-do'sis, *s.* (*lepis*, Gr.) Scale-skin, same as *Ichthyosis*.

LEPIDOSOMA, lep-e-do-so'ma, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Lepidolepridæ*.

LEPIDOSPERMA, lep-e-do-sper'ma, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale,

LEPIDOSTEUS—LEPOSMA.

and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceae.

LEPIDOSTEUS.—See Lepidostens.

LEPIDOSTROBUS, lep-e-dos'tro-bus, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *strobos*, like a top, Gr.) A name given by Brongniart to the fossil fruits, supposed to be those of the *Lepidodendra*, which frequently occur in the Coal formation.

LEPIDOTE, lep'e-dote, } *a.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr.)
LEPIDOTED, lep'e-dot-ed, } In Botany, covered with prominent dots.

LEPIDOTUS, lep-e-do'tus, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of extinct fishes, found in the Oolitic formation.

LEPIONURUS, lep-e-o-nu'rus, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. in allusion to the pendulous bracteate spikes of the flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Olacaceae.

LEPIPTERUS, lo-pip'tur-us, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *pteryx*, a fin or wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is slender and fusiform, and the head scaly: Family, Chaetodonidae.

LEPISANTHES, lep-e-san'this, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the scales on the petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceae.

LEPISIA, lep-ish'e-a, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

LEPISMA, le-pis'ma, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, Gr. from the body being covered with small scales.) A genus of insects, constituting the family Lepismineae: Order, Thysanouria. In Botany, a term sometimes applied to the cup-shaped disk of *Paeonia* and *Aconitum*, but seldom used.

LEPISTEUS, lep-is-os'te-us, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Exocetinae, or Flying-fish, in which the head and body are mailed with plates and scales of great thickness: Family, Salmonidae.

LEPISTEMON, lep-e-ste'mon, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceae.

LEPITHRIX, lep'e-trix, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

LEPIDOLITE, lep'o-do-lite, *s.* (*lepis*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs massive, and is usually composed of small flexible thin scales; fracture uneven; colour pearl-grey, peach blossom, rose and purple, red and greenish; the scales, which are sometimes hexagonal, are translucent. Its constituents are—silica, 50.35; alumina, 28.30; potash, 9.04; lithia, 4.49; oxide of manganese, 1.23; fluoric acid and water, 5.20: sp. gr. 2.85. It is found in granite, near Rosena in Moravia, at Perm in Russia, at the Isle of Uton in Sweden, and in North America.

LEPORIDÆ, le-por'e-de, *s.* (*lepus*, *leporis*, a hare, Lat.) Hares, a family of Rodents or Glires, distinguished by two cutting teeth in each jaw, or four in the upper one; lower one subulate; grinders numerous and rootless; ears generally large; clavicles none; fore-feet short; hinder ones long; tail none, or very short; fur soft.

LEPORINE, lep'o-rine, *a.* (*leporinus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

LEPOSMA, le-pos'ma, *s.* (*lepos*, a scale, and *osme*, smell, Gr. in allusion to the smell of the bark

LEPOSTERNON—LEPTOCARPUS.

when stripped.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

LEPOSTERNON, lep-o-ster'non, *s.* (*lepos*, a scale, and *sternon*, the chest, Gr.) A genus of serpents: Family, Amphibienidae.

LEPRA, le'pra, *s.* (Greek, scabiness.) An affection of the skin, of the order Squamæ, or scaly diseases, of Willan and Bateman. It is characterized by an eruption of circular spots of inflamed skin covered with scales, varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a shilling, or even a half-crown piece, occasionally mixed with large irregular patches, formed by the coalescing of the borders of several contiguous spots. This disease must not be confounded with the leprosy of the sacred and ancient writers, a term which appears to have been used to express any loathsome affection of the skin, or, as some imagine, to have referred to the disease described under the term Elephantiasis.

LEPRARIA, lep-ra're-a, *s.* A genus of Lichens, so named because the plants upon which these substances grow have the appearance of being diseased with leprosy.

LEPRIASIS, lep-ri'a-sis, *s.* (*leprosis*, Gr.) The specific name given by Dr. Mason Good to leprosy, which he calls *Lepidosis lepriasis*.

LEPROSITY, le-pros'e-te, *s.* Squamous disease.—Seldom used.

LEPROUS, lep'rus, *a.* (*lepreux*, Fr.) Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

LEPROUSLY, lep'rus-le, *ad.* In an infectious degree. In Botany, *leprously white*, or *leprously silvery*, covered with white or silvery dots, scales, or scurf, resembling the leprosy. *Leprously tomentose*, covered with shaggy down; having the appearance of leprosy.

LEPROUSNESS, lep'rus-nes, *s.* State of being leprous.

LEPTA, lep'ta, *s.* (*leptos*, minute, Gr. from its small flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of Cochinchina: Order, Celastraceae.

LEPTALEUM, lep-ta'le-um, *s.* (*leptaleos*, slender, Gr. in reference to the slender and filiform leaves.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Noto-rhizeae.

LEPTANDRA, lep-tan'dra, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in reference to the slender stamens.) A genus of plants, allied to *Veronica*: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

LEPTARRHENA, lep-tar-re'na, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *arrhen*, strong, Gr. from being strong yet slender.) A genus of plants: Order, Saxifragaceae.

LEPTIDES, lep'te-des, *s.* (*leptis*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Dipterous insects, of the family Brachystoma, distinguished by the proboscis being short and membranous.

LEPTIS, lep'tis, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

LEPTOCALLIS, lep-to-kal'lis, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *kallos*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of beautiful small erect herbs: Order, Convolvulaceae.

LEPTOCARPEA, lep-to-kar-pe'a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. the pods being slender.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleuro-rhizeae.

LEPTOCARPUS, lep-to-kar'pus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Restiaceae.

LEPTOCAULIS—LEPTOLOPHUS.

- LEPTOCAULIS**, lep-to-kaw'lis, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *kaulos*, a stem, Gr. in reference to its slender stem.) A genus of umbelliferous, herbaceous, annual plants, natives of North America: Order, Apiaceae.
- LEPTOCEPHALIDÆ**, lep-to-se-fal'e-de, } *s.* A
LEPTOCEPHALIDANS, lep-to-se-fal'e-dans, } family
 of fishes, of which *Leptocephalus* is the type.
 The species are characterized by the smallness of the head.
- LEPTOCEPHALUS**, lep-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the family *Leptocephalidae*.
- LEPTOCERA**, lep-to-se'e-ra, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Lamellicornes*.
- LEPTOCHARIAS**, lep-to-ka're-as, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *charis*, pretty, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the nasal valve is elongated into a cirrus; caudal fin obsolete; teeth numerous, with two or three lateral denticles on each side: Family, *Squalidae*.
- LEPTOCHLOA**, lep-to-klo'a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *chloe*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Gramineae*.
- LEPTOCONCHUS**, lep-to-kong'kus, *s.* (*leptos*, thin, and *konche*, a shell, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is subglobular, delicate, fragile, and translucent.
- LEPTOCONNUS**, lep-to-kon'nus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *connus*, the cone, Gr.) A genus of marine Mollusca, of which the shell is conic and striated; the spire elevated, acute, and concave; the basal whorl carinated, detached, sinuated above, and contracted near the suture.
- LEPTODENIA**, lep-to-do'ne-a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. in reference to the slender pollen masses.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of the East Indies and Java: Order, *Asclepiadaceae*.
- LEPTODERMIS**, lep-to-der'mis, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *derma*, the skin, Gr. in reference to the branches being covered with separating fibrous bark.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonaceae*.
- LEPTODES**, lep-to-des, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head is large, obtuse, truncate, and the body lean and very slender: Family, *Gadidae*.
- LEPTOGLOSSUS**, lep-to-glos'sus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, *Meliphagidae*.
- LEPTOGNATHUS**, lep-to-na'thus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the jaws are greatly prolonged, attenuated, and pointed: Family, *Muridae*.
- LEPTOLENA**, lep-to-le'na, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the narrow fleshy involucre.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, *Chlenaceae*.
- LEPTOLIMNEA**, lep-to-lim'ne-a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, Gr. and *limnea*, a genus of testaceous mollusca.) A genus of fresh-water Mollusca, in which the shell is nearly cylindrical; the spire thick, lengthened, longer than the aperture, which is small: Subfamily, *Limnæinae*: Family, *Helicidae*.
- LEPTOLOGUS**, lep-to-lo'je, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A minute and tedious description of trifling things.
- LEPTOLOPHUS**, lep-to-lo'fus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging

LEPTOMERA—LEPTOSTROMA.

- to the *Platycercinae*, or *Loriets*: Family, *Psittacidae*.
- LEPTOMERA**, lep-to-me'ra, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *mera*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, *Lemodipoda*.
- LEPTOMERIA**, lep-to-me're-a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Santalaceae*.
- LEPTOMITUS**, lep-to-m'e-tus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *mitos*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, *Confervaceae*.
- LEPTONYX**, lep-to-niks, *s.* (*leptos*, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, *Fringillidae*.
- LEPTOPHINA**, lep-tof'e-na, *s.* (*leptophis*, one of the genera.) A name given by Mr. T. Bell to a division of the serpent family, (*Colubridae*), in which the head is elongated, broad behind, narrowed before, and the anterior part covered with nine scuta.
- LEPTOPHIS**, lep-to-fis, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of serpents: Type of the family *Leptophinae*.
- LEPTOPODIA**, lep-to-po'de-a, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, *Brachyura*.
- LEPTOPUS**, lep-to-pus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, *Geocoris*.
- LEPTORHYNCHUS**, lep-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *rhynchos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of Parrots: Family, *Psittacidae*.
- LEPTOSCARUS**, lep-to-ska'rus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *skaros*, the Greek name of a fish which was supposed by the ancients to chew the cud.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is elongated and fusiform; the head lengthened; muzzle obtuse; scales subtriangular; pectorals small and rounded; the caudal lunate: Family, *Chætonidae*.
- LEPTOSIPHON**, lep-to-si'fon, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *siphon*, a tube, Gr. in reference to the tube of the corolla being long and slender.) A genus of annual herbaceous plants: Order, *Polemoniaceae*.
- LEPTOSOMA**, lep-to-so'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, *Meropidae*.
- LEPTOSOMUS**, lep-to-so'mus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Lamellicornes*.
- LEPTOSPERMUM**, lep-to-sper'mum, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the seeds being small and narrow.) A genus of plants: Order, *Myrtaceae*.
- LEPTOSTELMA**, lep-to-stel'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.
- LEPTOSTEMMA**, lep-to-stem'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the corona, which is small.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, *Asclepiadaceae*.
- LEPTOSTOMA**, lep-to-sto'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the *Leptostominae*, or Long-billed Cuckoos.
- LEPTOSTOMINÆ**, lep-to-stom'e-ne, *s.* (*leptostoma*, one of the genera.) The Long-billed Cuckoos, a subdivision of the *Cuculidae*, or Cuckoo family.
- LEPTOSTROMA**, lep-to-stro'ma, *s.* (*leptos*, slender or delicate, and *stroma*, a layer, Gr. in allusion to the disk, which, when the perithecium separates, becomes naked and very thin.) A genus of Fungi: Order, *Gasteromycetes*.

LEPTOTES—LESS.

- LEPTOTES**, lep-to'tes, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
- LEPTOTILA**, lep-to-ti'l'a, *s.* (*leptos*, delicate, and *tilos*, down, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Columbidae.
- LEPTOTRACHELUS**, lep-to-trak'e-lus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *trachelos*, the throat, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, Carabidae.
- LEPTURINA**, lep-tri'na, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of North American herbaceous plants: Order, Portulacaceae.
- LEPTUM**, lep'tum, *s.* In Antiquity, a small piece of money. According to some, the eighth part of an obolus; and by others, it is deemed to have been a silver or brass drachma.
- LEPTURA**, lep-tu'ra, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.
- LEPTURUS**, lep-tu-rus, *s.* (*leptos*, slender, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Muscipidae.
- LEPTROFETALUM**, lep-u-ro-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*lepturion*, a little scale, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. in reference to the small scale-formed petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Saxifragaceae.
- LEPUS**, le'pus, *s.* (Lat.) The Hare, a genus of Rodents, of which the common hare, *L. timidus*, is well known. Swinson gives eleven species. The Hare, in Astronomy, is one of the old constellations, said by Hyginus to be in the act of running from Orion's Dog, which is the greater dog according to some, and the lesser according to others. It is situated directly under Orion.
- LEPTRODIA**, lep-e-ro'de-a, *s.* (*leptrodes*, scaly, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of little curious shrubs, natives of New Holland: Order, Restiaceae.
- LEER**, leer, *a.* Empty;—*s.* learning; lesson; lore; He was invulnerable made by magic *lore*.—*Spenser*.
—*s.* a. to learn; to teach.—Obsolete.
I then did *leer*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.—*Fairfax*.
- LERIA**, le're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Leri, a friend of De Candolle.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- LERISTA**, le-ris'ta, *s.* A genus of reptiles: Family, Scincidae.
- LERNEA**, ler-ne'a, *s.* (*lerneia*, a name of the hydra, Gr.) A Linnæan genus of parasitical Nematodeans, found on fishes, constituting the class Epizoa of modern naturalists.
- LERNIIFORMES**, ler-ne-fôr'mes, *s.* (*lernea*, one of the genera, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) A tribe of Crustaceans, of which Lerneæ is the type: Order, Pacilopoda.
- LEERY**, ler're, *s.* A rating; a lecture.—A rustic word.
- LESION**, le'zhun, *s.* (*lasio*, Lat.) A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.
- LESKEA**, les'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of G. N. Leske, a German botanist.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.
- LESPEDeza**, les-pe-de'za, *s.* (in honour of Lespedez, a governor of Florida.) A genus of North American Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- LESS**, les. A negative or privative termination; *less*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without chil-

LESSEE—LET.

- dren; *fatherless*, *faithless*, *pennyless*, *lawless*, &c.; —*conj.* unless;—(obsolete in the last sense;)
You should not ask, *less* you know how to give.—*Bam. and Fleb.*
—*a.* (*les*, Sax.) the comparative of *little*, opposed to *greater*;
'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.—*Lord Hallifax*.
smaller; not so large or great;—*ad.* not so much; in a smaller or lower degree;—*s.* not so much; an inferior;—*v. a.* to make less.—Obsolete as a verb.
What he will make *less*, he *lesseth*.—*Gower*.
- LESSEE**, les-se', *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.
- LESSEN**, les'sen, *v. a.* (from *less*.) To make less; to diminish in bulk; to diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense; to degrade; to deprive of power or dignity;—*v. n.* to grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.
- LESSER**, les'sur, *a.* (*lessa*, *lasse*, Sax.) This word is termed by Dr. Johnson a barbarous corruption of *less*, from the vulgar habit of terminating comparatives in *er*, but is now too well established by respectable writers to be discarded;—less; smaller;—*ad.* less.
- LESSERTIA**, les-ser'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Benjamin Lelesert of Paris, author of *Icones*.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- LESSES**, les'ses, *s.* (*laissez*, Fr.) The dung of beasts left on the ground.
- LESSON**, les'an, *s.* (*lecon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat.) Anything read or repeated to a teacher by a pupil for improvement; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; something assigned by a preceptor to be learned by a pupil; precept; notion inculcated; severe lecture; reproof; rebuke; tune written for an instrument; instruction or truth taught by experience;—*v. a.* to teach; to instruct.
Even in kind love, I do conjure thee
To *lesson* me.—*Shaks*.
- LESSOR**, les'sur, *s.* (from *lease*.) One who lets anything to farm, or otherwise, by lease.
- LEST**, lest, *conj.* (*leas*, Sax.) That not; for fear that.
- LESTIBUDEZIA**, les-te-bu-de'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Fr. Jos. Lestiboudous, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceae.
- LESTIVA**, les-te'va, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.
- LESTRIS**, les'tris, *s.* (Latin, a robber.) A subgenus of birds of the Gull family, separated from *Larus* proper, on account of their long membranous nostrils opening nearer the point and edge of the beak, and their tail being pointed.
- LET**, let, *v. a.* (*letan*, *letan*, Sax. *letan*, Goth.) Past and past part. *Let*; *Lettid* is obsolete. To allow; to suffer; to permit; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent; to lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; to suffer; to permit, with the usual sign of the infinitive;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)
There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be
Horatio, as I am let to know it is.—*Shaks*.
In the imperative mood, *let* has the following uses: Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; followed by the first

LETCH—LETTER.

person plural, it expresses exhortation or entreaty; followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior;—to retard; to hinder; to interpose obstructions;—(seldom used in the last three senses;)—to let alone, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; to let down, to permit to sink or fall; to lower; to let loose, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large; to let in or into, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit; to let blood, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out; to let out, to suffer to escape; also, to lease or let to hire; to let off, to discharge; to let fly, as an arrow, or cause to explode, as a gun;—v. n. to forbear;—(obsolete as a neuter verb;)

He would not let to counsel the king.—*Bacon*.

—s. hindrance; obstacle; obstruction;—(seldom used as a substantive;)

The secret lets and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable.—*Hooker*.

—(*lyte*, Sax.) also a termination of diminutives, as *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream.

LETOH, le'tsh, s. (see *Leach*;)—a long narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly.

LETHAL, le'thal, a. (*lethalis*, Lat.) Deadly; mortal; fatal.

LETHALITY, le-thal'y-ty, s. Mortality.

LETHARGIC, le-thar'jik, } a. (*lethargicus*, Lat.)

LETHARGICAL, le-thar'je-kal, } Prematurely inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy.

LETHARGICALLY, le-thar'je-kal-le, ad. In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICALNESS, le-thar'je-kal-nes, } s. Morbid

LETHARGICNESS, le-thar'jik-nes, } sleepiness.

LETHARGIED, leth'ar-jid, a. Laid asleep; entranced.

His motion weakness, or his discernings are lethargied.—*Shaks*.

LETHARGY, leth'ar-je, s. (*lethargia*, Lat.) A morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened; dulness; inaction; inattention;—v. a. to make lethargic or dull.

LETHE, le'the, s. (Greek.) Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense in soft and delicate lethe.—*Shaks*.

In Greek Mythology, the River of Oblivion, one of the streams of the infernal regions, the waters of which possessed the quality of making those who drank them forget the whole of their former existence.

LETHEAN, le-the'an, a. Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

LETHIFEROUS, le-thif'er-us, a. (*lethum*, death, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Deadly; bringing death.

LETHRINUS, leth're-nus, s. (meaning not given.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Chatodonidae*.

LETHRUS, leth'rus, s. A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Lamellicornes*.

LETTER, let'tur, s. (from *let*.) One who permits; one who hinders;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—one who gives vent;—(*lettre*, Fr. *lettera*, Ital. *littera*, Lat.) a mark or character written, printed, engraved, or painted, used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech; a written or printed message; an epistle; the verbal expression; the literal meaning; type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.

LETTERCASE—LEUCAS.

Letters, in the plural, learning; erudition. *Dead letter*, a writing or precept which is without authority or force. *Letter missive for electing a bishop*, is a letter sent by the king on every vacancy of a bishopric to the dean and chapter, containing the name of the person he would have them elect. *Letter missive in chancery*: if a peer is a defendant in a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery, the lord chancellor sends a letter missive to him to request his appearance, together with a copy of the bill; and if he neglects to appear, then he may be served with a *subpoena*. *Letters of absolution*: absolutionary letters were such in former times, when an abbot released any of his brethren, *ab omni subjectione et obedientia*, from his order, and made them capable of entering into some other order of religion. *Letter of attorney*, is a writing authorizing an attorney to do any lawful act in the stead of another, as to give seisin of lands, receive debts, or sue a third person, &c., and these may be either general or special. *Letters clause*, or *close*, are grants of the king, specially distinguished from letters patent, in that the letters close being not of public concern, but directed to particular persons, are closed up and sealed with the king's signet or privy seal. *Letter of credit*, is where a merchant or correspondent writes a letter to another, requesting him to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money. *Letter of license*, an instrument or writing made by creditors to a man, giving him longer time for the payment of his debts, and protecting him from arrests in going about his affairs. *Letters of marque*, are extraordinary commissions granted to captains or merchants for reprisals, in order to make a reparation for those damages they have sustained, or the goods they have been deprived of by strangers at sea. They are usually joined to those of reprisal for the reparation of a private injury. *Letters patent*, or charters, contain the king's grants; they are called *letters patent*, that is, open letters, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom, and are usually directed or addressed by the king to all his subjects at large;—v. a. to impress or form letters on.

LETTERCASE, let'tur-kase, s. A book or case to put letters in.

LETTERED, let'turd, a. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; suiting letters.

LETTER-FOUNDER, let'tur-foun'dur, s. One who casts letters; a type-founder.

LETTERLESS, let'tur-less, a. Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.

LETTERPRESS, let'tur-pres, s. Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.

LETTESOMIA, let-so'me-a, s. (in honour of Dr. John Cockley Lettsom, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, *Ternstroemiaceae*.

LETTUCE, let'tus, s. The *Lactuca sativa*, or Garden-lettuce, one of the principal kinds of vegetables used for salads.

LECCADENDRON, la-ka-den'dron, s. (*leukos*, white, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Protaceae*.

LEUCAS, lu'kas, s. (*leukos*, white, Gr. in allusion to the downy whiteness of the flower.) A genus of herbs or undershrubs: Order, *Lamiaceae*.

LEUCE—LEUCOPETRIANS.

- LEUCS**, lu'se, *s.* (*leuke*, from *leukos*, white, Gr.) A disease mentioned by Greek writers, characterized by smooth shining patches on the skin, on which the hairs turned white and silky, and the skin itself and the adjacent parts lost their sensibility.
- LEUCELECTRUM**, lu-se-lek'trum, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *elektron*, amber, Gr.) A name given by Blankard to white amber.
- LEUCHTENBERGITE**, lōk-ten-ber'jite, *s.* A mineral of a yellowish colour when in masses, but when in thin laminae, white; lustre pearly; transparent in small crystals. Its constituents are—silica, 34.23; alumina, 16.31; magnesia, 35.6; peroxide of iron, 3.33; lime, 1.75; water, 8.68: sp. gr. 2.974. Hardness such as to be impressed by the nail.
- LEUCINE**, lu'sin, *s.* (*leukos*, white, Gr.) A name given by Bracconet to a substance obtained by diluted sulphuric acid acting upon fibrine, which dissolves in it when greatly heated.
- LEUCISCUS**, lu-sis'kus, *s.* (*leukaino*, I whiten, Gr.) A genus of fishes, including the dace, graining, chub, bleak, and minnow: Family, Cyprinidae.
- LEUCITE**, lu'site, *s.* (*leukos*, white, Gr.) Amphigene, a mineral which occurs embedded in lava in trapezoidal crystals, and massive; fracture conchoidal, undulating and shining. Its constituents are—silica, 56.10; alumina, 23.10; potash, 21.15; oxide of iron, 0.95: sp. gr. 2.48. Hardness = 5.5—6.0.
- LEUCITIC**, lu-sit'ik, *a.* Containing leucite; resembling leucite.
- LEUCOCARPUS**, lu-ko-kār'pus, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *karpus*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the white baccate fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- LEUCOCORYNE**, lu-ko-kor'e-ne, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *koryne*, a club, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.
- LEUCODON**, lu'ko-don, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Urn-moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.
- LEUCO-ETHIOPIA**, lu'ko-e-the-op'ik, *a.* (*leukos*, white, and *aithiops*, an Ethiopian, Gr.) White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race.
- LEUCOJUM**, lu-ko'jum, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *ion*, a violet, Gr.) Snowflake, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.
- LEUCOMA**, lu-ko'ma, *s.* (*leukos*, white, Gr.) A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, arising from inflammation. In Antiquity, a public register among the Athenians, in which was inserted the names of all the citizens, as soon as they were of age to enter upon their paternal inheritance.
- LEUCONOTIS**, lu-ko-no'tis, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of plants; a lactescent shrub with yellow flowers—a native of Sumatra: called *Akar morai* by the Malays: Order, Loganiaceae.
- LEUCOPATHY**, lu-kop'a-the, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *pathos*, a disease, Gr.) The condition of an albino, or a white person born of black parents.
- LEUCOPETRIANS**, lu-ko-pet're-ans, *s.* A sect of Christians which sprang up in the Greek and Eastern churches in the twelfth century, with an enthusiast of the name of Leucopetrus as its leader. They rejected all outward ceremonies of religion, and spent their time in prayer and supplication.

LEUCOPHANE—LEUISIA.

- LEUCOPHANE**, lu'ko-fane, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *phaino*, I appear, Gr.) A mineral which occurs crystallized in four-sided prisms, but seldom regularly crystallized; colour pale, dirty-green, or deep-wine yellow; lustre vitreous. Its constituents are—silica, 47.82; glucina, 11.51; lime, 25.00; fluorine, 6.17; sodium, 7.59; protoxide of manganese, 1.01; potassium, 0.26: sp. gr. 2.974. H = 3.50—3.75. Found in Norway.
- LEUCOPHLEGMASIA**, lu-ko-fleg-ma'she-a, *s.* A leucophlegmatic state of the body.
- LEUCOPHLEGMA**, lu-ko-fleg-mat'ik, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white bloated skin.
- LEUCOPHRA**, lu-kof'ra, *s.* (*leukos*, and *ophrys*, the eyebrow, Gr.?) A genus of Infusoria: Order, Homogenea.
- LEUCOPHYLLUM**, lu-ko-fil'lum, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in allusion to the whiteness of the leaves.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- LEUCOPOGON**, lu-ko-po'gon, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. from the limb of the corolla being bearded with white hairs.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceae.
- LEUCOPYRIA**, lu-ko-pi're-a, *s.* (*leukos*, and *pyr*, a fever, Gr.) Hectic fever.
- LEUCORRHEA**, lu-kor-re'a, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Fluor albus, vulgarly known by the name of the Whites.
- LEUCOSIA**, lu-ko'she-a, *s.* (*leukos*, white, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Chailletiaceae. Also, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- LEUCOSPIS**, lu-kos'pis, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.
- LEUCOSPORA**, lu-kos-po-ra, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. from the whiteness of the seeds.) A genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Sibthropiaceae.
- LEUCOSTEMMA**, lu-ko-stem'ma, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the colour and form of the flower.) A genus of plants, natives of Kamoan: Order, Caryophyllaceae.
- LEUCOSTOMA**, lu-ko'sto-ma, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, shell small, and subtrochiform; spire obtuse; outer lip thickened with an internal margin: Subfamily, Achatinae.
- LEUCOSTOMON**, lu-kos'to-mon, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Mexico: Order, Chrysobalanaceae.
- LEUCOTHEA**, lu-ko-the'a, *s.* In Fabulous History, **LEUCOTHOE**, lu-ko-tho'e, *s.* the wife of Athamas, who was changed into a sea deity. She was the Matuta of the Romans, and had a temple at Rome, where all the people, particularly the women, offered vows for their brothers' children.
- LEUCOTHOE**, lu-ko-tho'e, *s.* (a mythological name.) A genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America: Order, Ericaceae.
- LEUCOTHYREUS**, lu-ko-the're-us, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *thyreos*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.
- LEUCOXYLON**, lu-koks'e-lon, *s.* (*leukos*, white, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Java; classed by Don in the order Liliaceae, and by Lindley in Ternstroemiaceae.
- LEUISIA**, lu-is'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain M. Lewis, the traveller with Captain Clerk in North

America.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Portulacaceæ.

LEUSEA, le-u'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Leleuse, a friend of De Candolle.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LEUTHRITE, lu'thrite, } *s.* A mineral so called
LEUTHRITE, lute'trite, } from being found at
Leuttra, in Saxony. It is of a greenish-white colour, tinged in places with an ochreous brown.

LEVANT, le-vant', *a.* (*levante*, Ital.) Properly, a country to the eastward, but especially applied to the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LEVANTER, le-van'tur, *s.* A term given by seamen to a strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. Among sportsmen, a colloquial expression, applied to one who bets at a horse race, and runs away without paying his wagers.

LEVANTINE, le-van'tine, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant;—*s.* (*lev'an-tine*), a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEVARI FACIAS, le-vā'ri fa'she-as, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ directed to the sheriff for levying a sum of money upon a man's lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

LEVATOR, le-vā'tur, *a.* In Anatomy, the *levator muscles* are those which elevate the parts to which they are attached. The principal are:—*Levator anguli oris*, a muscle situated above the mouth, which draws the corner of the mouth upwards, and makes that part of the cheek opposite to the chin prominent, as in smiling. *Levator ani*, a muscle of the rectum. It arises from the os pubis, within the pelvis, as far up as the upper edge of the foramen thyroideum and joining of the os pubis with the os ischium, from the thin tendinous membrane that covers the obturator internus and coccygeus muscles, and from the spinous process of the ischium. *Levator ani pareus*, the transverse muscle of the perineum is so called by Riolan. *Levator coccygis*, Cowper's name for the coccygeus muscle. *Levator labii inferioris*, a muscle of the mouth situated below the lips. It arises from the lower jaw, at the roots of the alveoli of two incisor teeth, and the cuspidatus, and is inserted into the under lip and skin of the chin. *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, a muscle of the mouth and lips, that raises the upper lip towards the orbit, and a little outwards; it serves also to draw the skin of the nose upwards and outwards, by which the nostril is dilated. *Levator labii superioris proprius*, a muscle of the upper lip. It arises under the edge of the orbit, and is inserted into the upper lip. *Levator oculi*, the rectus superior oculi. *Levator palati*, a muscle situated between the lower jaw and the os hyoides, laterally. *Levator palpebræ superioris*, a proper muscle of the upper eyelid, that opens the eyes by drawing the eyelid upwards. *Levator scapulae*, a muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, that pulls the scapula upwards and a little forwards. It is a long muscle, nearly two inches in breadth, and is situated obliquely under the anterior edge of the trapezius.

LEVE, leev, *a.* (*leaf*, Sax.) Agreeable; pleasing; dear;—written also *leaf*, *lefe*, *lief*;—*v. a.* the old form of *believe*.

She leeveth all that ever he saith.—Gower.
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LEEVE, lev'e, *s.* (French.) The time of rising; the ceremonial visits which distinguished personages receive in the morning, or, as the word implies, at their rising. The term, however, in this country, is chiefly applied to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives visits from such persons as are entitled, by rank or fortune, to that honour. *Levee en masse*, a French military term for a universal rising of a nation to defend their country from invasion.

LEVEL, lev'il, *a.* (*læf*, Sax.) Horizontal; even; coinciding with the plane of the horizon; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; even with anything else; of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority;—*v. a.* to make even; to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim; to aim; to direct to an end; to suit to proportion;—*v. n.* to aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark; to conjecture; to attempt to guess;—(seldom used in the last two senses;—to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts; to square with;—(seldom used in the last two senses;)

With such accommodation and besort
As levels with her breeding.—Shaks.

—*s.* a horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities; rate; standard; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; the line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed; rule; plan; scheme, borrowed from the *mechanics level*. In Surveying, &c., an instrument which shows the direction of a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon. The *artillery foot-level*, and *gunners' level-bender*, the line and plummet of the common level, have a scale for showing the inclination of a straight line to the horizon. A *spirit-level* is a glass tube filled generally with spirit of wine, the bubble in which, when the tube is placed horizontally, occupies the upper part.

LEVELLER, lev'il-ur, *s.* One that levels or makes even; one that destroys, or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEVELLERS, lev'il-lurs, *s.* In English History, a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament, with a determination to level all ranks, and establish an equality of titles and estates throughout the kingdom.

LEVELLING, lev'il-ling, *s.* The art of determining the heights or depressions of points on the ground with respect to a spheroidal surface, coinciding nearly with that of the earth, or when the ground is inconsiderable, with respect to a horizontal plane passing through some given point on the ground. *Levelling-staves*, instruments used with the spirit-level for supporting a mark, and showing, at the same time, its height above the ground.

LEVELNESS, lev'il-nes, *s.* Evenness; equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVENHOOKIA, le-ven-hoo'ke-a, *s.* (in memory of A. Von Leeuwenhook.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Stylidiaceæ.

LEVER, le'vur, *s.* (*levier*, Fr. *leva*, Ital.) In Mechanics, an inflexible rod, movable about a fulcrum or prop, and having forces applied to two

or more points in it. *Universal lever*, a machine formed of a combination of the lever with the wheel and axle. Its use is to give a continued rectilinear motion to a heavy body, by means of the reciprocating motion of the lever. *Lever-boards*, a set of boards so fastened that they may be turned at any angle to admit more or less light, or to lap upon each other, so as to exclude all air or light through apertures. *Lever-wood*, a name sometimes given to the wood of the tree *Ostrya virginica*; known also in America by the name of Iron-wood;—*a.* the comparative degree of *love*, *leaf*, or *leaf*, more agreeable; more pleasing;

Now chese, and take which you is *lever*.—Gower.
—*ad.* rather, or, as we say, 'I had rather;'—(obsolete as an adjective or adverb.)

Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,
Than to be false in love.—Spenser.

LEVERET, lev'ur-it, *s.* (*lièvre*, Fr.) A hare in the first year of her age.

LEVET, lev'it, *s.* A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning.—Obsolete.

On which he blew as strong a *levet*.—Butler.

LEVIALE, lev'e-n-bl, *a.* That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, le-vi'a-than, *s.* A Hebrew word, signifying a great fish. Some have supposed, from the description given in the book of Job, that it is the whale; while others assert that it is the crocodile. In the book of Isaiah, it is termed the crooked serpent.

LEVIGABLE, lev'e-ga-bl, *a.* That may be rubbed or ground into fine powder.

LEVIGATE, lev'e-gate, *v. a.* (*lavigo*, Lat.) In Pharmacy and Chemistry, to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth; to plane; to polish;—*a.* made smooth.

LEVIGATION, lev'e-ga-shun, *s.* The act or operation of grinding, or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVIN, lev'in, *s.* (*liſjan*, Sax.) Lightning.—Obsolete.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks.—Spenser.

LEVISTICUM, le-vis'te-kum, *s.* (*levo*, I assuage, Lat. from its being said to relieve flatulency.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperme.

LEVITATION, lev'e-in'shun, *s.* (from *levis*, light, Lat.) Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LEVITE, le'vite, *s.* (from *Levi*.) One of the tribe of Levi.

LEVITICAL, le-vit'e-kal, *a.* Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews; priestly.

LEVITICALLY, le-vit'e-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVITICUS, le-vit'e-kus, *s.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws and regulations relative to the priests, Levites, and sacrifices.

LEVITY, lev'e-te, *s.* (*levitas*, Lat.) Lightness; the want of weight in a body compared with another that is heavier; lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; want of due consideration; vanity; freak; gaiety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.

LEVY, lev'e, *v. a.* (*lever*, Fr.) To raise; to collect; to collect by assessment; to *levy* war, to raise or

begin war; to take arms for attack; to *levy* a *fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements;—*s.* the act of raising money or men; an army raised; war raised.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Treason has done his worst; nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further.—Shaks.

LEVYNE, le'vine, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Levy, the crystallographer.) A mineral which occurs crystallized; primary form an acute rhomboid; cleavage parallel to planes; fracture conchoidal; colour white; lustre vitreous, translucent. Its constituents are—silica, 48.00; alumina, 20.00; lime, 8.35; soda, 2.75; potash, 0.41; magnesia, 0.40; water, 19.30: sp. gr. 2.15. H=4.0.

LEW, lu, *a.* (*laune*, Dan.) Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.—Obsolete.

LEWD, lude, *a.* (*lloſig*, Welsh.) Given to the indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous; proceeding from lust; licentious; vile; profligate; lay; not clerical; gross; ignorant.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

So these great clerks their little wisdom show,
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they.—Davies.

LEWDLY, lude'le, *ad.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully; wickedly; wantonly.

LEWDNESS, lude'nes, *s.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; licentiousness; shamelessness. In Scripture, it is frequently applied to idolatry.

LEWDSTER, lude'stur, *s.* A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.—Seldom used.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.—Shaks.

LEX, leks, *s.* The Latin word for *law*; a law for the government of mankind in society. *Lex amissa*, or *legem amittere*, viz., one who is an infamous, perjured, or outlawed person. *Lex apostata*, or *legem apostatare*, is to do a thing contrary to law. *Lex Bretoise*, the law of the ancient Britons, or marches of Wales. *Lex hostilia de furtis*, a law amongst the Romans, by which it was provided that a prosecution for the theft of goods belonging to a person unknown, might be carried on without the intervention of the owner. *Lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, as subsisting amongst the ancient Jews and Egyptians, and other nations. *Lex terra*, the law and custom of the land. *Lex Wallensica*, the British law, or law of Wales.

LEXICAL, leks'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.

LEXICOGRAPHER, leks-e-kog'ra-fur, *s.* (from *lexicon*, a dictionary, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The writer or compiler of a dictionary.

LEXICOGRAPHIC, leks-e-kog'raf'ik, *a.* Relating to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

LEXICOGRAPHY, leks-e-kog'ra-fe, *s.* The act of writing or composing a dictionary; the composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEXICOLOGY, leks-e-kol'o-je, *s.* (*lexicon*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

LEXICON, leks'e-kon, *s.* A dictionary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

LEXICONIST, leks'e-kon-ist, *s.* A writer of a lexicon.—Seldom used.

LEXIGRAPHY, leks'e-graf-e, *s.* (*lexis*, a word, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art or practice of defining words.

LEY, lay, *s.* (*lexivium*, Lat.) The liquor in which saline and soluble particles of the residues of distillation and combustion are dissolved; the solution made by levigating ashes which contain alkali.

LEYCESTERIA, lay-ses-te-re-a, *s.* (in honour of W. Leycester.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

LEYDEN, lay'den, *a.* The Leyden Jar, or Leyden Phial, the invention of M. Vanleight of Leyden, is a vessel employed in electrical experiments. It is coated outside and inside with tinfoil to within one-third of the top, so that it may be readily charged and discharged by means of a metallic rod which is in connection with the interior coating.

LEYSSERA, lay-se'ra, *s.* (in honour of F. W. Leyser, a German botanist.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LI, li, *s.* An itinerary measure of China, equal to 1897 feet.

LIABLE, li'a-bl, *a.* (*ligo*, Lat.) Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable; subject; obnoxious; exposed.

LIABLENESS, li'a-bl-nes, } *s.* The state of being
LIABILITY, li-a-bl'e-te, } obliged or bound in law
or justice; responsibility; exposedness; tendency;
a state of being subject.

LIAGORA, le-ag'o-ra, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Corals: Family, Cellularii.

LIALIS, li'a-lis, *s.* A name given by Mr. Gray to a genus of reptiles nearly allied to Bipes.

LIAR, li'ur, *s.* A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be at variance with truth, and with an intention to deceive.

LIARD, li'urd, *a.* Grey.—Obsolete.

LIAS, li'as, *s.* In Geology, the name of a series of argillaceous and calcareous strata, forming the basis of the Oolitic system. The term was originally given in the south of England to the calcareous beds which are at the bottom of the thick argillaceous deposits, now ranked in the Lias formation. It abounds in organic marine remains.

LIATRIS, li-at'ris, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of North American herbaceous Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

LIB, lib, *v. a.* (*libben*, Dut.) To castrate.—Obsolete.

LIBANOMANTIA, li-ban-o-man'she-a, *s.* (*libanos*, the frankincense-tree, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) In Antiquity, a species of divination which was performed with frankincense, which, if it instantly caught fire and sent forth a grateful odour, was esteemed a happy omen, and *vice versa*.

LIBANOTIS, li-ba-no'tis, *s.* (*libanos*, the frankincense-tree, Gr. from *L. vulgaris* being supposed to exhale an odour like incense.) Stone-parsley, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

LIBATION, li-ba'shun, *s.* (*libatio*, Lat.) The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine; the wine so poured. In Antiquity, an essential part of sacrifice among the Greeks and Romans. It consisted in the offering up of any liquid to the gods, usually wine, water, or milk. *Libations* were also used at funerals.

LIBATORY, li'ba-to-re, *a.* For the purpose of libation.

LIBAVIUS, li-ba've-us, *s.* The liquor of Libavius is the bichloride of tin, prepared by dissolving that metal in *agua regia*, and used in calico-printing. The proper fuming liquor of Libavius is prepared by mixing four parts of corrosive sublimate with one part of tin, previously amalgamated with just as much mercury as renders it pulverizable, and distilling it with a gentle heat, when a colourless liquid comes over.

LIBEL, li'bel, *s.* (*libellus*, Lat.) A defamatory writing; any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture, containing representations maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. In the Civil Law, and in courts of admiralty, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue. In Law, the printer of a libel is liable to prosecution as well as the writer, and so is the person who sells, even though ignorant of its contents. By the 28th section of 38 Geo. III. c. 78, a bill of discovery may be supported against the editor of a newspaper, or other person concerned in the property thereof, to compel a disclosure of the name of the author of the libel, or the name of any person connected with the publication, against whom the party libelled may think proper to bring an action; and such a bill might also be maintained against any person suspected of being the author, which would compel him to discover on oath whether he did or did not write the libel in question. In the Spiritual Courts, the original declaration in a civil action;—*v. a.* to defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon; to exhibit a charge against anything in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue;—*v. n.* to spread defamation, written or printed.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

What's this but *libelling* against the senate?—*Shaks.*

LIBELLANT, li'bel-lant, *s.* One who libels; one who brings a libel, or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

LIBELLER, li'bel-ur, *s.* One who libels or defames by writing or picture; a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, li'bel-us, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

LIBELLULA, li-bel'lu-la, *s.* (*libellulus*, Lat.) The Dragon-fly, a genus of Neuropterous insects, characterized as remarkable for their beauty, extraordinary power of flight, and ferocious habits: Type of the family Libellulidæ.

LIBELLULIDÆ, li-bel'lu-le-de, *s.* (*libellula*, one of the genera.) A family of Neuropterous insects, of which Libellula, the Dragon-fly, is the type. It consists of two subfamilies, the Libellulines and the Agrionides in the classification of Westwood.

LIBELLULINES, li-bel'lu-lin-se, *s.* The Dragon-flies.—See Libellula.

LIBER, li'ber, *s.* The inner bark of a plant, consisting of a layer of woody tissue, the cellular substance and vessels of the latex forming a compact zone immediately applied to the wood. *Liber Regis*, another term for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 26th Henry VIII., the book containing an account of the valuation of the whole ecclesiastical property of England and Wales, in the state in

- which it stood on the eve of the Reformation.—In Mythology, one of the names of Bacchus.
- LIBERA**, lib'er-a, *s.* In Mythology, the name of the goddess whom Cicero, in his book *De Natura Deorum*, represents as the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, says that the name was given by Bacchus to Ariadne. She is represented on medals as a kind of female Bacchus, crowned with vine leaves.
- LIBERAL**, lib'er-al, *a.* (French, from *liberalis*, Lat.) Of a free, open, and generous heart; ready to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bounteous; giving largely; ample; large; not narrow or selfish; catholic; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; candid; profuse; not literal or strict; not mean or gripping; not low in birth or mind; free to excess; licentious. *Liberal arts*, those arts which depend more on intellectual exertion and refined taste, as distinguished from those which require great manual labour, as the mechanical arts.
- LIBERAL-HEARTED**, lib'er-al-hart'ed, *a.* Having a generous heart.
- LIBERALIA**, lib'er-al'le-a, *s.* In Antiquity, feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans in honour of Liber, or Bacchus.
- LIBERALISM**, lib'er-al-izm, *s.* Liberal principles.
- LIBERALIST**, lib'er-al-ist, *s.* One who favours liberal opinions; an advocate of liberal sentiments.
- LIBERALITY**, lib'er-al'e-te, *s.* (*liberalitas*, Lat.) Munificence; bounty; a particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity; largeness of mind; catholicism; candour; impartiality.
- LIBERALIZE**, lib'er-al-ize, *v. a.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.
- LIBERALLY**, lib'er-al-le, *ad.* Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence; magnanimously; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; not strictly or literally.
- LIBERATE**, lib'er-ate, *v. a.* (*libero*, Lat.) To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to manumit.
- LIBERATION**, lib'er-a'shun, *s.* (*liberatio*, Lat.) The act of setting free; deliverance.
- LIBERATOR**, lib'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who liberates or sets free.
- LIBERTARIAN**, lib'er-ta're-an, *a.* (from *liber*, free, Lat.) Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; —*s.* one who maintains the doctrine of the liberty of the will, in opposition to that of necessity.
- LIBERTARIANISM**, lib'er-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The principles or doctrines of Libertarians.
- LIBERTAS**, li-ber'tas, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Liberty. She was represented as a woman holding in one hand a cap, the symbol of liberty, and two poniards in the other.
- LIBERTICIDE**, li-ber'te-side, *s.* Destruction of liberty; —*a.* having a tendency to destroy liberty.
- LIBERTINAGE**. Same as Libertinism,—which see.
- LIBERTINE**, lib'er-tin, *s.* (*libertinus*, Lat.) In ancient Rome, a name given to a freedman, or one rescued from legal servitude; one unconfined; one free from restraint; a man who exercises no control on his animal passions, and gives unrestrained indulgence to lust and licentiousness; a rake; a debauchee; —*a.* licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion. In Ecclesiastical History, the Libertines, or Libertini, formed a religious sect, which rose in the year 1525. Their principal tenet was, that the Deity was the sole operating cause in the mind of man, and the immediate author of all human actions; and consequently, the distinctions of good and evil which had been established with regard to these actions were false and groundless, and that men could not, properly speaking, commit sin. The Libertines of Genoa were a cabal of rakes rather than of fanatics, for they had no pretence to any religious system, but pleaded only for the liberty of voluptuous and immoral lives.
- LIBERTINISM**, lib'er-tin-izm, *s.* Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness; state of a freedman.—Seldom used in the last two senses.
- LIBERTY**, lib'er-te, *s.* (*libertas*, Lat.) Freedom, as opposed to slavery; exemption from tyranny, or inordinate government; freedom, as opposed to necessity; privilege; exemption; leave; permission; immunity; to take the liberty, to do or say anything; to use freedom not specially granted; to set at liberty, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.
- LIBETHENITE**, li-be'the-nite, *s.* (named from its occurring at Libethen, in Hungary.) The phosphate of copper, a mineral of a dark-green colour, occurring in small octahedral crystals and radiated masses. Its constituents are—phosphoric acid, 28.7; oxide of copper, 63.9; water, 7.4: sp. gr. 3.6. Hardness = 4.0.
- LIBIDINIST**, le-bid'e-nist, *s.* One given to lewdness.
- LIBIDINOUS**, le-bid'e-nus, *a.* (*libidinosis*, Lat.) Lewd; lustful.
- LIBIDINOUSLY**, le-bid'e-nus-le, *ad.* Lustfully; lewdly.
- LIBIDINOUSNESS**, le-bid'e-nus-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal indulgence.
- LIBINA**, le-bi'na, *s.* A name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of Brachyurous Crustaceans, and placed by Mr. Bell under the family Moida.
- LIBINIA**, le-bin'e-a, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- LIBITINA**, le-be-ti'na, *s.* In Mythology, an Italian goddess, the patroness of funerals and undertakers, synonymous with Venus Infera of the Greeks. At her temple in Rome, a small coin, called *libitina ratio*, was deposited for every person who died.
- LIBRA**, li'bra, *s.* (Latin, a balance.) In Astronomy, the Balance (♎), a constellation of the zodiac surrounded by Scorpius, Ophiuchus, Virgo, Centaurus, and Lupus. The constellation is so named because the sun is in this sign at the autumnal equinox, when the days and nights are equal. In Antiquity, the Roman pound, equal to 5040 grains troy; also, a Roman coin equal to 20 denarii—hence our abbreviation £ for pound sterling, and lb for pound weight.
- LIBRAL**, li'bral, *a.* (*libralis*, Lat.) Of a pound weight.
- LIBRARIAN**, li-bra're-an, *s.* (*librarius*, Lat.) One who has the care of a library; one who transcribes or copies books.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- LIBRARIANSHIP**, li-bra're-an-ship, *s.* The office of a librarian.
- LIBRARY**, li'bra-re, *s.* (*librarium*, Lat.) A collection of books, either the property of a private

LIGHT-HEADED—LIGNINE.

LIGHT-HEADED, *lite'hed-ed, a.* Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak; disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LIGHT-HEADEDNESS, *lite'hed-ed-ness, s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the head; dizziness.

LIGHT-HEARTED, *lite'hart-ed, a.* Gay; merry; cheerful; free from grief.

LIGHT-HEARTEDLY, *lite'hart-ed-le, ad.* With a light heart; cheerfully.

LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, *lite'hart-ed-ness, s.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

LIGHT-HEELED, *lite'heeld, a.* Lively or active in walking; brisk.

LIGHT-HORSE, *lite'hawrs, s.* Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHTHOUSE, *lite'how, s.* A tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night; a pharos.

LIGHT-LEGGED, *lite'legd, a.* Nimble; swift.

LIGHTLESS, *lite'les, a.* Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY, *lite'le, ad.* With little weight; without deep impression; easily; readily; without difficulty; of course; without reason; without dejection; cheerfully; not chastely; wantonly; nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily; gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHT-MINDED, *lite'minde-ed, a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile.

LIGHTNESS, *lite'nes, s.* Want of weight; inconstancy; unsteadiness; unchastity; lewdness; wantonness; agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, *lite'ning, s.* An electric phenomenon produced by the passage of electricity between one cloud and another, or between a cloud and the earth;—abatement; mitigation; alleviation.

LIGHT-ROOM, *lite'room, s.* In a ship of war, a small apartment having double-glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights, by which the gunner fills cartridges.

LIGHTS, *lites, s. plur.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals, said to be so called from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.

LIGHTSOME, *lite'sum, a.* Luminous; not dark or obscure; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *lite'sum-ness, s.* Luminousness; the quality of being light; cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGHT-SPIRITED, *lite-spir'it-ed, a.* Of a cheerful, sportive nature.

LIGIA, *li'je-a, s. (ligans, binding, Lat.?)* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isapoda.

LIGNEOUS, *lig'ne-us, a. (lignus, Lat.)* Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. In Entomology, applied to a part when it is composed of a hard inelastic substance like wood.

LIGNIFICATION, *lig-ne-fe-ka'shun, s.* The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIGNIFORM, *lig'ne-fawrm, a. (lignum, wood, and form, Lat.)* Like wood; resembling wood.

LIGNIFY, *lig'ne-fi, v. a. (lignum, wood, and facio, I make, Lat.)* To convert into wood;—*v. n.* to become wood.

LIGNINE, *lig'nine, s.* In Chemistry, woody fibre, or fibrous matter which forms the basis of wood, and of the stems and leaves of herbaceous plants. Formula, C₁₂H₈O₈. It forms about 95 per cent. of baked wood, and is the chief ingredient of linen, paper, and cotton.

LIGNIPEROUS—LIKE.

LIGNIPEROUS, *lig-ne-per'dus, a. (lignum, wood, and perdo, I destroy, Lat.)* Wood-destroying.

LIGNITE, *lig'nite, s. (lignum, wood, Lat.)* Fossil wood carbonized to a certain degree, but retaining its woody texture.

LIGNOUS.—See Ligneous.

LIGNUM, *lig'num, s.* The Latin word for wood. *Lignum colubrinum*, or *Snake-wood*, the wood of the tree *Strychnos colubrina*, so named from the roots being used in curing the bite of venomous snakes.

LIGNUMVITÆ, *lig-num-ve'te, s.* The wood of the plant *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of the West Indies, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally.

LIGUAS, *lig'u-as, s.* A name given by De Montfort for a genus of terrestrial testaceous Molluscs, belonging to the family Helicidae.

LIGULA, *lig'u-la, s. (Latin, a tie.)* In Botany, a membranous appendage at the apex of the sheathing petiole of grasses. The term is also applied to certain bodies proceeding from the base, and alternate with the horns, of the organ called *orbiculus* in plants, belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. In Entomology, the word has been applied by Latreille to the lower lip of insects, or labrum of English entomologists;—a measure of ten scruples; also, the name of a genus of Entozoa, forming the family Cestodea of Cuvier.

LIGULATE, *lig'u-late, a.* Like a bandage or strap. In Botany, *ligulate flowers* are such as have a monopetalous slit on one side, and opened flat, as in the Dandelion lilac.

LIGURITE, *lig'u-rite, s. (Liguria, the ancient name of a region in Italy.)* A mineral of a yellowish-green, or apple-green colour; the primitive form of the crystal, an oblique rhombic prism. It occurs in a talcose rock on the banks of the Strura, in the Apennines, and is said to form a gem superior to chrysolite in colour, transparency, and hardness. Its constituents are—silica, 57.45; alumina, 7.36; lime, 25.30; magnesia, 2.56; oxide of iron, 3.00; oxide of manganese, 0.5: sp. gr. 3.47. Hardness = 5.0—6.0.

LIGUSTICUM, *le-gus'te-kum, s. (so named from some of the species growing abundantly in Liguria.)* A genus of Umbelliferous herbaceous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

LIGUSTRUM, *le-gus'trum, s. (Latin name.)* The Privet, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs or low trees, natives of Europe and Asia: Order, Jasminaceæ.

LIKE, *like, a. (lic, Sax. lit, Swed. leika, Goth.)* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar; resembling; having resemblance; probable; likely; giving reason to expect or believe;—*s.* elliptically, for *like thing*, *like person*, some person or thing resembling another; an equal; *had like*, in the phrase, 'he had like to be defeated,' is authorised by good usage, but seems a corruption;—*ad.* in the same manner; in a manner becoming; likely; probably;—*v. a. (lican, lician, Sax. leikan, Goth.)* to choose with some degree of preference; to approve; to view with approbation; to please; to be agreeable to;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)
The music *likes* you not.—*Shaks.*
—*v. n.* to be pleased; to choose, as 'he may go or stay as he *likes*;' *to like of*, to be pleased.—Obsolete in the last sense.

LIKELIHOOD—LIMA.

LIMACELLA—LIMBER.

LIKELIHOOD, like'le-hôd, *s.* Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality; appearance; show; resemblance.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness.—*Raleigh*.

LIKELINESS, like'le-nas, *s.* Probability; the qualities that please.

LIKELY, like'le, *a.* Such as may have taken place; probable; such as is more reasonable than the contrary; such as may be liked; pleasing;—*ad.* probably; as may reasonably be thought.

LIKEMINDED, like minde-ed, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose.

LIKEN, li'kn, *v. a.* (*liken*, Swed.) To represent, as having resemblance; to compare.

LIKENESS, like'nes, *s.* Representation; resemblance; similitude; form; appearance; a copy; a counterpart; a picture; image or statue, resembling a person or thing.

LIKEWISE, like'wize, *ad.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

LIKING, li'king, *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance;—(obsolete as an adjective);—*s.* a good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness; inclination; pleasure; delight in; state of trial.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on liking here.—*Dryden*.

LILAC, li'lak, *s.* The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Syringa*.

LILACINE, li'l-a-sine, *s.* A principle discovered by Meillet in the lilac.

LILIACIOUS, li-l'e-a'shi-us, *a.* Resembling a lily; belonging to the order Liliaceæ; applied likewise by Link to a corolla, the petals of which have their unguis gradually dilating into a limb, and standing side by side—but it is seldom used in this sense.

LILIED, li'l'id, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

LILIUM, li'l'e-um, *s.* (Latin name.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Liliaceæ.

LILL.—See LOLL.

LILT, lilt, *v. a.* To sing or dance cheerfully and with vivacity; to do anything with dexterity or quickness.—Local in the last sense.

LILY, li'l'e, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Lilium*. *Lily encrinure*, the fossil zoophyte, *Encrinurus molliformis*, one of the most beautiful of the Crinoidean family, found in the Muschelkalk. It is so termed from the resemblance it bears to the head of a lily when the arms are folded. *Lily pink*, the plant *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis*. *Lily of the valley*, the beautiful plant *Convallaria*. *Lily thorn*, the name of the plants *Catesbea spinosa* and *Catesbea parviflora*.

LILY-HANDED, li'l'e-hand-ed, *a.* Having white delicate hands.

The lily-handed Långoro
Did feel his pulse.—*Spenser*.

LILY-LIVERED, li'l'e-liv-ard, *a.* White-livered; cowardly.—Seldom used.

A base, lily-livered, action-taking knave.—*Shaks*.

LIMA, li'ma, *s.* (*lima*, a file, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier in the family Ostrea, and by Lamarck in that of Pectenides. The *Lima* differ from the *Pecten* in the greater length of the shell, in a direction perpendicular to the hinge; they have a wide opening for the passage of a

bysus, to which they are attached; the shell is a longitudinal, nearly equivalved, bivalve, with the beaks separated by a cavity; the hinge toothless, and the hinge pit, which receives the ligament, partly internal and partly external.

LIMACELLA, lim-a-sel'la, *s.* A genus of slugs, furnished with an internal rudimentary shell, or calcareous concretions in the thickness of the cuticle.

LIMACIANS, li-ma'she-ans, *s.* (*limaciens*, Fr.) A name under which Lamarck comprehends the slugs belonging to the genera *Onchidium*, *Parma*, *Limax*, *Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

LIMACIDÆ, lim-a-se'de, *s.* (*limax*, one of the genera.) A family of Gasteropodous Mollusca, equivalent to that of the Limaciens of Lamarck,—which see.

LIMACINA, lim-a-se'na, *s.* A genus of Pteropodous Mollusca, the shell of which is very delicate, vitreous, spiral, not carinated, turning rather obliquely on itself, with a circular aperture and simple borders: Family, Hyalidæ.

LIMACINEÆ, lim-a-sin'e-a, *s.* (*limax*, a snail, Lat.) Blainville's name for a family of Pulmonobranchiate Mollusca, the animals of which are terrestrial snails; they all feed on vegetable substances, and have two pair of retractile tentacula; the shell variable, rarely subampullaceous; often normal, oval, or globular; sometimes turriculated, papaceous, or discoid; the aperture round, semilunar over, or angular, but never notched. It contains the genera *Succinea*, *Bulimus*, *Achintina*, *Clausilia*, *Pupa*, *Anastoma*, *Hilex*, *Helicolimax*, *Testacella*, *Parma*, *Limacella*, *Limax*, and *Onchidium*.

LIMACODES, lim-ak'o-dis, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family Nocturnæ of Cuvier.

LIMATION, li-ma'shun, *s.* (from *limo*, I file, Lat.) The act of filing or polishing.

LIMATURE, li'ma-ture, *s.* A filing; filings; particles rubbed off by filing.

LIMAX, li'maks, *s.* (Latin, a snail.) A genus of air-breathing, naked Mollusca, generally known under the name of snails or slugs.

LIMB, lim, *s.* (*lim*, Sax. *lem*, Dan. and Swed. *limbus*, Lat.) Edge or border. In Astronomy, the edge of a planet is called its *limb*; as also the edge of any circle which forms any part of an astronomical instrument;—*v. a.* to supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIMBAT, lim'bat, *s.* The name given to a cooling periodical wind in Cyprus.

LIMBATE, lim'bate, *a.* In Botany, having a dilated surface.

LIMBEC, lim'bek, *s.* (contracted from *alembic*.) A still;

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the limbec of her diamond eyes.—*Fairfax*.

—*v. a.* to strain as through a still.—Obsolete.

The greater do nothing but limbec their brains in the art of alchemy.—*Sandys*.

LIMBED, limd, *a.* Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'bur, *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; yielding;

You may put me off with limber vows.—*Shaks*.

In a ship, a square hole cut through the lower part of the floor timbers, forming a channel for

LIMBERNESS—LIMESTONE

water, and communicating with the pump-well.
Limber-boards, short pieces of plank, forming a part of a ship's floor, immediately above the limbers. *Limber-kentledge*, pigs of iron or lead, cast to fit in between the floor timbers, or in the limbers. *Limber-rope*, a long rope retained in the limber-holes of a ship, for the purpose of clearing them from any obstructions occasioned by mud or other matter, by which they may be choked.
LIMBERNESS, lim'bur-nēs, *s.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.
LIMBERS, lim'burz, *s.* In Artillery, a sort of advanced train, to which the carriage of a cannon is attached in a march. It is composed of two shafts, wide enough apart to admit a horse between them, joined by two bars of wood, and mounted on a pair of wheels;—thills; shafts of a carriage.—Local in the last two senses.
LIMBILITE, lim'be-lite, *s.* (from its being found in the volcanic hill of Limbourg, in Swabia.) A mineral which occurs in irregular grains; structure compact; scratches glass; colour, a honey yellow; melts into a black enamel. It is supposed to be a decomposed olivine.
LIMBLESS, lim'les, *a.* Destitute of limbs.
LIMBMEAL, lim'meel, *ad.* Piecemeal.
 O! that I had her here to tear her limbmeal.—*Shaks.*
LIMBO, lim'bo, } *s.* (*limbus*, a hem or edge, Lat.)
LIMBUS, lim'bus, } The purgatory of the Roman Catholic Church, supposed to lie on the edge or neighbourhood of hell;
 O what a sympathy of woe is this!
 As far from help as limbo is from bliss.—*Shaks.*
 any place of misery and restraint.
 Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in limbo.—*Dryden.*
LIMBUS, lim'bus, *s.* That portion of the petal of a flower which is supported by the unguis. It constitutes the broad thin coloured part which renders many flowers so beautiful.
LIME, lime, *s.* (*lim*, Sax. and Dan.) The oxide of calcium, consisting of calcium, 72.00 (its metallic base), and oxygen, 28.00. Lime does not exist in nature in a pure state. Its strong affinity for carbonic acid causes it to absorb it instantaneously from the atmosphere, and to be converted into the carbonate of lime, constituting the different kinds of limestone, marble, and chalk, and forming no small portion of the strata of the earth. Lime is a white or grey earth, fusible only by the heat of a galvanic battery or a gas blow-pipe. It is exceedingly caustic, and when water is cast on it great heat is produced. The water unites with lime, and forms a hydrate. *Lime-tree*, the *Tilia Europæa*; or otherwise called the Linden-tree. *Lime-water*, an aqueous solution of lime. Lime is very soluble in water, and less so in hot than in cold water. *Lime*, in Botany, the Citrus limetta;—*v. a.* (*geliman*, Sax.) to smear with a viscous substance; to entangle; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement.
LIMEBURNER, lime'bur-nur, *s.* One who burns stones to lime.
LIMEHOUND, lime'hownd, *s.* A name given to the bloodhound.
LIMEKILN, lime'kil, *s.* A furnace in which stones or shells are subjected to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.
LIMESTONE, lime'stone, *s.* A genus of minerals, of

LIMETWIG—LIMITEDLY.

which there are many species. When pure, it is composed of lime, or oxide of calcium, 57.00; and carbonic acid, 43.00; but many limestones are intermixed with magnesia, clay, silica, or iron. The specific gravity varies from 2.50 to 2.80. All limestones may be scratched with a knife, and effervesce with the acids.
LIMETWIG, lime'twig, *s.* A twig smeared with lime.
LIMETWIGGED, lime'twigd, *a.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.
LIMEUM, li'me-um, *s.* (*loimos*, pestilence, Gr. from its poisonous qualities.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Portulacæ.
LIMICULA.—See *Limosa*.
LIMIT, lim'it, *s.* (*limes*, Lat. *limites*, Fr.) Bounded; border; utmost extent; the part or thing which terminates; restraint. In the plural, the extent of the liberties of a prison;—*v. a.* to confine within certain limits; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrain from a lax or general signification. In Mathematics, the word *limit* implies a fixed magnitude, to which a variable and fixed limit may be made as nearly equal as we please; it being impossible, however, that the variable magnitude can absolutely attain, or be equal to, the fixed magnitude. *Method of limits*, the same with the method of prime and ultimate ratios; a peculiar method of analysis, employed by Newton in the *Principia*, equivalent to fluxions, or the differential calculus, but preserving the form of the ancient geometry.
LIMITABLE, lim'it-a-bl, *a.* That may be limited, bounded, restrained, or circumscribed.
LIMITANEOUS, lim-e-ta'ne-us, *a.* Pertaining to bounds.
LIMITARIAN, lim-e-ta're-an, *s.* One who limits; one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved;—*a.* that limits or circumscribes.
LIMITARY, lim'it-ar-e, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.
LIMITATION, lim-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*limitatio*, Lat.) The act of circumscribing or bounding; restriction; restraint; circumscription; confinement from a lax, indeterminate import; a certain precinct, within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.
 Some pulpits have not had foure sermons these fiftene or sixtene yeares, since friars left their limitations.—*Bp. Gilling.*
Limitation of actions at law, the period beyond which personal actions of trespass, or debt on simple contract, must, by stat. 21 James I. c. 16, be commenced within six years after the cause of action, with the exception of actions of assault, menace, and imprisonment, which are limited to four. Penal actions for forfeitures, made by statute, must, according to the terms of the statutes, be commenced within one or two years. By stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 27, all processes for the recovery of land by entry and distress, or by action, must be commenced within twenty years after the right of action accrues.
LIMITED, lim'it-ed, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. *Limited problem*, in Geometry, a problem that has but one solution, or which can be solved but in one way.
LIMITEDLY, lim'it-ed-le, *ad.* With limitation.

LIMITEDNESS—LIMONA.

LIMITEDNESS, lim'it-ed-nes, *s.* State of being limited.

LIMITEE, lim'it-ur, *s.* He or that which limits or confines; a friar who was licensed to beg, or exercise his functions, within certain defined boundaries.

LIMITLESS, lim'it-less, *a.* Unbounded; having no limits.

LIMMA, lim'ma, *s.* (*limma*, a remainder, Gr.) In ancient Greek Music, that which remains of the greater tone when the apotome is taken from it. The greater tone, as for instance C D, is divisible into nine commas; of these, five constitute the apotome, four remaining for the limma; and for all practical purposes it may be considered as the minor semitone of the modern scale.

LIMMER, lim'mur, *s.* See Limebound;—a thill or shaft.—Local. See Limber;—a thill horse.

LIMM, lim, *v. a.* (*enluminer*, Fr.) To draw or paint; to paint in water-colours.

LIMNADIA, lim-na'de-a, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, or lake, Gr.) A genus of Entomostracans: Order, Branchiopoda.

LIMNÆA, lim-ne'a, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, pool, or lake, Gr.) A genus of fresh-water Mollusca, in which the shell is delicate, fragile, and of an oval oblong shape, with a spire more or less sharp or elongated, and an aperture longer than it is wide; oval, sometimes very large, with a sharp edge; not continuous, on account of the convexity of the preceding whorl; an oblique plait on the columella.

LIMNÆIDÆ, lim-ne'e-de, *s.* (*limnæa*, one of the genera.) The Limnæans, or Limnææ of Lamarck, &c.) A family of fresh-water testaceous Molluscs, consisting of the genera limnæa, planorbis, and physa.

LIMNANTHES, lim-nan'thes, *s.* (*limne*, a lake, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Tropæaceæ.

LIMNERIUS, lim-ne'be-us, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Palpicornes.

LIMNER, lim'nur, *s.* (*enluminer*, Fr.) A painter; one who decorates books with initial pictures.

LIMNEUS.—See Limnæa.

LIMNICHUS, lim-nik'e-us, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Dermistini, and family Clavicornes of Cuvier.

LIMNING, lim'ning, *s.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water-colours.

LIMNORIA, lim-no'be-a, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

LIMNOCHARIS, lim-nok'a-ris, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, and *charis*, dear, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides, belonging to the tribe Acarides, and family Hyletra of Cuvier.

LIMNOCHARIS, lim-nok'a-ris, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, and *charis*, dear, Gr.) A genus of marsh plants: Order, Hydrocharidaceæ.

LIMNOPHILA, lim-nof'e-la, *s.* (*limne*, a lake, and *phileo*, I love, Gr. in reference to the plants loving water.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect marsh or aquatic plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

LIMNORIA, lim-no're-a, *s.* (*limne*, a marsh, and *oros*, a boundary, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

LIMONA, le-mo'na, *s.* The specific name of the lemon, *Citrus limona*.

LIMONIA—LINARITE.

LIMONIA, le-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*lymoun*, the Arabic name of the Citron, so called from the fruit of the species having the appearance, as well as the acidity, of the Citron.) A genus of plants, including a heterogeneous mass of species: Order, Aurantaceæ.

LIMOSA, lim-o'sa, *s.* (*limus*, mud, Lat.) The Godwits, a genus of birds of the Snipe kind: Family, Scolopaciæ.

LIMOSELLA, lim-o-sel'la, *s.* (dim. of *limus*, mud, Lat. in reference to the plants growing in muddy places.) A genus of plants, consisting of small creeping marsh shrubs or herbs: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

LIMOUS, li'mus, *a.* (*limosus*, Lat.) Muddy; alimy; thick.

LIMP, limp, *v. n.* (from *lemp*-healt, lame, Sax.) To halt; to walk lamely;—*s.* a halt; act of limping;—*a.* vapid; weak.—Obsolete as an adjective.

LIMPER, limp'ur, *s.* One who limps in his walking.

LIMPID, lim'pid, *a.* (*limpidus*, Lat.) Clear; pure; transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lim'pid-nes, *s.* Clearness; purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-le, *ad.* Lamely; in a halting manner.

LIMULUS, lim'u-lus, *s.* (*limus*, mud, Lat.) A genus of Entomostraca, furnished with six pairs of feet, beset with small spines, and are so closely approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws. The Limuli are commonly known under the names of King Crabs, Shoe or Mollucca Crabs. The tail is long, straight, sharp-pointed, and of sufficient strength and size to be used as a spear-head or arrow-point by savages.

LIMY, li'me, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; containing lime; resembling lime.

LIN, lin, *v. n.* (*linna*, Icel.) To yield or cease; Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never sit till he be a gallop.—Ben Jonson.

—*s.* (Celtic,) a pool or mere.—Obsolete.

LINACE, le-na'se, } *s.* (*linum*, one of the genera.)

LINÆA, le-ne'e, } A natural order of Exogenous plants, composed of herbs or subshrubs, bearing yellow, blue, or white fugaceous petals, with entire extipulate leaves, and having the flowers always disposed in racemose corymbs or panicles; calyx usually with five sepals; the petals equal in number, and alternating with the sepals, hypogynous and unguiculate at the base; stamens five; anthers ovate, inserted by the base, two-celled, and birimose; ovary subglobose; capsule globose; seeds ovate; compressed, shining, inverted.

LINANTHUS, lin-an'thus, *s.* (*linon*, flax, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the resemblance of the flowers to several species of *Linum*.) A genus of plants, natives of California: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

LINARIA, li-na're-a, *s.* (*linon*, flax, Gr. owing to a similarity in the leaves to the *Linum*.) Toad-flax, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. Also, the name given by Ray and other ornithologists to a genus of birds, comprehending certain species of the *Fringilla* of Linnaeus, the Linnets.

LINARITE, lin'a-rite, *s.* (so named from occurring at Linares, in Spain.) The cupreous sulphate of lead, a mineral of a deep azure-blue colour, with a vitreous or adamantine lustre; primitive form of the crystal, a right rhombic prism; transparent; translucent; consists of sulphate of lead, 74.4; oxide of copper, 18.0; water, 4.7: sp. gr. 7.9.

5.3—5.4. Hardness = 2.5—3.0. Found also at Leadhills, in Scotland.

LINCANIA, lin-ka'ne-a, *s.* (an anagram of *Caligni*, the Guiana name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees, natives of Guiana and Brazil: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

LINCH, linsh, *s.* A rectangular projection; a ledge.

LINCHPIN, linsh'pin, *s.* (*lynis*, Sax.) A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

LINCOLNGREEN, ling-kon-green', *s.* The colour of stuff or cloth formerly made at Lincoln.

LINCONIA, ling-ko'ne-a, *s.* (supposed to be in honour of some botanist of the name of Lincoln.) A genus of plants, consisting of heathlike shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Bruniceæ.

LINDERNIA, lin-der'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Belthasar a Lindern, physician at Strasburg.) A genus of slender herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

LINDLEYA, lind-le'a, *s.* (in honour of John Lindley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany, London University.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree from twenty to thirty feet high, with white bracteate flowers, a native of Mexico: Order, Rosaceæ.

LINE, line, *s.* (*linea*, Lat.) Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread, string, or cord, extended to direct any operation; lineament; a mark on the hand or face; delineation; sketch; contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure. In Writing, Printing, and Engraving, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; a short letter; a note; method; disposition; extension; limit; border; a straight extended mark; a straight or parallel direction; occupation; employment; department or course of business; course; direction; lint or flax;—(seldom used in the last sense.)

Nor any weaver, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in *line*.—*Spenser*.

In a Scriptural sense, a cord for measuring; also, instruction or doctrine. In Geometry, a quantity extended in length only. It is sometimes considered as generated by the flux or motion of a point, and sometimes as the limit and termination of a superficies, without, however, forming any part of the superficies itself. *Lines* are generally distinguished into right and curve lines. *Right lines*, considered with regard to their position, are perpendicular, oblique, or parallel. *Curve lines*, or *curves*, are distinguished into geometrical and mechanical. *Line of measures*, that line in which falls the diameter of any circle that is to be projected. *Line of numbers*, a line usually placed on carpenters' and other rules, which, running parallel with them, shows the logarithms; it is also called *Gunter's line*, because he was the inventor of it. In Astronomy, *line of the apsides*, or *of the apses*, the line joining the two apses, or the longer axis of a planet. *Fiducial line*, the index line, or edge of the ruler, which passes through the middle of an astrolabe or other instrument, on which the sights are fitted, and the divisions marked. *Line of the nodes*, that which joins the nodes of the orbit of a planet, being the common section of the plane of the orbit with the plane of the ecliptic. In Fortification, that which is drawn on the ground of the field from one point to another. This may be either a trench with a parapet, or a row of gabions, &c., to cover the men from the fire, &c.

Lines are most commonly made to shut up an avenue or entrance to some place, and are distinguished into *lines of approach*, *of defence*, *of communication*, *contravallation*, &c. In Perspective, *geometrical line*, a right line drawn in any manner on the geometrical plane. *Ground* or *fundamental line*, is the common intersection of the geometrical plane, and the plane of the picture. *Line of the front*, any line parallel to the ground line. *Horizontal line*, the common section of the horizontal plane, and that of the representation or draught. *Vertical line*, the intersection of a vertical plane with the picture passing along the station line. *Visual line*, the line or ray conceived to pass from the object to the eye. *Objective line*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught or picture. *Lines of light and shade*, those in which the light and shade of a body are separated. Thus, on a curved surface, it is the line determined by a tangent to the surface in the direction of the rays of light. In Military affairs, *line* is used in different senses in application to the army—as, 1. The regular troops, in distinction from other establishments of a military nature. All numbered and marching regiments are called the *line*, in distinction from the militia, volunteers, fencibles, yeomanry, marines, &c. The guards, however, form an exception to this rule, not being reckoned of the line. 2. *Line*, or *line of battle*, the disposition of an army. European armies are commonly drawn up in three lines, which were formerly distinguished by the names of the *van*, or *advance guards*, the *main body*, and the *rear guard*. The term is applied in this sense in many phrases—as, 'the *line* is well-dressed,' when no part is out of the straight alignment; *to form the line*, to arrange the men in the order of battle; *to break the line*, to change the direction from that of a straight line, in order to obtain a cross fire; also, to destroy the enemy's order of battle, and to put them into confusion; 'the *line* turns out,' when the men are drawn out in a line. *Lines of support*, the lines of attack which are formed to support one another. *Lines of march*, signify either the tactical succession of the component parts of an army that is put in motion, or the bodies of armed men. *Line of march* signifies also any distance of ground over which armed bodies move in regular succession. *Line of operation*, that line which corresponds with the line of communication, and proceeds from the base point. *Retiring line*, a body of armed men that has advanced against an opposing enemy in order of battle, withdrawing itself with regularity from the immediate scene of action. *Line-firings* are executed separately and independently by each battalion. *Line of demarcation*, a line which is drawn by the consent of the parties to ascertain the limits of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers. In Navigation, *line* is used in different senses and applications at sea, denoting—1. The arrangement or order in which a fleet of ships of war are disposed to engage an enemy. 2. A general name for the small ropes used in a ship, formed of two or more strands of fine thread; as the *deep-sea line*, a long line marked at every five fathoms with small strands of line knotted; it is used with the deep-sea lead; *white line*, that which has not been tarred, in distinction from the

tarred line, &c. In Conchology, *lines of growth* are those concentric markings or lines in a shell, formed by successive layers of a shelly matter, which mark its growth. The external layer is always the most recent. In Botany, those concentric annual layers observable in the cross section of the stem of an exogenous plant. In Genealogy, a series or succession of relations in various degrees, all descending from the same common father. In Geography and Astronomy, *horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon on any part of the earth. In Geography, *equinoctial line*, a great circle on the earth's surface, exactly at the distance of ninety degrees from each of the poles, and consequently bisecting in that part. *Meridian line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth and any part of its surface. In Geology, *line of dip*, the declivity of strata from a horizontal line. Strata almost always decline or dip from some point of the horizon, and of course rise towards the opposite point. A line drawn through these points is called their *line of dip*; a line drawn at right angles to the line of dip is called the *line of bearing*, or *level*. In Heraldry, *lines* are the figures used in armorial bearings to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. In Mechanics, *line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another, when their circumferences touch each other. *Line of direction*, the line in which motion is communicated. In Music, *lines* are five parallel lines forming, together with the intermediate spaces, the staff on which the notes and other characters are placed. *A ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a ship carrying seventy-four guns or more;—*v. a.* to cover on the inside; to put in the inside; to place along by the side of anything for guarding; to strengthen by additional works or men; to cover; to add a covering; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate, applied to irrational animals.

LINEA, lin'e-a, *s.* (Latin, a line.) *Linea alba*, a white line, formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. *Linea semicircularis*, a semicircular line, formed by the abrupt termination of the fibres of the abdominal muscles, and extending from the pubes to the ribs, nearly parallel with the former. *Linea transversales*, transverse tendinous lines, passing from the linea semicircularis to the linea alba. *Linea innominata* (an unnamed line), an elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis.

LINEAGE, lin'e-ajc, *s.* (*lignage*, Fr.) Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

LINEAL, lin'e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors; allied by direct descent; in the direction of a line.

LINEALITY, lin'e-al'e-te, *s.* The state of being in the form of a line.

LINEALLY, lin'e-al-le, *ad.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lin'e-a-meent, *s.* (French.) Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

LINEAR, lin'e-ar, *a.* (*linearis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction. In Botany, applied to narrow leaves when they are of equal breadth throughout, the two edges being

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straight and equidistant from each other. In Entomology, a figure having the lateral margins very close together and parallel throughout. In Conchology, composed of lines; marked with lines. *Linear equations*, in the integral calculus, are those in which the unknown quantity is only of the first degree. *Linear numbers*, in Mathematics, such as have relation to length only, like a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure be a square linear figure it is called a *root*. *Linear perspective*, is that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of objects. *Linear problem*, that which is solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines. This is called a *simple problem*, and is capable of one solution only.

LINEAR-SHAPED, lin'e-ar-shaypt, *a.* In the form of a line.

LINEATE, lin'e-ate, *a.* In Botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

LINEATION, lin'e-a-shun, *s.* Draught; delineation.

LINEN, lin'in, *s.* (*linum*, Lat.) Cloth made from the fibres of the flax plant, though the term is now applied to all kinds of hempen cloth; an under garment;—*a.* (*lineus*, Lat.) made of flax; resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

LINENDRAPER, lin'in-dray-pur, *s.* A person who deals in linens.

LINO, ling, *s.* (*leng*, Dut.) In Ichthyology, the *Gadus molva* of Linnaeus, and *Lota molva* of Yarrel. It is a large fish, and forms an important article of commerce. In Botany, a species of bent grass, the *Scirpus cespitosus* of Linnaeus is so called. *Ling heather*, or common heath, the plant *Calluna vulgaris*, the *Erica vulgaris* of Linnaeus: Order, *Ericaceae*.—A Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, &c., denoting, in its primary signification, state, condition, or subject. In some words it also denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.

LINGER, ling'gur, *v. n.* (*leng*, Sax.) To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow; to hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to remain long in any state;—*v. a.* to protract.—Seldom used as an active verb.

She lingers my desires.—Shaks.

LINGERER, ling'gur-ur, *s.* One who procrastinates or delays.

LINGERING, ling'gur-ing, *a.* Remaining long; protracted;—*s.* tardiness; protraction.

LINGERINGLY, ling'gur-ing-le, *ad.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

LINGET, ling'get, *s.* (*lingot*, Fr.) A small mass of metal.

LINGLE, ling'gl, *s.* (*lignoul*, Fr.) Shoemakers' thread.—Obsolete.

His aule and lingle in a thong.

His tare-box on his broad belt hong.—

Drayton.

LINGO, ling'go, *s.* (*lingua*, the tongue, Lat.) Language; speech.—Vulgar.

LINGUA, ling'gwa, *s.* (Latin, a tongue.) In Entomology, the organ situated within the labium, or emerging from it, by which insects, in many instances, collect their food, and pass it down the pharynx, which is situated above its root.

LINGUACIOUS, ling-gwa'shus, *a.* Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwa-den'tal, *a.* Formed or

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LINGUAFORM—LINKBOY.

uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*;—*s.* an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LINGUAFORM, ling'gwa-fawrm, *a.* Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LINGUA FRANCA, ling'gwa frang'ka, *s.* A species of corrupt Italian, spoken chiefly on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

LINGUAL, ling'gwal, *a.* Pertaining to the tongue. In Anatomy, used to designate divers organs and blood-vessels which constitute the apparatus of the tongue.

LINGUELLA, ling-gu-el'la, *s.* (*lingua*, a tongue, Lat. from the shape of the animal.) A genus of Inferobranchiate Gasteropods, considered by Rang as identical with the Diphylidia of Cuvier, which name is retained.

LINGUIST, ling'gwist, *s.* A person skilled in languages.

LINGULA, ling'gu-la, *s.* A genus of bivalvular Mollusca, in the shells of which the two valves are nearly equal, and truncated anteriorly; the hinge without teeth; the beak of the valves pointed, and united to a tendinous tube, serving for a ligament. It is the only recent bivalve which is pedunculated. It abounds in the fossil state.

LINGULATE, ling'gu-late, *a.* Shaped like the tongue or a strap.

LINGULINA, ling-gu-li'na, *s.* (dim. of *lingula*.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera, belonging to the family Styostegua of M. D. Orbigny.

LINGY, lin'je, *a.* Limber; tall; flexible; active; strong; able to bear fatigue.

LINIMENT, lin'e-ment, *s.* In Pharmacy, a remedy for external use by means of friction, ordinarily composed of oil, soap, or camphor and ammonia.

LINIMENTUM, lin-e-men'tum, *s.* A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

LINING, li'ning, *s.* The inner covering of anything, as of a garment or a box; that which is within. In Architecture, any covering for an interior surface. *Linings of boxes*, for window shutters, are pieces of framework, into which the window shutters are folded back. *Linings of a door*, those of the sides of apertures of doors called the jambs, or jamb-linings; that which covers the head being called the soffit. *Lining out stuff*, the drawing lines on a piece of board or plank, so as to cut it into thinner pieces.

LINK, link, *s.* (*gelenk*, Germ. *lenke*, Dan.) A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; a chain; anything connecting; any single constituent part of a connected series; a series; a chain; (*lynchus*, Lat.) a torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch;

One that bore a link.
On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel.—
Butler.

the rein or thong with which a cavalry soldier links horses together, that they may not disperse. A *link*, in Gunter's scale, extends to a hundred links, each measuring 7.92 inches, the entire length being 66 feet, or 4 poles;—*v. a.* to complicate, as the links of a chain; to unite; to conjoin in concord; to join; to connect;—*v. n.* to be connected.

LINKBOY, link'boy, } *s.* A boy or man that carries a link or torch to light passengers.
LINKMAN, link'man, }

LINNÆA—LIORRHYNCHUS.

LINNÆA, lin-ne'a, *s.* (this little neglected plant Linnæus selected to transmit his own name to posterity.) A genus of plants, consisting of an elegant trailing shrub, a native of the north of Europe. It occurs in an old fir-wood at Inglemiedie, on the borders of Nairnshire, and has been discovered in several similar situations in the Scottish highlands: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

LINNÆAN, lin-ne'an, *a.* Pertaining or according to the classification of the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus.

LINNET, lin'net, *s.* (*linote*, Fr.) A name given to birds of the genus *Linaria*, forming a portion of the genus *Fringilla* of Linnæus. The linnets are well-known British birds, and much esteemed for the sweetness of their song.

LINOCIERA, le-no-se-e'ra, *s.* (in honour of Geoffrey Linocier, physician at Tournon, in the Vivaraes.) A genus of plants, consisting of evergreen trees, with white or yellow flowers: Order, Oleaceæ.

LINSEED, lin'seed, } *s.* (*leinsaat*, Germ.) The
LINTSEED, lint'seed, } seed of the flax plant *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lin'se-wool'se, *s.* A kind of flannel, of which the wool only is composed of wool, the warp being thread;—*a.* made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

Peel'd, patch'd, and piebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers—
Grave mummies! sleeveless some, and shirtless others.
—Pope.

LINSTOCK, lin'stok, *s.* A pointed staff, with a kind of fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lint, *s.* (*linet*, Sax. *linterum*, Lat.) The dressed fibres of the flax plant *Linum usitatissimum*. In Surgery, the scrapings of linen cloth, used in dressing wounds, ulcers, &c.

LINTEL, lin'tel, *s.* (*linceau*, Fr. *lintel*, Span.) In Architecture, a horizontal piece of stone or timber over a door, window, or other opening, to discharge the superincumbent weight.

LINYPHIA, lin-ife-a, *s.* A name given by Latreille to a subgenus of Arachnides.

LION, li'on, *s.* (*leo*, *leonis*, Lat.) The common name of *Felis leonis*. The true Lions belong to the old world exclusively, and they were formerly widely and plentifully diffused, but at present they are confined to Asia and Africa, and are every day becoming more and more scarce. Fossil remains of the extinct lion, *Felis spelæa*, and other cats, some as large as lions, occur in the tertiary formations of Europe. *Lion of England*, in Heraldry, a lion passant, regardant. *Lion's tail*, the plant *Leonotis leonurus*. *Lion-tailed monkey* or *baboon*, the *Limia silenus* of Illiger, and *Cercopithecus silenus* of Linnæus. *American lion*,—see *Puma*.

LIONCEL, li'on-sel, *s.* In Heraldry, a small lion.

LIONESS, li'un-es, *s.* The female of the lion kind.

LION-HEARTED, li'un-hart-ed, *a.* Bold; daring; courageous; brave.

LIONLIKE, li'un-like, } *a.* Resembling a lion in
LIONLY, li'un-le, } courage or fierceness.

LION-METTLED, li'un-met-tld, *a.* Having the indomitable spirit or bravery of a lion.

LION'S-EAR.—See *Leonotis*.

LION'S-LEAF.—See *Leontice*.

LIORRHYNCHUS, li-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*lis*, a lion, and *rhynchus*, a snout, Gr.?) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Nematodea.

LIP-LIQUATE.

LIP, lip, *s.* (Dutch, *lippe*, Sax. *lippe*, Germ. and Dan.) The edge or border of the mouth; the edge of anything. In Botany, applied to the two divisions of a monopetalous corolla, where one portion takes a direction upwards and the other downwards. In Conchology, the two sides of the aperture are termed the *lips*; that which joins and frequently folds over the columella is called the *inner*, while the opposite is termed the *outer lip*. To make a *lip*, to drop the under lip in sullessness and contempt;—*v. a.* to kiss.—Obsolete as a verb.

A hand, that kings
Have *lips*, and trembled kissing.—*Shaks.*

LIPARIA, li-pa'-re-a, *s.* (*liparos*, brilliant, Gr. in allusion to the surface of the leaves.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

LIPARIS, li-pa'-ris, *s.* (*liparos*, shining with oil, fat, Gr.) The Sea-snail, a genus of fishes, the species of which resemble the gobies in form, and are found under stones at low water-mark. They are furnished with a single sucker, formed by the united ventrals and pectorals: Family, Discobuli.

LIPAROCLELE, li-pa-ro-se'-le, *s.* (*lipos*, and *kele*, a hernial tumour, Gr.) A fatty tumour of the scrotum.

LIPARUS, lip'a'-rus, *s.* (*liparos*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynco-phora.

LIP-DEVOTION, lip-de-vo'shun, *s.* Devotion uttered by the lips merely, without touching or emanating from the heart.

LIP-GOOD, lip'gôd, *s.* Good in profession, without reality or practice.

LIP-LABOUR, lip'lay-bur, *s.* Action of the lips without the concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIPLESS, lip'les, *a.* Without lips.

LIPLET, lip'let, *s.* A little lip.

LIPOGRAM, lip'o'-gram, *s.* (*leipo*, I leave, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAMMATIC, lip-o'-gram-mat'ik, *a.* Relating to lipogram.

LIPOGRAMMATIST, lip-o'-gram-ma-tist, *s.* One who writes anything, dropping a single letter.

LIPOSTOMA, lip-os'to-ma, *s.* (*leipo*, I fall from, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of plants, formed of the *Hedyotis campanuliflora* of Hooker: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

LIPOTENA, li-pot'e-na, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Pupipara.

LIPOTHYMOUS, li-poth'e-mus, *a.* Swooning; fainting.

LIPPED, lipp, *a.* Having lips. In Botany, labiate.

LIPPIA, lip'pe-a, *s.* (in honour of Augustine Lippi, a French physician, born in Paris of an Italian family.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Verbenaceæ.

LIPURA, lip-u'-ra, *s.* (*lipouros*, without a tail, Gr.) A name given by Illiger to the tailless Marmot of Pennant.

LIPURUS, lip'u'-rus, *s.* (*lipouros*, tailless, Gr.) A generic name, given by Goldfuss to a species of *Wombats*, marked as doubtful by Dr. Fischer.

LIP-WISDOM, lip'wis-dum, *s.* Wise sayings uttered without being reduced to practice, or supported by experience.

LIQUABLE, lik'kwa-bl, *a.* That may be melted.

LIQUATE, lik'kwate, *v. n.* (*liquo*, Lat.) To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved.—Seldom used.

LIQUATION—LIRA.

LIQUATION, li-kwa'shun, *s.* The act or operation of melting; the capacity of being melted.

LIQUEFACTION, lik-kwe-fak'shun, *s.* (*liquefactio*, Lat.) The act of melting; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric; the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lik-kwe-fi'a-bl, *a.* That may be melted or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

LIQUEFIER, lik-kwe-fi-ur, *s.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQUEFY, lik'kwe-fi, *v. a.* (*liquefier*, Fr.) To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a solid form to that of a liquid;—*v. n.* to be melted; to become liquid.

LIQUESCENTY, li-kwes'sen-se, *s.* (*liquescentia*, Lat.) Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, li-kwes'sent, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR, le-kure', *s.* (French.) A spirituous cordial.

LIQUID, lik'kwid, *a.* (*liquidus*, Lat.) Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not solid; not forming one continuous substance; soft; clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; smooth; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—a fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane. In Grammar, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute, as *l* and *r* in *bla*, *bra*; *m* and *n* are also termed liquids. *Liquid*, or *Saxon blue*, a solution of the sulphate of indigo.

LIQUIDAMBER, lik-kwid-am'bur, *s.* A genus of plants, so named from the amberlike resin called *Storax*, yielded by several of the species. It is the *Alingia* of Noronha, and constitutes the order *Balsamaceæ* or *Balsamiflæ*, the *Alingiacæ* of Lindley.—See *Balsamaceæ*.

LIQUIDATE, lik'kwe-date, *v. a.* (*liquido*, Lat.) To clear from all obscurity; to adjust; to settle; to ascertain to precision in amount; to pay, as a debt.

LIQUIDATION, lik-kwe-da'shun, *s.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount.

LIQUIDATOR, lik'kwe-day-tur, *s.* He or that which liquidates or settles.

LIQUIDITY, le-kwid'e-te, } *s.* The quality of being
LIQUIDNESS, lik'wid-nes, } liquid or fluid; thin-
ness; fluency. *Liquidity*, that condition of a material substance in which the particles that compose it have a perfectly free motion, without any sensible tendency to approach to or to recede from one another, except by the action of some external power.

LIQUOR, lik'ur, *s.* Anything liquid, commonly applied to fluids of an inebriating kind;—*v. a.* to drench or moisten.—Seldom used as a verb.

Cart-wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.—*Bacon.*

LIQUORITIA, lik-o-rish'e-a, *s.* (a Latinized form of the English word *Liquorice*.) *Liquorice*, a genus of Leguminous plants, containing one species, *L. officinalis*, or Common *Liquorice*, from the roots of which is produced the Spanish juice of the shops. The roots are used in medicine and brewing. It has been long and much cultivated in Spain, and since the time of Elizabeth has been grown in various parts of England.

LIRA, le'ra, *s.* An Italian coin, value rather more than eightpence.

LIRICONFANCY—LIST.

- LIRICONFANCY**, le-re-kon'fan-se, *s.* A species of plants, of the genus *Convallaria*.
- LIRIODENDRON**, lir-e-o-den'dron, *s.* (*leirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. because the tree bears flowers resembling the lily, but more like the tulip.) The Tulip-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Magnoliaceæ.
- LIRIPOOP**, lir'e-poop, *s.* (*liripipion*, Fr.) The hood of a graduate.
- LIROCONE**, lir'o-kone, *a.* (*leiros*, pale, and *konis*, powder, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having the resemblance of a whitish powder.
- LISANTHUS**, lis-an'thus, *s.* (*lysis*, dissolution, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. on account of the medical virtues possessed by it of dissolving humours, being a powerful cathartic.) A genus of plants, natives of tropical America: Order, Gentianaceæ.
- LISBON**, liz'bun, *s.* A species of wine exported from Lisbon.
- LISH**, lish, *a.* Stout; strong; active; nimble.—Local.
- LISNE**, lin, *s.* A cavity or hollow.—Obsolete.
- LISP**, lisp, *v. n.* (*lispem*, Dut.) To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*;—*v. a.* to pronounce with a lisp;—*s.* the act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.
- LISPE**, lis'pe, *s.* (*lispos*, smooth, polished, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.
- LIS PENDENS**, lis pen'dens, *s.* In Law, a pending suit or action. The phrase is frequently used in the ablative case—*pendente lite*, *i. e.* during the continuance of the suit. Thus, when the right of administration, or to an executorship, is in contest in the spiritual court, it is competent to the ordinary to appoint an administrator *pendente lite*.
- LISPER**, lisp'ur, *s.* One that lisps.
- LISPINGLY**, lisp'ing-le, *ad.* With a lisp.
- LISPOUND**, lis'pound, *s.* A weight used at Ham-burgh, equal to 15 lbs. avoirdupois.
- LISSA**, lis'sa, *s.* (*lisos*, smooth, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae. Also, a genus of brachyurous Crustaceans: Family, Maiidae.
- LISSANTHE**, lis-san'the, *s.* (*lisos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of small erect shrubs: Order, Epicridaceæ.
- LISSECHILUS**, lis-so-ki'lus, *s.* (*lisos*, smooth, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr. in reference to the absence of callosity or crests from that part of the flower.) A genus of beautiful plants, with the flowers growing in long spikes of a bright yellow colour: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- LISSOM**, lis'sum, *a.* (probably from *lesan*, I loose, Sax.) Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.—Local.
- LISSOMUS**, lis-so'mus, *s.* (*lisos*, smooth, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Elateridae.
- LISSENOTUS**, lis-so-no'tus, *s.* (*lisos*, smooth, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidae.
- LIST**, list, *s.* (Saxon and Swedish.) The edge, salvage, or border of cloth; a strip of cloth; enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought; a limit or boundary; a roll or catalogue; a fillet. *Civil list*, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c.; hence the term is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers. Among

LISTED—LITERALITY.

- Seamen, an inclination to one side, as 'the ship has a *list* to starboard';—*v. a.* to enlist; to enrol or register; to engage in the public service, as a soldier; to enclose for combat; to sew together, as strips of cloth, or to form a border; to cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; to hearken; to attend, contracted from *listen*;—*v. n.* to engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist;—(*lystan*, Sax.) to choose; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.
- To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you list, I nought refuse at all.—
Spenser.
- LISTED**, list'ed, *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks; enclosed for combat; enrolled; engaged for public service.
- LISTEL**, list'el, *s.* In Architecture, a list; a fillet.
- LISTEN**, lis'sn, *v. n.* (*lystan*, or *hlystan*, Sax.) To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear; to obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition;—*v. a.* to hear; to attend.
- Lady, vouchsafe to listen what I say.—*Shaks.*
- LISTENER**, lis'sn-ur, *s.* A hearer; one who listens.
- LISTER**, list'ur, *s.* One who makes a list or roll.
- LISTERA**, lis-te'ra, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Martin Lister, physician and naturalist, who died in 1711.) The Tway-blade, a genus of plants, natives of Britain: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- LISTFUL**, list'ful, *a.* Attentive.—Obsolete
- And to his doome with listfull cares did both attend.—
Spenser.
- LISTING**, list'ing, *s.* The act of cutting the sap-wood out from both the edges of a board; the act of enlisting in the army.
- LISTLESS**, list'les, *a.* Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.
- LISTLESSLY**, list'les-le, *ad.* Without thought or attention.
- LISTLESSNESS**, list'les-nes, *s.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what may arrest the attention of others.
- LIT**, lit, *Past of Light.*
- I lit my pipe with the paper.—*Addison.*
- LITANY**, lit'a-ne, *s.* (*litanie*, Fr.) A solemn form of supplicatory prayer.
- LITCHI**, lit'tshe, *s.* A fruit commonly sold in the markets of China, and occasionally brought to England; the produce of the *Euphorbia litchi*. The eatable part is of a pulpy, fleshy consistence, which covers a stone enclosed in a hard, dry, teselated, prickly pericarp.
- LITE**, lite, *s.* A little; a small portion;—*a.* little.—Obsolete.
- From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.—
Fairfax.
- LITER**, } lit'er, *s.* A French measure of capacity,
LITRE, } equal to nearly 1½ imperial pints.
- LITERAL**, lit'er-al, *a.* (French, from *littera*, a letter, Lat.) According to the primitive meaning; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; not free; consisting of letters;—*s.* literal meaning.—Seldom used as a substantive.
- LITERALISM**, lit'er-al-izm, *s.* That which accords with the letter.
- LITERALIST**, lit'er-al-ist, *s.* One who adheres to the letter.
- LITERALITY**, lit'er-al'e-te, *s.* Original or literal meaning.

LITERALLY—LITHOCARP.

LITERALLY, lit'er-al-ly, *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively; with close adherence to words; word by word.

LITERALNESS, lit'er-al-nes, *s.* State of being literal.

LITERARY, lit'er-ar-ry, *a.* Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; derived from erudition; versed in letters; consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

LITERATE, lit'er-ate, *a.* Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science.

LITERATI, lit'er-a-ti, *s. pl.* The learned; men of erudition.

LITERATOR, lit'er-a-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A petty schoolmaster.

LITERATURE, lit'er-a-ture, *s.* (*literatura*, Lat.) Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.

LITH, lith, *s.* (Saxon.) A joint or limb.—Obsolete.

LITHANTHRAX, lith-an'thraks, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *anthrax*, coal, or charcoal, Gr.) Stone-coal.—Not used.

LITHARGE, lith'ar-j, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver, Gr. from its silvery appearance.) A semi-vitrified oxide of lead, in the form of small shining heavy scales, or more or less agglutinated masses. It is usually produced in the purification of silver from lead, and the refining of gold and silver by means of this metal. Litharge is employed in medicine, and by potters, glassmakers, painters, and others.

LITHE, lithe, *a.* (*lith*, *lithe*, Sax. *llyth*, Welsh.) Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent;—
The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboscis.—Milton.

—*e. a.* to smooth; to soften; to palliate; to listen.—Obsolete.

LITHENESS, lithe'nes, *s.* Flexibility; limberness.

LITHER, lith'ur, *a.* Soft; pliant;—(*lythr*, Sax.) bad; corrupt.—Obsolete.

Lazy, *lither*, idle, slothful, careless, negligent.—
Cotgrave.

LITHELY, lith'ur-ly, *ad.* Slowly; lazily.—Obsolete.

LITHERNESS, lith'ur-nes, *s.* Idleness; laziness.—Obsolete.

LITHESOME, lithe'sum, *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber.

LITHIA, lith'e-a, *s.* The oxide of lithium.

LITHIASIS, lith-i'a-sis, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The disease of stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHIC, lith'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.

LITHIC ACID.—See Uric acid.

LITHIUM, lith'e-um, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A metal, the oxide of which was discovered by Arfwedson in 1817, occurring in petalite and spodumene in the iron mine of Uto, in Sweden. It has since been found in amblygonite and lepidolite. Its properties are but little known.

LITHIUS, lith-o-be-us, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of insects, belonging to the order Myriopoda, and family Scolopendridæ.

LITHOLIA, lith-o-bo'le-a, *s.* (Greek word signifying *lapidation*.) In Antiquity, a festival celebrated by the Troezenians in memory of Lamia and Auxinia, two virgins, who, coming from Crete to Troezen in a time of tumult and sedition, were stoned to death.

LITHOCARP, lith'o-kärp, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *karp*, fruit, Gr.) Fossil fruit; fruit petrified.

LITHODENDRON—LITHOLEPES.

LITHODENDRON, lith-o-den'dron, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A generic name given by Goldfus to certain species of corals, including the Caryophyllia and Oculina of Lamarck.

LITHODERMA, lith-o-der'ma, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Echinodermata: Order, Apoda.

LITHODES, lith-o'des, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

LITHODOMES, lith'o-domse, } *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and
LITHODOMI, lith'o-do-mi, } *domos*, a house, Gr.)
A name applied to those testaceous Mollusca which perforate and lodge in stones.

LITHODOMOUS, lith-od'o-mus, *a.* Relating to the lithodomi.

LITHODOMUS, lith-od'o-mus, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *domos*, a house, Gr. from living in perforations it makes in stones.) A genus of perforating Mollusca, in which the shell is oblong, ventricose, and nearly cylindrical; the hinge margin not elevated; umbones terminal, the posterior end somewhat rostrated.

LITHOGENESY, lith-o-jen'e-se, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) The science which treats of the origin of minerals.

LITHOGENOUS, lith-oj'e-nus, *a.* Depositing or forming stones.

LITHOGLYPHIC, lith-o-glif'ik, *a.* (*lithoglyphes*, engraven in stone, Gr.) Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.

LITHOGLYPHITE, lith-og'le-fite, *s.* A word that has been used for such fossils as have the appearance of being engraven or shaped by art.

LITHOGNATHUS, lith-o-na'thus, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is lengthened and fusiform; the dorsal fin divided into two, the first triangular; the pectoral and ventral fins equal; the caudal large and lunate; the jaws furnished with several rows of obtuse teeth.

LITHOGOGUE, lith'o-gog, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *ago*, I expel, Gr.) A remedy administered with a view to expel calculi from the urinary passages.

LITHOGRAPH, lith'o-graf, *v. a.* To engrave or trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them on paper.

LITHOGRAPHER, lith-og'ra-fur, *s.* One who practises or follows lithography as a profession.

LITHOGRAPHIC, lith-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Pertain-
LITHOGRAPHICAL, lith-o-graf'e-kal, } ing to lithography.

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, lith-o-graf'e-kal-ly, *ad.* By the lithographic art.

LITHOGRAPHY, lith-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process from designs made with a greasy material on stone.

LITHOGLYPH, lith'o-glif, *s.* (*lithoglyphia*, Gr.) An engraving on a precious stone.

LITHOIDAL, lith-oy'dal, *a.* (*lithos*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling a stone.

LITHOLABUS, lith-ol'a-bus, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *labe*, seizure, Gr.) A forceps, scoop, or other instrument used for grasping and extracting the stone in the operation of lithotomy.

LITHOLEPES, lith-ol'e-pis, *s.* (*lithos*, a stone, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body and head are mailed with plates and

- scales of great thickness. The scales are strong, impenetrable, and diamond-shaped. The fish has the general characters of *Lepisosteus*: Family, *Salmonidæ*.
- LITHOLOGIC**, *lith'-o-loy'ik*, } *a. (lithos, a stone,*
LITHOLOGICAL, *lith'-o-loy'e-kal*, } and *logos, a treatise, Gr.)* Pertaining to the science of stones.
- LITHOLOGIST**, *lith'-ol'-o-jist, s.* A person skilled in the science of stones.
- LITHOLOGY**, *lith'-ol'-o-je, s.* The science or natural history of stones; a treatise on stones found in the body.
- LITHOMANCY**, *lith'-o-man-se, s. (lithos, and manteia, divination, Gr.)* Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.
- LITHOMARGE**, *lith'-o-márj, s.* A mineral which occurs massive, spheroidal, or friable, in scaly, glimmering particles; colour white, grey, yellow, or blue; dull, soft, opaque; unctuous to the touch; adheres to the tongue. Its constituents are—silica, 32.00; alumina, 26.50; oxide of iron, 21.00; chloride of sodium, 1.50; water, 17.00.
- LITHOTRIPTIC**, *lith'-on-trip'tik, a. (lithos, and tripsis, wearing away, Gr.)* Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
- LITHOTRIPTICS**, *lith'-on-trip'tiks, s.* Medicines or other means which are esteemed to possess the power of dissolving stone or calculus in the urinary bladder.
- LITHOTRIPTIST**, *lith'-on-trip'tist, s.* One skilled in breaking and extracting the stone from the bladder.
- LITHOTRIPTOR**, *lith'-on-trip-tur, s.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting: invented by Du Cival.
- LITHOTRIPTY**, *lith'-on-trip-te, s.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of the lithotritor.
- LITHOPHAGI**, *lith'-of'a-je, s. (lithos, a stone,*
LITHOPHAGIDÆ, *lith'-of'a-je-de, s. and phagein, to devour, Gr.)* In Natural History, a name applicable to all *Conchifera*, *Mollusca*, *Radiata*, &c., that penetrate stones, masses of madrepora, and other hard corals, forming a nidus for themselves. It embraces more particularly the genera *Venerupis*, *Petricola*, *Unguicula*, and *Saxicava*.
- LITHOPHAGOUS**, *lith'-of'a-gus, a.* Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.
- LITHOPHILA**, *lith'-of'e-la, s. (lithos, a stone, and phileo, I love, Gr.)* A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.
- LITHOPHILUS**, *lith'-of'e-lus, s. (lithos, a stone, and phileo, I love, Gr.)* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Aphidaphgi*.
- LITHOPHOSPHOR**, *lith'-o-fos-fur, s.* A stone which becomes phosphoric when heated.
- LITHOPHOSPHORIC**, *lith'-o-fos-for'ik, a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.
- LITHOPHYL**, *lith'-o-fil, s.* A fossil leaf.
- LITHOPHYTA**, *lith'-of'e-ta, s. (lithos, a stone, and phyton, a plant, Gr.)* Linnæus's name for the third order of his class *Vermes*.
- LITHOPHYTE**, *lith'-o-fite, s. (lithos, a stone, and phyton, a plant, Gr.)* A name formerly given to corals, under the impression that they were plants. —Not now in use.
- LITHOPHYTIC**, *lith'-o-fit'ik, s.* Stone engendered; partaking of the nature of both wood and stone.
- LITHORNIS**, *lith'-awr'nis, s. (lithos, a stone, and ornis, a bird, Gr.)* A name given by Prof. Owen to a fossil bird from the Isle of Sheppey.
- LITHOSIA**, *lith'-o'she-a, s. (lithosis, turning into stone, Gr.)* A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, *Nocturna*.
- LITHOSPERMA**, *lith'-o-sper'ma, s. (lithos, a stone, and sperma, seed, Gr. in reference to the hard seeds or nuts.)* A genus of plants: Order, *Boraginaceæ*.
- LITHOSTROTION**, *lith'-os-tro'shun, s. (lithostrotos, paved with stones, Gr.)* A name given by Liwyd, and adopted by Fleming, to certain fossil corals included in the *Cyathophyllum* of Goldfuss, and the *Columnaria* of Blainville.
- LITHOSTROTON**, *lith'-os-tro-ton, s. (lithostrotos, Gr.)* In ancient Architecture, a pavement of Mosaic work, consisting of small pieces of marble of different colours.
- LITHOTOME**, *lith'-o-tome, s.* A stone so formed naturally as to appear cut artificially.
- LITHOTOMIC**, *lith'-o-tom-ik, a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.
- LITHOTOMIST**, *lith'-ot'-o-mist, s.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
- LITHOTOMY**, *lith'-ot'-o-me, s. (lithos, a stone, and temno, I cut, Gr.)* The art or operation of extracting urinary calculi from the kidneys, urethra, or bladder.
- LITHOTRYA**, *lith'-ot'-ro-a, s.* A name given to a genus of Cirripeds by G. B. Sowerby; the *Litholepus* of Lamarck. The shell consists of eight valves, is irregularly subpyramidal, compressed, and attached to a tubular tendinous pedicle.
- LITHOXYLE**, *lith'-oks'il, s. (lithos, a stone, and xylon, wood, Gr.)* Petrified wood.
- LITHUANIAN**, *lith'-u-a'-ne-an, s.* A native of Lithuania, one of the extensive provinces of the Russian empire;—*a.* produced in or pertaining to Lithuania.
- LITHURGUS**, *lith'-ur'gus, s. (lithourgeo, I work in stone, Gr.)* A genus of bees: Family, *Anthophila*.
- LITHY**, *lith'e, a.* Easily bent; pliable.
- LITIGANT**, *lit'e-gant, a.* Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit;—*s.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.
- LITIGATE**, *lit'e-gate, v. a. (litigo, Lat.)* To contest in law; to debate by judicial process; to bring into litigation;—*v. n.* to manage a suit; to carry on a cause.
- LITIGATION**, *lit'-e-ga'shun, s.* Judicial contest; the act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity, for the recovery of a right or claim.
- LITIGIOUS**, *le-tij'us, a. (litigiosus, Lat.)* Inclined to judicial contests; quarrelsome; disputable; contentious; controvertible.
- LITIGIOUSLY**, *le-tij'us-le, ad.* In a contentious manner.
- LITIGIOUSNESS**, *le-tij'us-nes, s.* A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.
- LITHOPO**, *le-ti'o-po, s. (litos, smooth, and pous, a foot, Gr.?)* A genus of marine pectinibranchiate Mollusca, in which the shell is thin, slightly transparent, and horny, with a slight epidermis, and conoid in shape; the whorls of the spire rather rounded, the last whorl longer than all the others; the apex pointed: aperture oval; no operculum.

LITMUS, lit'mus, } *s.* A fine blue, but fugitive
LACMUS, lak'mus, } colour, produced from the lichen
Lecanora tartarea, a native of the Canary and
 Cape de Verd Islands. It is used as a chemical
 test for detecting the presence of acids, which ren-
 der it red.

LITOTES, lit-to-tes, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a
 figure in which an affirmation is expressed by the
 negative to the contrary.

LITRAMETER, lit-ram'e-tur, *s.* An instrument in-
 vented by Prof. Hare of Pennsylvania, to ascer-
 tain the specific gravity of liquids.

LITRON, lit'tron, *s.* An old French corn measure,
 equal to five modern litres.

LITTEA, lit-te'a, *s.* (in honour of the Duke of Lytta,
 near Milan.) A genus of plants, formed of the
Bonapartea juncea of other botanists: Order,
Bromeliaceae.

LITTEN, lit'ten, *s.* (*lictun*, Sax.) A place for the
 interment of the dead.

LITTER, lit'tur, *s.* (*littere*, Fr.) A vehicle formed
 with shafts supporting a bed between them, in
 which a person may be borne by men or by a
 horse; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used
 as a bed for horses and for other purposes;—
 (*litter*, Icel.) a brood of young pigs, kittens, &c.;
 shreds, fragments, and the like scattered on a floor
 or other clean place; a birth of pigs or other
 small animals;—*v. a.* to bring forth young, as
 swine and other small quadrupeds; to scatter over
 carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like;
 to cover with straw or hay; to supply with bed-
 ding;—*s. n.* to be supplied with bedding.—Seldom
 used as a neuter verb.

The inn
 Where he and his horse litter'd.—*Habington*.

LITTERED, lit'turd, *a.* Overspread or covered with
 litter.

LITTERINGS, lit'ter-ingz, *s.* A local term for cer-
 tain sticks required in the weaving of some fabrics,
 to keep the web stretched in the loom.

LITTLE, lit'tl, *a.* (*lytel*, *lytle*, Sax.) *Compar.* Less,
 Lesser; *super.* Least. Small in size or extent;
 not great; diminutive; of small bulk; short in
 duration; of small dignity, power, or importance;
 of small force or effect; inconsiderable;—*s.* a
 small quantity or amount; a small space; any-
 thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance;
 not much;—*ad.* in a small degree; in a small
 quantity; in some degree, but not great; not
 much.

LITTLENESS, lit'tl-nes, *s.* Smallness of bulk; want
 of grandeur; meanness; want of dignity; penur-
 iousness.

LITTORAL, lit'to-ral, *a.* (*littoralis*, Lat.) Belonging
 to a shore.—Seldom used.

LITTORELLA, lit-tor-el'la, *s.* (*litus*, *littoris*, the sea-
 shore, Gr.) Plantain shore-weed, a genus of
 plants: Order, *Plantaginaceae*.

LITTORINA, lit-to-rin'a, *s.* (*litus*, *littoris*, the sea-
 shore, Lat.) The common whilk, a genus of Mol-
 lusca, formed by Ferrussac from the *Turbo littoreus*
 of Linnæus: Family, *Helicidae*.

LITUITES, lit'u-itse, *s.* (*lituus*, a kind of trumpet,
 Lat.) A group of fossil Cephalopoda, found in
 the Silurian and older systems; the shell is partly
 straight and partly convoluted, as in *Spirula*.

LITURGIC, le-tur'jik, } *a.* Belonging to a
LITURGICAL, le-tur'je-kal, } formulary of public
 devotions.

LITURGY, lit'ur-je, *s.* (*liturgie*, Fr.) Form of
 prayers; formulary of public devotions.

LITUUS, lit'u-us, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the crosier
 or staff made use of by the Roman augurs in
 quattering the heavens; also, an instrument of
 martial music distinguished for the shrillness of its
 sounds. In Mathematics, a name given to a
 spiral, thus described:—Let a variable circular
 sector always have its centre at one fixed point,
 and one of its terminal radii in a given direction:
 let the area of the sector always remain the same;
 then the extremity of the other terminal radius
 describes the lituus.

LIVE, liv, *v. n.* (*liban*, *leofan*, *lifian*, Sax.) To be
 in a state of animation; to have the vital prin-
 ciple; to pass life in any certain manner with
 regard to habits or condition; to continue in life;
 to live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness;
 to be exempt from death temporal or spiritual;
 to remain undestroyed; to continue; not to be
 lost;

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
 We write in water.—*Shaks.*

to feed; to maintain one's self; to be supported;
 to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be un-
 extinguished; to be inwardly quickened, nourished,
 and actuated by divine influence or faith; to
 abide; to be permanent; to have settled residence
 in any place; to live with, to dwell or to be a
 lodger with; to cohabit; to have intercourse, as
 male and female; to live down, to live so as to
 extinguish or subdue;—*v. a.* to continue in con-
 stantly or habitually; to act habitually in con-
 formity to.

LIVE, live, *a.* Living; having the organic functions
 in healthy operation, or in a capacity to operate;
 not dead; having vegetable life; containing fire;
 not extinct; vivid, as colour. *Live stock*, in
 Farming, the animals necessary for the stock and
 cultivation of a farm, and those which are kept
 on it for profit, or for the sake of their dung, in
 contradistinction from the *dead stock*, which con-
 sists of the implements of husbandry and the pro-
 duce stored up for use.

LIVELESS.—See *Lifeless*.

LIVELIHOOD, live'le-hôd, *s.* Means of living; sup-
 port of life; maintenance.

LIVELINESS, live'le-nes, *s.* The quality or state of
 being animated or lively; vivacity; sprightliness;
 spirit; animation; appearance of life; briskness;
 activity.

LIVELODE.—See *Livelihood*.

LIVELONG, liv'long, *a.* Tedious; long in passing;
 lasting; durable.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
 Hast built thyself a livelong monument.—*Milton*.

LIVELY, live'le, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious;
 gay; airy; representing life; strong; energetic;
 —*ad.* briskly; vigorously.—Seldom used as an
 adverb.

LIVER, liv'ur, *s.* One who lives. In Anatomy, a
 large abdominal organ of a deep-red colour, situated
 on the right side under the diaphragm. Its prin-
 cipal use is to secrete the bile. *Liver of antimony*,
 the oxysulphuret of antimony. *Liver of sulphur*,
 the sulphuret of potassium.

LIVER-COLOUR, liv'ur-kul-ur, *a.* Dark red; of
 the colour of the liver.

LIVERED, liv'urd, *a.* Having a liver, as white-
 livered.

LIVERGROWN, liv'ur-grone, *a.* Having a large liver.
LIVERSTONE, liv'ur-stone, *s.* The native sulphuret of barium, so called from its resemblance to the liver of sulphur; also, a name given to the sulphuret of potash, or other alkaline sulphuret.

LIVERWORTS.—See Lichens.

LIVERY, liv'ur-e, *s.* (Norman, from *lierer*, Fr.) In Law, the act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; release from wardship; deliverance; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; a form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants; a particular dress appropriate to a particular occasion or time; the collective body of liverymen in London;—*v. a.* to clothe in livery.

LIVERYMAN, liv'ur-e-man, *s.* One who wears livery, as a servant. In London, a freeman of the city of some distinction.

LIVERY-STABLE, liv'ur-e-stay-bl, *s.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES. Plural of Life.

LIVIA, liv'e-a, *s.* (*liveo*, I am black and blue, Lat.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Aphidii.

LIVID, liv'id, *a.* (*livide*, Fr. *lividus*, Lat.) Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

LIVIDITY, le-vid'e-te, } *s.* A dark colour, like that
LIVIDNESS, liv'id-nes, } of bruised flesh.

LIVING, liv'ing, *a. part.* Vigorous; active; having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead; issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; quickening;—*s.* he or those who are alive, usually with a plural signification; support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, liv'ing-le, *ad.* In a living state.

LIVONIAN, le-vo-ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire;—*s.* a native of Livonia.

LIVONICA, le-von'e-ka, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Isapoda.

LIVOR, liv'or, *s.* A black or bluish mark, such as is produced on the body by a stroke; lividness.

LIVRAISON, liv-ra'zun, *s.* (French.) A part of a book or literary composition, printed and delivered before the work is completed.

LIVRE, li'vur, *s.* (French.) A French money of account, equal to twenty sous, or nearly ninepence-halfpenny sterling; also, the French name for a pound weight.

LIXIVIAL, lik-siv'e-al, } *a.* (*lixivius*, Lat.) Ob-
LIXIVIOUS, lik-siv'e-us, } tained by lixiviation;
 impregnated with alkaline salt; containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood; of the colour of lye; resembling lye; having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATE, lik-siv'e-ate, } *a.* Pertaining to lye
LIXIVIATED, lik-siv'e-ay-ted, } or lixivium; of the
 quality of alkaline salts; impregnated with salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATE, lik-siv'e-ate, *v. a.* To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATION, lik-siv'e-a'shun, *s.* (*lix*, ashwood, Lat.) The process employed for dissolving, by means of warm water, the saline and soluble particles of cinders, the residues of combustion, coals, ores, and earths. Salts thus obtained are termed *lixivial* salts.

LIXIVIUM, lik-siv'e-um, *s.* (*lix*, ashwood, Lat.) The liquor obtained by lixiviation.

LIXUS, liks'us, *s.* (*lixis*, a licking, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

LIZARD, liz'ard, *s.* The common name of the Saurian reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*,—which see. *Lizard's tail*, in Botany, the *Saurus cernus* of Linnaeus.

LLAGUNOA, la-gu-no'a, *s.* (in honour of Eugene Llaguno, a Spanish amateur botanist.) A genus of South American trees: Order, Sapindaceæ.

LLAMA.—See Auchenia and Alpaca.

LLD. Letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LO, lo, interj. (*la*, Sax.) Look; see; behold; observe.

LOAD, lode, *s.* (*hlad*, or *lade*, Sax.) A burden; a freight; lading; weight; pressure; encumbrance; weight or violence of blows; anything that depresses; as much drink as one can bear;—*v. a.* to burden; to freight; to encumber; to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy by something appended or annexed; to bestow or confer on in great abundance.

LOADER, lo'dur, *s.* One who puts on a load.

LOADING, lo'ding, *s.* A cargo; a burden; also, anything that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE, lode'man-aje, *s.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.—Obsolete.

LOADSMAN, lodze'man, *s.* A pilot.—Obsolete.

LOADSTAR, lode'stär, *s.* The Pole-star; the cynosure.

LOADSTONE, lode'stone, *s.* A magnetic iron, which is black, with a slight metallic lustre. It is so called from its being a natural magnet, capable of attracting iron and steel.

LOAF, lofe, *s. pl.* **LOAVES**, (*hlaif*, or *laf*, Sax.) A mass of bread when baked; a mass or lump, as of sugar; any thick mass.

LOAFER, lo'fur, *s.* An indolent fellow who runs about trifling, and practising mean expedients.

LOAFSUGAR, lofe'shug-ur, *s.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical shape.

LOAM, lome, *s.* (*lam*, Sax.) A soil composed of various earths, of which the chief are silicious sand, clay, and carbonate of chalk;—*v. a.* to cover with loam.

LOAMY, lo'me, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, lone, *s.* (*lan*, *hlom*, Sax.) Anything lent; anything given to another, on condition of return or repayment; permission to use; a furnishing; grant of the use. *Loan office*, a public office in which loans are negotiated for the public, and the interest paid to the lenders. *Loan officer*, an officer intrusted with the general management of a loan office;—*v. a.* to lend; to deliver to another for temporary use.

LOASA, lo-a'so, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of branched, decumbent, or climbing herbs, with stinging hairs: Type of the order Loasaceæ.

LOASACEÆ, lo-a'se-e, *s.* (*loasa*, one of the genera.) The Loasads of Lindley, a genus of caetal Exogens, consisting of herbaceous American plants, hispid, with pungent hairs secreting an acrid juice; leaves opposite or alternate, extipulate or simple; flowers elegant; five or ten petals; calyx five-parted; stamens indefinite; ovary adnate to the calyx; style one; capsule dry or succulent, crowned by the calyx; seeds numerous.

LOATH, loth, *a.* (*lath*, *lathiam*, Sax.) Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

LOATHE, lothe, *v. a.* To hate; to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with disgust.

LOATHER, lo'thur, *s.* One that loathes or abhors.

LOATHFUL, lothe'ful, *a.* Hating; abhorring through disgust; abhorred; hated.

LOATHING, lothe'ing, *s.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

LOATHINGLY, lo'thing-le, *ad.* In a fastidious manner; with extreme disgust.

LOATHLINESS, lothe'le-ness, *s.* What excites hatred or abhorrence.

LOATHLY, lothe'le, *a.* Hateful; abhorred; exciting;

Bred in the loathly lakes of Tartary
With murderous ravin.—*Spenser.*

—*ad.* unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, loth'nes, *s.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

LOATHSOME, lothe'sum, *a.* Abhorred; detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMELY, lothe'sum-le, *ad.* So as to excite hatred or disgust.

LOATHSOMENESS, lothe'sum-ness, *s.* The quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

LOAVES, *Plural of Loaf.*

LOR, lob, *s.* (*lob*, Welsh.) A dull, heavy, sluggish person; something thick and heavy, as in *lob*, a worm; *lob's pound*, a prison;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's pound*.—*Bulwer.*

—*v. a.* to let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads.—*Shaks.*

LOBARIA, lo-ba're-a, *s.* A genus of marine Molusca, formed of the *Acera carnosa* of Lamarck, and *Bulla carnosa* of Cuvier: Family, Bullada.

LOBATE, lob'ate, *a.* Occurring in lobes. In

LOBATED, lob'a-ted, *a.* Entomology, applied when

LOBED, lob'de, *a.* the margin is divided by deep, undulating, and successive divisions; and, in Botany, when the margins of the segments are rounded. According to the number of lobes, the leaf is termed bilobate, trilobate, &c.

LOBBY, lob'be, *s.* An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment; a small hall, or waiting-room; a small apartment taken from a hall or entry. In a ship, a small apartment adjoining the fore-part of the bread-room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. In Agriculture, a confined place, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, for cattle.

LOBBY MEMBER, lob'be mem'bur, *s.* A man who loiters or hangs about the lobby of a house of legislature.

LOBCOCK, lob'kok, *s.* A word of contempt for a sluggish, stupid, inactive person.

I now must leave you all, alas!
And live with some old *lobcock* ass!—*Bretton.*

LOBE, lobe, *s.* (French.) A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; a division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LOBELIA, lo-bel'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Matthew Lobel, physician and botanist to James I. of England.) A genus of erect or procumbent herbs: Type of the order Lobeliaceæ.

LOBELIACEÆ, lo-bel'i-a'ee-e, *s.* (*lobelia*, one of the

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genera.) A natural order of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with alternate extipulate leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers of various colours; calyx five-toothed or five-parted, seldom entire, with the tube adnate to the ovary at the base; corolla monopetalous, irregular, inserted in the calyx, five-lobed or deeply five-cleft; stamens five, inserted into the calyx alternately with the lobes of the corolla; anthers adhering; pollen oval; ovary inferior, from one to three cells, but usually of two; style simple; stigma usually two-lobed, and surrounded by a cuplike fringe; fruit capsular or baccate, and dehiscing at the apex.

LOBIPES, lob'e-pes, *s.* (*lobus*, a lobe, and *pes*, the foot, Lat.) A genus of Wading-birds, the *Phalaropus* of Vieillot.

LOBLOLLY, lob'lol-le, *s.* A seafaring dish. *Lob-lolly boy*, a name given to the man who attends the surgeon and his mates, to summon the sick, and perform such other services as they may require.

LOBLOLLY-BAY, lob-lol'le-bay, *s.* The name given in North America to the woolly-flowered *Gordonia*, the *Gordonia lasianthus* of botanists, which grows in cedar swamps near the sea-coast, from Virginia to Florida: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

LOBOPHYLLIA, lob-o-fil'le-a, *s.* (*lobos*, a lobe, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A name given by Blainville to a genus of corals, forming part of the *Caryophyllia* of Lamarck.

LOBOSTEMON, lo-bos-te'mon, *s.* (*lobos*, a lobe, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the processes of the throat bearing the stamens on their back.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Boraginaceæ.

LOBOTES, lo-bo'tes, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is thick, ovate, broad, and compressed; the head and eyes small, with the mouth opening obliquely; the lower jaw the longer; the preoperculum strongly serrated; pectoral and caudal fins rounded; dorsal emarginate, with a sheath of scales: Family, Chaetodonidae.

LOBSTER, lob'stur, *s.* (*loppestre*, or *loppestre*, Sax.) A crustaceous shell-fish, the *Astacus marinus* of Fabricius, and *Cancer gammarus* of Linnaeus.

LOBULE, lob'ule, *s.* (*lobulo*, Span.) A little lobe.

LOCAL, lo'kal, *a.* (Fr. and Span.) Relating to a fixed or limited portion of space; having the properties of place; relating to a place; being in a particular place. *Local action*, in Law, an action is so termed when all the principal facts on which it is founded are confined to a particular locality. *Local act of parliament*, an act which has for its object the particular interests of a defined locality, as the formation of a road, &c.

LOCALISM, lo'kal-izm, *s.* The state of being local; affection for a place.

LOCALITY, lo'kal'e-te, *s.* Existence in place; relation of place or distance; limitation to a county, district, or place; position; situation.

LOCALIZE, lo'kal-ize, *v. a.* To make local.

LOCALLY, lo'kal-le, *ad.* With respect to place.

LOCATE, lo'kate, *v. a.* (*loco*, *locatus*, Lat.) To set or place in a particular spot or position; to select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land.

LOCATION, lo-ka'shun, *s.* Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed; that which is located. In the Civil Law, a leasing on rent.

LOCH—LOCOMOTION.

LOCH, lok, s. (Gaelic.) A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.—Used in Scotland.

LOCHAGE, lok'aje, s. (*lochagos*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, an officer who commanded a lochos or cohort. The number of soldiers composing these bodies is not precisely known.

LOCHIA, lo'ke-a, s. (*locheia*, Gr.) The bloody and serous discharge from the female organs after parturition.

LOCHIAL, lo'ke-al, a. Relating to the evacuations which proceed from the womb after childbirth.

LOCHIORRHAGIA, lo-ke-o-ra'je-a, a. (*locheia*, and *rhegnymia*, I burst out, Gr.) A profuse flow of the lochia.

LOCHMIA, lok'me-a, s. (*lochmaios*, belonging to a brake or bush, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Troglodytinae, or Wrens: Family, Certhiadae.

LOCK, lok, s. (*loc*, or *loca*, Sax.) An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug; a grapple; any enclosure; the works of a canal which confine the water; a tuft of hair; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a ringlet of hair. *Lock-keeper*, one who attends the locks of a canal. *Lock-paddle*, a small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock. *Lock-sill*, an angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut. *Lock-weir*, in canals, an overfall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pond is let down through the paddle-holes into the chamber of the lock;—v. a. to shut or fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine, as with a lock; to close fast; to embrace closely; to furnish with locks, as a canal; to confine; to restrain. In Fencing, to seize the sword arm of an antagonist;—v. n. to become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LOCKAGE, lok'aje, s. Materials used in constructing locks in canals; works which form a lock on a canal; toll paid for passing the locks of a canal; the amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

LOCKED JAW.—See *Titaneus*.

LOCKER, lok'ur, s. Anything that is closed with a lock; a drawer. In a ship, a kind of box or chest, made along the side of a ship, to put or stow anything in. *Shot locker*, a strong frame of plank, near the pumpwell in the hold, in which the shot are kept till wanted for service.

LOCKET, lok'it, s. (*loquet*, Fr.) A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKIST, lok'ist, s. One who adheres to the philosophical opinions of John Locke.

LOCKLESS, lok'les, a. Destitute of a lock.

LOCKRAM, lok'ram, s. A kind of coarse cloth.

LOCKSMITH, lok'smith, s. One whose occupation is to make locks.

LOCKY, lok'e, a. Having locks or tufts.

LOCODESCRIPTIVE, lo-ko-de-skip'tiv, a. Describing a particular place or places.

LOCOPOCO, lo-ko-fu'ko, s. The name given in the United States of America to an ultra-democrat since 1834.

LOCOMOTION, lo-ko-mo'shun, s. (*locus*, a place, and *motio*, a moving, Lat.) The act of moving from place to place; the power of moving from place to place.

LOCOMOTIVE—LODDIGESIA.

LOCOMOTIVE, lo-ko-mo'tiv, a. Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

Locomotive engine, a steam-engine adapted to move itself forward. The term is used in contradistinction to a *stationary engine*.

LOCOMOTIVITY, lo-ko-mo-tiv'e-te, s. The power of changing place.

LOCULAMENT, lok'u-la-ment, s. (*loculamentum*, Lat.) A lodgment. In Botany, the cell of a pericarp, in which the seed is lodged.

LOCULICIDAL, lok-u-lis'e-dal, a. In Botany, applied to a species of dehiscence, in which each carpel divides at its mid-rib, so that the two dissepiments stick together, and to two halves of contiguous carpella.

LOCUS, lo'kus, s. (Latin, a place.) A word used by the first geometers to denote a linear surface, over which a point may travel so as always to be in a position which requires some given condition.

LOCUST, lo'kust, s. The term *locust* and *grasshopper* is applied to various insects of the order Orthoptera, belonging to a section of that order to which Latreille gives the name of Saltatoria, on account of the great power of leaping which the different species possess. The *Gryllus migratorius* of Linnæus is a large species of locust, which multiplies to such a degree as to be the theme of ancient writers, and the works of recent authors confirm their statements. Barrow mentions that, in the southern parts of Africa, an area of nearly two thousand square miles might be said, on one occasion, to have been literally covered with them. When driven by a north-west wind into the sea, they formed upon the shore, for fifty miles, a bank three or four feet high; and when the wind was south-east, the stench was so great as to be felt one hundred and fifty miles distant. In some parts of Africa this insect is eaten by the natives.—Also, a name given in Sierra Leone to the tree *Parkia uniglobosa*, probably the *Nitta* mentioned by Mungo Park. The pulp within the pods is sweet and farinaceous, and is eaten by the natives of Africa. *Locust-tree* is also the name given in America to the *Bastard* or *Common Acacia*, *Robina pseudocacia*.

LOCUSTA, lo-kus'ta, s. (Latin.) A genus of Orthopterous insects, in which the hinder legs are about equal to the whole body in length, and the antennæ filiform or terminated in a club: Type of the family Locustidæ.—In Botany, if a spike consists of flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is occupied by bractæ, and the rachis is flexuose and toothed, and does not fall to the ground with the flowers, as happens in grasses, each part of the inflorescence so arranged is called a *locusta*.

LOCUSTIC, lo-kus'tik, a. Relating to locusts or grasshoppers.

LOCUSTIDÆ lo-kus'te-de, s. (*locusta*, a locust, Lat.) A family of Orthopterous insects, distinguished by the following characters:—Wings folded when meeting at an angle; tarsi three-jointed; antennæ filiform, or terminated in a club.

LOCUTION, lo-ku'shun, s. Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.—Obsolete.

Hyperbolic *locutions*, figures of eloquence, and such like toys.—*Stapleton*.

LOCUTIVUS, lo-ku'she-us, s. In Roman Mythology, the god of Speech.

LODDIGESIA, lod-de-je'she-a, s. (in honour of Con-

LODE—LOFTINESS.

rad Loddiges, a nurseryman at Hackney, near London, who died in 1820.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

LODE, lode, *s.* In Mining, a vein, whether containing metallic ore or not, is so called; but the term is properly applied to that which does, and is usually so restricted. Those veins which contain no ore are called *dead lodes*.

LODGABLE, lod'a-bl, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

LODGE, lodj, *v. a.* (*loger*, Fr.) To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night; to place; to plant; to fix; to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place to; to lay flat; to throw in or on;—*n. n.* to reside; to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to rest in a place;—*s.* a small house in a park or forest; a temporary habitation; a small house or tenement appended to a larger; a cave or den; any place where a wild beast dwells.

LODGED, lodj, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to a buck or hart when lying on the ground; answering to *couchant*, applied to a lion or other beast of prey.

LOGGER, lodj'ur, *s.* One who lives at board, or in a room hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place for a time.

LOGGING, lodj'ing, *s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour; covert; convenience for repose at night.

LOGGMENT, lodj'ment, *s.* (*logement*, Fr.) Disposition or collocation in a certain place; accumulation; collection; the act of lodging, or state of being lodged. In Military affairs, an encampment made by an army; a work thrown up by besiegers in some dangerous post they have gained, to save themselves from the enemy's fire.

LODE, lod, *s.* A name given in Bengal to the tree *Symplocos racemosa*; as also to the bark of the same tree at Calcutta, which is used as a mordant with mungeet, a species of Rubia.

LODHRA, lod'ra, *s.* The Sanscrit name of the tree *Symplocos racemosa*.

LODICEA, lo-do-les'e-a, *s.* (*Laodice*, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba.) A genus of plants, consisting of an ornamental tree which attains the height of eighty feet: Order, Palmaceæ.

LOEFFLINGIA, lo-flin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Peter Loeffling, one of the disciples of Linnæus, who travelled in Spain and America.) A genus of plants, consisting of small annual herbs: Order, Scieranthaceæ.

LOESLIA, lo-se-le-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in honour of John Loesel, author of *Flora Prussica*.) A genus of plants, consisting of stiff branching shrubs, natives of Mexico: Order, Polemoniaceæ.

LOESS, lo'es, *s.* (German.) In Geology, the name of an alluvial tertiary deposit of calcareous loam, occurring in patches between Cologne and Basle.

LOFFE.—See *Laugh*.

LOFT, loft, *s.* (Danish.) In a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another; a floor; the highest floor; a high room or place. And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder.—*Milton*.

LOFTILY, loft'e-le, *ad.* On high; in an elevated place; proudly; haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

LOFTINESS, loft'e-nes, *s.* Height; local elevation;

LOFTY—LOGIC.

sublimity; elevation of sentiment; pride; haughtiness.

LOFTY, loft'e, *a.* High; hovering; elevated in place; elevated in condition of character; sublimity; elevated in sentiment; proud; haughty.

LOG, log, *s.* (probably from *log*, or *logge*, heavy, Dut.) A bulky piece of timber unhewed. In Navigation, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water;—(Hebrew,) in Jewish Antiquity, a measure which contained about five-sixths of a pint, the capacity of which has been variously stated by different writers;—*n. n.* to move to and fro.—Obsolete as a verb.

LOGANIA, lo-ga'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of James Logan, author of *Experimenta de Plantarum Generatione*.) A genus of plants with white corollas.

LOGANIACEÆ, lo-ga-ni-a'ee-e, *s.* (*logania*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Dichlamydeous Exogens, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, with opposite leaves quite entire, and usually stipulate; the stipulas combined into intrapetiolar leaves; the flowers racemose, corymbose, or solitary, usually white, and of equal parts; calyx five and five-parted; stamens five or one, rising from the corolla; stigma simple; fruit a two-celled bipartite capsule, or a drupe.

LOGAN STONES.—See *Rocking Stones*.

LOGARITHM, log'a-rithm, *s.* (*logarithme*, Fr.) Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots.

LOGARITHMETIC, log-a-rith-met'ik, } *a.* Relating to log

LOGARITHMETICAL, log-a-rith-met'e-kal, }

LOGARITHMIC, log-a-rith'mik, }

LOGARITHMICAL, log-a-rith'me-kal, }

garithms; consisting of logarithms.

LOGATYPE, log'a-tipe, *s.* Two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *fl*, *æ*, *α*, &c.

LOGBOARD, log'borde, *s.* In Navigation, two boards shutting together like a book, and divided into several columns, containing the hours of the day and night, the direction of the winds, the course of the ship, with all the material occurrences that happen during the twenty-four hours, or from noon to noon, together with the latitude by observation. From this table is compiled the ship's journals.

LOGBOOK, log'book, *s.* In a ship, a book into which is transcribed the various observations, &c. recorded in the logboard, together with every circumstance of importance which may happen to the ship, either at sea or in harbour.

LOGGATS, log'gats, *s.* The old name given to a play or game which was prohibited as unlawful by the 33 stat. of Henry VIII. It is the game now called *kettlepins*.

LOGGERHEAD, log'gur-hed, *s.* A dolt; a block-head; a thickskull; to fall to loggerheads, or to go to loggerheads, to scuffle; to come to blows; to fight without weapons. *Loggerhead duck*, the *Anas trachyptera*, a native of the Falkland Islands and Staten Land, in length about thirty inches, and from twenty to thirty pounds weight.

LOGGERHEADED, log'gur-hed-ed, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Loggerheaded shrike*, the *Lanius carolinensis* of Wilson.

LOGHEAP, log'heep, *s.* A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

LOGHOUSE, log'hows, } *s.* A house or hut constructed of logs laid on each other.

LOGHUT, log'hut, }

LOGIC, lodj'ik, *s.* (*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Ital.) The

art of drawing legitimate conclusions from premises or principles assumed to be just; the art of reasoning justly in the investigation of truth.

LOGICAL, loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to logic; taught in logic; skilled in logic; according to the rules of logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating.

LOGICALLY, loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, lo-jish'an, *s.* A teacher or professor of logic; a person versed in logic.

LOGISTIC, lo-jis'tik, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions. *Logistic logarithms*, are certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. The logistic logarithm of any number of seconds, is the difference between the common logarithm of that number and the logarithm of 3600, the number of seconds in a degree. The use of computing these numbers in minutes and in seconds, or hours and minutes, or other sexagesimal divisions. *Logistic spiral*, in Mathematics, one whose radii are in continued proportion, and in which the radii are at equal angles; or, in other words, a spiral line whose radii everywhere make equal angles with the tangents.

LOGLINE, log'line, *s.* A line or cord, about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs.

LOGMAN, log'man, *s.* One whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient logman?—*Shaks.*

LOGODÆDALIST, log-o-did'a-list, *s.* An inventor of new words.

LOGOGRAPH, log'o-graf, *s.* A riddle by which out of one word several may be formed.

LOGOGRAPHIC, log-o-graf'ik, } *a.* (*logos*, a
LOGOGRAPHICAL, log-o-graf'e-kal, } word, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Pertaining to logography.

LOGOGRAPHY, lo-gog'gra-fu, *s.* A mode of printing, in which a type represents a word instead of forming a letter.

LOGOGRIPHE, log'o-grif, *s.* (*logos*, and *griphos*, a riddle, Gr.) A sort of riddle.—*Obsolete.*
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes
Of logogriphes.—*Ben Jonson.*

LOGOMACHIST, lo-gom'a-kist, *s.* (*logos*, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) One who contends about words.—*Obsolete.*

LOGOMACHY, lo-gom'a-ke, *s.* A contention in words; a contention about words.

LOGOMETRIC, log-o-met'rik, *a.* (*logos*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) Relating to an instrument for ascertaining chemical equivalents. *Logometric scale*, an instrument used in measuring chemical equivalents.

LOGREEL, log'reel, *s.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the logline is wound.

LOGWOOD, log'wud, *s.* The wood of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, extensively used in dyeing. The tree is a native of Campeachy and other parts of the Spanish West Indies, but is now cultivated in Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It grows to the height of about twenty feet.

LOIMIC, lo-im'ik, *a.* (*loimos*, plague, Gr.) Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.

LOIMOLOGY, lo-e-mol'o-je, *s.* (*loimos*, plague, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of pestilential diseases.

LOIMOPYRA, lo-e-mop'e-ra, *s.* (*loimos*, plague, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) Pestilential fever.

LOIN, loyn, *s.* (*lend*, Sax.) The loins are the space on each side of the vertebrae, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa ilium, or haunch-bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region.

LOITER, loy'tur, *v. n.* (*leuteren*, Dut.) To linger; to spend time carelessly; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

LOITERER, loy'tur-ur, *s.* A lingerer; an idler; one who is engaged in no active business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

LOITERINGLY, loy'tur-ing-le, *ad.* In a dilatory, idle manner.

LOKE, loke, *s.* In Northern Mythology, the name of a malevolent deity, described in the *Edda*, the great poem of the Norwegian nations, as the great serpent who encircles the earth, supposed to be emblematical of corruption or sin, and as having given birth to Hela or Death, the queen of the infernal regions;—a close narrow lane.—*Local* in the last sense.

LOLEGOPSIS, lol-e-gop'sis, *s.* The Calmarts, a genus of Cephalopods, termed of *Lepio vulgaris* medium, and *Lepio Sagitata*, or Great Calmar.

LOLIGO, lol'e-go, *s.* The Calmar, a genus of cephalopodous Mollusca, distinguished by having an ensiform lamina in lieu of a shell, and by its being provided with a dark colouring matter lodged in the liver, with which it can darken the water and escape pursuit.

LOLIUM, lo'le-un, *s.* (*lolaa*, the Celtic name.) Darnel, a genus of herbaceous plants. *Lolium perenne*, or Ryegrass, is a well-known British grass: Order, Graminaceæ.

LOLL, lol, *v. n.* (*lolla*, Icel.) To lean idly; to rest lazily against anything; to hang out the tongue from the mouth, as an ox or dog when fatigued with heat or exertion;—*v. a.* to thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues.—*Dryden.*

LOLLARD, lol'lard, *s.* One of a sect of early reformers in Germany, who dissented from many of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. In England, the followers of Wickliffe were known by this name.

LOLLARDY, lol'lard-de, *s.* The doctrines of the Lollards; a name equivalent to heresy before the Reformation.

Beware that thou be not oppressed
With Antichrist's lollardie.—*Gower.*

LOMARIA, lo-ma're-a, *s.* (*loma*, an edge, Gr. from the marginal position of the endusia.) A genus of ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

LOMBARD, lom'bard, *s.* An ancient name in England for a banker. It was derived from the Langobardi, or Lombards, a company of Italian merchants, the great money-changers and usurers of the thirteenth century, who appear to have settled in England before the year 1274, and taken up their residence in a street of the city still known as Lombard-street;—a native of Lombardy.

LOMBARDIC, lom-bdr'dik, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

LOMECHUSA, lom-e-ku'sa, *s.* (*loma*, a fringe, and

LOMENT—LONG.

chusis, a pouring forth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

LOMENT, lo'ment, *s.* (*lomentum*, Lat.) A kind of pod which falls in pieces, when ripe, at the joints.

LOMENTACEOUS, lo-men-ta'sh-us, *a.* Furnished with a loment.

LONGHEA, long-ke'a, *s.* (*lonche*, a lance, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

LONGHERES, long-ke'res, *s.* (*logcheres*, *loncheres*, armed with a spear, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, established by Illiger, including the Echimy of Geoffrey, a species of Hystrix of Schreber, and a species of Myoxos of Zimmerman and others.

LONGHITS, long-ki'tis, *s.* (*lonche*, a lance, Gr. on account of the lance-shape of the fronds of some of the species.) A genus of ferns: Order, Polypodiaceae.

LONGOPTERA, long-kop'te-ra, *s.* (*lonche*, a lance, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

LONGOPTERIS, long-kop'ter-is, *s.* (*logche*, *lonche*, a spearhead or lance, and *pteria*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns, found in the Coal formation, and in the greensand and wealden deposits.

LONGHOSTOMA, long-kos'to-ma, *s.* (*logche*, *lonche*, a lance, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr. in reference to the segments of the corolla, which are lanceolate, and anteminated towards the throat of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceae.

LONGHURA, long-ku'ra, *s.* (*logche*, *lonche*, a lance, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidae.

LONDON CLAY, lun'dun klay, *s.* In Geology, a tertiary formation developed under and around the city of London. It belongs to the Eocene period of Lyell, and is divided into the upper part, or Bagshot sand; middle part, or London clay; and the lower part, or Plastic clays and sands.

LONDONER, lun'dun-ur, *a.* A native or inhabitant of London.

LONDONISM, lun'dun-izm, *s.* A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London.

LONDONIZE, lun'dun-ize, *v. a.* To give the manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.

LONE, lone, *a.* (contracted from *alone*.) Solitary; unfrequented; having no company; single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others; unmarried, or in widowhood.

Moreover, this Glycerie is a lone woman.—*Kiffin*.

LONE, lone, } *s.* A lane.—Local.

LONNIN, lone'nin, } *s.* A lane.—Local.

LONELINESS, lone'le-nes, *s.* Solitude; seclusion from company; retirement; love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

I see

The mystery of your loneliness.—*Shaks.*

LONELY, lone'le, *a.* Solitary; retired; sequestered from neighbours or company; addicted to solitude.

LONESS, lone'nes, *s.* Solitude; dislike of company.

LONESOME, lone'sum, *a.* Solitary; separated from society; dismal.

LONESOMELY, lone'sum-le, *ad.* In a dismal or solitary manner.

LONESOMENESS, lone'sum-nes, *s.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, long, *a.* (Saxon, *lange*, Germ. *lang*, Dut. and Dan.) Extended in a line, or in the direction of length, as opposed to short; extended or drawn

LONGANIMITY—LONGIPALPI.

out in time; of any certain measure in length; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; dilatory; tedious in narration; continued by succession to a great series; protracted, as a long note, a long syllable; continued; lingering or longing; extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity; long home, the grave or death;—*s.* formerly, a musical note equal to two breves;—*ad.* to a great length in space; to a great extent in time; at a point of duration far distant; all along; through the whole duration of;—(*gelang*, Sax.) owing to; by means of; by the fault of;—(obsolete in the last three senses.)

Mistress, all this coil is long of you.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* (*langian*, Sax.) to desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued; to have an eager appetite; to belong.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The clothes, and the remnant all,
That to the sacrifice *longen* shall.—*Chaucer.*

NOTE.—Long is compounded with a large number of adjectives and participial adjectives, as also substantives. The reader is referred to the definition of the word itself for the qualification it gives to the terms with which it is conjoined, as—Long-buried, long-concealed, long-established, long-forgotten, long-headed, long-legged, long-lived, long-lost, long-loved, long-necked, long-parted, long-promised, long-settled, long-shafted, long-shanked, long-sight, long-sighted, long-span, long-stretching, long-sufferance, long-suffering, &c.

LONGANIMITY, long-ga-nim'e-te, *s.* (*longanimitas*, Lat.) Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure injuries without murmuring.

LONG-BOAT, long'bote, *s.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGE, lunj, *s.* (French.) A thrust with a sword.

LONGER, long'gur, *a.* Compar. of Long. More long, or of greater length;—*ad.* for a greater duration.

LONGEST, long'gest, *a.* Of the greatest extent;—*ad.* for the greatest continuance of time.

LONGEVAL, lon-je'val, *a.* (*longus*, long, and *ærum*, an age, Lat.) Long-lived.

LONGEVITY, lon-jev'e-te, *s.* Length or duration of life; great length of life.

LONGEVIOUS, lon-je'vus, *a.* Living to an old age.

LONGICORNES, lon-je-kaw'nis, } *s.* A family of

LONGICORNS, lon-je-kaw'ns, } tetrametrous Coleoptera, including a vast number of large and beautiful beetles, all remarkable for the length of their antennae. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees, which they are enabled to do by means of a long, strong, horny ovipositor, with which they are furnished.

LONGIMANOUS, lon-jim'a-nus, *a.* (*longus*, and *manus*, a hand, Lat.) Long-handed; having long arms.

LONGIMETRY, lon-jim'e-tre, *s.* (*longus*, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, long'ing, *s.* Earnest desire; continual, unmitigated craving.

LONGINGLY, long'ing-le, *ad.* With incessant eager wishes or desire.

LONGINQUITY, lon-jing'kwa-te, *s.* Great distance. *Longinquity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory.—*Barrow.*

LONGIPALPI, lon-je-pal'pi, *s.* (*longus*, long, and *palpi*, feelers, Lat.) A section of the family Brachelytra, in which the maxillary palpi are nearly as long as the head.

LONGIPENNES—LONGWISE.

LONGIPENNES, lon-je-pen'nes, *s.* (*longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) A name given by Ouvier to a family of oceanic birds, remarkable for their long wings, as the albatross, petrel, &c.

LONGIROSTRES, lon-je-rostres, *s.* (*longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A family of Wading-birds, distinguished, as in the snipes (*Scolopax*), for the extreme length of the bill.

LONGISH, long'ish, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI, lon-jis'so-mus dawr'se, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, a muscle of the back which assists the others in keeping the spinal column erect.

LONGITARSUS, long-je-tar'sus, *s.* (*longus*, long, Lat. and *tarsus*, tarsus, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

LONGITUDE, lon-je-tude, *s.* (*longitudo*, Lat.) Length; the greatest dimension; the distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward, or the distance of any place from a given meridian. In Astronomy, the longitude of a heavenly body is the arc of the ecliptic, intercepted between the vernal equinox and a great circle, perpendicular to the ecliptic, passing through the body. It is reckoned eastward all round the sphere, from 0 to 360 degrees. *Geocentric longitude*, is the longitude of a planet seen from the earth; that is, the point of the ecliptic to which it perpendicularly corresponds, as seen from the centre of the earth. *Heliocentric longitude*, is the longitude of a planet as seen from the sun.

LONGITUDINAL, lon-je-tu'de-nal, *a.* Relating to longitude or length; running in the longest direction, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*; measured by the length.

LONGITUDINALLY, lon-je-tu'de-nal-le, *ad.* In the direction of length.

LONGLY, long'le, *ad.* Tediously; with great longing or liking.—Obsolete.

Master, you look'd so longly on the maid.—*Shaks.*

LONG MEASURE, long mesh'ure, *s.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONGOCARPUS, lon-go-kar'pus, *s.* (*lonche*, a lance, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the pods.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of the West Indies: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

LONG PRIMER, long prim'ur, *s.* A printing type of a size between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, long-si'ted-nes, *s.* The power or faculty of discerning objects at a great distance.

LONGSOME, long'sum, *a.* Tedious; wearisome by its length.—Obsolete.

When chill'd by adverse snows and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain.—*Prior.*

LONGSOMENESS, long'sum-nes, *s.* Tediousness; lateness.

LONGTAIL, long'tale, *s.* *Cut and longtail*, a canting term for one or another.

LONG-TONGUED, long'tungd, *a.* Babbling; rating.

LONGUS COLLI, long'gus kol'li, *s.* (Latin.) The name of a pair of muscles on the neck. When one contracts it moves the neck to one side, and when they both act the neck is bent forward.

LONG-WINDED, long-wind'ed, *a.* Full of tedious, uninteresting talk; long-breathed.

LONGWISE, long'wise, *ad.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.—Seldom used.

LONGICERA—LOOM.

LONGICERA, lo-ne-se'ra, *s.* (in honour of Adam Lonicer, a German botanist.) Honeysuckle, a genus of erect or climbing shrubs. *L. periclymenum*, the Woodbine, or Common Honeysuckle, is well known for its elegant flowers as a British shrub.

LONISH, lo'nish, *a.* Somewhat solitary.—Obsolete.

LOO, loo, *s.* A game at cards;—*v. a.* to beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBILY, loo-be-le, *ad.* In an awkward, clumsy manner.

LOOBY, loo'be, *s.* A clumsy, awkward fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the looby such airs?—*Scrib.*

LOOF, loof, *s.* The after-part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurved as they approach the stem.

LOOFED.—See Aloof.

LOOK, look, *v. n.* (*locian*, Sax.) To direct the eye towards an object with the intention of seeing it; to have the sight or view of; to direct the intellectual eye; to consider; to examine; to expect;—(seldom used in the last sense.)

He must look to fight another battle, before he could reach Oxford.—*Clarendon.*

to take care; to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have a particular appearance; to seem; to appear; to have any air, mien, or manner; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to look about one, to be alarmed; to be vigilant; to be guarded; to look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions; to look after, to attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness; to be in a state of expectation; to seek; to look for, to expect; to seek; to search; to look into, to inspect narrowly; to observe closely; to look on, to regard; to esteem; to respect; to consider; to conceive of; to think; to view; to be a mere spectator; to look over, to examine one by one; to overlook, to pass over without attention or seeing; to look out, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch; to take care of; to depend on as a friend who will assist; to expect to receive from; to look through, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly;—*v. a.* to seek; to search for;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

Looking my love, I go from place to place.—*Spenser.*

to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks;

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law.—*Dryden.*

to look up a thing, to search for it and find it. In the imperative mood of the verb, look is used to excite attention, as 'look ye';—*s.* air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; view; watch.

LOOKER, look'ur, *s.* One who looks; a looker-on, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, look'ing, *s.* Expectation; the act of fixing the eye on an object.

LOOKING-GLASS, look'ing-glas, *s.* A mirror; a glass which reflects any object placed before it. In Botany, the East Indian tree *Heritiera littoralis*.

LOOK-OUT, look'out, *s.* Anxious watching; a careful looking for any object or event.

LOOL, lool, *s.* In Metallurgy, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

LOOM, loom, *s.* (*loma*, *geloma*, Sax.) A machine or framework for weaving cloth from threads

manufactured from any variety of stuff or fabric; —(*loom*, or *loom*, Dan.) a fowl resembling the goose, of a dark colour, dappled with white on the neck, back, and wings: commonly found in Farr Island. *Loom gale*, in Navigation, a gentle gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her topsails a-trip. *Loom of an oar*, that part of an oar which is within board;—*v. n.* to appear large above the surface; to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly either at sea or land.

LOON, loon, *s.* (probably from *hun*, needy, Sax.) A sorry fellow; a rascal; a scoundrel.

Thou cream-fac'd loon!
Where gott'st thou that goose look?—*Shaks.*

LOOP, loop, *s.* (*lubon*, to bend or fold, Irish.) A double through which a string or lace may be drawn for fastening; an aperture in ancient castles. In Iron-works, a part of a block of cast-iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOPHOLE, loop'hole, *s.* In a merchant ship, a small aperture in the bulkhead and other parts, through which small arms may be fired at an enemy; an aperture or hole affording passage; a shift; an evasion.

For still you have a loophole for a friend.—*Dryden.*

LOOPHOLE, loop'hole, *a.* Full of apertures or holes.

LOOPING, loop'ing, *s.* (*loopen*, Dut.) In Metallurgy, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

LOORD, loord, *s.* (*lar*, a clown, Dut. *lourd*, Fr.) A stupid, dull fellow; a drone.—Obsolete.

Siker, thou'st but a lazy loord.—*Spenser.*

LOOS, loos, *s.* Praise; renown.—Obsolete.

Hercules that had the grete loos.—*Chaucer.*

LOOSE, loose, *v. a.* (*lyaan*, *alyaan*, Sax. *lossen*, Dut.) To unbind; to untie anything fastened; to relax; to free from imprisonment; to set at liberty; to free from any obligation; to free from anything that shackles; to free from anything painful; to disengage; to open; to absolve;

Whatever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.—*Matth. xvi. 19.*

—*v. n.* to set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor;

—*a.* (*los*, Dut. and Germ.) unbound; untied; not fast or fixed; not tight; not crowded; not close or compact; not concise; lax; wanton; dissolute; unchaste; vague; indeterminate; not accurate; not strict or rigid; unconnected; rambling; lax of body; not costive; disengaged; not attached or enslaved; remiss; not attentive; containing unchaste language; to break loose, to gain liberty; to escape from confinement; to let loose, to set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint;—*s.* liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, give thy soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor.—*Dryden.*

LOOSELY, loose'ly, *ad.* Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged; without union or connection; irregularly; negligently; without dignity; carelessly; meanly; unchastely; wantonly; dissolutely.

LOOSEN, loos'en, *v. a.* To relax anything tied; to make less coherent; to free from restraint; to free from tension or tightness; to remove costiveness from;—*v. n.* to part; to tend to separation; to become loose.

LOOSENESS, loos'nes, *s.* State contrary to that of

being fast, compact, or fixed; laxity; latitude; criminal levity; irregularity; neglect of laws; lewdness; unchastity; flux of the bowels; diarrhoea.

LOOSE-STRIFE, loos'strife, *s.* The common name of the plant *Lysimachia vulgaris*, and other plants of the same genus.

LOR, lop, *v. n.* To cut off, as branches from a tree; to separate, as exuberances or superfluous parts; to cut anything;—*s.* that which is cut from trees;—(*loppe*, Sax.) a flea.—Local in the last sense.

LOPE. *Past part.* of Leap.—Obsolete.

LOPEZEA, lo-pe'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Lopez, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of erect herbs or subshrubs; Order, Onagraceae.

LOPHANDRA, lof-an'dra, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in reference to the anthers being crested.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

LOPHANTHUS, lof-an'thus, *s.* (*lophos*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

LOPHIADÆ, lo-fi'a-de, *s.* (*lophius*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, consisting of the genera *Lophius*, *Antennarius*, *Malthe*, and *Batrachus*. This family forms the Pectorales pediculus of Cuvier, and is distinguished by the bones of the carpus being elongated, and forming a kind of arm which supports the pectoral fins. The skeleton is semicartilaginous.

LOPHIMIA, lo-fim'e-a, *s.* (*lophimos*, easy of decortication, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Malvaceae.

LOPHIODON, lo-fi'o-don, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of extinct quadrupeds found in tertiary strata.

LOPHIRA, lo-fi'ra, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, Gr. in allusion to one of the sepals being extended into a ligulate wing or crest.) A genus of plants: Order, Dipterocarpaceae.

LOPHIUS, lof'e-us, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head and body are excessively broad, and sometimes nearly orbicular: Family, Lophiadae.

LOPHOCERUS, lof-os'er-us, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of birds, in which the front of the head is furnished with an elevated pear-shaped, horn-like protuberance: Family, Columbidae.

LOPHOCEROS, lof-o-nos'e-ras, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

LOPHORINA, lof-o-ri'na, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *rhin*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Paradisiadae, or Birds of Paradise, in which the interscapulars are excessively developed: Family, Trochelidae.

LOPHORYNCHUS, lof-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *rynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of birds, in which the nostrils are surmounted by a compressed and recurved crest: Family, Columbidae.

LOPHOSCIADUM, lof-o-si'a-dum, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr. in reference to the crested wings of the pericarps.) A genus of Umbelliferous herbaceous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

LOPHOSIA, lof-o'zhe-a, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

LOPHOSPERMUM, lof-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest,

LOPHOTES—LORDOSIS.

- and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.
- LOPHOTES**, lof-o'tes, *e.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *otes*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Falconinæ, or Falcons: Family, Falconidæ.
- LOPHYTROPA**, lof-e-ro'pa, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *rope*, inclination downwards, Gr.) A division of the genus *Monoculus*: Order, Branchiopoda.
- LOPHYRUS**, lof'e-rus, *s.* (*lophos*, a crest, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, in which the head, body, and tail are surmounted by a spiny crest: Family, Agamidæ. Also, a genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securiferæ.
- LOPPER**, lop'pur, *s.* One that lops or cuts trees.
- LOPPING**, lop'ping, *s.* That which is cut off.
- LOQUACIOUS**, lo-kwa'shus, *a.* (*loquax*, Lat.) Given to incessant talking; noisy; speaking; apt to blab and reveal secrets; talkative.
- LOQUACIOUSNESS**, lo-kwa'shus-nes, *s.* (*loquacitas*, Lat.) The habit of talking continually or immoderately; talkativeness.
- LORANTHACEÆ**, lo-ran'tha'se-e, *s.* (*loranthus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting chiefly of parasitical Exogenous shrubs, with opposite entire leaves and hermaphrodite flowers; petals four or eight; stamens equal in number to the petals; style filiform; ovary ovate or turbinate; stigma capitate. The order is nearly allied to Caprifoliaceæ, from which it is easily distinguished by the anthers being opposite the lobes of the corolla.
- LORANTHUS**, lo-ran'thus, *s.* (*lorum*, a leather thong, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the linear shape and leathery substance of the petals.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Loranthaceæ.
- LORATE**, lo'rate, *a.* (*lorum*, a thong of leather, Gr.) Shaped like a thong.
- LORD**, lawrd, *s.* (*hlaford*, Sax.) A monarch, ruler, or governor;
 Man over man
 He made not lord.—Milton.
 a master or supreme person; a tyrant; an oppressive ruler; a husband; one who is at the head of any business; an overseer; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to certain official characters, as *lord* chief justice; *lord* mayor, &c. In a Scriptural sense, the Supreme Being, Jehovah;—*v. n.* to domineer; to rule despotically;—*v. a.* to invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.
 He being thus lorded.—Shaks.
- LORDING**, lawrd'ing, *s.* A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule;—(seldom used.)
 Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys,
 You were pretty lordings then.—Shaks.
 an ancient mode of address.
 Listen lordings, if ye list to weat
 The cause.—Chaucer.
- LORDLIKE**, lawrd'like, *a.* Becoming a lord; haughty; proud; insolent.
- LORDLINESS**, lawrd'le-nes, *s.* Dignity; high station; pride; haughtiness.
- LORDLING**, lawrd'ling, *s.* A little or diminutive lord.
- LORDLY**, lawrd'le, *a.* Becoming a lord; haughty; proud; imperious; insolent;—*ad.* imperiously; despotically; proudly.
- LORDOSIS**, lawr-do'sis, *s.* (*lordos*, bent inwards, Gr.) That state of the spine in which it is bent inwards; opposed to gibbous, or hump-backed.

LORDSHIP—LOSE.

- LORDSHIP**, lawrd'ship, *s.* A title of honour given to a nobleman; dominion; power; authority; seignior; domain; a titular appellation of judges and some other persons in authority and office; the extent of territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction.
- LORE**, lore, *s.* (*lar*, Sax.) Lesson; doctrine; instruction.
 The law of nations, or the lore of war.—
 Fairfax.
- LOREL**, lawr'il, *s.* (*leoran*, Sax.) An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant.—Obsolete.
 Every lorel shapeth hym to finde newe fraudes.—
 Chaucer.
- LORESMAN**, lorz'man, *s.* An instructor.—Obsolete.
 The loresman of the shepherdes
 Was of Arcade, and hight Pan.—Gower.
- LORIANÆ**, lo-ri'a-ne, *s.* (*lorius*, one of the genera.) The Lories, a subfamily of the Psittacidæ, or Parrots, in which the bill is slightly curved; the margin of the upper mandible sinuated; the notch obsolete; lower mandible slender, conic, much longer than high; the gony straight.
- LORICA**, lor'e-ka, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the cuirass, brigandine, or coat of mail worn by the Roman soldiery.
- LORICARIA**, lo-re-ka're-a, *s.* (*lorica*, a coat of mail, Lat.) A genus of fishes, type of the subfamily Loricarinæ: Family, Siluridæ.
- LORICARINÆ**, lo-re-ka're-ne, *s.* (*loricaria*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Silures, or Catfish, in which the head and body are mailed with large osseous plates; head depressed; eyes small; mouth placed beneath: Family, Siluridæ.
- LORICATE**, lawr'e-kate, *v. a.* (*lorico*, *loricatus*, Lat.) To plate over; to spread over, or arm one with a coat of defence; to cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.
- LORICATION**, lawr-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act or operation of covering anything with a crust or plate for defence.
- LORICERA**, lo-ris'er-a, *s.* (*lorica*, a coat of mail, Lat. and *keras*, a horn, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.
- LORICULA**, lo-rik'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a little coat of mail.) A genus of corals: Family, Cellularii.
- LORMER**, lawr'e-mur, *s.* (*lormier*, Fr.) A saddler; a bridlemaker; a maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mounting for bridles and saddles.—Obsolete.
- LORING**, lo'ring, *s.* Instructive discourse.—Obsolete.
 That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
 Her wisdom did admire, and hearken'd to her loring.
 —Spenser.
- LORN**, lawrn, *a.* (*forloren*, Sax.) Left; forsaken; lost.—See *Forlorn*.
 But thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide
 No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend.—Coltine.
- LORY**, lo're, *s.* A parrot of the genus *Lorius*: Subfamily, Lorianæ.
- LOSABLE**, looz'a-bl, *a.* That may be lost.—Seldom used.
- LOSE**, looz, *v. a.* (*losiam*, Sax.) Past and past part. Lost. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest, as opposed to *win*; to forfeit as a penalty, as our first parents did the favour of God by their apostacy; to be deprived of; to suffer diminution of; to possess no longer; to miss, so as not to find; to separate or alienate; to ruin; to send to perdition; to bewilder; to deprive of; not to em-

ploy or enjoy; to squander; to throw away; to suffer to vanish from view; to destroy by shipwreck; to ruin; to employ ineffectually; to part with, so as not to recover; to be freed from; to lose one's self; to be bewildered; to have the memory and reason suspended;—*v. n.* not to win; to decline; to fail; to forfeit anything in contest.

LOSEL, loz'el, *s.* (from the root of *loose*.) A scoundrel; a wasteful, worthless fellow;

Such losses and scatterings cannot easily by any she-riff be gotten.—*Spenser*.

—*a.* wasteful; slothful.—Obsolete.

LOSENGER, loz'en-jur, *s.* (from *loas*, false, Sax.) A deceiver.—Obsolete.

Alas! ye lordes, many a false flatour
Is in your court, and many a losenger.—*Chaucer*.

LOSER, looz'ur, *s.* One who is deprived of anything by forfeiture, defeat, or the like.

LOSING, looz'ing, *s.* Loss; diminution;—*a.* that incurs or brings loss.

LOSS, loz, *s.* Detriment; privation; diminution of good; useless application; destruction; deprivation; forfeiture; waste; to bear a loss, to sustain a loss without sinking under it; to make good; to be at a loss, to be unable to determine; to be puzzled; to be in a state of uncertainty.

LOSSFUL, los'fal, *a.* Detrimental; noxious.—Ob-
solete.

Naught that might be losful or prejudicial to us.—
Bp. Hall.

LOSSLESS, los'les, *a.* Exempt from loss.—Ob-
solete.

LOST, lost, *a. part.* No longer perceptible; forfeited; bewildered; alienated; foundered; sunk or destroyed; ruined; that cannot be found.

LOT, lot, *s.* (Dutch and French.) In familiar language, hazard, chance, fortune; that by which the fortune of one is determined; the particular fortune, part, or fate destined for a human being; a distinct portion or parcel of goods; to cast lots, to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, the unforeseen position of which is, by previous agreement, allowed to determine some particular event; to draw lots, to hazard the settlement of an event, by drawing one thing from a number, a particular mark on the thing drawn determining the nature of the event;—*v. a.* to assign; to set apart; to distribute into lots; to catalogue; to portion.

Some sense, and more estate, kind Heaven
To this well-lotted peer hath given.—*Prior*.

LOTA, lo'ta, *s.* (lotus, a washer, Lat.?) A genus of fishes, in which the body is elongated and somewhat anguilliform; the first dorsal fin triangular; ventral fins small and pointed; hinder dorsal as in the last; lower jaw cirrated.

LOTE-TREE, lote'tre, *s.* The African shrub Zizyphus lotus, the true lotus of the Lotophagi, or Lotus-eaters. The fruit is sold in the Barbary markets to feed cattle. It is also converted into a kind of bread by the natives. Mungo Park found it common in all the African kingdoms he visited.

LOTH.—See Loath.

LOTHE.—See Loathe.

LOTHER.—See Loather.

LOTION, lo'shun, *s.* (losio, Lat.) A medicinal com-
pounded liquid for washing the skin, to make it
fair.

LOTOPHAGI, lot-o-fa'je, *s.* (lotos, the lotus, and
vor. II.

phago, I eat, Gr.) In Antiquity, a people on the African coast, near Syrtis, who lived on the fruit of the tree Zizyphus lotus. The lotus was said to be so luscious a food, as to make strangers forget their native country.

LOTTERY, lot'tur-e, *s.* (loterie, Fr.) A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself; allotment.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Painting under fortune's false lottery.—
Beau. & Fle'.

LOTUS, lo'tus, *s.* (lotos, Gr.) A name given by the Ancients to several plants, but particularly to the waterlily of the Nile, sacred to Isis. The other lotuses were those of Hippocrates, Celtis anstralis; the Italian lotus, Diospyrus lotus; and Zizyphus lotus, the true lotus of the Lotophagi. Lotus also forms a genus of Leguminous plants, known by the common name of Bird's-foot trefoil; Suborder, Papilionaceae.

LOUD, lowd, *a.* (hlud, or lud, Sax.) Noisy; striking the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent; emphatical; impressive.

LOUDLY, lowd'le, *ad.* With great uproar or noise; clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity; noisily.

LOUDNESS, lowd'nes, *s.* Noise; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar; great sound or uproar; vehemence of clamour.

LOUGH.—See Loch and Lake.

LOUIS-D'OR, loo'e-dore, *s.* A French gold coin, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value twenty-five shillings sterling. *Knights of St. Louis*, the name of a military order, instituted by Louis XIV. in 1693.

LOUNGE, lownj, *v. n.* (longis, Fr.) To live in idleness; to spend time lazily.

LOUNGER, lown'jur, *s.* A lazy, indolent person; one who loiters or spends his time in idleness.

LOUREIRA, low-re-i'ra, *s.* (in honour of John de Loureira, a Portuguese missionary, who travelled in China and Cochin-China, of which he published the *Flora* in 1790.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

LOURIA, low're-a, *s.* (meaning not known.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilio-
naceae.

LOUSE, lows, *s.* (lus, Sax.) The common name of the insects of the genus Pediculus. Louse-berry, one of the names of the Spindle-tree, Eonymus Europæus;—*v. a.* to clean or free from lice.

LOUSEWORT.—See Pedicularis.

LOUSILY, low'ze-le, *ad.* In a stunted, paltry, mean manner.

LOUSINESS, low'ze-nes, *s.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, low'ze, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice; mean; low; contemptible.

LOUT, lowt, *s.* (perhaps from leute, people, Germ.) A mean, awkward fellow; a clown;—*v. n.* (hlutan, Sax.) to pay obeisance; to bend or bow; to stoop;—(obsolete as a verb;)

I serve, I bow, I looke, I lout,
Myn eie foloweth hir aboute.—*Gower*.

—*v. a.* to overpower.

I am louted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.—
Shaks.

LOUTISH, lowt'ish, *a.* Awkward; clownish; vul-
gar.

LOUTISHLY—LOVELILY.

LOUTISHLY, lout'ish-le, *ad.* With the air of a clown; in a clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUTISHNESS, lout'ish-nes, *s.* Awkwardness; clownish, rude behaviour.

LOUVER, loo'vur, *s.* (*Pouvert*, Fr.) An opening in the roof of a cottage for smoke to escape.

LOUVER WINDOW, loo'vur win'do, *s.* An opening or window in church steeples, which are left open or crossed by bars of wood, placed so as to exclude the rain, but admit air, and to allow the emission of sound. *Louwer*, or *luffer board*, the bars of wood which cross the lights of a louver window; also, the narrow boards lapping over each other, yet at some little distance apart, which are placed over the coolers in a brewery, or which compose the walls of a whitening, and sometimes a cloth, manufactory.

LOVABLE, luv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

LOVAGE, luv'aje, *s.* The English name of plants of the genus *Ligusticum*.

LOVE, luv, *v. a.* (*lufian*, *lucian*, Sax. *lieven*, Dut.) To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to another; to have a strong regard for, on account of certain qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to regard with parental tenderness; to have benevolence or good-will for; to be pleased with; to delight in; —*s.* an affection of the mind excited by something pleasing, as beauty, amiability, or intellectual excellence; the fondness or attachment existing between the sexes; kindness; good-will; friendship; courtship; tenderness; patriotism; parental care; the attachment one has to his native land; benevolence; the object beloved; a word of endearment; inclination; liking; lewdness; picturesque representation of love; concord; due reverence to God. *Love-apple*, the plant *Solanum lycopersicum*, a species of nightshade. *Love-grass*, the common name of plants of the genus *Eragrostis*. *Love-lies-bleeding*, the annual plant *Amaranthus caudatus*. *Love-tree*, one of the names of the tree *Cercis siliquastrum*, the flowers of which are of a bright purple colour, and the wood beautifully veined with black. It takes an excellent polish.

LOVE-BROKER, luv'bro-kur, *s.* One who acts as a kind of agent between lovers.

LOVEDAY, luv'day, *s.* A day set apart in the olden time for the amicable adjustment of differences.
In *lovedays*, there coude be mochel help.—*Chaucer*.

LOVEFAVOUR, luv'fay-vur, *s.* Something given to be worn as a token of love.

LOVEHOOD, luv'hüd, *s.* A kind of thin silk stuff.—*Obsolete*.
Such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cy-press, or *lovehood*.—*Boyle*.

LOVEKNOT, luv'not, *s.* A complicated figure representing mutual affection.

LOVELASS, luv'las, *s.* A sweetheart; a female beloved.—*Seldom used*.
So soone as Tython's *lovelass* gan display
Her opall colours in her eastern throne.—*Mir. for Mag.*

LOVELESS, luv'les, *a.* Without love; void of tenderness, endearment, or kindness.

LOVE-LETTER, luv'let-tur, *s.* An epistle containing professions of attachment; a letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, luv'le-le, *ad.* In a manner to excite attachment or love amiably.

LOVELINESS—LOW.

LOVELINESS, luv'le-nes, *s.* Amiability; qualities of mind or body tending to excite love.

LOVELOCK, luv'lok, *s.* A term for a curl or lock of hair, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

LOVELORN, luv'lawn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

LOVELY, luv'le, *a.* Amiable; possessing qualities which may invite affection; that may excite love.

LOVEMONGER, luv'mung-gur, *s.* One who deals in affairs of love.—*Obsolete*.
Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully.—*Shaks.*

LOVER, luv'ur, *s.* One who is in love; a friend; one who regards with kindness and affection; one who likes or is pleased with anything.

LOVE-SECRET, luv'se-krit, *s.* A secret which may not be loosely divulged; a secret between lovers.

LOVESHAF, luv'shaf, *s.* Cupid's arrow.

LOVESICK, luv'sik, *a.* Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.
Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,
Flavia prescribes despair.—*Gramille*.

LOVESOME, luv'sum, *a.* Lovely.—*Obsolete*.
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear.—*Dryden*.

LOVESUIT, luv'sute, *s.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

LOVETHOUGHT, luv'thawt, *s.* Amorous fancy.—*Obsolete*.
Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Lovetoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers.—*Shaks.*

LOVETOY, luv'toy, *s.* A small fancy present from a lover.

LOVETRICK, luv'trik, *s.* Art or artifice expressive of love.
Other disports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes.—*Donne*.

LOVING, luv'ing, *a. part.* Kind; affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVING-KINDNESS, luv'ing-kynd'nes, *s.* A scriptural word, signifying tenderness, favour, or mercy.

LOVINGLY, luv'ing-le, *ad.* Affectionately; with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, luv'ing-nes, *s.* Kindness; affection.

LOW, lo, *a.* (*laag*, Dut. *leg*, Germ. *loh*, Sax.) Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in place or local situation; not rising to the usual height; descending far downwards; deep; sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; below the usual price or rate of value; not loud or noisy; grave; in latitudes near the equator; not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars; late in time; modern; dejected; depressed; impotent; subdued; not elevated in rank or station; abject; dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind; not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; vulgar; common; submissive; humble; reverent; weak; exhausted of vital energy; feeble; without force; moderate; not inflammatory; impoverished; in reduced circumstances; plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing. *Low-pressure engine*, a steam-engine, the motion or force of which is produced by forming a vacuum within the cylinder, by drawing off the steam into another vessel called the *condenser*, and there condensing it;—*ad.* not aloft; not on high; under the usual price; near the ground; in times approaching towards our own; in a mean

LOWBELL—LOWNESS.

condition; with a depressed voice; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace;—*v. n.* to sink; to make low;—(obsolete as an active verb;)

Ech that enhaunth him schal be lowed; and he that mekith him schal be highed.—*Wicliffe, St. Luke xiv.*

—*v. n.* (*Aleowan, Sax.*) to bellow as an ox or cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder?—*Job vi. 5.*

LOWBELL, lo'bel, *s.* (*leg. Sax. loice, Scot.*) A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net:

As timorous larks amazed are
With light, and with a lowbell.—
Dallad of St. George for England.

—*v. a.* to scare, as with a lowbell.
LOWEA, lo'we-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Mr. Low.)
A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceae.

LOWER, lo'ur, *v. a.* To cause to descend; to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen; to diminish; to make less in price or value;—*v. n.* to grow less; to fall; to sink;—*a.* comparative of low; less high or elevated. Lower-case, in Letterpress Printing, that case or assemblage of boxes which is nearest the compositor; the upper-case, or that farthest from him, contains the capitals, &c.; the type contained in the former is called *lowercase*, and marked *lc.* in corrections.

LOWER, lo'ur, *v. n.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded; to frown; to look sullen; to post;—*s.* cloudiness; gloominess; sullenness of look.

LOWERING, lo'ur-ing, *s.* A term used by distillers to express the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor, by mixing it with water.

LOWERINGLY, lo'ur-ing-le, *ad.* With cloudiness or gloomy aspect; gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lo'ur-moste, *a.* Lowest.

LOWERY, lo'ur-e, *a.* Gloomy; cloudy.

LOWEST, lo'est, *a.* Superlative of low; deepest; depressed or degraded; most low.

LOWING, lo'ing, *s.* The cry or bellowing of cattle.

LOWLAND, lo'land, *s.* Land which is low, as respects neighbouring heights or elevated country; a low or marshy tract of country.

LOWLHOOD, lo'le-hood, *s.* Humble or depressed state.—Obsolete.

For who can fain in under lowlhood,
Ne faileth not to findin grace and spece.—*Chaucer.*

LOWLILY, lo'le-le, *ad.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LOWLINESS, lo'le-ness, *s.* Humility; freedom from pride; meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

LOWLY, lo'le, *a.* Humble; meek; mild; mean; wanting dignity or rank; not great; not lofty or sublime; not elevated in local situation; low;—*ad.* not highly; meanly; without grandeur or dignity; humbly; meekly; modestly.

LOWN.—See LOON.

LOWND, lownd, *a.* (*loyn, Icel.*) Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.—Local.

LOWNESS, lo'nes, *s.* The state of being less elevated than something else, or rising a small way above the ground; meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external; want of rank or dignity; want of sublimity in style or sentiment; submissiveness; depression in fortune, strength, or intensity; dejection; graveness or softness of sound.

LOW-SPIRITED—LOZENGE.

LOW-SPIRITED, lo-spir'it-ed, *a.* Dejected; depressed; not vivacious or lively; not sprightly or animated.

LOW-SPIRITEDNESS, lo-spir'it-ed-ness, *s.* Dejection of mind; state of being without hope or animation.

LOW-THOUGHTED, lo-thaw't-ed, *a.* Having the mind occupied with ephemeral considerations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded.

LOW-WINES, lo'winze, *s.* The liquor produced from the first distillation of fermented liquors; the first run of the still.

LOXANTHERA, loks-an-the'ra, *s.* (*loxos*, oblique, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the filaments being curved at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Loranaceae.

LOXIADAE, loks-i'a-de, *s.* (*loxia*, one of the genera.) The Cross-bills, a family of perching birds, in which the bill is moderate, strong, and very much compressed; the two mandibles equally curved, hooked, and the elongated parts crossing each other.

LOXODON, loks'o-don, *s.* (*loxos*, oblique, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the spiracled Shark kind: Family, Squalidae.

LOXODROMIC, loks-o-drom'ik, *a.* (*loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, course, Gr.) In Navigation, the loxodromic spiral is the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called, in English works, the *rhomb line*.

LOXODROMICS, loks-o-drom'iks, *s.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOXONIA, loks-o-ne-a, *s.* (*loxos*, oblique, Gr. from the character of the flowers.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

LOXOPHYLLON, loks-o-fil'lun, *s.* (*loxos*, oblique, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of downy herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

LOXOTIS, loks-o'tis, *s.* (*loxos*, oblique, and *otis*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

LOYAL, loy'al, *a.* (French.) Obedient; faithful or dutiful to a sovereign or superior; observing great fidelity in love; not treacherous or disposed to violate plighted vows.

LOYALIST, loy'al-ist, *s.* One who adheres amid every opposition to the cause of his sovereign; one who maintains his allegiance to his prince when others grow lukewarm and revolt.

LOYALLY, loy'al-le, *ad.* With fidelity; with firm adhesion to a prince or sovereign; with fidelity to a lover.

LOYALTY, loy'al-te, *s.* Firm and faithful devotion to the cause of a prince or sovereign; fidelity to a husband or lover.

LOZANIA, lo-za'ne-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of New Granada.

LOZENGE, loz'enj, *s.* (*losange, Fr.*) In Geometry, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. In Heraldry, a figure on which is represented the coats of arms of maidens and widows. Among Jewellers, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In Confectionary, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, so called from its original rhomboidal form;—a form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.

LOZENGED—LUCERNA.

- LOZENGED, loz'enj'd, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.
- LOZENGY, loz'en-je, *a.* In Heraldry, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.
- LUBBARD.—See Lubber.
- LUBBER, lub'bur, *s.* (*llob*, Welsh.) A sturdy drone; an idle, bulky, clumsy fellow; a clown.
- LUBBERLY, lub'bur-le, *a.* Bulky; heavy; ungainly; without activity; clumsy; lazy;—*ad.* awkwardly; clumsily.
- LUBINIA, lu-bin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. de St. Lubin, a French officer, who travelled in the East Indies.) A genus of creeping plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; Order, Primulaceae.
- LUBRIC, lu'brik, *a.* (*lubricus*, Lat.) Having a smooth surface; slippery; unsteady; wavering; lascivious; lewd; wanton.—Seldom used.
- This *lubric* and adulterate age.—*Dryden.*
- LUBRICANT, lu'bre-kant, *s.* That which lubricates.
- LUBRICATE, lu'bre-kate, *v. a.* (*lubrico*, Lat.) To make smooth or slippery.
- LUBRICATOR, lu'bre-kay-tur, *s.* That which lubricates.
- LUBRICITY, lu-bris'e-te, *s.* Slipperiness; smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty; instability; lewdness; lasciviousness; lechery; wantonness.
- LUBRICOUS, lu'bre-kus, *a.* (*lubricus*, Lat.) Slippery; smooth; unsteady; uncertain.
- LUBRIFICATION, lu-bre-fak'shun, *s.* (*lubricus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of making smooth; the act or operation of making slippery.
- LUCARIA, lu-ka're-a, *s.* The name of a feast celebrated at Rome, on the 18th of July, in memory of the flight of the Romans into a great wood between the Tiber and Salaria, where they found an asylum, and escaped destruction from the Gauls. The word is considered as derived from *lucus*, a grove.
- LUCRE, luse, *s.* A pike full grown.
- LUCERNISTS, lu'se-nists, } *s.* (from a person of the
LUCANISTS, lu'ka-nists, } name of Lucianus or
LUCANUS.) A religious sect of the second century, who believed in the materiality and denied the immortality of the soul. Another sect of the same name, some time afterwards, taught that God the Father had always been a father, and that he had the name even before he begot the Son.
- LUCENT, lu'sent, *a.* (*lucens*, Lat.) Shining; bright; resplendent.
- LUCERES, lu'se-res, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the third in order of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people, including all foreigners, and so called from the *lucus*, or grove, where he opened an asylum for them.
- LUCERIUS, lu-se're-us, *s.* (*lucerna*, a lamp, Lat.) In Mythology, a name given to Jupiter, as Luceria was to Juno, these being considered as the deities who gave light to the world.
- LUCERN, lu'sern, *s.* A name given to certain species of trefoil, belonging to the genus *Medicago*. *M. sativa* is reckoned as valuable and bulky in crop as red clover. The nutritive property of lucern to that of clover is as 23 to 39. It affords excellent food to cows, whether in a green or dried state, both in increasing milk and butter, and in improving their flavour.
- LUCERNA, lu-ser'na, *s.* (Latin, a lamp.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is discoid, with several graduated whorls; the surface granulated; the

LUCERNAL—LUCIFERIAN.

- spire slightly elevated; circumference carinated; the teeth, when present, on the outer lip only: Type of the subfamily Lucerninae.
- LUCERNAL, lu-ser'nal, *a.* (*lucerna*, a lamp, Lat.) Pertaining to a lamp or lantern. *Lucernal microscope*, one adapted to exhibit objects of a magnified size upon a screen, being illuminated by means of a lamp, and the rest of the apartment being kept dark.
- LUCERNARIA, lu-ser-na're-a, *s.* (*lucerna*, a lamp, Lat.) A genus of Polypi: Order, Carnosi.
- LUCERNELLA, lu-ser-nel'la, *s.* (*luceo*, I shine, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is small and striated; the outer lip with marginal teeth; inner lip with an elevated toothlike teeth-plate; umbilicus generally pervious: Subfamily, Lucerninae.
- LUCERNINÆ, lu-ser-nin'e, *s.* (*lucerna*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Helicidae, or Testaceous Snails, including the Lamp Snails, or Land Volutes. The shells are discoid; the spire scarcely raised; the substance solid; the surface either granulated or striated, and the aperture generally toothed.
- LUCID, lu'sid, *a.* (*lucidus*, Lat.) Bright; shining; glittering; pellucid; transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened by madness; characterized by the calm operations of reason; clear; distinct; easily understood.
- LUCIDA, lu'sid-a, *a.* (*lucidus*, bright, Lat.) Applied formerly to the bright star in any constellation, as Lucida Hydræ, Lucida Lyre, &c.
- LUCIDELLA, lu-se-del'la, *s.* (*lucidus*, bright, Lat.) A genus of Land Volutes, in which the shell is subtrochiform; the spire conic and suddenly pointed; the outer lip furnished with marginal tuberculated teeth.
- LUCIDITY, lu-sid'e-te, *s.* Splendour; brightness.—Obsolete.
- LUCIDNESS, lu'sid-nes, *s.* Transparency; clearness.
- LUCIDULA, lu-sid'u-la, *s.* (*lucidus*, bright, Lat.) A genus of Land Volutes, in which the shell is characterized by its transverse aperture, by both lips being much thickened and united; the outer with marginal teeth at the base; the umbilicus closed.
- LUCIFER, lu'se-fer, *s.* (*lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) In Poetical Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Aurora; the morning star. Venus is called Lucifer when she rises before the sun in the morning, and Hesperus, or the evening star, when she sets after the sun. Also, a name given to Satan. *Lucifer matches*, slips of wood dipped in such a composition that it will inflame either by friction, or when slightly touched by sulphuric acid.
- LUCIFERA, lu-si-fe-ra, *s.* In Mythology, a surname given to Diana, under which title she was invoked by the Greek ladies in childbirth. She was represented as covered with a large veil, interspersed with stars, bearing a crescent on her head, and holding a lighted flambeau in her hand: called also Lucina.
- LUCIFERIAN, lu-se-fe're-an, *a.* Relating to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.
- LUCIFERIAN, lu-se-fe're-ans, *s.* (from Lucifer, the bishop of Cagharia.) A sect of religionists of the fourth century, who taught that the soul, which they considered to be of a carnal nature, was trans-

LUCIFEROUS—LUCUBRATORY.

- mitted to a child from its father. They were rigid Trinitarians.
- LUCIFEROUS**, lu-sif'er-us, *a.* Giving light; affording means of discovery.
- LUCIFEROUSLY**, lu-sif'er-us-le, *ad.* So as to discover.
- LUCIFIC**, lu-sif'ik, *a.* (*lux*, light, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Making light; producing light.
- LUCIFORM**, lu'se-fawrm, *a.* Having the nature or form of light; resembling light.
- LUCIMETER**, lu-sim'e-tur, *s.* (*lux*, *lucis*, light, and *meteo*, I measure, Lat.) An apparatus applied by Bouguer for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies.
- LUCINA**, lu-si'na, *s.* (*luceo*, I shine, Lat.) A genus of bivalve Mollusca, in which the shell is generally round or orbicular, equilateral, and the outer surface sculptured, the ligaments external: Family, Tellinidae. In Mythology, a name given to Diana or Juno, as presiding over childbirth; so called because she brought children to the light (from *lux*, *lucis*, light).
- LUCINÆA**, lu-se-ne'a, *s.* (*Lucina*, one of the names of Diana.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- LUCIPERCA**, lu-se-o-per'ka, *s.* (*luceo*, I shine, and *perca*, a perch, Lat.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.
- LUCK**, luk, *s.* (*luk*, *geluk*, Dut. *gluck*, Germ.) The fortune or chances which may occur to a person in his intercourse with society; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness; casual event.
- LUCKILY**, luk'e-le, *ad.* Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favourable issue.
- LUCKINESS**, luk'e-nes, *s.* Good fortune; a favourable issue or event; the state of being fortunate.
- LUCKLESS**, luk'les, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy; meeting with ill success.
- LUCKY**, luk'e, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good fortune or success; producing good unexpectedly; favourable.
- LUCRATIVE**, lu'kri-tiv, *a.* (*lucratus*, Fr. *lucratus*, Lat.) Gainful; profitable; tending to increase wealth.
- LUCRE**, lu'kr, *s.* (French, *lucrum*, Lat.) Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage, generally in an ill sense;—*v. n.* to have a desire of pecuniary advantage.—Obsolete as a verb.
- LUCRIFEROUS**, lu-kri'fer-us, *a.* (*lucrum*, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Gainful; profitable.—Seldom used.
- Opening treasures with the key of *lucriferous* inventions.—Sir W. Petty.
- LUCRIFIC**, lu-kri'fik, *a.* (*lucrum*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Producing gain.—Obsolete.
- LUCTATION**, luk-ta'shun, *s.* (*luctatio*, Lat.) Struggle; effort; contest.—Seldom used.
- LUCTISONOUS**, luk-tis'so-nus, *a.* (*luctisonus*, Lat.) Having a mournful sound.
- LUCTUAL**, luk'tu-al, *a.* (from *luctus*, grief, Lat.) Lamentable; producing grief.—Obsolete.
- LUCUBRATE**, lu'ku-brate, *v. n.* (*lucubro*, Lat.) To study or work by candle or a lamp; to study by night.
- LUCUBRATION**, lu'ku-bra'shun, *s.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study; anything composed by night, or in solitary retirement.
- LUCUBRATORY**, lu'ku-bray-tur-e, *a.* Composed by a lamp at night, or in retirement.

LUCULENT—LUGGAGE.

- LUCULENT**, lu'ku-lent, *a.* (*luculentus*, Lat.) Clear; transparent; lucid; evident; luminous.
- The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath.—Hooker.
- LUCULIA**, lu'ku'le-a, *s.* (*luculi* *sua* is the name given to the tree by the Nepalese.) A genus of plants, consisting of a beautiful tree with sweet-scented cymes of pink-coloured flowers: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- LUCUMA**, lu-kn'ma, *s.* (the name given to one of the species in Brazil.) The Mammee Sapota, a genus of plants, consisting of lactescent trees, natives of Mexico and South America: Order, Sapotaceae.
- LUCYA**, lu'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Lucy Duval, the sister of Professor Duval of Montpellier.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- LUDESCENT**, lu-des'ent, *a.* Playful; sportive.
- LUDIA**, lu'de-a, *s.* (*ludo*, I sport, in reference to the leaves of *Ludia heterophylla* sporting into different forms.) A genus of plants: Order, Bixaceae.
- LUDIBRIOUS**, lu-dib're-us, *a.* (*ludibriosus*, Lat.) Wanton; sportive.
- LUDICROUS**, lu'de-krus, *a.* (*ludicer*, Lat.) Burlesque; merry; tending to excite laughter; sportive.
- LUDICROUSLY**, lu'de-krus-le, *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to excite laughter.
- LUDICROUSNESS**, lu'de-krus-nes, *s.* Sportiveness; burlesque exhibition; merry cast or manner; the quality of exciting laughter.
- LUDIFICATION**, lu-de-fo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of mocking, or making sport with another.
- LUDIFICATORY**, lu-dif-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* Mocking; making sport; trifling.
- LUDLOW ROCKS**, lud'lo roks, *s.* A name given by Murchison to the upper portion of the Silurian system, as developed near Ludlow, in Shropshire.
- LUDWIGIA**, lud-wig'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor C. G. Ludwig, author of *Definitiones Plantarum*.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of India: Order, Onagraceae.
- LUFF**, luf, *s.* (*lofa*, Goth.) The palm of the hand;—(local;—(*lof*, Fr.) in Nautical language, the order to the helmsman to put the tiller towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to make it sail nearer in the direction of the wind; also, the roundest part of the bow of the ship; *luff of a sail*, the fore or weather part; *luff round*, the order to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her; *to spring a luff*, to yield to the effort of the helm, by sailing nearer to the direction of the wind than the ship had been doing before; *keep your luff*, the order to the helmsman to keep nearer to the wind. *Luff-tackle*, any large tackle not destined for any particular place, but may be variously employed as occasion requires;—*v. n.* to sail nearer the wind.
- LUFFA**, luf'fa, *s.* (*luffa*, the Arabic name of *Luffa Egyptiaca*.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceae.
- LUG**, lug, *v. a.* (*aluccan*, *geluggian*, Sax.) To haul or drag; to pull with force, as something cumbersome or difficult to move; to carry or convey with labour; *to lug out*, to draw a sword, in a burlesque sense;—*v. n.* to drag; to move heavily;—*s.* a small fish; the ear;—(Scottish in the last sense, but vulgar;—a pole or perch; a land measure.—Obsolete.
- LUGGAGE**, lug'gaje, *s.* Anything cumbersome and

LUGGER—LUMINE.

heavy to be carried; travelling baggage; something of more weight than value.

LUGGER, lug'gur, *s.* (*loger*, Dut.) A small vessel carrying either two or three masts, with a running bowsprit, upon which are set lugsails, and occasionally with topsails adapted to them.

LUGSAIL, lug'sale, *s.* A square sail bent upon a yard which hangs obliquely to the mast, at one third of its length.

LUGUBRIOUS, lu-gu'bre-us, *a.* (*lugubris*, Lat.) Sorrowful; mournful.

LUHEA, lu-he'a, *s.* (in honour of Charles Van der Luhe, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Brazil: Order, Tillaceae.

LUJULA, lu-ju'la, *s.* (from the Calabrian name *ju-liola*.) One of the names of the wood Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

LUKE, or **LEUKE**.—See **Lukewarm**.

LUKE, luke, *s.* The name of one of the four evangelists, and of the gospel which he wrote.

LUKEWARM, luke'wawrm, *a.* (*laauw*, *laaween*, Dut.) Moderately or mildly warm; indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, luke'wawrm-le, *ad.* With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, luke'wawrm-nes, *s.* Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference; want of ardour.

LULL, lul, *v. a.* (*luller*, Dan. *lullen*, Germ. and Dut.) To compose; to quiet; to put to rest;—*v. n.* to cease; to become tranquil; to subside;—*s.* power or quality of soothing.

LULLABY, lul'la-bi, *s.* A song to sooth or quiet babes; that which quiets.

LULLER, lul'lur, *s.* One who fondles or lulls children.

LUM, lum, *s.* (*leoma*, Sax.) The chimney of a cottage.—Local.

LUMBAGINOUS, lum-baj'in-us, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBAGO, lum-ba'go, *s.* (Latin.) A rheumatic affection of the lumbar muscles.

LUMBAL, lum'bal, } *a.* In Anatomy, pertaining to
LUMBAR, lum'bar, } the loins.

LUMBER, lum'bur, *s.* (*lumpen*, Germ.) Anything useless or cumbersome; anything of more bulk than value; old stuff; harm; mischief;—(local in the last two senses;—*v. a.* to heap like useless goods irregularly;—*v. n.* to move heavily, as if oppressed with his own bulk.

LUMBER-ROOM, lum'bur-room, *s.* A place used for keeping old or useless articles.

LUMBRICAL, lum'bre-kal, *a.* Resembling a worm; pertaining to the loins.

LUMBRICIFORM, lum-bris'e-fawrm, *a.* Resembling a worm in shape.

LUMBRICUS, lum'bre-kus, *s.* (Latin, a worm.) The Earth-worms, a genus of setigerous Annelides: Type of the family Lumbricinae.

LUMBRINERA, lum-bre-ne'ra, *s.* (*lumbricus*, a worm, Lat.) A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

LUMINARY, lu'me-nar-e, *s.* (*luminare*, Lat.) A body which gives light, particularly applied to one of the celestial orbs; one who enlightens mankind by diffusing intelligence, or imparting instruction.

LUMINATE, **LUMINATION**.—See **Illuminate**, **Illumination**.

LUMINE.—See **Illumine**.

LUMINIFEROUS—LUNE.

LUMINIFEROUS, lu-me-nif'er-us, *a.* (*lumen*, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Producing light.

LUMINOUS, lu'me-nus, *a.* (*luminosus*, Lat.) Shining; emitting light; illuminated; bright; clear.

LUMINOUSLY, lu'me-nus-le, *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.

LUMINOUSNESS, lu'me-nus-nes, *s.* Brightness; emission of light; clearness; perspicuity.

LUMME, lum'me, *s.* One of the provincial names of the Speckled Diver, or Speckled Loon; the bird *Colymbus articus* of Linnaeus.

LUMP, lump, *s.* (*klump*, Germ. Dan. and Swed.) A small mass of matter of no particular shape; a mass of things thrown together without order or arrangement; the whole together; the gross; mass undistinguished;—*v. a.* to take in the gross, without attention to particulars; to throw into a mass.

LUMPING, lump'ing, *s.* Large; heavy; bulky.—Vulgar.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* gennyworth.—*Arbutnot.*

LUMPISH, lump'ish, *a.* Heavy; gross; dull; inactive; bulky.

LUMPISHLY, lump'ish-le, *ad.* With heaviness or stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lump'ish-nes, *s.* Heaviness; stupidity; dullness.

LUMPY, lump'e, *a.* Full of lumps or compact masses.

LUMY, lum'e, *s.* The Sweet Lime-tree, Limeira embiguda of Brazil, one of the varieties of *Cistus limetta*.

LUNACY, lu'na-se, *s.* (from *luna*, the moon, Lat.) A species of insanity or madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month; madness in general.

LUNANEA, lu-na'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Lunan, author of *Hortus Jamaicensis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Terebinthaceae.

LUNAR, lu'nar, } *a.* (*lunaris*, Lat.) Relating to
LUNARY, lu'nar-e, } the moon; resembling the moon; orb'd like the moon; under the influence of the moon;—(obsolete in the last sense.) *Lunar caustic*, fused nitrate of silver. *Lunar cornea*, muriate of silver. *Lunar observation*, an observation of the moon's distance from a star, for the purpose of finding the longitude. *Lunar rainbow*, a rainbow occasioned by the reflection of the light of the moon. It differs in no respect from the common rainbow, except in being exceedingly faint in colour. The phenomena is of very rare occurrence. *Lunar theory*, the deduction of the motion of a planet from the law of gravitation.

LUNARIA, lu-na're-a, *s.* (*luna*, the moon, Lat. from the resemblance to it in the broad silvery dissepi-ments.) Honesty, a genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizae.

LUNARIAN, lu-na're-an, *s.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LUNATED, lu'nay-ted, *a.* Shaped like a half-moon.

LUNATIC, lu'na-tik, *a.* Affected with a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon;—*s.* a madman.

LUNATION, lu-na'shun, *s.* (*lunatio*, Lat.) A revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lunsh, } *s.* A portion of food taken
LUNCHEON, lun'shun, } between regular meals.

LUNE, lune, *s.* (*luna*, Lat.) Anything in the shape

LUNET—LUPINASTER.

of a half-moon; a fit of madness or lunacy; a freak;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

These dangerous, unsafe luns o' the king!—*Shaks.*

a leash, as the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNET, } lu-net', *s.* (*lunette*, Fr.) In Fortifica-
LUNETTE, } tion, a work similar to a ravelin or
 demicircle, being generally of smaller dimensions.
 In Optics, a species of glasses are called *lunettes*.
 In Architecture, a cylindrical or spherical aperture
 in a ceiling. In the Manege, a half horse shoe,
 or such a shoe as wants the sponge, that is, the
 part of the branch which runs towards the quar-
 ters of the foot; also, the name of two small
 pieces of felt made round and hollow to clap upon
 the eyes of a vicious horse, that is apt to bite and
 strike with his forefeet.

LUNET, lu-net, *s.* A little moon.

LUNGE.—See *Longe*.

LUNGED, lungd, *a.* Having lungs, or something
 resembling their mode of action; drawing in and
 expelling air.

LUNGEON, lun'je-us, *a.* Malicious; spiteful.—
 Local.

LUNGIS, lun'jis, *s.* (*longis*, Lat.) A lingerer; a
 dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNGS, lungz, *s.* The organs of respiration in ver-
 tebrated animals. *Lungs glass*, an instrument or
 apparatus used with the air-pump, to prove the
 elasticity of the air.

LUNGWORT, lung'wurt, *s.* The common name of
 the plants belonging to the genus *Polmonaria*.

LUNIFORM, lu-ne-fawm, *a.* Resembling the moon.

LUNISOLAR, lu-ne-so-lar, *a.* (*luna*, and *sol*, the sun,
 Lat.) Compounded of the revolution of sun and
 moon. In Chronology, a term applied to a period
 of 532 common years, found by multiplying the
 cycle of the sun by that of the moon.

LUNISTICE, lu-ne-stis, *s.* In Astronomy, the far-
 thest point of the moon's northing and southing
 in its revolutions.

LUNT, lunt, *s.* (*lont*, Dut. *lunte*, Dan.) The match-
 cord used for firing a cannon.

LUNULAR, lu-nu-lar, } *a.* In Botany, shaped like
LUNULATE, lu-nu-late, } a small crescent; resem-
 bling a small crescent.

LUNULE, lūn'ule, *s.* In Conchology, a crescentlike
 mark or spot, situated near the anterior and poste-
 rior slopes in the different species of Venus and
 other bivalve shells.

LUNULET, lūn'u-let, *s.* In Entomology, a half-
 moon-shaped spot in insects, of a different colour
 from the rest of the body.

LUNULITES, lūn-u-li'tes, *s.* (*luna*, the moon, and
lithos, a stone, Gr.) A genus of corals: Family,
Corticati.

LUPEA, lu'pe-a, *s.* A genus of Décapod Crustaceans,
 remarkable for the great transversal extent and
 flatness of the carapace: Family, *Brachyura*.

LUPERCAL, lu'per-kal, *a.* Relating to the Lupercalia,
 feasts of the Romans in honour of Pan;—*s.* the
 festival held by the ancient Romans in honour of
 Pan. These feasts were abolished by Pope Gela-
 sius in the year 496, on account of the many
 disorders they occasioned.

LUPERCI, lu'per-se, *s.* The name given to the
 priests of the god Pan.

LUPINASTER, lu-pin-as'tur, *s.* Bastard Lupine, a
 genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of one
 species, *L. pentaphyllus*, a pretty little herb with
 bright flowers, a native of Siberia.

LUPINE—LUSH.

LUPINE.—See *Lupinus*.

LUPINITE, lu'pe-nite, *s.* A bitter substance, ex-
 tracted from the leaves of the Lupine.

LUPINUS, lu-pi'nus, *s.* (*lupus*, a wolf, Gr. on account
 of its being supposed to destroy the fertility of
 the soil.) The Lupine, a genus of Leguminous
 plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ. *Bastard lupine*,
 a name given to the plants *Trifolium Lupinaster*,
T. purpurascens, &c.

LUPULIN, lu'pu-lin, *s.* The bitter and aromatic
 principle contained in the hop.

LURCATION, lur-ka'shun, *s.* (*lurco*, a glutton, Lat.)
 Eating greedily.

LURCH, lurtsh, *s.* (*lurc*, Welsh.) In Nautical lan-
 guage, the sudden jerk or rolling of a ship on
 either side, caused by a heavy wave striking either
 upon the rudder or quarter; a *lee lurch*, a rolling
 or heaving to the leeward when a heavy sea strikes
 the ship on the weather-side; to *leave in the lurch*,
 to leave in a difficult or embarrassing condition;
 to leave in a state without help;—*v. n.* to jerk or
 heave suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy
 sea; to lie in wait—(*lurk* is now used for the last
 meaning;) to shift; to play tricks;
 I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to defeat; to disappoint;

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or lurch the
 sincere communicant.—*South.*

to steal; to filch; to pilfer;—(*lurco*, a glutton,
 Lat.) to devour; to swallow greedily.—Seldom
 used as an active verb.

LURCHER, lurtsh'ur, *s.* One who watches to steal
 or pilfer; one who lies in wait to betray or entrap;
 a glutton; a gormandizer; a kind of hunting dog,
 much like a mongrel greyhound, with pricked ears,
 a shaggy coat, and generally of a yellowish-white
 colour.

LURDAN, lur'dan, *a.* (*lourdin*, old Fr.) Blockish;
 stupid;—*s.* a blockhead; a clown.—Obsolete.

Lurdans or clowns attired in their ordinary worky-
 day clothes.—*Florio*, Translat. of *Montaigne*.

LURE, lure, *s.* (*lurre*, Fr.) In Falconry, a device of
 leather, in the shape of two wings, stuck with
 feathers, and baited with a piece of flesh, to call
 back a hawk when at a considerable distance;—
 any enticement; anything that promises advan-
 tage;—*v. n.* to call hawks;—*v. a.* to attract; to
 entice; to draw.

LURID, lu'rid, *a.* (*luridus*, Lat.) Dismal; gloomy.

LURK, lurk, *v. n.* (*lurcian*, Welsh.) To lie in wait;
 to lie hid or unperceived; to keep out of sight, or
 retire from public observation.

LURKER, lurk'ur, *s.* One who lies in wait, or keeps
 out of sight to accomplish some object.

LURKING-PLACE, lurk'ing-plase, *s.* A hiding-
 place; a den; a place to which one retires for
 safety or concealment.

LUSCIOUS, lush'us, *a.* Sweet, so as to nauseate or
 cloy; sweet or rich to excess; delicious; pleasing;
 delightful; grateful to the taste; obscene.—Unu-
 sual in the last sense.

LUSCIOUSLY, lush'us-le, *ad.* With sweetness or
 richness that cloy or nauseates; obscenely.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lush'us-ness, *s.* Immoderate sweet-
 ness.

LUSH, lush, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour.—Ob-
 lete.

How lush and lusty the grass looks!—how green!—
Shaks.

LUSITANIAN—LUSTY.

LUSITANIAN, lus-e-ta'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, or Portugal.

LUSK, lusk, *a.* (*lusche*, Fr.) Idle; lazy; worthless;—*s.* a lazy fellow; a lubber.—Obsolete.

Els had we never had so many lecherous *lusk*s among them.—*Bale*.

LUSKISH, lusk'ish, *a.* Inclined to indolence or laziness.

LUSKISHLY, lusk'ish-le, *ad.* Indolently; lazily.

LUSKISHNESS, lusk'ish-ness, } *s.* A disposition to
LUSKINESS, lusk'e-ness, } laziness or indolence.

He shook off *luskishness* and courage chill.
Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew.—*Spenser*.

LUSORIOUS, lu-so're-us, } *a.* (*lusorius*, Lat.) Used
LUSORY, lu-sur-e, } in play; sportive.—Seldom used.

LUST, lust, *s.* (Saxon, German, Swedish.) Eagerness to possess or enjoy; craving desire; carnal appetite; unlawful appetite for lecherous indulgence; any violent or irregular desire; evil propensity; depraved affections; vigour; active power;—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*v. n.* (*lustan*, Sax.) to desire carnally; to desire vehemently the gratification of inordinate pleasures; to have irregular dispositions; to list; to like.

LUSTFUL, lust'fûl, *a.* Libidinous; having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or carnal indulgence; vigorous; robust; stout.

LUSTFULLY, lust'fûl-le, *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lust'fûl-ness, *s.* The state of having carnal or inordinate desires; libidinousness.

LUSTIHEAD, lus'te-hed, } *s.* Vigour; sprightliness;
LUSTIHOOD, lus'te-hôd, } robustness.—Obsolete.

A goodly personage.

Now in his freshest flower of *lustihead*.—*Spenser*.

LUSTILY, lus'te-le, *ad.* Stoutly; with vigour of body.

LUSTINESS, lus'te-ness, *s.* Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

LUSTING, lust'ing, *s.* Inordinate or eager desire; libidinous craving.

LUSTLESS, lust'less, *a.* Not vigorous; languid; weak; lifeless.

LUSTRAL, lus'tral, *a.* (*lustralis*, Lat.) Used in purification; relating to purification.

LUSTRATE, lus'trate, *v. a.* (*lustro*, Lat.) To make clear; to purify; to view; to survey.

LUSTRATION, lus-tra'shun, *s.* Purification by water. In Antiquity, a mode of purification by sacrifices and other ceremonies.

LUSTRE, lus'tr, *s.* (French, *lustre*, Lat.) Brightness; splendour; glitter; the splendour of birth, of deeds performed, or of fame; distinction; renown; a scone with lights; a branched candlestick of glass; the space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce.—*Bolingbroke*.

LUSTRELESS, lus'tr-less, *a.* Dim; obscure; destitute of lustre.

LUSTRICAT, lus'tre-kal, *a.* Relating to purification.

LUSTRING, lus'tring, *s.* A plain, stout, silken fabric.

LUSTROUS, lus'tras, *a.* Bright; shining; lustrous.

LUSTRUM, lus'trum, *s.* In ancient Rome, a space of five years, at the beginning of which the Romans paid the tribute laid on them by the censors.

LUSTY, lus'te, *a.* (*lustig*, Dan.) Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body; bulky; large; of great

LUTANIST—LUXEMBURGEA

size; beautiful; handsome;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacinth.—*Spenser*.

pleasant; sturdy; saucy.—Obsolete.

The confident and over-lusty French

Do the low-rated English play at dice.—*Shaks*.

LUTANIST, lu'tan-ist, *s.* One who plays upon the lute.

LUTANJI, lu-tan'je, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

LUTARIOUS, lu-ta're-us, *a.* (*lutarius*, Lat.) Relating to mud; living in mud; of the colour of mud.

LUTATION, lu-ta'shun, *s.* The act or method of cementing chemical vessels close together.

LUTE, lute, *s.* (*luth*, Fr. *linto*, Ital.) A stringed musical instrument.

LUTE, lute, } *s.* (*lutum*, Lat.) In Chemistry,

LUTING, lu'ting, } a substance employed in stopping the junctures of apparatus, and especially for connecting retorts and receivers, so as to prevent the escape either of the vapour or gases generated during distillation or sublimation;—*v. a.* to close or coat with lute.

LUTENIST, lu'te-nist, } *s.* One who plays on the

LUTER, lu'tur, } lute.

LUTIST, lu'tist, }

LUTESTRING, lute'string, *s.* The string of a lute.

LUTHERAN, lu'ther-an, *a.* Relating to Luther the reformer;—*s.* one who adheres to the doctrines and discipline of Luther.

LUTHERANISM, lu'ther-an-izm, *s.* The doctrinal tenets promulgated by Luther, the church reformer.

LUTHERN, lu'thern, *s.* In Architecture, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, standing perpendicularly over the naked side of a wall, and serving to illuminate the upper story.

LUTOSE, lu'tose, *a.* (*lutosus*, Lat.) Miry; covered with clay.

LUTRARIA, lu-tra're-a, *s.* A genus of bivalve Mollusca, in which the shell is thin, transversely oval or oblong; cardinal teeth 2, followed by a spoon-shaped lobe containing the cartilage; no lateral teeth. Family, Myadæ.

LUTRICOLA, lu-trik'o-la, *s.* (*lutum*, mud, and *colo*, I dwell in, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, of which the bivalve shell is oval or elongated, regular, equivalve, more or less inequilateral, sometimes scarcely gaping; the edges constantly simple and trenchant; the umbones but little marked; two small divergent cutting teeth; ligament double; two distinct muscular impressions: Family, Pylo-rydæa or Myadæ.

LUTULENT, lu'tu-lent, *a.* (*lutulentus*, Lat.) Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUVARUS, lu-va'rns, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

LUX, luks, } *v. a.* (*luxo*, Lat. *luxer*, Fr.)

LUXATE, luks'ate, } To dislocate; to put out of joint; to remove from its proper place, as a joint.

LUXATION, luks-a'shun, *s.* (*luxatio*, Lat.) In Pathology, displacement and loss of the natural relations, partial or total, of the articular extremities of the bones, resulting from the infliction of external violence, or destruction of the cartilages or articular ligaments by inflammation.

LUXE, luks, *s.* Luxury.—Obsolete.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd.

And all the various *luxe* of costly pride.—*Prior*.

LUXEMBURGEA, lux-em-bur'ge-a, *s.* (in honour of

- M. Le Duc de Luxembourg.) A genus of plants, consisting of elegant branched shrubs: Order, Sauvagesiaceae.
- LUXURIANCE, lug-zu're-ans, } s. (*luxurians*, Lat.)
LUXURIANCY, lug-zu're-an-se, } Exuberance;
abundant or wanton plenty; rank growth; excessive or superfluous growth.
- LUXURIANT, lug-zu're-ant, a. Exuberant in growth or plenty; superfluous in plenty; abundant.
- LUXURIANTLY, lug-zu're-ant-le, ad. Abundantly; with luxuriant growth.
- LUXURIATE, lug-zu're-ate, v. n. To grow exuberantly; to shoot with diffuse abundance.
- LUXURIATION, lug-zu're-a-tion, s. The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.
- LUXURIOUS, lug-zu're-us, a. (*luxurieux*, Fr.) Delighting in the free or unrestrained indulgence of appetite; voluptuous; administering to luxury; enslaved to pleasure; softening by pleasure; lustful; libidinous; luxuriant; exuberant.—Obsolete in the last two senses.
- LUXURIOUSLY, lug-zu're-us-le, ad. Deliciously; abundantly; voluptuously.
- LUXURIST, luk'shu-ris-t, s. One who indulges voluptuously and without restraint.
- LUXURY, luk'shu-re, s. (*luxuria*, Lat.) Unrestrained indulgence in the pleasures of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite, costly dress, or equipage; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink; anything delightful to the senses; luxuriance; lust.—Obsolete in the last two senses.
- Urge his hateful luxury,
His bestial appetite in change of lust.—*Shaks.*
- LUZULA, luz'u-la, s. (the Gramen luzulae of ancient botanists, whence this name has been contrived by De Candolle to distinguish the rushes with flat leaves from those which have leaves resembling the stem.) A genus of plants: Order, Juncaceae.
- LY. A very frequent termination of adjectives and adverbs. It is a contraction of *lic*, Sax. *lich*, Germ. *lyk*, Dut. *lik*, Swed. *like*, English—as in *lovely*, *manly*; that is, *love-like*, *man-like*.
- LYAM, li'am, s. A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound.
- LYCANTHROPY, li-kan'thro-pe, s. (*likanthropia*, Gr.) A species of madness, in which the patient thinks himself transformed into a wolf, and howls like one.
- LYCAON, li-ka'on, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *kyon*, a dog, Gr.) The hyæna-dog, a quadruped which is more slender and smaller in form and size than either the hyæna or the wolf. It is the Lycaon tricolor of Brooks, and Hyæna picta of Timminck.
- LYCESTA, li-see'sta, s. A name given by Savigny to a genus of Crustaceans, considered by M. Desmarest as very nearly allied, if not identical, with the genus *Mæra* of Leach.
- LYCEUM, li-se'um, s. (*lykeion*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a place near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; a place appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions; a literary association.
- LYCHNIDEA, lik-nid'e-a, s. (*lychnos*, a link or lamp, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr. from the plants resembling lychnis.) The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Phlox*: Order, Polemoniaceae.
- LYCHNIS, lik'nis, s. (*lychnos*, a link or lamp, Gr. probably in allusion to the brightness of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs with brilliant-coloured flowers: Order, Caryophyllaceae.
- LYCHNOBITE, lik'no-bite, s. (*lychnos*, a lamp, and *bios*, life, Gr.) One who labours or studies assiduously by night, and sleeps by day.
- LYCIDICE, li-sid'e-se, s. A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.
- LYCIOSERISSA, li-se-o-se-ris'sa, s. (*lycium*, and *serissa*, i. e. Serissa-like *Lycium*.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Solanaceae.
- LYCOTONTES, li-ko-don'tes, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *odont*, a tooth, Gr.) A name formerly given to certain fossil teeth, supposed to be those of a species of wolf-fish.
- LYCOGALA, li-ko-ga'la, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *gala*, milk, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, found on rotten wood: Order, Gasteromycetes.
- LYCOPERSECE, li-ko-per'se-kum, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *persikon*, a peach, Gr. i. e. Wolf-peach.) Love-apple, or Tomato, a genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.
- LYCOPODIACEÆ, li-ko-po-di-a'se-æ, } s. (*lycopodi-*
LYCOPODINEÆ, li-ko-po-din'e-æ, } um, one of the genera.) Club-mosses, a natural order of Acrogens or Acotyledons, consisting of mosslike plants, with creeping stems and imbricated leaves; the axis consisting of one solid cord of annular vessels, or of a reticulated column of such vessels intersected by cellular tissue, or of stemless plants with erect subulate leaves.
- LYCOPODITES, li-ko-po-dit'se, s. Fossil plants, belonging to the genus *Lycopodium*.
- LYCOPIDIUM, li-ko-po-di-um, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from the resemblance which the roots bear to a wolf's foot.) Club-moss, a genus of plants: Type of the order, Lycopodiaceae.
- LYCOPSIS, li-kop'sis, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *opsis*, the face, Gr. from the appearance of the flowers.) Wild Bugloss, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Boraginaceae.
- LYCOPUS, li-ko-pus, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Water-horehound, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- LYCORIS, li-ko-ris, s. A name given by Savigny to a genus of Dorsibranchiate Annelides, the Nereis of Cuvier.
- LYCTUS, lik'tus, s. (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Zylphagi.
- LYCUS, li'kus, s. (*lykos*, a wolf, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.
- LYDIAN, lid'e-an, a. (from *Lydia*.) Denoting a slow, soft, flowing air in ancient music;
Softly sweet in *Lydian* measure,
Soon he sooth'd the soul to pleasure.—*Dryden*.
—s. a native of Lydia. *Lydian mode*, in ancient Music, the order of the sounds forming what may, in modern language, be called the different scales. *Lydian-stone*, basanite, or flinty slate, a rock of a greyish-black or velvet-black colour. It consists chiefly of quartz.
- LYE, li, s. Solution of an alkali in water, particularly applied to dissolved potash. *Lye-trough*, a square trough or box, in which lye is kept for the printer's use, that he may be enabled to wash off the ink from the types which have just been printed from.

LYGEUM—LYNCUS.

LYGEUM, li'je-um, *s.* (*lygos*, I bend, Gr. in allusion to its flexibility.) A genus of plants, used in Spain to make baskets, ropes, nets, &c.: Order, Gramineæ.

LYGODEUM, li-go'de-um, *s.* (*lygos*, a band, Lat.) Snake's-tongue, a genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

LYGODYSODEA, li-go-de-so'de-a, *s.* (*lygos*, a twig, and *dysodes*, fetid, Gr. all parts being fetid when bruised.) A genus of plants, natives of Curacao: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

LYGOSOMA, li-gos'o-ma, *s.* (*lyge*, darkness, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Scincoidæ.

LYING, li'ing, *past part* of Lie;—*s.* the act of telling a lie; *lying-in*, being in childbirth. *Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in a horizontal direction.

LYINGLY, li'ing-le, *ad.* Without truth; falsely.

LYME GRASS, lime grds, *s.* The grass *Elymus arenarius*, and other plants of the same genus.

LYMNAEA, lim-na'de-a, *s.* A genus of river-muscles, in which the shell has the post hinge margin elevated and winged, the valves connate, and the surface smooth: Family, Unionidæ.

LYMNORIA, lim-no're-a, *s.* A name given by Lamouroux to a genus of fossil Zoophytes, and by De Blainville to a genus of recent Medusæ.

LYMPH, limf, *s.* (*lymphæ*, water, a stream, Lat.) A thin, opaline, whitish fluid, of a somewhat saline taste, which, in a short time after it is removed from the body, separates into a clear fluid, and a soft, white, or pinkish coagulum.

LYMPHÆA, lim-fe'a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, artificial grottoes and caves, furnished with pipes, canals, &c., through which water gushed out unexpectedly upon the spectators whilst they were admiring the beautiful arrangement of the shells, &c. with which the cave or grotto was adorned.

LYMPHANGITES, lim-fan-je-i'tes, *s.* (*lymphæ*, Lat. and *angeion*, a vessel, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHATE, limf'ate, } *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.

LYMPHATED limf'ay-ted, }

LYMPHATIC, lim-fat'ik, *a.* Relating to lymph; raving; extravagant; enthusiastic;—(seldom used in the last three senses;—*s.* a vessel in the animal system which conveys or contains lymph; a mad enthusiast; a lunatic.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.—*Shenstone.*

LYMPHEURISM, lim-fu-rizm, *s.* A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHOCEZIA, lim-fo-ke'zhe-a, *s.* Serous diarrhoea.

LYMPHOGRAPHY, lim-fog'ra-fe, *s.* (*lymphæ*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A treatise on the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHY, limf'e, *a.* Resembling lymph; containing lymph.

LYNCEAN, lin'se-an, *a.* Relating to the lynx.

LYNCH, linsh, *v. a.* To punish summarily without judicial investigation, as by a mob.—An American word.

LYNCUS, link'us, *s.* (*lynx*, Lat.) The Lynxes, a genus of feline quadrupeds, established by Gray, of which Timminck gives eight species under the generic name *Felis*.

LYNGBYA—LYSIMACHIA.

LYNGBYA, ling-be-a, *s.* (in honour of H. C. Lingbye, a Danish botanist.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceæ.

LYNX, links, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of quadrupeds of the Cat kind: Family, Felidæ.

LYNX-EYED, links'ide, *a.* Having sharp or acute sight.

LYDON, li'o-don, *s.* (*lykos*, a wolf, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Ophidian reptiles: Family, Colubridæ.

LYONIA, li-o'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of John Lyon.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of North America: Order, Ericaceæ.

LYONSLA, li-on'se-a, (in honour of Mr. J. Lyon, an English botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

LYPERIA, li-pe're-a, *s.* (*lyperos*, sad or sorrowful, Gr. from the dull, heavy colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

LYPORNIX, li-paw'r-nika, *s.* (*lypeo*, I grieve, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Halcyonidæ.

LYRA, li'ra, *s.* (Latin.) The lyre. In Astronomy, one of the old constellations, representing the lyre of Mercury (Avatus) or of Orpheus (Hyginus.) It is surrounded by Cygnus, Aquila, Hercules, and the head of Draco.

LYRATE, li'rate, } *a.* In Botany, divided trans-

LYRATED, li'ray-ted, } versely into several sinuses, the lower ones being smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.

LYRE, lire, *s.* (*lyra*, Lat.) A musical stringed instrument, frequently used by the ancients; a kind of harp.

LYRE-TAIL.—See Menura.

LYRIC, lir'ik, } *a.* (*lyricus*, Lat.) Relating to

LYRICAL, lir'e-kal, } a lyre or harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp.

LYRIC, lir'ik, *s.* One who composes lyric poems. *Lyric poetry*, that kind of poetry which is composed to musical recitation.

LYRICISM, lir'e-sizm, *s.* A lyric composition.

LYRIOCEPHALUS, li-ro-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*lyra*, a lyre, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, having an elevated ridge or crest which unites in the front of the eyebrows in the form of a lyre: Family, Agamidæ.

LYRIST, lir'ist, *s.* A musician who plays upon the lyre or harp.

LYRODI, li-ro'de, *s.* In Antiquity, a name given to such as played upon the lyre, and sung at the same time.

LYROPS, li'rops, *s.* (*lyra*, a lyre, and *ops*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Fossoræ.

LYROSTOMA, li-ros'to-ma, *s.* (*lyra*, a lyre, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Land Volutes, the shell of which has the aperture lyre-shaped, very contracted near the body whorl, and widened beyond: Family, Volutidæ.

LYRURUS, lir-ru'rus, *s.* (*lyra*, a lyre, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Black Cock, a genus of birds of the grouse kind: Family, Tetraonidæ.

LYS, lis, *s.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.

LYSIMACHIA, li-se-ma'ke-a, *s.* (*lysis*, look, and *mache*, strife, Gr. so called by the ancients, from the absurd belief that it had the quality of quieting oxen when put upon their yokes; but Linnæus says it was named after King Lysimachus of Sicily,

LYSINEMA—LYSTRA.

- who first used it. His authority is derived from Pliny.) Purple Loosestrife, a genus of plants: Order, Primulaceae.
- LYSINEMA, li-se-ne'ma, *s.* (*lysis*, a loosening, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Epixidaceae.
- LYSIONOTIS, li-se-o-no'tis, *s.* (*lyo*, I release, and *notos*, the back, Gr. in reference to the capsule opening with elasticity from the dorsal suture.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.
- LYSIPOMIA, li-se-po'me-a, *s.* (*lyo*, I solve, and *poma*, a lid, Gr. in reference to the capsule, which opens by an operculum at the apex.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lobeliaceae.
- LYSIS, li'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of a temple, which surrounded and embraced the stylobate. In Pathology, the solution of a disease without apparent critical evacuation.
- LYSMATA, li-ma'ta, *s.* A name given by Risso to a genus of Crustaceans, allied to the shrimps: Family, Macrura.
- LYSTRA, li'stra, *s.* (the name of a town in ancient

LYSTRONICHUS—LYTHRUM.

- Greece.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.
- LYSTRONICHUS, li-tron'e-kus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.
- LYTHRACEAE, li-thra'se-e, } *s.* (*lythrum*, one of
LYTHRARIÆ, li-th-ra-re'e, } the genera.) Loosestrifes, a natural order of saxifragal Exogens, consisting of herbs, rarely shrubs, with opposite, rarely alternate leaves, without either stipules or glands, sometimes with glandular dots; flowers solitary or clustered; calyx monosepalous; petals inserted between the lower lobes of the calyx, very deciduous, and sometimes wanting; stamens inserted into the tube of the calyx below the petals; anthers adnate and two-celled; ovary superior; ovules rarely definite; capsule membranous, covered by the calyx, and dehiscent; seeds numerous and small.
- LYTHRUM, li-th'rum, *s.* (*lythros*, black blood, Gr. from the purple colour of the flowers.) Purple Loosestrife, a genus of plants: Type of the order Lythraceae.

M.

M—MACADAMIZING.

- M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid and labial consonant, formed by compression of the lips. It is termed a semivowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose. Its sound is uniform, as in *man*, *time*, *rim*. As a numeral, M stands for a thousand; and with a dash over M, it represents a thousand times a thousand, or a million. In astronomical tables, M stands for *meridian*, *meridional*, or *mid-day*. In medical prescriptions, M stands for *mangle*, *handful*, or *misce*, mix, or *mixture*, a mixture. M also stands for noon; hence P.M. *post meridiem* (afternoon), and A.M. *ante meridiem* (morning). A.M. or M.A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M.D. for *medicinae doctor*, doctor of medicine; A.M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; M.S. for *manuscript*; MSS. for *manuscripts*.
- MAB, mah, *s.* (Welsh.) In Northern Mythology, the queen of the fairies;—*v. n.* to dress negligently.
- MABA, ma'ba, *s.* (the vernacular name of Maba elliptica in Tonga Taboo.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives of the Friendly Islands and New Holland: Order, Ebenaceae.
- MABOLA FRUIT, ma-bo'la froot, *s.* The tree and its fruit, Diospyros discolor, a native of the Philippine Islands.
- MAC, mak. In names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies *son*.
- MACAUS, ma-ka'kus, *s.* The Ape Baboons, which are distinguished by an elongated muzzle.
- MACADAMIZE, ma-kad'am-ize, *v. a.* (from the projector's name.) To cover, as a roadway or path, with small stones of a uniform size.
- MACADAMIZING, ma-kad'am-i-zing, *s.* An improved method of making or covering roads, first introduced by Mr. Macadam, consisting of small

MACAIREA—MACBRIDEA.

- broken stones, so that they may bind with the earth, and form a solid smooth mass.
- MACAIREA, ma-ka're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Idr. Macaire.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.
- MACANEA, ma-ka'ne-a, *s.* (*Macaca-hana*, its name in Guiana.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of Guiana: Order, Clusiaceae, or Guttiferæ.
- MACARIANS, ma-ka're-ans, *s.* In Church History, the followers of one Macarius, an Egyptian monk, who was distinguished for his piety and virtue. He lived about the close of the fourth century. The name has also been given to a sect or party who, towards the close of the ninth century, adopted the sentiments of one Macarius, an Irishman—namely, that one individual intelligence, or soul, performed the spiritual and rational functions of the human race.
- MACARONI, mak-a-ro'ne, *s.* (French.) A kind of biscuit made of flour, eggs, sugar, and almonds, and dressed with butter and spices; a droll or fool; a fop.
- MACARONIC, mak-a-ron'ik, *a.* Relating to or resembling a macaroni; affected; trifling; vain; empty; consisting of a confused mixture or jumble of ill-connected words;—*s.* a kind of burlesque poetry, in which the words of a modern language are ludicrously distorted into Greek or Latin inflections.
- MACAROON.—See Macaroni.
- MACASSAR POISON, ma-kas'sar poy'zn, *s.* The gum of a tree which grows in the isle of Celebes, with which the natives anoint their arrows to make the wound fatal.
- MACAW, ma-kaw', *s.* A bird of the parrot kind, belonging to the subfamily Macrocerina.
- MACBRIDEA, mak-bri'de-a, *s.* (in memory of James Macbride, M.D., of South Carolina.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

MACCABEES—MACHINERY.

- MACCABEES**, mak'ka-beez, *s.* The name of two books in the Apocrypha.
- MACCOBOY**, mak'ka-boy, *s.* A kind of snuff.
- MACE**, mase, *s.* (*mazza*, Ital.) An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; (*macis*, Lat.) the external envelope of the seed of the nutmeg used in cookery.
- MACE-ALE**, mase'ale, *s.* Ale spiced with mace.
- MACEBEARER**, mase-bay'rur, *s.* One who carries the mace before persons in authority.
- MACEDONIAN**, mas-e-do'ne-an, *s.* A native of Macedonia, a country in ancient Greece; one of a sect of Christians who sprung up in the fourth century, and so called from a bishop of Constantinople, who denied the existence of the Holy Ghost; —*a.* belonging to Macedonia.
- MACERATE**, mas'er-ate, *v. a.* (*macero*, Lat.) To make lean; to wear or pine away; to mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to steep almost to solution.
- MACERATION**, mas'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of wasting, or making lean by wearing away; abstinence; mortification; the process of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.
- MACHERA**, ma-ke'ra, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidae.
- MACHAONIA**, mak-a-o'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Machaon, an ancient hero and physician.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs or trees, natives of South America: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- MACHAIRODUS**, ma-ka'ro-dus, *s.* (*machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) An extinct quadruped, allied to the bear.
- MACHETES**, ma-ke'tes, *s.* (Greek, a warrior.) The Ruffs, a genus of Wading-birds: Family, Longirostres.
- MACHIAVELLIAN**, mak-e-a-vel'yun, *a.* (from Machiavel.) Relating to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; crafty; subtle; politically immoral and cunning; —*s.* one who follows or supports the mode of political action adopted by Machiavel.
- MACHIAVELISM**, mak'e-a-vel-izm, *s.* The political mode of action practised by Machiavel; artifice; cunning exerted to favour arbitrary principles.
- MACHICOLATION**, mak-e-ko-la'shun, *s.* In ancient warfare, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the castle-gate upon the assailing party.
- MACHICOLATED**, ma-shik'o-lay-ted, *a.* (*machicoulis*, Fr.) In Gothic and castellated Architecture, a building whose parapets project beyond the walls, and are supported by arches springing from large corbels or consoles.
- MACHINAL**, mak'e-nal, *a.* Relating to machines.
- MACHINATE**, mak'e-nate, *v. a.* (*machinor*, Lat.) To plan; to contrive; to form schemes; to plot; to conspire against.
- MACHINATION**, mak-e-na'shun, *s.* (French.) Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme; an artful design formed with deliberation.
- MACHINATOR**, mak'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who plots or forms schemes.
- MACHINE**, ma-sheen', *s.* (French, from *machina*, Lat.) Any work or invention, simple or complicated, in which one part contributes to the motion of another, so as to apply or regulate moving power; an engine; an instrument of force; supernatural agency in poems.
- MACHINERY**, ma-sheen'ur-e, *s.* A combination of mechanical powers in a work, so constructed as

MACHINING—MACROCERA.

- to regulate or apply motion and force; machines in general. In Epic and Dramatic Poetry, supernatural agency introduced by the poet to serve some purpose, or accomplish some event, that would otherwise be improbable by human power, or exceed its means of accomplishing.
- MACHINING**, ma-sheen'ing, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem.—Obsolete.
- Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing; for they were all *machining* work.—*Dryden*.
- MACHINIST**, ma-sheen'ist, *s.* (*machaniste*, Fr.) A constructor of engines and machines; one versed in the principles of mechanics.
- MACHILA**, mak'la, *s.* (*machlos*, lewd, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.
- MACHROCHIRUS**, mak-ro-ki'rus, *s.* (*makros*, long, *cheir*, the hand, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Scorpenidae.
- MACHUL**, mak'ul, *s.* The name of a musical instrument among the Hebrews, of which Kircher apprehends there were two kinds—one of them stringed, and the other of the pulsatile kind.
- MACILENCY**, mas'e-len-se, *s.* Leanness.
- MACILENT**, mas'e-lent, *a.* (*macilentus*, Lat.) Lean; thin.
- MACKEREL**, mak'er-il, *s.* (*mackreel*, Dut.) In Ichthyology,—see Scomber. (*Maquerel*, old Fr.) a pander; a pimp. *Mackerel gale*, used in *Dryden* to mean a gentle rippling on the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.
- The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel* gale.
- Mackerel sky*, a sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.
- MACLE**.—See *Chiastolite*.
- MACLEAYA**, ma-kle'e-a, *s.* (in honour of A. MacLeay, F.R.S.) A genus of plants, natives of China: Order, Papervaceae.
- MACLURA**, mak-lu'ra, *s.* (in honour of William Maclure, an American geologist.) The Osage orange, a genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Urticaceae.
- MACMILLANITES**.—See *Cameronians*.
- MACOMA**, ma-ko'ma, *s.* A name given by Leach to the Venus tennis of De Blainville, and other allied species.
- MACOUBEA**, ma-kow'be-a, *s.* (Caribbean name of the tree.) A genus of plants: Order, Clusiaceae.
- MACRADENIA**, mak-ra-de'ne-a, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. on account of the long subulate process to which the pollen masses are attached.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
- MACRANTHERA**, mak-ran-the'ra, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- MACRANTHUS**, mak-ran'thus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the long flowers.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- MACRAUCHENIA**, mak-ra-ke'ne-a, *s.* (*makros*, great, and *auchenia*, the Llama, Gr.) A genus of extinct Mammalia, referable to the order Pachydermata, but with affinities to the Ruminantia, especially the Camelidae. Found in Patagonia.
- MACROCERA**, mak-ro's'e-ra, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila.

MACROCHEILES—MACROPNEA.

- MACROCHEILES**, mak-ro-ke'les, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides: Family, Hylotricha.
- MACROCHILUS**, mak-ro-ke'lus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of fossil Gasteropod shells, several species of which occur in the carboniferous formation.
- MACROCHILUS**.—See Miltonia.
- MACROCIRCINÆ**, mak-ro-ser'se-ne, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *kerkos*, a circle, Gr. in allusion to the great hook of the upper mandible.) A subfamily of the Psittacidae, or Parrots, distinguished for the gaudiness of their plumage, the upper mandible being greatly hooked, the lower mandible much higher than broad, and the tail very long and cuneated.
- MACROCIRCUS**, mak-ro-ser'kus, *s.* The Macaw, a genus of parrots, type of the subfamily Macrocircinæ: Family, Psittacidae.
- MACROCOSM**, mak-ro-kozm, *s.* (*makros*, great, and *kosmos*, world, Gr.) The great world; the universe, or visible system of worlds.
- MACRODACTYL**, mak-ro-dak'te-la, *s.* (same as *Macroductylus*.) A tribe or family of clavicorn Coleopterous insects.
- MACRODACTYLLI**, mak-ro-dak'til-i, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A family of birds furnished with very long toes, fitted for walking on the grass of marshes, and even for swimming.
- MACRODACTYLUS**, mak-ro-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.
- MACRODIPTERYX**, mak-ro-dip'te-riks, *s.* (*makros*, long, *dis*, two, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Caprimulgidæ.
- MACRODONTES**, mak-ro-don'tes, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *odontos*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, allied to *Clausilia*, but larger, and the aperture surrounded with large teeth: Family, Achatinæ.
- MACROGLOSSUM**, mak-ro-glos'sum, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects.
- MACROLOGY**, ma-kro'l'o-je, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Long and tedious talk; superfluous illustration of a subject; redundant copiousness, or accumulation of words without meaning.
- MACROMERIA**, mak-ro-me're-a, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of perennial Mexican herbaceous plants, with large showy flowers: Order, Boraginaceæ.
- MACROMETER**, ma-krom'e-tur, *s.* (*makros*, great, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A mathematical instrument, contrived to measure inaccessible heights and objects, by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.
- MACRONEUM**, mak-ro-ne'um, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *kneue*, a leg, Gr. in allusion to the long flower-stalks.) A genus of small glabrous trees: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- MACRONYCHUS**, ma-kron'e-kus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.
- MACRONYX**, mak-ro-niks, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Alaudina, or Lark tribe: Family, Fringillidæ.
- MACROPNEA**, mak-ro-pne'a, *s.* (*makros*, long, and

MACROPODA—MACROTROPIS.

- pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) That state of the breathing in which the respiration is long and deep.
- MACROPODA**, mak-ro-po'da, *s.* (*macro-*MACROPODIANS, mak-ro-po'de-ans, } *s.* (*macro-*
pus, one of
the genera.) Sea-spiders; a tribe of Decapod Crustaceans, remarkable for the length of their feet: Family, Brachyura.
- MACROPODIUM**, mak-ro-po'de-um, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot, or (botanically) a stalk, Gr. from the pod being elevated above the receptacle by a stalk.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Siberia: Suborder, Orthosperma.
- MACROPUS**, mak-ro-po'dus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from the caudal fin being excessively long.) A genus of fishes: Family, Spirobranchiada.
- MACROPOMA**, mak-ro-po'ma, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *poma*, a lid or cover, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes which occur in the Chalk formation.
- MACROPTERONOTES**, mak-ropt'er-o-no'tis, *s.* (*makros*, long, *pteron*, a wing, and *otes*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridæ.
- MACROPTERYX**, ma-krop'ter-iks, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds of the swallow kind: Family, Hirundinidæ.
- MACROPTALMOS**, mak-ropt'al'mos, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- MACROPUS**, mak-ro-pus, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The generic name of the kangaroo, and of a genus of beetles.
- MACROPYGIA**, mak-ro-pij'e-a, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *pygchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Columbidae.
- MACROSCELIDES**, mak-ro-sel'e-des, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *skelos*, the leg and foot, Gr.) An insectivorous mammal, which inhabits the rocky mountains of the western part of the district of Algiers.
- MACROSCOPTIS**, mak-ro-sep'tis, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *skepos*, I cover, Gr. in reference to the calyx being larger than the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.
- MACROSEMIUS**, mak-ro-se'me-us, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *sema*, a mark, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the Oolite formation.
- MACROSPIRA**, mak-ro-spi'ra, *s.* (*makros*, long, Gr. *spira*, a spire, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropod Mollusca, the shell of which has the spire excessively long and subcylindrical; the body whorl largest; outer lip thin; the aperture oval: nearly allied to *Achatina*: Family, Helicidæ.
- MACROSPIS**, mak-ro-s'pis, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *opsis*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.
- MACROSTYLIS**, mak-ro-s'te-lis, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *stylos*, a style, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs with reddish flowers: Order, Rutaceæ.
- MACROTRACHIA**, mak-ro-trak'e-a, *s.* In Malacology, a tribe of the order Dythra, or bivalve shells, comprising such as have the animal furnished with two long respiratory siphons, either distinct or united; the margins often furnished with little teeth. It comprehends the families Pholidæ, Myadæ, Tellinidæ, Chamidæ, and Saxicavidæ.
- MACROTROPIS**, ma-krot'ro-pis, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr. from the keel of the flower being long.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

MACROTYS, ma-kro'tis, *s.* (*makros*, long, and *ous* otes, an ear, Gr. in reference to the nature of the capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

MACROURA, mak-row'ra, } *s.* (*makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Long-tailed Crustaceans, a family of the Decapoda of Cuvier. It includes the lobsters, and all such as have the end of the tail provided with appendages, and is as long at least as the body.

MACTATION, mak-ta'shun, *s.* (*macto*, I kill, Lat.) In Antiquity, the act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

MACTRA, mak'tra, *s.* (Greek, a kneading-trough.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is equi-valve; the valves gaping on one side; ligament external and internal; the cardinal teeth complicated: Family, Myadæ.

MACULÆ, mak'u-le, *s.* (Latin, spots.) Dark spots on the surfaces of the sun, moon, and on some of the planets. In Pathology, any spotted discolorations on the surface of the body. *Sing.* Macula.

MACULATE, mak'u-late, *v. a.* To stain; to spot. They would not maculate the honour of their people with such a reproach.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

MACULATE, mak'u-late, } *a.* Spotted; stained.

MACULATED, mak'u-lay-ted, } *a.* Spotted; stained.

MACULATION, mak-u-la'shun, *s.* Stain; spot; taint.

MAD, mad, *a.* (*gemaad*, Sax. *matto*, Ital.) Disordered in the mind; distracted; delirious; expressing disorder of mind, or proceeding from it; enraged; furious; inflamed to excess with desire; distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed; infatuated; proceeding from folly. *Mad-apple*, or *Jew's-apple*, names of the egg-plant *Solanum melongena*;—*v. a.* to make mad; to make furious; to enrage;—*v. n.* to be mad or furious.

Many of them seiden, he hath a devel, and maddeth.—*Wickliffe, St. John x.*

MAD, mad, } *s.* (*matha*, Sax. and Goth.) An earthworm.—*Local.*

MADAM, mad'um, *s.* (*ma*, my, and *dame*, Fr.) A complimentary term of address, generally applied to married and elderly ladies.

MADAROSIS, mad-a-ro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Falling off of the hair, especially of the eyelashes.

MADBRAIN, mad'brane, } *a.* Disordered in mind; ungovernable; hotheaded; rash.

MADCAP, mad'kap, *s.* (*mad*, and *caput*, the head.) An impetuous, hotheaded fellow; a rash, violent person; a madman.

MADDEN, mad'dn, *v. a.* To make mad;—*v. n.* to become mad; to act as if mad.

MADDER, mad'der, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Rubia*. The roots of *Rubia tinctorum* is used as a stuff for dyeing red.

MADE. *Past* and *past part.* of Make.

MADEFACTION, mad-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*madefacio*, I moisten, Lat.) The act of making wet.

MADEFY, mad'e-fi, *v. a.* To moisten; to make wet.—Seldom used.

MADEIRA, ma-de'ra, *s.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

MADMOISELLE, mad-mwa-zel', *s.* (French.) In France, a title given to young women, equivalent to Miss.

MADHEADED, mad'hed-ed, *a.* Hotheaded; full of rash, idle fancies.

MADHOUSE, mad'hows, *s.* A house where persons of disordered intellect are put for safety and cure; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

MADID, mad'id, *a.* Wet; moist; dropping.—*Obsolete.*

MADLY, mad'le, *ad.* In the manner of an insane person; rashly; wildly.

MADMAN, mad'man, *s.* A man outrageously disposed, arising from a diseased mind; a man without understanding; one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting without the restraints of reason.

MADNESS, mad'nes, *s.* Distraction; loss of reason or understanding; headstrong passion and rashness, in opposition to the dictates of reason; fury; rage; raving asseveration.

MADONA, ma-do'na, } *s.* (*madona*, Span. *madonna*, ma-don'na, } *donna*, Ital.) A name given to pictorial representations of the Virgin Mary; a complimentary term, equivalent to Madam.

Two faults, *madona*, that drink and good counsel will amend.—*Shaks.*

MADONNINA, ma-do-nin'a, *s.* A silver coin of Genoa, worth about 8d. sterling.

MADRASTREA, mad-ras-tre'a, *s.* (*madré*, spotted, Fr. and *aster*, a star, Lat.) A name given by De Blainville to a subsection of the Madrepheylia, including the genera *Astræa*, *Echinastrea*, *Oculina*, and *Branchastrea*.

MADREPHYLLÆA, ma-dre-fil-li'e-a, *s.* (*madré*, Fr. and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Blainville's first section of the stony Zoantharia; the other section he calls *Madreporeæ*. The species are nearly all included in the ill-arranged genus *Madrepore* of Linnæus.

MADREPORA, mad-re-po'ra, } *s.* (*madré*, spotted, Fr. and *pore*, a pore, Lat.) A general name for corals, with lamellate, star-shaped cavities.

MADREPORITE, mad're-po-rite, *s.* A columnar carbonate of lime, found in Norway and Greenland.

MADRIER, mad're-er, *s.* (French.) A flat beam of wood placed at the bottom of a moat to support a wall; also, a thick plank used for the platform of batteries, and to support the earth in the galleries and chambers of mines; likewise, a plank of wood covered with some incombustible material as a defence against fire.

MADRIGAL, mad're-gal, *s.* (Spanish and French.) A little amorous poem of a certain number of unequal verses, not confined to the strict regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of an epigram. It is sometimes called a *pastoral* poem;—a vocal composition in five or six parts.

MÆMACTERIA, me-mak-te're-a, *s.* In Antiquity, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the month Mæmacterion, when the god, surnamed Mæmactes, was entreated to send mild and temperate weather, as he presided over the seasons, and was the god of the air.

MÆNURA, me-nu'ra, *s.* The Lyre Tails, a genus of singular birds, placed by Vigors in the family Craciidæ.

MÆONIDÆ, me-on'e-de, *s.* One of the names given to the Muses, because Homer, their greatest and worthiest favourite, was supposed to be a native of Mæoni, on which account he was called Mæonides.

MÆRA, me'ra, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Amphipoda.

MERE—MAGI.

MERE, mere, *ad.* An affix derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; *almere* is all-famous; *ethelmere*, famous for nobility.

MERU, me'ru, *s.* (the Arabic name of *M. uniflora*.) A genus of downy shrubs: Order, Capparidaceæ.

MESA, me'sa, *s.* (the Arabic name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Myrtaceæ.

MAESTOSO, ma-es-to'zo, *s.* An Italian musical term denoting majestic, and directing the part to be played with grandeur and strength.

MAESTRICH BEDS, ma'strikt bedz, *s.* In Geology, the uppermost group of the Cretaceous or Chalk formation, as they occur near Maestricht, a town in the Netherlands.

MAFFLE, maf'fl, *v. n.* To stammer.—Obsolete. He so stammered, or *maffled* in his talks, that he was not able to bring forth a readable word.—Barret.

MAFFLER, maf'fl-ur, *s.* A stammerer.—Obsolete.

MAGADA, ma-ga'da, *s.* In Mythology, a title under which Venus was known and worshipped in Lower Saxony, where she had a temple.

MAGADIS, ma-ga'dis, } *s.* (from *magadicein*, to sing
or play in unison, Gr.) The
name of a musical instrument in use among the
ancients, of which there were two kinds: one a
stringed instrument formed of twenty chords ar-
ranged in pairs; the other a kind of flute which
at the same time yielded very high and very low
notes.

MAGAZINE, mag-a-zeen', *s.* (*magazin*, Fr. *magaz-
zino*, Ital.) A storehouse for the reception of
ammunition, arms, or provisions, or the building
in which they are kept. In a ship of war, a close
room in the hold where the gunpowder is kept; a
pamphlet periodically published, containing mis-
cellaneous papers or compositions.

MAGAZINER, mag-a-zeen'ur, *s.* One who writes
for a magazine.—A bad word.

MAGBOTE, mag'bote, *s.* (*mag*, a kinsman, and *bote*,
a compensation, Sax.) In Law, a compensation
anciently made in money for killing a kinsman.

MAGDALLANA, mag-da-la'na, *s.* (in honour of the
celebrated circumnavigator, F. Magellan, or Ma-
gallanes, in Portugal.) A genus of plants: Or-
der, Tropæolaceæ.

MAGE, maje, *s.* A magician.—Obsolete.

MAGELLANIC, mag-gel-lan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or
discovered by Magellan. *Magellanic clouds*, in
Astronomy, three nebulae in the southern hemi-
sphere; two of them about 12 or 13 degrees from
the south pole, and the third more distant.

MAGGIORE, mad-je-o're, *a.* (Italian.) In Music,
greater.

MAGGOT, mag'gut, *s.* The common name of the
larva of flies and bees; a whim; an odd fancy.

MAGGOTINESS, mag'gut-e-nes, *s.* The state of
abounding with maggots; full of strange conceits.

MAGGOTT, mag'gut-e, *a.* Full of maggots; capri-
cious; whimsical.

MAGGOTT-HEADED, mag'gut-e-hed'ed, *a.* Having
a head full of strange fancies.

MAGI, maj'i, *s.* An ancient religious sect in Persia
and other eastern countries, who maintained that
there were two principles—one the cause of all
good, and the other the cause of all evil, and,
abominating the adoration of images, they wor-
shipped God only by fire, which they regarded as
the brightest and most glorious symbol of Oro-
mazes, or the good principle, as darkness was

MAGIAN—MAGISTRAL.

the emblem of the evil one, Ahrimanea. The
priests of the magi were the most skilful mathe-
maticians and philosophers of their day; so much
so, that a learned man and a magician became
equivalent terms.

MAGIAN, ma'je-an, *a.* (*magus*, Lat. *magos*, Gr.)
Relating to the magi or philosophers of the east;
—*s.* one of the sect of the magi.

MAGIANISM, ma'je-an-izm, *s.* The philosophy or
doctrines of the magi.

MAGIC, maj'ik, *s.* (*magia*, Lat.) The science of
producing wonderful effects through the supposed
agency of supernatural beings; sorcery; enchant-
ment. *Magic lantern*, an optical instrument, by
means of which small figures, painted with trans-
parent varnish on slides of glass, are represented
on a wall or screen greatly magnified. *Magic
square*, a term used to denote a series of numbers
in arithmetical progression, arranged in the equal
cells of a square in such a manner that the verti-
cal, horizontal, and diagonal columns give the
same sum.

MAGIC, maj'ik, } *a.* Acting or performing by
MAGICAL, maj'e-kal, } secret and invisible agency;
relating to magic; used in magic.

MAGICALLY, maj'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the
rites of magic; by enchantment; by the arts of
magic.

MAGICIAN, ma-jish'an, *s.* One skilled in magic;
one who practises the so-called black art, or pro-
duces startling effects, by supposed supernatural
agency; a necromancer; an enchanter; a sor-
cerer.

MAGILAS, maj'e-lus, *s.* (meaning not explained.)
A genus of Tubulibranchiate Gasteropods, the
shell of which is a longitudinal carinated tube,
which is at first regularly spiral, and then extends
itself in a line more or less straight.

MAGILE, mag'ilp, *s.* A name given to a gelatinous
composition, produced when linseed oil and mastic
varnish are mixed together. It is used by artists.

MAGISTER, maj'e-stur, *s.* An appellation given in
the middle ages to those persons who had obtained
some degree of literary or scientific eminence:
contracted to Mister or Mr. *Magister equitum*,
an officer among the Romans, subordinate to the
dictator, by whom he was usually elected.

MAGISTERIAL, maj-is-te're-al, *a.* Relating to or
such as suits a master; lofty; authoritative;
proud; imperious; domineering. In Chemistry,
relating to magistry,—which see.

MAGISTERIALLY, maj-is-te're-al-le, *ad.* Arro-
gantly; with an air of authority.

MAGISTERIALNESS, maj-is-te're-al-nes, *s.* Haugh-
tiness; imperiousness; the air and manner of a
master.

MAGISTERY, maj'is-ter-e, *s.* (*magister*, a master,
Lat.) A term used by the old chemists to sig-
nify a peculiar method of preparing any medicine
as it were by a mastery process. The term was
also long applied to all precipitates.

MAGISTRACY, maj'is-tra-se, *s.* The office or dig-
nity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL, maj'is-tral, *a.* Authoritative; suiting
a magistrate or master; artificial; cunning; skil-
ful;—(obsolete.)

Magistral syrups.—Ben Jonson.
—*s.* a sovereign medicine or remedy.—Obsolete.
A cure and *magistral* against melancholy beyond the
syrup.—Whitlock.

MAGISTRALITY, maj-is-tral'e-te, *s.* Despotic authority in opinion.—*Obsolete.*

Those who seek truths, and not magistrality.—*Bacon.*

MAGISTRALLY, maj-is-tral-le, *ad.* Despotically; authoritatively.—*Obsolete.*

MAGISTRATE, maj-is-trate, *s.* (*magistratus*, Lat.) A man publicly invested with authority; a civil officer judicially empowered to execute the law.

MAGISTRATIC, maj-is-trat'ik, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATURE.—See Magistracy.

MAGMA, mag'ma, *s.* (*massa*, I blend together, Gr.) A thick ointment or confection.

MAGNA CHARTA, mag'na kār'ta, *s.* (Latin, great charter.) The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAGNALITY, mag-nal'e-te, *s.* (*magnalia*, Lat.) A great thing; something above the common rate.—*Obsolete.*

Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favourable experiment concerning welcome truths.—*Brown.*

MAGNANIMITY, mag-nan'im'e-te, *s.* (*magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind, Lat.) Greatness of mind; high-toned bravery; elevation of soul which encounters hardships or danger with composure and firmness.

MAGNANIMOUS, mag-nan'e-mus, *a.* Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; honourable; brave; disinterested; dictated by noble feeling.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mag-nan'e-mus-le, *ad.* Bravely; with disinterested devotion; with greatness of mind.

MAGNATE, mag'nate, *s.* (*magnatus*, Lat.) A person of rank; a distinguished person.

MAGNESIA, mag-ne'zha, *s.* (*magnesie*, Fr.) A white, tasteless, earthy substance, usually obtained by exposing its hydrated carbonate to a red heat. It consists of magnesium, 61.21; and oxygen, 38.79. *Magnesia alba*, a mineral of a snow-white colour and shining lustre, found at Cape Verd in Southern Africa, where it covers the floor of a grotto to the depth of six inches. It occurs both compact and fibrous, and consists of sulphate of alumina, 38.39; sulphate of magnesia, 10.82; sulphate of manganese, 4.59; chloride of potassium, 0.205; water, 45.739.

MAGNESIAN, mag-ne'zhan, *a.* Relating to magnesia. *Magnesian limestone*, in Geology, a series of beds occurring in some places above the coal measures. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a mineral of a dirty white or honey-yellow colour, and waxy lustre: occurs massive, and is brittle. It consists of arsenic acid, 58.52; lime, 23.22; magnesia, 15.68; protoxide of manganese, 3.13; iron, a trace; loss, 0.30: sp. gr. 2.52. $H = 6-7$.

MAGNESITE, mag-ne'site, *s.* Native magnesia.

MAGNESIUM, mag-ne'zhe-um, *s.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET, mag'net, *s.* (Latin.) A substance endowed with the property of attracting iron, and also of pointing itself in a certain direction. These properties it is capable of communicating to iron and steel bars. Magnets are of two kinds: *natural*, and *artificial*. The latter are, according to their shape, known as bar magnets and horse-shoe magnets. To preserve them, it is necessary to connect together the ends or poles with a piece of

smooth iron, which is called the armature. If of a single bar, it is a *single magnet*; if of several joined together, a *compound magnet*; and if they be cased in brass, it is said to be *armed*. Two points at or near the ends are called the *poles*, and the whole power of the magnet seems concentrated in these points; one is called the *north pole*, and the other the *south pole*. The line which joins the poles is called the *axis*.

MAGNETIC, mag-net'ik, } *a.* Relating to the
MAGNETICAL, mag-net'e-kal, } magnet; having powers corresponding with the properties of the magnet; attractive. *Magnetic amplitude*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the sun in his rising or setting, and the east and west points of the compass. *Magnetic azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the magnetical meridian and the sun's azimuth circle. *Magnetic compensator*, a contrivance devised by Mr. Barlow for eliminating the influence of a ship's guns and other irons in deranging the bearings of the compass. *Magnetic pyrites*, the black sulphuret of iron. *Magnetic alarum*, or more properly *electromagnetic alarum*, a curious and simple instrument, used to strike an alarum at a great distance, so as to give notice of a telegraph working, starting of a railway train, &c. *Magnetic battery*, the same as compound magnet, or a series of simple magnets so united together as to act in concert. *Magnetic curves*, the position in which iron filings arrange themselves from the one pole to the other of a powerful bar magnet over which they are sprinkled. *Magnetic declination*, synonymous with the variation of the compass, which indicates the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true geographical meridian, pointing not to the north and south poles of the earth, but to points some degrees from them. The amount of this variation is according to the place on the earth's surface where the magnetic needle is situated. *Magnetic dip*, a property of the magnetic needle of inclining one of its poles towards the earth. It differs in different latitudes. The dip at London is about $69^{\circ} 12'$; over the magnetic poles the dip is 90° ; at a line around the earth, forming an equator to these poles, there is no dip. *Magnetic equator*, a line around the earth, everywhere equally distant from both magnetic poles; here the magnetic needle does not dip, but stands horizontal, being equally attracted to both the terrestrial magnetic poles. *Magnetic electricity*, a science compound in character as in name, being the explanation of certain effects produced by the action of a magnet, which so resemble those of electricity as to induce philosophers to believe that magnetism is but electricity in another form, and that the magnetic and electrical fluids are identical. *Magnetic fluid*, the property or the fluid which produces those attractive, directive, and other effects, commonly known as magnetic. Some philosophers suppose it to be a fluid distinct from all others, yet produced naturally by the same causes as those which occasion the development of the electric fluid; others, with apparently more reason, imagine it to be identical with the electric fluid itself; and modern discoveries show that many properties are common to both. The magnetic fluid will, when concentrated and properly conducted, give a shock and a spark similar to those which are electrical,

and also produce chemical decompositions. *Magnetic induction*, the power which a magnet has of communicating the qualities which it possesses to bars of iron or steel placed near it, although not in contact. When two magnets are so placed as to affect the same piece of iron, it is called *complex induction*, whether they, by their relative position, conspire to heighten the effect of the single magnet or to counteract it. *Magnetic meridian*, a vertical circle in the heavens intersecting the horizon in the magnetic poles. *Magnetic needle*, a small artificial magnet, balanced on its centre so that it may direct itself as influenced by terrestrial magnetism. *Terrestrial magnetic poles*, two points of the earth to which the poles of an artificial magnet always tend; that in the northern hemisphere is called the *north pole*; and the antipode to this is called the *south pole*. The north pole is situated in the north-eastern part of Hudson's Bay, at about 80° west longitude and 60° north latitude. From the great irregularity of the needle in the high northern latitudes, it is inferred that there is a second north magnetic pole, situated at 102° east longitude, with the same latitude as the other pole. If this be proved to exist, there will be a second south magnetic pole also. *Magnetic susceptibility and retentiveness*, the power which some kinds of iron, and more especially steel, has of receiving and retaining magnetic properties.

MAGNETICALLY, mag-net'e-kal-le, *ad.* By the power of attraction; by means of the magnet.

MAGNETICALNESS, mag-net'e-kal-nes, } *s.* The quality of being magnetic or attractive.

MAGNETICNESS, mag-net'ik-nes, } *s.* The science of magnetism.

MAGNETICS, mag-net'iks, *s.* The science of magnetism.

MAGNETIFEROUS, mag-ne-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism.

MAGNETISER, mag-net-ize-ur, *s.* One who practices animal magnetism.

MAGNETISM, mag-net-izm, *s.* The science which investigates the phenomena presented by natural and artificial magnets, and the laws by which they are connected. *Animal magnetism*, a special principle, hypothetically admitted, to explain certain obscure and ill-defined phenomena, which are supposed to reside particularly in the nervous system, and to be susceptible of transmission from one living body to another, by contact, mere approach, or even an effort of volition.—See Mesmerism. *Terrestrial magnetism*, that property of the earth from which the magnetism of the ordinary magnets, the direction of the magnetic needle, and other phenomena are derived, and upon which they necessarily depend.

MAGNETIZATION, mag-ne-te-za'shun, *s.* The process by which the magnetic principle is imparted.

MAGNETIZE, mag-ne-tize, *v. a.* To communicate the magnetic principle to anything;—*v. n.* to acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, mag-net'to-e-lek-tris'e-te, *s.* Electricity produced by magnetism.

MAGNETOMETER, mag-net-om'o-tur, *s.* A voltaic series of two or more large plates, which, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, is well adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena.

MAGNIFIABLE, mag-ne-fi-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of being magnified or extolled; that may be magnified.

MAGNIFIC, mag-nif'ik, } *a.* (*magnificus*, Lat.)

MAGNIFICAL, mag-nif'e-kal, } Grand; great; noble; splendid.—Seldom used.

O parent! these are thy *magnific* deeds;

Thy trophies.—Milton.

MAGNIFICALLY, mag-nif'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a great or splendid manner.

MAGNIFICATE, mag-nif'e-kate, *v. a.* To praise or commend highly.—Obsolete.

I cannot with swain lines *magnificate*
Mine own poor worth.—Marston.

MAGNIFICENCE, mag-nif'e-sens, *s.* Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mag-nif'e-sent, *a.* Grand in appearance; exhibiting grandeur; splendid; pompous.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mag-nif'e-sent-le, *ad.* Pompously; splendidly; with exalted sentiments.

MAGNIFICO, mag-nif'e-ko, *s.* A grandee of Venice.

If the Venetians have their senate and *magnificos*, they (the bees) have the same.—*Parthenela Saora*.

MAGNIFIER, mag-ne-fi-ur, *s.* One who enlarges or increases; one who extols or exalts in praises; a glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of objects.

MAGNIFY, mag-ne-fi, *v. a.* (*magnifico*, Lat.) To praise greatly; to extol highly; to make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation; to increase the apparent dimensions of any object to the eye.

MAGNILOQUENCE, mag-nil'o-kwens, *s.* (*magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking, Lat.) A lofty, flatulent mode of speaking; pompous, tumid style, or words.

MAGNILOQUENT, mag-nil'o-kwent, *a.* Flatulent; pompous.

MAGNITUDE, mag-ne-tude, *s.* (*magnitudo*, Lat.) Comparative bulk or size; extent of dimensions; greatness; grandeur; importance.

MAGNOLIA, mag-no'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) A genus of plants, consisting of highly ornamental trees: Type of the order Magnoliaceæ.

MAGNOLIACEÆ, mag-no-li-a'se-e, *s.* (*magnolia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of elegant trees and shrubs, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers; calyx of three or six sepals; petals three to twenty-seven, disposed in a ternary order; stamens free and indefinite; anthers adnate and elongated; ovaries numerous.

MAGNUM BONUM, mag-num bo-num, *s.* (Latin.) A particular kind of pear. *Magnum os*, the third bone of the lower row of the carpal, reckoning from the thumb towards the little finger.

MAGONÆA, ma-go'ne-a, *s.* (name of some botanist known to St. Hilaire.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

MAGPIE, mag'pi, *s.* A bird of the crow kind; the *Corvus pica* of Selby, and forming the genus *Pica* of Brisson.

MAGUS, ma'gus, *s.* (*magos*, a teat, from the little protuberances on the mouth of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

MAGYDARIS, maj-e-da'ris, *s.* (the Latin name of the herb Lacertwort.) A genus of Umbelliferous perennial herbs: Suborder, Campylosperma.

MAHABHARATAM, ma-ha-baw'ra-tam, } *s.* (Hindoo)
BHARATAM, ba-raw'tam, } doostance, belonging to Bharata and his descendants.) The

most celebrated epic poem of Hindus after Rhamayana, said to contain 100,000 distichs or slokas, but this is an exaggeration.

MAHADEVA, ma-haw'de-va, *s.* One of the names of Siva,—which see.

MAHERIA, ma-her'ne-a, *s.* (an anagram of Hermannia, to which it is allied.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

MAHOGANY, ma-hog'a-ne, *s.* (*mahogoni*, the American name of the tree.) The wood of the mahogany-tree; Swietenia mahogoni of De Candolle, the Cedrus mahogoni of Miller, a native of South America, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, but particularly of the Bay of Honduras, from which it is chiefly exported to this country: Order, Cedraleaceae.

MAHOMETAN.—See Mohammedan.

MAHONIA, ma-ho'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Bernard Macmahon of Philadelphia.) A genus of plants, natives of India and America, consisting of elegant shrubs with yellow flowers: Order, Berberaceae.

MAHOUND, ma'hownd, *s.* A contemptuous name formerly used for Mohammed, and the devil, and sometimes for any savage character.

Like Mahound in a play,
No man dare him withsay.—*Shelton*.

MAIA, ma'ya, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura. In Mythology, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione; and mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades, the most luminous of the seven sisters. Also, a surname of Cybele.

MAIADE, ma'a-de, } *s.* (*maia*, one of the genera.)
MAIANS, ma'e-ans, } The second tribe of the family Oxynrhynchi of M. Milne Edwards, composed of Brachyurous Decapod Crustaceans, whose carapace is always very spiny, and is with some exceptions much larger than it is wide.

MAID, made, } *s.* (*magd*, Germ. *magth*, Sax.)
MAIDEN, ma'dn, } An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant. In Composition, it is used to express the feminine gender.

MAIDEN, ma'dn, *s.* A maid; the name of an ancient instrument, of the form of the guillotine, used partially in England and Scotland in the beheading of criminals. One is still preserved in the museum of the Royal Institution in Edinburgh, which was introduced into Scotland by the Regent Morton, who at length suffered by it himself. The name also of a machine for washing linen. *Maiden-hair-leaved tree*, the plant *Salisburia adiantifolia*, a native of Japan. *Maiden plum*,—see *Comocladina*. *Maiden rents*, in our old writers, a noble paid by the tenants of some manors on their marriage. *Maiden assize*, an assize in which no person is condemned to die;—*a.* consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted; great; strong;

The old Roman castle near Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, a noble work, is called *Maiden Castle*.—*Warren*.

—*v. n.* to speak and act demurely or modestly. *Maiden-hair*.—See *Adiantum*.

MAIDENHOOD, ma'dn-hod, } *s.* (*magdenhad*, Sax.)
MAIDENHEAD, ma'dn-hed, } Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination; newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLIKE, ma'dn-like, *a.* Becoming a maiden; modest; unassuming.

MAIDENLINESS, ma'dn-le-nes, *s.* The deportment

or behaviour becoming a maiden; modesty; gentleness.

MAIDENLY, ma'dn-le, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; timorous;—*ad.* in a maidenlike manner.

MAIDEN PLUM.—See *Comocladia*.

MAIDHOOD, made'hod, *s.* Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee.—*Shaks.*

MAIDMARTIAN, made-mar'e-an, *s.* A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who played tricks to the populace.—*Obsolete*.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarten* with a tabor and pipe.—*Semple*.

MAIDPALE, made'pale, *a.* Wan or pale; like a sick girl.

MAIL, male, *s.* (*maille*, Fr.) A coat of steel network, formerly used for defending the body from assault; any armour used for defence. In Rope-making, a kind of steel chain-work, flat, and fastened upon leather, about nine inches long and seven broad, used in rubbing off the loose hemp that remains on white cordage; (*mal*, Sax.) a rent; also a spot;—(*obsolete* in the last two senses);—(*malette*, *malle*, Fr.) a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers from one post-office to another, under public authority. *Mail* or *maille*, in our old writers, is used for a small species of money. Silver half-pence are termed *maillies* in stat. 9 Hen. V. By indenture in the mint a pound weight of old sterling silver was to be coined into 360 sterlings, or pennies, or 720 *maills*, or half-pennies, or 1440 farthings. *Mail*, in Scotland, means an annual rent. *Black-mail*, rent, or annual contribution paid for protection to some chieftain or outlaw.—*v. a.* to arm defensively; to cover, as with armour; to bundle in a wrapper.

Methinks I should not thus be led along.
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.—*Shaks.*

MAILCOACH, male'kotche, *s.* A coach by which the public mails are conveyed.

MAILED, mayld, *a.* Spotted; speckled.—(*obsolete*.) —In Heraldry, speckled, or full of specks, as the feathers of hawks and partridges.

MAIM, mame, *v. a.* (*mahemer*, or *mahaighner*, old Fr.) To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb; to disable;—(written in law-language, *mayhem*).—*s.* the privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; the privation of some essential part; lameness; injury; mischief; essential defect.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

A noble author esteems it to be a *main* in history.
Bayneard.

MAIMEDNESS, ma'med-nes, *s.* State of being lame or maimed.

MAIN, mane, *a.* (*magn*, Sax.) Principal; chief; leading; mighty; huge; vast; important; powerful; containing the chief part;—*s.* the gross; the bulk; the greater part; the sum; the whole; the general; the ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers; the continent, as distinguished from an isle; a hamper; a course; a duct. *For the main*, in the *main*, for the most part. (*Manus*, the hand, Lat.) A hand at dice;

To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*.—*Lord Dornet*.

a cockfighting match;—(seldom used in the last two senses.) *Mainland*, the continent; the

principal land, as opposed to an isle. *Mainkeel*, the principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel. *Mainmast*, the principal mast in a ship. *Mainsheet*, the sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail. *Maintackle*, a large strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant, and used for various purposes, particularly in securing the mast, by setting up the rigging, stays, &c. *Main-top*, the top of the mainmast of a ship or brig. *Mainyard*, the yard on which the mainsail is extended supported by the mainmast.

MAINLY, *mane'le*, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; to a great degree; mightily; greatly.

MAINOUR, *ma'nur*, *s.* (*manœuvre*, old Fr.) In Law, denotes the thing that a thief takes away or steals: as, to be taken with the *mainour* is to be taken with the thing stolen about him, or as if it were in his hand.

MAINPERNABLE, *mane-per'na-bl*, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety; bailable.

MAINPERNOR, *mane-per'nur*, *s.* In Law, a surety for a prisoner's appearance at a day.

MAINPRIZE, *mane prize*, *s.* (*mam*, hand, and *pris*, I take, Fr.) In Law, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large; deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day;—*v. a.* to suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties for his appearance at a stipulated time.

MAINSWEAR, *mane'sware*, *v. n.* (*mansverium*, Sax.) To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

MAINTAIN, *men-tane'*, *v. a.* (*maintenir*, Fr.) To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to resign; to preserve; to keep; not to suffer to change; to vindicate; to justify; to support; to continue; to keep up; not to suffer to cease; to support the expense of; to support with the conveniences of life; to preserve from failure; to support by assertion or argument; to affirm.

MAINTAINABLE, *men-ta'na-bl*, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained; defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAINER, *men-ta'nur*, *s.* One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

MAINTENANCE, *men'te-nans*, *s.* Support; protection; defence; supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation; continuance; security from failure. In Law, an offence that bears a near relation to *barratry*, being an officious intermeddling in a suit that in no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party with money, or otherwise, to prosecute or defend it; a practice that was greatly encouraged by the first introduction of uses. *Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity, formerly belonging to the rank of a duke; also, the name of the mayor's fur-cap.

MAISE, *mase*, *s.* (*maise*, food, Irish.) Indian corn or wheat; one of the cereal grasses, the *Zea mays*, the only species of corn cultivated in America previous to its discovery by Columbus.

MAISTER.—See *Master*.

MAJESTATIC.—See *Majestic*.

MAJESTIC, *ma-jes'tik*, *a.* August; having dignity; grand; imperial; elevated; stately; splendid; sublime; becoming majesty.

MAJESTICAL, *ma-jes'te-kal*, *a.* Majestic.—Seldom used.

MAJESTICALLY, *ma-jes'te-kal-le*, *ad.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

MAJESTICALNESS, *ma-jes'te-kal-nes*, } *s.* State or
MAJESTICNESS, *ma-jes'tik-nes*, } manner of
being majestic.—Seldom used.

MAJESTY, *ma-jes'te*, *s.* (*majestas*, Lat.) Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; power; sovereignty; elevation of manner; a title of emperors, kings, and queens.

MAJO BITTERS, *ma'jo bit'turs*, *s.* (on account of its great bitterness.) The name given in Jamaica to the plant *Picramnia antedisma*, and by botanists to the other species of that genera.—See *Picramnia*.

MAJOR, *ma'jur*, *a.* (Latin.) Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity;—*s.* In Military affairs, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel. In Logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism. It is called major because it has a more intensive sense than the minor proposition, as containing the principal term; the mayor of a town.—See *Mayor*. In Law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns. *Major-general*, a military officer who commands a division or number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general. *Drum-major*, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. *Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to an adjutant. *Major-domo*, a man who holds occasionally the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. In Music, the *greater major* is a term applicable to imperfect concords, but chiefly to the interval of the third. It is also used to distinguish the mode which takes a major or sharp third from a minor or flat one. The major note has always a greater third—*i. e.* consisting of two tones; and the minor mode has always a minor third—*i. e.* a third consisting of a tone and semitone.

MAJORAT, *ma'jo-rat*, *s.* In Law, the right of succeeding to property according to age.

MAJORATION, *may-jor-a'shun*, *s.* Increase; enlargement.—Obsolete.

MAJORITY, *ma-jor'e-te*, *s.* (*majorite*, Fr.) The state of being greater; the greater number; full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major; ancestry; first rank.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

MAKE, *make*, *v. a.* (*macian*, Sax. *machen*, Germ. *maaken*, Dut.) *Past* and *past part.* Made. To create; to form of materials; to compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients; to form by art what is not natural; to produce an effect, as the agent; to produce as a cause; to do; to perform; to practise; to use in action; to cause to have any quality; to bring into any state or condition; to establish; to settle; to hold; to keep; to secure from distress; to secure in richness or happiness; to suffer; to incur; to commit; to do;—(improper in the last two senses.)

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*.—*Dryden*.

—to compel; to force; to constrain; to intend; to purpose to do;—(seldom used in the last two significations.)

Gomez, what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs?—*Dryden*.

MAKEBATE—MAKER.

—to raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; to reach; to tend to; to arrive at, a seaman's phrase; to gain by advance; to provide; to put or place; to turn; to convert, as to use; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to induce; to cause; to put into a suitable or regular form for use; to fabricate; to forge; to compose; to cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; to make amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss; to make account of, to esteem; to regard; to make away, to kill; to destroy; to alienate; to transfer; to make free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony; to make good, to maintain; to defend; to fulfil; to accomplish; to make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; to make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt; to make love, or to make suit, to court; to attempt to gain the favour or affection; to make merry, to feast; to be joyful or jovial; to make much of, to cherish; to foster; to make of, to understand; to produce from; to effect; to consider; to account; to esteem; to make over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; to make out, to clear; to explain; to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of; to prove; to evince; to find or supply; to make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to make up, to collect into a sum or mass; to reconcile; to compose; to repair; to supply what is wanting; to compose, as ingredients or parts; to shape; to assume a particular form of features; to compensate; to make good; to settle; to adjust; to bring to a definite conclusion; to make sail, among seamen, to increase the quantity of sail already extended; to make sternway, to move with the stern foremost; to make water, to leak; —v. n. to tend; to proceed; to move; to contribute; to have effect; to rise; to flow towards land; to make as if, to show; to appear; to carry appearance; to make for, to move towards; to direct a course towards; to tend to advantage; to favour; to make against, to tend to injury; to make out, to succeed; to have success at last; to make up, to approach; to make up for, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent; to make up with, to settle differences; to become friends; to make with, to concur; —s. form; structure; nature; —(*maca*, *gemaca*, Sax.) a companion; a mate; a consort; —(obsolete in the last three senses.)

The maids and their makes
At dances and wakes.—Ben Jonson.

Certes, madam, I sholde have great jole, yf ye had such a prynce to your make.—King Appolon of Tyre.

Make-hawk, in Falconry, an old staunch hawk, which, being used to fly, is fit to instruct a young one.

MAKEBATE, make'bate, s. (*make*, and *bate*, contention, Sax.) One who foments quarrels and jealousies among others.

MAKELESS, make'les, a. Matchless; not to be equalled;

In beautie first so stode she makeless.—Chaucer.
without a mate.—Obsolete.

The world will wait thee, like a makeless wife.—Shaks.

MAKEPEACE, make'pees, s. One who soothes down differences and reconciles persons at enmity.

MAKER, ma'kur, s. The Creator; one who makes

MAKEWEIGHT—MALACOPTERYGIANS.

anything; one who sets anything in its proper state; a poet.

Here all is life and motion; here we behold the true poet or maker.—Dr. Wharton.

MAKEWEIGHT, make'wate, s. That which is thrown into a scale to make up weight.

MAKING, ma'king, s. Composition; structure; form; workmanship; a poem. *Making-iron*, a kind of chisel used by calkers for driving oakum into the seams of ships.

MAKING-UP, ma'king-up, s. The reduction of spirits to a standard of strength, usually called Proof.

MAL, } mal, s. (*mal*, Fr. *malus*, evil, Lat.) In

MALE, } Composition, a prefix, denoting ill or evil.

MALABATHRUM, mal-a-bath'rum, s. (*malabathron*, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name of a leaf imported from India, and used as a medicine and perfume.

MALACANTHUS, mal-a-kan'thus, s. (*malakos*, soft, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Order, Chetodonidae.

MALACCA BEAN, ma-lak'ka been, s. The fruit of the Anacardium Indicum or Orientale. It resembles the Cashew nut. *Malacca root*, the root of the *Sagittaria alexipharmaca*, or *Arundo Indica*, a West Indian plant, cultivated as an antidote to several kinds of poisons.

MALACHI, mal'a-ki, s. (Hebrew.) The name of one of the books of the Old Testament, being the last of that part of the Scriptures.

MALACHITE, mal'a-kite, s. (*malache*, mountain green, Gr.) The native green carbonate of copper.

MALACHIUS, ma-lak'e-us, s. (*malachion*, a woman's garment of a mallow colour, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

MALACHODENDRON, mal-a-ko-den'dron, s. (*malakos*, soft, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of beautiful deciduous shrubs and trees, natives of Asia and America: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

MALACHRA, ma-la'kra, s. (a name under which Pliny speaks of a Persian tree which produces a gum. The genus, however, has connection with that plant.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.

MALACOBDELLA, mal-a-kol'del-la, s. (*malakos*, soft, *bdeella*, a leech, Gr.) A genus of Abranchiate Annelides of the leech kind: Family, Aetigeræ.

MALACOLOGIST, mal-a-kol'o-jist, s. One who studies malacology.

MALACOLOGY, mal-a-kol'o-je, s. (*malakos*, soft, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of soft-bodied animals, whether protected by shells or entirely naked; and their distribution into classes, subclasses, families, genera, and species. It includes Conchology in this extended signification, as it treats of or describes the Mollusca.

MALACOLOPHUS, mal-a-kol'o-fus, s. (*malakos*, soft, and *lophos*, a crest, Lat.) A genus of birds, distinguished by the hind head having a crest of very soft feathers: Family, Picidae.

MALACONOTUS, mal-a-kol-no'tus, s. (*malakos*, soft, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of the Hamophilinae, or Bush Shrikes: Family, Laniidae.

MALACOPTERYGIANS, mal-a-kop-ter-ij'e-ans, } s.

MALACOPTERYGII, mal-a-kop-ter-ij'e-i, } s.
The name given by Cuvier to the second great division of Osseous fishes, the species of which are distinguished by all the rays of the fins being soft and cartilaginous, exhibiting minute articulations, and often divided into small fibres at their ex-

MALACOPTERYGIOUS—MALAXATION.

- tremities. It consists of three sections: the Abdominales, Subbrachiales, and Apodes.
- MALACOPTERYGIOUS**, mal-a-kop-ter-j'e-us, *a.* Belonging to the order Malacopterygii; having the rays of the fins cartilaginous.
- MALACORHYNCHUS**, mal-a-ko-ring'kus, *s.* (*malakos*, soft, *rhynchos*, a snout or bill, Gr.) A genus of the Anatine, or River Ducks: Family, Anatidae.
- MALACOSTOMOUS**, mal-a-kos'to-mus, *a.* (*malakos*, soft, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) In Ichthyology, destitute of teeth, or, vulgarly, leather-mouthed, as in the tench, carp; and bream.
- MALACOSTRACA**, mal-a-kos'tra-ka, *s.* (*malakos*, soft, and *ostrakon*, a shell, Gr.) In the arrangement of Cuvier, the first section of the Crustaceæ, distinguished by their sessile eyes; the solid integuments of a calcareous nature; and having from ten to fourteen feet, usually unguiculated. It contains the five orders, Decapoda, Stomatopoda, Læmopoda, Amphipoda, and Isapoda.
- MALACOTA**.—See Otion.
- MALACOTRACHA**, mal-a-ko-zo'a, *s.* (*malakos*, soft, and *trachon*, an animal, Gr.) The name adopted for the word Mollusca in the classification of De Blainville.
- MALADY**, mal'a-de, *s.* (*maladie*, Fr.) Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition; defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder, or corruption of moral principles; mental disorder.
- MALIC ACID**, ma-le'ik as'id, *s.* An acid formed when the malic acid is distilled at a heat of 400°. Its salts are called Malates.
- MALAGA**, mal'a-ga, *s.* A species of wine imported from Malaga.
- MALAGMA**, ma-lag'ma, *s.* (*malassein*, to soften, Gr.) A poultice.
- MALANDERS**, ma-lan'durz, *s.* (*malandre*, old Fr.) A dry scab on the pastern of a horse.
- MALAPERT**, mal'a-pert, *a.* (*mal*, and *pert*.) Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency; forward; bold.
- MALAPERTLY**, mal'a-pert-le, *ad.* Impudently; saucily.
- MALAPERTNESS**, mal'a-pert-nes, *s.* Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness; forwardness.
- MALAPROPOS**, mal-ap-ro-po', *ad.* (*mal*, evil, and *apropos*, to the purpose, Fr.) Unsuitably.
- MALAPTERURUS**, mal-ap-ter-u'rus, *s.* (*malakos*, soft, *pteron*, a wing or fin, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridae.
- MALAR**, ma'lar, *a.* (*mala*, the cheek, Lat.) Relating to the cheek.
- MALARIA**, ma-la're-a, *s.* (*malaria*, bad air, Ital.) The exhalation of marshy districts, which produces intermittent fevers.
- MALARIOUS**, ma-la're-us, *a.* Infected with malaria; unhealthy.
- MALATES**, mal'ayts, *s.* A genus of Salts, formed by the union of the malic acid with salifiable bases.
- MALAXATE**, mal'aks-ate, *v. a.* (*malasso*, I soften, Gr.) To soften; to knead to softness.—Obsolete.
- MALAXATION**, mal-aks-a'shun, *s.* The act of softening and moistening, or the process of forming a plastic composition of various ingredients, for the manufacture of pills or plasters.

MALAYAN—MALEFICIATION.

- MALAYAN**, ma-la'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Malay peninsula, which constitutes the southern extremity of the continent of Asia.
- MALBERGE**, mal-ber'je, *s.* In Archaeology, a hall where the people assembled at a court like our assizes.
- MALCOMIA**, mal-ko'me-a, *s.* (named after William Malcom, F.L.S.) A genus of annual or perennial herbaceous cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleuro-rhizeæ.
- MALDANIANS**, mal-da'ne-ans, } *s.* A name given
MALDANIDÆ, mal-da'ne-de, } by Lamarck to his second family of sedentary Annelides, including the genera Clymene and Dentalium.
- MALE**, male, *a.* (French.) Relating to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds. In Botany, a *male flower*, one which has stamens but no pistils. *Male cornel*, or *Cornelian cherry*, the plant *Cornus mas*.
- MALADJUSTMENT**, mal-ad-just'ment, *s.* An evil or wrong adjustment; improper adaptation or method.
- MALADMINISTRATION**, mal-ad-min-is-tra'shun, *s.* Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.
- MALADROITNESS**, mal-a-droyt'nes, *s.* Awkwardness in performance; want of dexterity.
- MALCONFORMATION**, mal-kon-for-ma'shun, *s.* Defective structure; disproportion of parts.
- MALCONTENT**, mal'kon-tent, *s.* A dissatisfied subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration.
- MALCONTENT**, mal'kon-tent, } *a.* Discontent-
MALCONTENTED, mal-kon-ten'ted, } ed with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.
- MALCONTENTEDLY**, mal-kon-ten'ted-le, *ad.* With murmuring and discontent.
- MALCONTENTEDNESS**, mal-kon-ten'ted-nes, *s.* Discontentedness; want of affection to government.
- MALE CREDITUS**, mal-e-kred'i-tus, *s.* An old law term for one in bad credit, or not to be trusted.
- MALEDICENCY**, mal-e-dis'en-se, *s.* (*male*, ill, and *dico*, I speak, Lat.) Evil-speaking; proneness to reproach.—Seldom used.
- We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.—*Atterbury*.
- MALEDICENT**, mal-e-dis'ent, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.—Obsolete.
- MALEDICTED**, mal-e-dik'ted, *a.* Accursed.—Obsolete.
- MALEDICTION**, mal-e-dik'shun, *s.* Curse; execration; denunciation.
- MALEFACTION**, mal-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*male*, evil, and *facio*, I do, Lat.) A crime; an offence against the laws.—Seldom used.
- MALEFACTOR**, mal-e-fak'tur, *s.* A criminal; a guilty person; an offender against the laws.
- MALEFIC**, ma-lef'ik, *a.* Mischievous; hurtful.—Obsolete.
- MALEFICE**, mal'e-fis, *s.* (French.) Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment.—Obsolete.
- MALEFICIATE**, mal-e-fish'e-ate, *v. a.* To bewitch.—Obsolete.
- MALEFICIATION**, mal-e-fish'e-a'shun, *s.* Witchcraft.—Obsolete.
- Irremediable impotency, whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation* or casualty.—*Pp. Hall*.

MALEFICIENCE, mal-e-fish'ens, *s.* (*malificientia*, Lat.) The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

MALENGINE, ma-len'jin, *s.* (*malengin*, Fr.) Guile; deceit.—Obsolete.

The admiral, through private malice and *malengine*, was to lose his life.—*Milton*.

MALESHERBIA, mal-o-sher'be-a, *s.* (in memory of C. W. de Lamoignon Malesherber of Paris.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Malesherbiaceæ.

MALESHERBIACEÆ, mal-e-sher-bi-a'se-e, *s.* (*malesherbia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, allied to Passifloraceæ on the one hand, and Turneraceæ on the other. The order consists of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants, with alternate extipulate leaves, and blue or yellow flowers; calyx membranous, inflated, tubular, and five-lobed; petals five; stamens five or ten; ovary superior, and one-celled; styles three, and filiform; fruit capsular.

MALET, mal'et, *s.* (*malette*, Fr.) A budget; a little bag; a portmanteau.—Obsolete.

The knight was possessed with a marvellous desire to know who was the owner of the *malet*.—*Shelton*.

MALETENT, mal'e-tent, *s.* In Law, a toll of 40s. anciently paid for every sack of wool.—*Stat. 25, Ed. 1. c. 7.*

MALEVOLENCE, ma-lev'o-lens, *s.* (*male*, ill, and *volo*, I wish, Lat.) Ill-will; inclination to injure others; enmity of heart; personal hatred.

MALEVOLENT, ma-lev'o-lent, *a.* Ill-disposed toward others; unfavourable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MALEVOLENTLY, ma-lev'o-lent-le, *ad.* With ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MALEVELOUS.—See Malevolent.

MALEXECUTION, mal-ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Wrong execution; bad administration.

MALEFEASANCE, mal-fe'zans, *s.* (French.) Evil-doing; wrong; illegal deed.

MALFORMATION, mal-for-ma'shun, *s.* Defective formation; irregular or anomalous structure of parts.

MALIC, mal'ik, *a.* (*malum*, an apple, Lat.) Relating to apples; drawn from the juice of apples.

MALICE, mal'is, *s.* (French.) Badness of design; extreme enmity, or malevolence against another; desire of hurting; deliberate mischief;—*v. a.* to regard with extreme ill-will.—Obsolete as a verb. We *malice* them not; we are not enemies unto them.—*Ep. Jewell*.

MALICIOUS, ma-lish'us, *a.* Ill-disposed to any one; harbouring ill-will or enmity without provocation; proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will.

MALICIOUSLY, ma-lish'us-le, *ad.* With extreme enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.

MALICIOUSNESS, ma-lish'us-ness, *s.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure.

MALIGN, ma-line', *a.* (*maligne*, Fr. *malignus*, Lat.) Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious; having a very evil disposition towards others; pernicious;—*v. a.* to regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to traduce; to defame;—*v. n.* to entertain malice.

MALIGNANCY, ma-lig'nan-se, *s.* Malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; unfavourableness; virulence; tendency to mortification, or to a fatal issue.

MALIGNANT, ma-lig'nant, *a.* Malicious; having

extreme malevolence or enmity; unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; virulent; extremely heinous;—*s.* a man malevolently disposed; a man of ill intention.—Seldom used as a substantive.

MALIGNANTLY, ma-lig'nant-le, *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

MALIGNER, ma-li'nur, *s.* One who regards another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

MALIGNITY, ma-lig'ne-te, *s.* Extreme enmity, or malevolent disposition evinced towards another; malice without provocation; virulence; destructive tendency; extreme evilness of nature; enormity or heinousness.

MALIGNLY, ma-line'le, *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will; mischievously.

MALINGERER, ma-lin'jur-ur, *s.* A military term for a soldier who feigns himself sick.

MALINGERY, ma-lin'jur-re, *s.* Feigned sickness.

MALISON, mal'e-sun, *s.* A malediction.—Obsolete. God will yere his *malison* to swiche lordshippes as susteine the wickedness of their servants.—*Chaucer*.

MALKIN, maw'kin, *s.* A kind of mop made of rags; a low maid-servant.—Obsolete.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him.—*Shaks.*

MALL, mal, *s.* (*mail*, Fr. *mallo*, Span.) A wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force; a blow;—(seldom used in the last sense;)

Give that reverend head a *mall*,
Of two or three against a wall.—*Bulwer*.

—(Icelandic,) a public walk; a level, shaded walk; This the beau monde shall from the *moll* survey,
And hail with music its propitious ray.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to beat or strike with a mall.

MALLARD, mal'lard, *s.* The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mal-lo-a-bil'e-te, *s.* That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating.

MALLEABLE, mal'le-a-bl, *a.* (French.) Capable of being drawn out or extended by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mal'le-a-bl-ness, *s.* Malleability; ductility.

MALLEACEA, mal-le-a'se-a, } *s.* A family of mo-
MALLEIDÆ, mal-le'de, } nomyarian Mollusca,
in the system of Lamarck, most of the genera of which occur in the Margaritacea of De Blainville. It includes the genera Posidonia, Crenaluta, Perna, Malleus, Gervellia, Cotillus, and Avicula.

MALLEATE, mal'le-ate, *v. a.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MALLEATION, mal-le-a'shun, *s.* The act of beating; extension by beating. In Pathology, a kind of chorea, in which the person infected has a convulsed action of one or both hands, and strikes the knees as with a hammer.

MALLENDERS, mal-len'durs, *s.* In Farriery, a scurfy eruption of the back part or bend of the knee-joint.

MALLEOLI, mal-le'o-li, *s.* (*malilius*, a bundle, Lat.) In the ancient Art of War, bundles of combustible materials set on fire in the night to give light, or to annoy the enemy.

MALLET, mal'lit, *s.* (*maillet*, Fr.) A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins.

MALLEUS, mal'le-us, *s.* (Latin, a hammer.) In Anatomy, one of the bones connected with the organ of hearing. Also, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has the hinge margin excessively

MALLOTA—MALURUS.

long, and forming two auricles; umbones minute and depressed, with a small disk for the ligament, and an external groove for the cartilage: Family, Aviculidae.

MALLOTA, mal-lo'ta, *s.* (*mallos*, a lock of wool, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

MALLOTUS, mal-lo'tus, *s.* (*mallos*, a lock of wool, and *ous otes*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

MALLOW, mal'lo, *s.* The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Malva*.

MALLUM, mal'lum, *s.* The public assembly of the people, according to the usage of the old Teutonic nations.—Obsolete.

MALMSEY, mam'se, *s.* (*malvoisie*, Fr.) The name of a species of grape; also, a luscious and highly-flavoured wine, made in the island of Madeira and Teneriffe.

MALLOPE, mal'o-pe, *s.* (*malos*, tender, Fr. the leaves being soft.) A genus of plants resembling *Malva*, with large purplish or small white flowers: Order, Malvaceae.

MALPRACTICE, mal-prak'tis, *s.* Illegal or immoral practice or conduct; practice contrary to equity and established rules.

MALT, mawlt, *s.* (*meit*, Sax. Swed. and Dan.) Grain, usually barley, which has become sweetened and made soluble in water from the conversion of its starch into sugar by artificial germination, to a certain extent, by the application of heat. *Malt drink*, or *liquor*, a liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c. *Malt dust*, the grains or remains of malt. *Malt floor*, a floor on which malt is dried. *Malt shot*, a certain duty paid in ancient times for making malt; —*r. a.* to make into malt, as to *malt* barley; —*s. a.* to become malt.

MALTAIENT, mawlt'a-lent, *s.* (old French.) Ill-humour; spleen.—Obsolete.

Her malice and her maltalent. —Chaucer.

MALTESE, mawl-teze', *s.* A native of Malta; —*a.* pertaining to, or produced in Malta.

MALTHA, mal'tha, *s.* (Greek.) Mineral pitch; a soft glutinous substance which smells like pitch, and dissolves in alcohol.

MALTIE, mal'tie, *s.* (Greek, a soft animal.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chirocentridae.

MALT-HORSE, mawlt'hawrs, *s.* A horse employed in grinding malt. The term seems to have been formerly employed to designate a dull, stupid fellow.

You peasant swain—you malt-horse drudge. —Shaks.

MALTHUSIAN, mal-thu'se-an, *a.* According to the political doctrines of Malthus, as laid down in his *Essay on the Principles of Population*; —*s.* a follower of the principles of Malthus.

MALTMAN, mawlt'man, } *s.* A man employed in
MALTSER, mawlt'stur, } making malt.

MALTHEAT, mal-trete', *v. a.* To use with roughness or unkindness; to abuse.

MALTREATMENT, mal-trete'ment, *s.* Ill-treatment; rough or unkindly usage.

MALTWORM, mawlt'wurm, *s.* A tippler;

Some of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued maltworms. —Shaks.

an insect that infests malt; also, a cancerous sore about the hoofs of a horse.

MALURUS, mal-u'rus, *s.* (*mallos*, a lock of wool, and

MALVA—MAMMET.

oura, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Sylvianae, or True Warblers: Family, Sylviadae.

MALVA, mal'va, *s.* (Latin name, from *malachos*, Gr. in allusion to the muciliginous qualities of the plants.) The Mallow, a genus of plants: Type of the order Malvaceae.

MALVACEAE, mal-va'ce-e, *s.* (*malva*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, with alternate leaves, all the species of which abound in nutritive mucilage: calyx usually of five sepals; petals equal in number to the sepals; stamens numerous; filaments connected into a column; ovary usually of many carpels, disposed in a whorl round the axis; anthers kidney-shaped and one-celled.

MALVACEOUS, mal-va'shus, *a.* (*malvaceus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the plant mallows.

MALVAVISCUS, mal-va-vis'kus, *s.* (*malva*, a mallow, and *viscus*, glue, Lat.) A genus of mallow-like shrubs, usually with scarlet campanulate flowers: Order, Malvaceae.

MALVERSATION, mal-ver-sa'shun, *s.* (*mal*, ill, and *versor*, I behave, Lat.) Improper conduct or behaviour; mean artifices or fraudulent tricks.

MAM, mam, } *s.* (*mam*, Welsh, *mamma*,
MAMMA, mam-ma', } Lat.) A familiar word for mother, used by young children.

MAMALUKES, mam'a-lukse, *s.* The former military force of modern Egypt. They were originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, but afterwards became masters of the country. Their power was annihilated by Ali Mehemet, in 1811, by the destruction of the Beys.

MAMMÆ, mam'me, *s.* (*mamma*, a breast, Lat.) In Anatomy, the breasts or teats of a female.

MAMMAL, mam'mal, *s.* A mammiferous animal; one of the mammalia.

MAMMALIA, ma-ma'lo-a, *s.* (*mamma*, a teat, Lat.) The first grand division of vertebrated animals, including all that suckle their young.—See Animal.
MAMMALIAN, mam-ma'le-an, *a.* Belonging to the class Mammalia.

MAMMALOGIST, mam-mal'o-jist, *s.* One who studies or professes to teach Mammalogy.

MAMMALOGY, mam-mal'o-je, *s.* (*mamma*, breast, Lat. and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals.

MAMMARY, mam'ma-re, *a.* Relating to the breast or paps; pertaining to the mammae, as the *mammary* glands.

MAMMEE, mam-me'a, *s.* (*mammy*, its vernacular name in South America.) The Mamme-apple, a genus of plants, the fruit of which is large, and of agreeable taste and smell. It is eaten alone, or cut into slices, and preserved with wine or sugar. The fruit of *M. Americana* is of the size of a common cannon-ball. The trees attain a great height, and are very elegant: Order, Clusiaceae, or Guttiferae.

MAMMEE-APPLE.—See Mammee.

MAMMEE SAPOTA.—See Lucuma.

MAMMER, mam'mur, *v. n.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate.

MAMMERING, mam'mur-ing, *s.* Hesitation; confusion.

MAMMET, mam'met, *s.* A puppet; a figure dressed up.

A wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet.—Shaks.

MAMMIFER, mam'me-fur, *s.* (*mamma*, teats, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) An animal, the female of which suckles her young.

MAMMIFEROUS, mam-mif'er-us, *a.* Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAMMIFORM, mam'me-fawrm, *a.* (*mamma*, and *forma*, Lat.) Having the shape or form of paps.

MAMMILLA, mam-mil'la, *s.* (*mammalare*, a stomacher, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, in which the shell is oval and heavy; the spire small and pointed; inner lip considerably thickened at the top, and filling up a large umbilicus placed near the base of the aperture; the aperture effuse: Family, Naticidae. Also, a little breast; the nipple of the male and female breast.

MAMMILLARIA, mam-mil-la're-a, *s.* (*mamma*, a nipple, Lat. from the plants being covered with mammiform tubercles.) A genus of plants: Order, Cactaceae.

MAMMILLARY, mam'mil-la-re, *a.* (*mammilla*, Lat.) Relating to the paps. In Mineralogy, having the surface studded with mammillated protuberances.

MAMMILLATED, mam'mil-lay-ted, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples.

MAMMOO, mam'muk, *s.* A shapeless piece;—*v. a.* to tear; to pull to pieces.—Obsolete.

The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and *mammoos* the sacramental bread.—*Milton*.

MAMMODIS, mam'mo-dis, *s.* Coarse, plain Indian muslins.

MAMMON, mam'mun, *s.* (Syriac.) Wealth; riches; the god of Riches.

MAMMONIST, mam'man-ist, *s.* A worldly-minded person.

MAMMOTH, mam'muth, *s.* The *Elephas primigenius*, or Primitive Elephant, a very large species of the elephant, the bones of which are found fossil, and a whole carcass preserved in ice was discovered in the north of Russia towards the end of last century, the skeleton of which is preserved in the museum of St. Petersburg.

MAN, man, *s.* (Dutch, Danish, German, Swedish, Sanscrit, *mann*, Icel. *man*, *mann*, Sax. *mann*, Goth.) *Plur.* Men. The character of this species given by Blumenbach, and generally received, are:—'Erect, two-handed, unarmed, rational, endowed with speech; a prominent chin; four incisor teeth above and below; all the teeth equally approximated; the canine teeth of the same length as the others; the lower incisors erect.' The same author divides the species into five varieties, whose characters are:—1. The Caucasian variety: a white skin, either with a fair rosy tint, or inclining to brown; red cheeks; hair black, or of the various lighter colours, copious, soft, and generally curved or waving. Irides dark in those with brown skin; light in the fair or rosy complexioned. Large cranium with small face; the upper and anterior regions of the former particularly developed, and the latter falling perpendicularly under them. Face oval and straight, with distinct features; expanded forehead, narrow and rather aquiline nose, and small mouth; front teeth of both jaws perpendicular; lips, particularly the lower, gently turned out; chin full and rounded. Moral feelings and intellectual powers most energetic, and susceptible of the highest development and culture. This variety includes all the ancient and modern Europeans except the Finns; the former and

present inhabitants of Western Asia, as far as the River Oby, the Caspian Sea, and the Ganges (that is, the Assyrians, Medes, and Chaldeans; the Sarmatians, Scythians, and Parthians; the Philistines, Phœnicians, Jews, and the inhabitants of Syria generally; the Tartars, properly so called; the tribes actually occupying the chain of Caucasus; the Georgians, Circassians, Mingrelians, and Armenians; the Turks, Persians, Arabians, Afghans, and Hindoos of high castes;) and the northern Africans, the Egyptians, Abyssinians, and Guanches. 2. The Mongolian variety:—characterised by olive colour, which in many cases is very light, and black eyes; black, straight, strong, and thin hair; little or no beard; head of a square form, with small and low forehead; broad and flattened face, with the features running together; the glabella flat and very broad; nose small and flat; rounded cheeks, projecting externally; narrow and linear aperture of the eye-lids; eyes placed very obliquely; slight projection of the chin; large ears; thick lips; stature, particularly in the countries near the north pole, inferior to that of Europeans. It includes the tribes of Central and Northern Asia, as the Mongols, Calmucks, and Buriats; the Mantchoos, Da-urians, Tungusoes, and Coreans; the Samoides, Yukagers, Koriacs, Tschuktschi, and Kamtchadales; the Chinese and Japanese, the inhabitants of Tibet and Bootan, of Tonquin, Cochinchina, Ava, Pegu, Cambodia, Laos, and Siam; the Finnish races of Northern Europe, as the Laplanders and the tribes of Esquimaux. 3. The Ethiopian variety:—skin and eyes black; hair black and woolly; skull compressed laterally, and elongated towards the front; forehead low, narrow, and slanting; cheek-bones prominent; jaws narrow and projecting; upper front teeth oblique; chin receding. The eyes prominent; the nose broad, thick, flat, and confused with the extended jaw; the lips, and particularly the upper one, thick. All the natives of Africa, not included in the first variety, belong to this. 4. The American variety:—skin dark, and more or less of a red tint; black, straight, and strong hair; small beard; and a countenance and skull very similar to the Mongolian. The forehead low, the eyes deep, the face broad, particularly across the cheeks, but not so flattened as in the Mongols. Mouth large; and lips rather thick. This variety includes all the native Americans except the Esquimaux. 5. The Malay variety:—brown colour, from a light tawny to a deep brown. Hair black, more or less curled, and abundant; head rather narrow; bones of the face large and prominent; nose full, and broad towards the apex; mouth large. In this are included the inhabitants of Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the adjacent Asiatic Islands; of the Molucca, Ladrone, Philippine, Marian, and Caroline groups; of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Zealand, and of all the islands of the South Sea. Cuvier distinguishes only three principal divisions—the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Ethiopian; remaining doubtful as to the Malay and American varieties. Dr. Prichard, on the other hand, (and his authority should have the greatest weight in everything relating to the subject,) divides the species into seven principal varieties:—1. The Iranians, who

MANACLE—MANAGEABLENESS.

in the form of their skulls and other physical characters resemble Europeans, in which are included, as before detailed, all the Caucasian variety. 2. The Turanian, who are nearly the same with the Mongolians of other writers. 3. The native Americans, except the Esquimaux and some others resembling them. 4. The Hottentots and Bushmen. 5. The Negroes. 6. The Papuans, or woolly-haired nations of Polynesia. 7. The African and Australian race. — *Pen. Cycl.* The human race; mankind; a male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years; a male of the human race, used often in compound words, or as an adjective, as a *man-child*, &c.; a servant; an attendant; a dependant; a word of familiar address; the term is sometimes employed to denote a male adult of distinguished qualifications, as magnanimity, bravery, strength, &c.;

I dare do all that may become a man. — *Shaks.*

an individual of the human species; *man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*; one who can apply his mental powers in a judicious way, and who conducts himself with propriety; sometimes used in a loose signification, without reference to a particular person; A man in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. — *More.*

in a popular sense, a husband. In Feudal Law, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant. *Man's Penny*, the Falco antillarum of Linnaeus, a bird of the West Indies. *Man of war*, a ship of war; an armed ship. *Man the capstan*, the order to place the men to the bars in readiness to heave round the capstan. *Man the topsail sheets*, the direction to let the men lay hold of, and be ready to pull up the topsail sheets. *Man the yards*, the order to go upon the yards to reef or furl the sails. *Man-midwife*, a man who practises obstetrics; — *v. a.* to furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify; to strengthen; to tame a hawk; — (obsolete in the last sense;) — to attend; to serve; to wait on as a servant; to direct in hostility; to point; to aim. — Obsolete.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. — *Shaks.*

MANACLE, man'a-kl, *s.* (*manicles*, Fr.) An iron instrument for keeping fast the hands; shackles; handcuffs; — *v. a.* to shackle; to confine the hands by means of an iron instrument or other fastening; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

MANAGE, man'ij, *v. a.* (*manager*, Fr.) To conduct; to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern; to make tractable; to yield; to move or use easily; to husband; to make the object of caution; to treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address; — *v. n.* to superintend affairs; to transact; — *s.* conduct; administration;

To him put
The manage of my state. — *Shaks.*

use; instrumentality; discipline; direction; — (nearly obsolete in all the foregoing senses as a substantive: Management is now used;) — government of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, man'ij-a-bl, *a.* Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved; governable; tractable; that may be made subservient for the attainment of an end.

MANAGEABLENESS, man'ij-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality

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MANAGEABLY—MANDATARY.

of being easily used or applied to its proper purpose; tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MANAGEABLY, man'ij-a-ble, *ad.* In a manageable manner; tractably.

MANAGEMENT, man'ij-ment, *s.* Conduct; administration; prudence; cunning practice; transaction; dealing; modulation; variation.

MANAGER, man'ij-ur, *s.* One who has the conduct or direction of anything; one who conducts his affairs with frugality; a good husband.

MANAGERY. — See Management.

MANAKINS, man'a-kins, *s.* The common name of a group of small birds, remarkable for their rich-coloured plumage, belonging to the genus *Pipra*: Family, *Ampelidae*.

MANATEE, man-a-to', *s.* (*manus*, the hand, from vestiges of nails being seen on the edges of the swimming paws.) The common name of Cetaceans of the genus *Manatus*.

MANATION, man-a'shun, *s.* (*manatio*, Lat.) The act of issuing or flowing out. — Seldom used.

MANATUS, ma-na'tus, *s.* A genus of herbivorous Cetaceae, in which the body is oblong, and terminated by an elongated oval fin; the grinders have a square crown, marked with two transverse elevations, and are eight in number throughout. They now live in the torrid zone, but their remains are found in the strata of the Miocene and Pliocene periods.

MANBOTE, man'bote, *s.* (*man*, and *bote*, a recompense, Sax.) In Law, a compensation for killing a man. — Obsolete.

MANCH, mansh, *s.* In Jewish Antiquity, a manch of gold = 100 shekels, or £75 sterling; manch of silver = 75 shekels, or £7 10s.

MANCHE, mansh, *s.* (French, a sleeve.) In Heraldry, an old-fashioned sleeve with long hangers to it.

MANCHET, man'tshet, *s.* A small loaf of fine bread. — Obsolete.

Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. — *Bacon*.

MANCHINEEL-TREE, man-she-neel'tree, *s.* The large West Indian tree *Hippomane mancinella*.

MANCIPATE, man'se-pate, *v. a.* (*mancipio*, Lat.) To enslave; to bind; to restrict. — Seldom used.

MANCIPATION, man-se-pa'shun, *s.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. — Seldom used.

MANCIPIE, man'se-pl, *s.* (*maniceps*, Lat.) The steward of a community; a purveyor, particularly of a college.

MANDAMUS, man-da'mus, *s.* (*mando*, I order, Lat.) In Law, a command or writ, issuing from the King's Bench in England, and in America from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified which appertains to their office and duty.

MANDARIN, man'da-rin, *s.* The general name given to a state officer in China. The mandarins are chosen from the men of letters or scholars from every part of the empire, who, having obtained their degrees and passed their examination, have their names inscribed, kept by a court or board established for that purpose. *Mandarin duck*, the *Dendrocygna galeuculata*, a native of the Deccan, in India.

MANDATARY, } man'da-tur-e, *s.* One to whom the
MANDATORY, } pope has, by his prerogative, given
a mandate or order for his benefice; one to whom
a command or charge is given. In Law, one who

- undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him.
- MANDATE**, man'date, *s.* A command; an order; precept or injunction; a commission. In Canon Law, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.
- MANDATOR**, man-da'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A director.
- MANDATORY**, man-da-tur-e, *a.* Preceptive; directory.
- MANDIBLE**, man'de-bl, *s.* (*mandibulum*, a jaw, Lat.) The upper jaw of an insect: the under are called Maxillæ.
- MANDIBULAR**, man-dib'u-lur, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.
- MANDIBULATA**, man-dib-u-la'ta, } *s.* A section
MANDIBULATES, man-dib'u-layts, } of insects,
 including all those which preserve their organs of
 mastication in their last and perfect stage of
 metamorphoses.
- MANDIL**, man'dil, *s.* (*mandille*, Fr.) A sort of mantle.—Obsolete.
- Gratifying them with a horse, a sword, a *mandil*, or the like.—*Sir T. Herbert.*
- MANDILION**, man-dil'yun, *s.* A soldier's coat; a loose garment.
- MANDINGOES**, man'ding-gose, *s.* A negro nation, inhabiting the country on the banks of the Senegal and Gambia, and that which extends farther eastward along the upper course of the Joliba or Quorra.
- MANDMENT**.—See Commandment.
- MANDOLINE**, man'do-lin, *s.* A musical instrument of the lute kind, having four strings, which are tuned as those of the violin. It has fallen into disuse, but is still to be met with in some parts of Italy.
- MANDRAKE**, man'drake, *s.* (from *mandragoras*, the Greek name compounded of *mandra*, an ox-stall, and *agauras*, cruel, from its effects on cattle when mixed with their fodder in the countries where the plants abound.) The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Mandragora*. *M. autumnalis* is supposed to be the mandrake of Scripture.
- MANDREL**, man'drel, *s.* That part of a lathe to which the work to be turned is fastened, and which receives motion from the great or fly-wheel by means of a cord.
- MANDRIL**, man'dril, *s.* (*man*, and *drill*, Eng.) The common name of monkeys of the genus *Papio*, the largest, most brutal, and ferocious of the baboons.
- MANDUCABLE**, man'du-ka-bl, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten.
- MANDUCATE**, man'du-kate, *v. a.* (*manduco*, Lat.) To chew; to eat.
- MANDUCATION**, man-du-ka'shun, *s.* The act of chewing or eating.
- MANE**, mane, *s.* (*maan*, Dut. *monhe*, Germ.) The hair which hangs down on the neck of a horse and other animals.
- MANEATER**, man'eet-ur, *s.* A cannibal; an anthropophagite; a human being who feeds on human flesh.
- MANED**, maynd, *a.* Having a mane.
- MANGE**, man-nyzh', *s.* (French.) A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school.
- MANES**, maynz, *s.* (Latin.) The ghost, shade, or soul of a deceased person; the remains of the dead. Among the ancient Pagans, the infernal deities.
- MANESHEET**, mane'sheet, *s.* The covering for the upper part of a horse's head.
- MANETTA**, ma-net'ta, *s.* (in honour of Xavier Manette, Florence.) A genus of perennial herbaceous or suffrutescent plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- MANFUL**, man'fal, *a.* Bold; stout; daring; noble; honourable.
- MANFULLY**, man'fûl-e, *ad.* Boldly; stoutly; honourably.
- MANFULNESS**, man'fûl-nes, *s.* Stoutness; boldness.
- MANGABY**, man'ga-be, *s.* The name of two species of the monkey tribe belonging to *Quenons*.
- MANGALIS**, man'ga-lis, *s.* A small Indian coin of nearly five grains, used in weighing diamonds only.
- MANGANESE**, mang'ga-nese, *s.* (altered from *magnesium*, its original name.) A metal of a greyish-white colour and granular texture; it is hard and brittle. It exists only in nature in the state of an oxide. Its symbol is Mn; equivalent 27.7.
- MANGANESIAN**, mang-ga-ne'zhan, *a.* Relating to manganese; consisting of, or partaking of its qualities.
- MANGANESIC**, mang-ga-ne'zik, *a.* Obtained from manganese.
- MANGANIC ACID**, mang-gan'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed by the union of 1 equivalent of manganese and 3 of oxygen.
- MANGANITE**, mang'gan-ite, *s.* The hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, a mineral of a blackish-grey colour; occurs crystallized or massive; primitive form a right rhombic prism; lustre metallic; opaque; streak reddish-brown. Its constituents are—manganese, 62.93; oxygen, 20.97; water, 10.10: sp. gr. 4.328. Scratches glass slightly.
- MANGCORN**, mang'kawrn, *s.* (*mengan*, I mix, Sax. and *corn*.) Corn of several kinds mixed, as wheat and rye.
- MANGE**, mæmje, *s.* The itch or scab in cattle.
- MANGEL-WURZEL**, mang'gl-wur'zel, *s.* (*mangold-wurzel*, scarcity root, Germ.) The Beta vulgaris, or Field-beet, a plant extensively cultivated for feeding cattle.
- MANGER**, mang'jur, *s.* (*mangeoire*, Fr.) The place or vessel in which animals are fed with fodder. In a ship of war, a space across the deck within the hawseholes, separated from the afterpart of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawsehole from running over the deck. *Manger-board*, the bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.
- MANGUERA**, man-jû'er-a, *s.* (*mango*, the name of the fruit, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The Mango trees, a genus of East Indian trees, the fruit of which is very highly esteemed, and is used in jellies, tarts, preserves, &c.: Order, Terebinthaceæ.
- MANGINESS**, mane'jo-nes, *s.* Scabbiness; infection with the mange.
- MANGLE**, mang'gl, *v. a.* (*mangelen*, Dut.) To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher;—(*mangeln*, Germ.) to smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender;—*s.* a rolling press for smoothing cloth; a calender.
- MANGLER**, mang'gl-ur, *s.* One who tears and destroys bunglingly; a hacker; one who uses a mangle.
- MANGLIETIA**, mang-gle-e'she-a, *s.* (*manglet*, the Javanese name of *M. glauca*.) A genus of elegant trees, with beautiful fragrant yellow flowers: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

MANGLILLA—MANICHEANS.

- MANGLILLA**, mang-ghil'la, *s.* (the *Manglilla de Perou*, Fr.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceæ.
- MANGO**, mang'go, *s.* The fruit of the Mango-tree.
- MANGO-GINGER**, mang'go-jin'jur, *s.* The plant *Curcuma amada*.
- MANGONET**, mang'go-nel, *s.* (*mangoneau*, Fr.) An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.—Obsolete.
- MANGONISM**, mang'go-nizam, *s.* The art of setting off anything to advantage.—Obsolete.
- MANGONIZER**, mang'go-nize, *v. a.* To polish for setting off to advantage.—Obsolete.
- No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from 'em: you'll sell them, &c.—*Ben Jonson*.
- MANGOSTAN**, man-gos'tan, *s.* (*mangostana*, or *mangostana*, the Malayan name.) The tree *Garcinia mangostana*, the fruit of which is esteemed the most delicious of the East Indies. It is about the size of an orange, and has a rind like that of the pomegranate, but thicker and fuller of juice: Order, Clusiaceæ, or Guttiferæ.
- MANGOSTE**, man'goost, *s.* The Ichneumon of the Nile, *Viverra ichneumon*.
- MANGROVE**, mang'grove, *s.* The common name of plants belonging to the genus: Order, Rhizophoraceæ.
- MANGY**, mane'je, *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby.
- MANHATER**, man'hate-ur, *s.* A misanthrope; one that hates mankind.
- MANHEIM GOLD**, man'him golde, *s.* An alloy, consisting of three parts of copper and one of zinc.
- MANHOOD**, man'hud, *s.* Human nature; the state of one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood; an adult; a man; virility; fortitude; courage; resolution.—Seldom used in the last three senses.
- MANIA**, ma'ne-a, *s.* (Latin and Greek.) Madness.
- MANIABLE**, man'e-a-bl, *a.* Manageable; tractable.—Obsolete.
- MANIAC**, ma'ne-ak, *s.* A mad person.
- MANIAC**, ma'ne-ak, } *a.* Affected with mad-
- MANIACAL**, ma-ni'a-kal, } ness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.
- MANICARIA**, man-e-ka're-a, *s.* (*manica*, a glove, Lat. from the nature of the spathe.) The Wine-palm, a genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Palmaceæ.
- MANICHEAN**, man-e-ke'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichæans.
- MANICHEANS**, man-e-ke'ana, *s.* (*Mani*, supposed to have been a native of Persia.) A Christian sect who, like the Magi, believed in two eternal principles of good and evil: that our first parents were created by the God of darkness, but that their souls formed part of that light which was subject to the God of light. They believed that the great object of the God of light was to deliver the captive souls of men from their corporeal prisons, and that with this view he created two sublime beings, Christ and the Holy Ghost, clothed with a shadowy form, to teach mortals how to deliver the rational soul from the corrupt body, and to overcome the power of malignant matter. Mani gave himself out as 'the Comforter' promised to be sent into the world by Christ after his death. The Manichæans do not appear to have existed before the end of the third century.

MANICHORD—MANISURIS.

- MANICHORD**, man'e-kawrd, } *s.* (*manichor-*
- MANICORDON**, man-e-kawrdun, } *dion*, Fr.) A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.
- MANICON**, man'e-kon, *s.* A species of nightshade.
- MANIFEST**, man'e-fest, } *s.* (*manifestus*, Lat.)
- MANIFESTO**, man-e-fes'to, } A declaration issued from a prince or sovereign, proclaiming his opinions or motives in reference to some public question.
- MANIFEST**, man'e-fest, *a.* (*manifestus*, Lat.) Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent; detected, with *of*;
- Calisto there stood manifest of shame.—*Dryden*.
- s.* an invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be shown at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper;—*v. a.* to make appear; to make public; to show plainly; to disclose; to discover.
- MANIFESTABLE**, man-e-fes'ta-bl, *a.* That may be made evident.
- MANIFESTATION**, man-e-fes'ta-shun, *s.* The act of making known what is secret or obscure; discovery; clear evidence; publication.
- MANIFESTLY**, man'e-fest-le, *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly.
- MANIFESTNESS**, man'e-fest-nes, *s.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
- MANIFOLD**, man'e-folde, *a.* Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.
- MANIFOLDED**, man'e-folde-ed, *a.* Having many complications or doubles.—Obsolete.
- And manifold shield he bound about his wrist.—*Spenser*.
- MANIFOLDLY**, man'e-folde-le, *ad.* In a manifold manner.
- MANIFOLDNESS**, man'e-folde-nes, *s.* State of being manifold; multiplicity.
- MANIGLIONS**, ma-nil'yonz, *s.* In Gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German mode of casting.
- MANIL**, ma-nil, } *s.* (*manilla*, Span.) A ring
- MANILLA**, ma-nil'la, } or bracelet worn by persons in Africa.
- MANIOC**, man'e-ok, *s.* The Indian name of the amylaceous products of the shrub *Jatropha manihot*.
- MANIPLE**, man'e-pl, *s.* (*manipulus*, Lat.) A hand-ful; a small band of soldiers; a fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest, or a garment worn by the priest when he officiates.
- MANIPULAR**, ma-nip'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
- MANIPULATE**, ma-nip'u-late, *v. a.* To operate or work with the hands.
- MANIPULATION**, ma-nip'u-la'shun, *s.* (French.) Work by hand; manual operation, as the manner of digging ore in mining.
- MANIPULUS**, ma-nip'u-lus, *s.* (*manus*, the hand, Lat.) In Roman Military Antiquities, a subdivision of the cohort, so named from the handful of grass or straw which formed their original standard.
- MANIS**, ma'nis, *s.* The Pangolins, a genus of Edentata, in which the body is covered with large, strong, imbricated, horny scales, like the Lacertine reptiles, and hence they have been called Scaly Lizards.
- MANISURIS**, man-is-u'ris, *s.* (*manis*, loose, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the spikes being loose and not compact.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

MANITRUNK—MANNITE.

MANITRUNK, man'e-trunk, *s.* (*manitruncus*, low Lat.) In Entomology, the interior segment of the trunk in which the head inosculates, or on which it turns.

MANKILLER, man'kil-lur, *s.* A murderer; one who slays a man.

MANKILLING, man'kil-ling, *a.* Used to kill men.

Cursed be the poet who first honoured with the name of a hero, a mere Ajax, a *mankilling* idiot.—*Dryden*.

MANKIND, man'kynd, *s.* The race or species of human beings; a male, or the males of the human race;—*a.* resembling man in form, not woman: often applied by our old poets to women in a bad sense.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' door.—*Shaks.*

MANLESS, man'les, *a.* Without men; not manned.—Seldom used.

MANLIKE, man'like, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man; becoming a man.

MANLINESS, man'le-nes, *s.* Dignity; boldness; bravery; the qualities of a man.

MANLING, man'ling, *s.* A little man.

MANLY, man'le, *a.* Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; dignified; stately; relating to the adult age of man;—*ad.* with courage like a man.

MANNA, man'na, *s.* A natural exudation from the leaves and branches of the plant *Alhagi manorum*. It was believed by Arabian writers that manna fell from heaven on the plant. At first the manna resembles drops of honey, but soon thickens into solid grains of the size of a coriander seed. The manna of the shops is the produce of the *Manna-ash*, *Ornus rotundifolia*, which abounds in Calabria. The manna distils from incisions made in the bark. It is a concrete mucilaginous juice, mild, and slightly nauseous. *Manna seeds*, the seeds of the aquatic plant *Glycera fluitans*.

MANNER, man'nur, *s.* (*maniere*, Fr. *maniera*, Ital.) Form; method; custom; habit; fashion; certain degree; habitual practice; mien; cast of look; mode; peculiar way or carriage; way;—*v. a.* to instruct in manners.

MANNERISM, man'nur-izm, *s.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner.

MANNERIST, man'nur-ist, *s.* An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

MANNERLINESS, man'nur-le-nes, *s.* Civility; complaisance; the quality of being courteous in behaviour.

MANNERLY, man'nur-le, *a.* Civil; respectful; complaisant; decent in external deportment; not rude or vulgar;—*ad.* civilly; without rudeness; respectfully.

MANNERS, man'nurz, *s. pl.* Deportment; carriage; behaviour; conduct; course of life; ceremonious behaviour; civility; morals; a bow or courtesy.

MANNIKIN, man'ne-kin, *s.* A little man; also, an apparatus made in resemblance of the human figure, or merely of the female abdomen and pelvis, for the instruction of students in the application of bandages and practice of obstetrics.

MANNISH, man'nish, *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown.—*Shaks.*

MANNITE, man'nite, *s.* The peculiar kind of sugar contained in manna, the produce of *Ornus Europæus*. It is composed of hydrogen, 7.62; carbon, 40.02; oxygen, 32.99.

MANŒUVRE—MANSLAYER.

MANŒUVRE, } ma-nu'vr, *s.* (*manœuvre*, Fr.) Dex-
MANŒUVRE, } terous movement; management;
management with address or artful design.

MANŒUVRE, ma-nu'vr, *v. n.* To move or change positions among troops or ships to obtain some advantage, or in military exercise for the purpose of discipline; to carry on any operation adroitly;—*v. a.* to change the positions of troops or ships.

MANŒUVRER, ma-nu'vr-ur, *s.* One who manœuvres.

MANOMETER, ma-nom'e-tur, } *s.* (*manos*, rare, and
MANOSCOPE, man'o-skope, } *metron*, a measure,
Gr.) An instrument intended to measure the rarefaction and condensation of electric fluids.

MANOMETRICAL, man-o-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer.

MANOR, man'ur, *s.* (*manoir*, Fr. *maner*, Armor.) The land possessed by a lord or nobleman, or the quantity of land formerly kept by a lord or great personage for the use and subsistence of his family.

MANOR-HOUSE, man'ur-hows, } *s.* The house of
MANOR-SEAT, man'ur-seet, } the lord or owner of the manor.

MANORIAL, ma-no're-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANPLEASER, man'ple-zur, *s.* One who uses every effort to gain the favour of men.

MANQUELLER, man'kwel-lur, *s.* A murderer; a manslayer.—Obsolete.

He sent a *manqueller*, and commandid that Jone's head were brought in a dish.—*Wicliffe*, St. Mark, vi. 27.

MANSE, mans, *s.* (*mansio*, Lat.) A house or habitation; a parsonage-house. *Mansio*, in Archæology, a term used in the same sense as *hede*, that is, as much land as one plough could till in a year. In Antiquity, an inn on a public road, usually at the distance of eighteen miles from another. In the Medæval ages it was used to express an encampment for one night. *Mansus Presbyteri*, in Law, a parsonage or vicarage for the parson to reside in.

MANSER, man'ser, *s.* A bastard.—Obsolete.

MANSION, man'shun, *s.* (*mansio*, Lat.) A place of residence; a house; a habitation; the lord's house in a manor; residence; abode;—*v. n.* to dwell; to reside.

MANSIONARY, man'shun-er-e, *a.* Resident; residentiary.

MANSION-HOUSE, man'shun-hows, *s.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house.

MANSIONRY, man'shun-re, *s.* A place of residence.

MANSLAUGHTER, man'slaw-tur, *s.* In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder. In Law, such a killing of a man as happens either on a sudden quarrel or in the commission of an unlawful act, without any deliberate intention of doing any mischief at all. There is no difference between *murder* and *manslaughter*, but that *murder* is upon malice forethought, and *manslaughter* upon a sudden occasion. As if two meet together, and striving for the wall, the one kills the other, this is *manslaughter* and felony. And so it is, if they had upon that sudden occasion gone into the field and fought, and the one had killed the other, this had been but *manslaughter* and no *murder*; because all that followed was but a continuance of the first sudden occasion, and the blood was never cooled till the blow was given.

MANSLAYER, man'slay-ur, *s.* One who has slain a human being.

MANSTEALER—MANU.

MANSTEALER, man'ste-lur, *s.* One who steals or carries off human beings; a trafficker in the slave trade.

MANSTEALING, man'ste-ling, *s.* The act of stealing human beings, as in the infamous slave trade.

MANSUETE, man'swe-te, *a.* (*mansuetus*, Lat.) Mild; gentle; tame; not wild or ferocious.—Seldom used.

MANSUETUDE, man'swe-tude, *s.* (*mansuetudo*, Lat.) Mildness; gentleness; tameness.

I use all mildness or *mansuetudo* in admonishing.—*Hammond.*

MANTELET, man'te-let, } *s.* A small cloak worn
by women. In Fortification, a kind of movable parapet made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of about six feet; generally cased with tin, and set on little wheels, so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve to shelter them from the shot of the enemy.

MANTELLIA, man-tel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Mantel.) A genus of fossil Alcyonae, from the Chalk formation. Also, a genus of Cycadiform plants, from the oolite of the Isle of Portland.

MANTIS, man'tis, *s.* (*mantes*, a prophet, Gr. in reference to the position of the arms, which seem as in the act of supplication.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Cursoria.

MANTISIA, man-tis'e-a, *a.* (from the flowers bearing a singular resemblance to certain insects called *mantis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceae.

MANTISSA, man-tis'sa, *s.* The decimal part of a logarithm; the integral part is called the characteristic.

MANTLE, man'tl, *s.* (*mantel*, *mentel*, Sax.) A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments; a cover; that which conceals;—*v. a.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise;—*v. n.* to spread; to expand; to joy; to revel; to be expanded; to gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface as a covering; to rush to the face and cover it with a crimson colour. In Malacology, the cutaneous and fleshy envelope which invests the interior of the shell of the Conchifera.

MANTLE, man'tl, } *s.* The piece of timber or stone in form of a chimney over the fireplace, resting on the jambs.

MANTLEPIECE, } man'tl-pe-se, *s.* The work over a fireplace, in front of the chimney.

MANTLING, mant'ling, *s.* In Heraldry, the ornaments represented round shields—in imitation, it is supposed, of the mantles or cloaks worn by military men.

MANTO, man'to, *s.* (Italian.) A robe; a cloak.

MANTOLOGY, man-tol'o-je, *s.* (*manteia*, divination, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The act or art of divination.

MANTUA, man'tu-a, *s.* (*manteau*, Fr.) A lady's gown.

MANTUAMAKER, man'tu-a-may-kur, *s.* One who makes gowns for ladies; a dressmaker.

MANU, ma'nu, *s.* (*man*, to understand, Sanscrit.) In Hindoo Mythology, the son or grandson of the creating deity Brahma, the first of rational beings, and the progenitor of mankind, who are thence called Manavas or Manugas, (offspring of Manu.) The institutes of Manu are the oldest, and esteemed the holiest text after the Vedas.

MANUAL—MANUREMENT.

MANUAL, man'u-al, *a.* (*manualis*, Lat.) Performed by the hand; used by the hand;—*s.* a small book, such as may be carried in the hand; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

Manual exercise, the exercise or practice by which soldiers are taught the use of arms.

MANUALIST, man'u-al-ist, *s.* An artificer.

MANUARY, man'u-ar-e, *a.* Performed by the hand.—Obsolete.

MANUBIAL, ma-nu'be-al, *a.* (*manubialis*, Lat.) Belonging to spoils; taken in war.—Seldom used.

MANUBRIUM, ma-nu'bre-um, *s.* A handle.

MANUDUCTION, man-u-duk'shun, *s.* (*manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading, Lat.) Guidance by the hand.

MANUDUCTOR, man-u-duk'tur, *s.* (*manus*, and *ductor*, a leader, Lat.) A conductor; a guide; an ancient officer in the church, who from the middle of the choir, where he had his place, gave the signal for the choristers to sing, and marked the measure, beat time, and regulated the music.

Love be your *manuductor*: may the tears Of penitence free you from all future fears.—*Jordan.*

MANUFACTORY, man-u-fak'tur-e, *s.* (*manus*, and *facio*, I do, Lat.) A house or place where goods are manufactured; the practice of making any piece of workmanship;—*a.* engaged in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURAL, man-u-fak'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to manufacture.

MANUFACTURE, man-u-fak'ture, *s.* (French.) The operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use; anything made from the raw material by art, machinery, or the hand;—*v. a.* to make by art and labour, or the aid of machinery, anything fitted for use; to work raw materials into suitable forms for use;—*v. n.* to be occupied in manufacture.

MANUFACTURER, man-u-fak'tu-rur, *s.* One who works raw materials into forms suitable for use; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MANULEA, ma-nu'le-a, *s.* (*manus*, the hand, Lat. in allusion to the divisions of the corolla.) A genus of South African herbs, rarely subshrubs: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

MANUMISE.—See Manumit.

MANUMISSION, man-u-mish'un, *s.* The act of giving liberty to slaves.

MANUMIT, man-u-mit', *v. a.* (*manumitto*, Lat.) To release from slavery; to liberate from bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

MANUMOTIVE, man'u-mo-tiv, *a.* (*manus*, and *moveo*, I move, Lat.) Movable by the hand.

MANUMOTOR, man'u-mo-tur, *s.* A small wheeled vehicle, which may be moved in any direction by the person in it.

MANURABLE, ma-nu'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

MANURAGE, ma-nu'ra-je, } *s.* Cultivation.—Ob-

MANURANCE, ma-nu'rans, } solete.

MANURE, ma-nure', *v. a.* (*manœvrer*, Fr.) To apply to land any fertilizing matter; to enrich with nutritive substances; to fertilize; to cultivate by manual labour; to till;—(obsolete in the last two senses;—*s.* a substance or substances added to the soil, with a view to accelerating the vegetation and increasing the production of crops.

MANUREMENT, ma-nure'ment, *s.* Cultivation; improvement.—Seldom used.

MANURER—MARANTACEÆ.

MANURER, ma-nu'rur, *s.* One who applies manure to land.

MANURING, ma-nu'ring, *s.* A dressing or spreading of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, man'u-skript, *s.* (*manus*, the hand, and *scriptus*, written, Lat.) A book or paper written with the hand or pen;—*a.* written with the hand; not printed.

MAINTENANCE, man-u-ten'se, *s.* Maintenance.—Obsolete.

MANWORSHIP, man'wur-ship, *s.* Undue reverence or adulation paid to a man.

MANWORTH, man'wurth, *s.* In Archæology, the price of a man's life or head, which was paid to the lord of the manor for having slain one of his vassals.

MANY, men'ne, *a.* (*maneg*, *maneg*, or *menig*, Sax.) Consisting of a great number; numerous;—*s.* a multitude; a company; a great number of individuals; the people;—(*meignee*, Fr.) a retinue of servants; household.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The kings before their many rode.—Dryden.

NOTE.—*Many* is frequently affixed to adjectives and participial adjectives, in which cases it generally signifies numerous, or a great number, as in many-cleft, many-coloured, many-cornered, many-flowered, many-headed, many-lingued, many-leaved, many-legged, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-parted, many-peopled, many-petalled, many-sided, many-toned, many-tribed, many-twinkling, many-valved.

MANYTIMES, men'ne-timze, *s.* An adverbial phrase signifying often; frequently.

MAP, map, *s.* (*mapa*, Span. *mappa*, Port.) A delineation of the surface of the earth on paper or other material, in which the lines of latitude and longitude, and the relative positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, seas, &c., are represented. A map is properly a representation of land, as distinguished from a *chart*, which represents the ocean only, or any portion of it;—*v. a.* to draw or delineate, as the figure and position of any portion of land.

MAPLE, ma'pl, *s.* The English name of the trees and shrubs belonging to the genus *Acer*. *Acer saccharinum*, when of ordinary size, yields in a good season from twenty to thirty gallons of sap, from which five or six pounds of sugar is obtained. It is a native of North America.

MAPPA, map'pa, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the name of the napkin hung out by the prætor as a signal that the race should start.

MAPPERY, map'pur-e, *s.* The art of planning and designing maps.

MAR, mâr, *v. a.* (*merran*, *mirran*, Sax. *marrar*, Span.) To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to hurt; to impair the strength and purity of; to deform; to damage; to spoil;—*s.* a blot; an injury; a lake.—See *Mere*.—Obsolete as a substantive.

MARALIA, ma-ra'le-a, *s.* (altered from *aralia*.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Araliaceæ.

MARANATHA, mar-a-nath'a, *s.* (Syriac.) The Lord comes, or has come: a word used by the Apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

MARANTA, ma-ran'ta, *s.* (In memory of Bartholomæo Maranti, a Venetian physician, who died in 1554.) Arrowroot, a genus of plants: Type of the order Marantaceæ.

MARANTACEÆ, ma-ran'ta'se-e, *s.* (*maranta*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Endogenous

MARANTHUS—MARCELLIANS.

plants, consisting of tropical herbs: rhizome often tuberous, and abounding in starch; stem often branching; calyx superior, with three sepals; corolla tubular, irregular, with the segments in two whorls, the outer three-parted, and nearly equal; stamens three, petaloid and distinct; ovary one or three-celled; anthers one-celled; fruit capsular.

MARANTHUS, ma-ran'thus, *s.* (*maraino*, I fade, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the withered leaves being permanent.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

MARAUD, ma-rawd', *v. n.* (French.) To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

MARAUDER, ma-rawd'ur, *s.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

MARAUDING, ma-rawd'ing, *s.* Roving in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

MARBLE, mâr'bl, *s.* (*marbre*, Fr.) A calcareous rock of compact texture, beautiful appearance, and susceptible of very high polish, much used for statues, busts, mantlepieces, monuments, pillars, and other architectural adornments. There are three grand divisions of marbles:—1. Marbles of one plain colour, comprising the various shades from white to black. 2. Marbles of two colours, which are very varied. 3. Marbles variegated with many colours, several of which are very beautiful; shells, corals, and other extraneous bodies being harmoniously intermingled with this compact limestone. The most celebrated statuary marbles of ancient times were those of the islands of Paros, Naxos, and Tenos, in the Archipelago. Parian marble is white, large-grained, and translucent. The marble of Carrara has a finer grain and closer texture, and is now usually employed by statuary. In England, marbles abound in the counties of Derby, Devon, and Anglesea; the latter is of a green colour. In Scotland, they are found in Sutherlandshire, Argyleshire, and in the islands of Tiree, Skye, and Jura. In Ireland, at Kilkenny and other places. Kilkenny marbles are black, enclosing shells of a whitish colour;—a little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription;—*a.* made of marble; variegated in colour; stained or veined like marble; hard; insensible;—*v. a.* to variegate in colour; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble.

MARBLE-EDGED, mâr'bl-edjd, *a.* Having the edges veined in imitation of marble.

MARBLE-HEARTED, mâr'bl-hârt-ed, *a.* Cruel; insensible; hardhearted.

MARBLING, mâr'bl-ing, *s.* The art or process of variegating in colour, in imitation of marble.

MARBLY, mâr'bl-e, *ad.* In the manner of marble.

MARCAR, mâr'kur, *s.* The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh.—Seldom used.

MARCELINE, mâr'se-line, *s.* (from its being found at St. Marcel, in Piedmont.) A mineral of a greenish-black colour, and slightly metallic or vitreous lustre. Its constituents are—silica, 15.17; oxide of manganese, 75.80; oxide of iron, 4.14; alumina, 2.80.

MARCELLIANS, mar-sel'lo-ans, *s.* A sect founded by one Marcellus of Ancyra, towards the close of the second century, who taught that the Son and Holy Ghost were two emanations from the Divine nature, which, after performing their respective

MARCESCENT—MARCITES.

offices, were to return again into the substance of the Father.

MARCESCENT, *mār-se'sent*, *a.* (*marcens*, withering, Lat.) In Botany, when withered, not falling; permanent.

MARCESSIBLE, *mār-se'se-bl*, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

MARCEZIA, *mār-se'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of Fr. Marcet, a friend of De Candoile.) A genus of Brazilian shrubs: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MARCGRAVIA, *mark-gra've-a*, *s.* (in honour of George Marcgrave, a German who published a natural history of Brazil in 1718.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Marcgraviaceæ.

MARCGRAVIACEÆ, *mark-gra-vi-a'se-e*, *s.* (*marcgravia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, usually ascendant shrubs, with alternate leaves, and umbellate or spicate flowers; calyx of from two to seven sepals, which are ovate, usually coriaceous and imbricated; corolla hypogynous, hood-shaped; stamens numerous; ovary one, usually furrowed; style one; capsule coriaceous; seeds minute and numerous.

MARCH, *mārtsh*, *s.* (from *Mars*.) The third month of the year;—(*marche*, Fr.) military movement; journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; deliberate or laborious walk; signal to move; a particular beat of the drum; movement; progression; advance;—*v. n.* (*marcher*, Fr.) to move in military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner;—*v. a.* to put in military movement.

MARCHANTIA, *mār-shan'te-a*, *s.* (in honour of Mr. John Marchant of Paris.) A genus of Liverworts: Type of the natural order Marchantiaceæ.

MARCHANTIACEÆ, *mār-shan-ti-a'se-e*, *s.* (*marchantia*, one of the genera.) Liverworts, a natural order of plants, consisting of the Hepaticæ of Jussieu, plants growing on the earth or trees in damp places, and composed entirely of cellular tissue, emitting roots from their underside, and consisting of a stem which is leafless, but bordered with membranous expansions.

MARCHET, *mārtshet*, *s.* In Archaeology, a pecuniary fine, formerly paid by the tenant to his lord for the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters.

MARCHER, *mārtsh'ur*, *s.* Formerly, the lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a country.

MARCHES, *mārtsh'iz*, *s. pl.* (French.) Borders; limits; confines between one country or district and another.

MARCHING, *mārtsh'ing*, *s.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MARCHONESS, *mārtshun-es*, *s.* The wife or widow of a marquis, or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, *mārtsh'pane*, *s.* (*massepain*, Fr.) A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.—Obsolete.

MARCID, *mārs'id*, *a.* (*marcidus*, Lat.) Lean; pinning; wasted; withered.

MARCIDITY, *mārs'id'e-te*, *s.* Leanness.

MARCIONITES, *mār'shon-itse*, *s.* An ancient and popular sect, founded by one Marcion, who denied the real birth, incarnation, and passion of Christ, and held them to be apparent only. He denied also the resurrection of the body.

MARCITES, *mārs'ite*, *s.* A sect of heretics of the second century, who called themselves the *Perfecti*, and professed the right of great liberty of action,

MARCOSIANS—MARGINALLY.

and to be void of fear. Marcus, their leader, conferred the priesthood and the administration of the sacraments upon women.

MARCOSIANS, *mār'ko-shans*, *s.* A sect of Christian heretics, founded in the second century by one Marcus, who taught that the Deity consists of a quaternity, namely—the Ineffable, Silence, the Father, and Truth.

MARE, *mare*, *s.* (*myra*, Sax. *mahre*, Germ.) The female of the horse;—(*mara*, Sax.) a kind of torpor or stagnation which seems to press the stomach with weight.—See Nightmare.

MARESCHAL, *mār'shal*, *s.* (*marechal*, Fr.) The MARESHAL, } chief commander of an army.—
See Marshal.

MARE'S-TAIL, *mayrz'tale*, *s.* The common name of *Hippuris vulgaris*, and other plants of the same genus.

MARGARAMIDE, *mār'gar-a-mide*, *s.* A substance obtained when ammoniacal soap is prepared either from animal fat or olive oil, and treated with boiling water. It is crystalline and white. Formula, C₃₄, H₃₅, NO₂.

MARGARETES, *mār'ga-rets*, *s.* A genus of salts, obtained from the combination of margaric acid and salifiable basis.

MARGARIC, *mar-gār'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to pearl.

MARGARINE, *mār'ga-rin*, *s.* A peculiar fatty matter contained in vegetable oils and animal fats.

MARGARIS, *mār'ga-ris*, *s.* (*margaron*, a pearl, Gr. the berries are white and shining in *M. nudiflora*, and in Mexico called *pertilas*, or *pearls*.) A genus of Mexican shrubs: Order, Rubiaceæ.

MARGARIT ACID, *mār'ga-ret as'sid*, *s.* (*margarites*, a pearl, Gr. on account of its peculiar lustre.) A fatty acid prepared from soap made with olive oil and potash. Its formula is H₃₃, C₃₅, O₃.

MARGARITE, *mār'gar-ite*, *s.* (*margarites*, a pearl, Gr.) Pearl-mica, a thinly-laminated mineral of a greyish, reddish, or yellowish-white colour: sp. gr. 3.0. Hardness = 3.5—4.5. It occurs at Sterzing, in the Tyrol.

MARGARITIC, *mār'ga-rit'ik*, *a.* Resembling pearls.

MARGARITIC ACID, *mār'ga-rit'ik as'sid*, *s.* An acid obtained from castor oil when saponified with the hydrate of potash. Formula, C₃₅, H₃₁, O₆.

MARGARON, *mār'ga-ron*, *s.* A solid, white, fatty matter, which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

MARGARYCARPUS, *mar-gar-e-kār'pus*, *s.* (*margaron*, a pearl, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. from the pearly appearance of the fruit.) A genus of South American shrubs: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

MARGAY, *mār'gay*, *s.* An American quadruped of the cat kind.

MARGIN, *mār'jin*, *s.* (*margo*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.) The border, brink, or edge; the verge; the edge of a leaf, or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes; the edge of a wound;—*v. a.* to furnish with a margin; to border; to enter in the margin. In Conchology, the whole circumference or outline of the shell in bivalves. *Margin of a course*, in Architecture, the upper side of a course of slates which appears covered by the next superior course.

MARGINAL, *mār'jin-al*, *a.* Relating to a margin; written or printed in the margin.

MARGINALLY, *mār'jin-al-le*, *ad.* In the margin of a book.

MARGINATE—MARISH.

MARGINATE, mār'je-nate, *v. a.* To make brims or margins.—Obsolete.

MARGINATE, mār'je-nate, } *a.* In Conchology,
MARGINATED, mār'je-nay-ted, } having a prominent margin or border. In Entomology, when the sharp edge is marginated on the outside, and surrounds the surface with a narrow border.

MARGINOPORA, mār-jin-op'o-ra, *s.* (*margo*, a margin, Lat. and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of corals: Family, Milleporidæ.

MARGOT, mār'got, *s.* A fish of the perch kind.

MARGRAVE, mār'grave, *s.* (*markgraff*, Dut.) A title of nobility in Germany, &c.

MARGRAVIATE, mār-gra've-ate, *s.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MARGRAVINE, mār-gra-vine', *s.* The wife of a margrave.

MARICA, mar'e-ka, *s.* (supposed to be from *maraino*, I become placid, Gr. in allusion to the nature of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

MARIETS, mar'e-ets, *s.* A kind of violet.

MARIGENOUS, ma-rij'e-nus, *a.* (*mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, I bring forth, Lat.) Produced in or by the sea.

MARIGNIA, ma-rij'ne-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of balsamiferous trees: Order, Burseraceæ.

MARIGOLD.—See Marygold.

MARIKIN, mar'e-kin, *s.* A species of monkey with a mane.

MARILA, ma-ri'la, *s.* (*marile*, live embers or sparks, Gr. in allusion to the sparkling yellow fringe round the seed, or the transparent dots and lines on the leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Ternstroemiaceæ.

MARINATE, mar'e-nate, *v. a.* (*mariner*, Fr.) To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar.—Seldom used.

Why am I sty'd a cook, if I am so loth
To marinate my fish, or season broth?—*King.*

MARINE, ma-reen', *a.* (*marinus*, Lat.) Relating to the sea; transacted at sea; done on the ocean; doing duty on the sea;—*s.* a soldier who serves on board of a ship in naval engagements; the navy of a country; the whole economy of naval affairs. *Marine surveyor*, a machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea, and for registering the same on a sort of dial-plate. *Marine chair*, a machine contrived for enabling the spectator to view the satellites of Jupiter at sea.

MARINED, ma-reend', *a.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to an animal in an armorial bearing, which has the lower part of its body like a fish, as a mermaid.

MARINER, mar'e-nur, *s.* (*marinier*, Fr.) A seaman; a sailor.

MARINORAMA, mar-e-no-ra'ma, *s.* (*mare*, the sea, Lat. and *horao*, I see, Gr.) A view of the sea.

MARIPA, ma-ri'pa, *s.* (the Caribbean name of the trees, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with smooth alternate leaves and white panicles of flowers, natives of Guiana and Brazil: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

MARIPUT, mar'e-put, *s.* The Zoril, an animal of the skunk kind.

MARISCUS, ma-ris'kus, *s.* (*mar*, a marsh, Celtic, from the situation in which it grows.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

MARISH, mar'ish, *s.* (*marais*, Fr.) Watery ground; a morass; a swamp; a bog: now written Marsh;—*a.* moory; fenny; boggy.

MARITAL—MARKING.

MARITAL, mar'e-tal, *a.* (French, from *maritus*, a husband, Lat.) Pertaining to a husband.

MARITATED, mar'e-tay-ted, *a.* Having a husband.

MARITIME, mar'e-tim, *a.* (*maritimus*, Lat.) Relating to the sea or ocean; performed on the sea; naval; bordering on the sea; situated near the sea; having a navy and commerce by sea.

MARJORAM, mār'jo-rum, *s.* (altered from the Arabic name *margamysh*.) The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Origanum*: Order, Lamiaceæ.

MARJORANA, mār-jo-ra'na, *s.* (from its resemblance to the marjorams.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

MARK, mār'k, *s.* (*marc*, *mearc*, Sax. *merk*, Dut. *marc*, Welsh, *marque*, Fr.) A stamp; an impression; a token by which anything is known; a visible line, depression, or incision; any visible effect of force or agency; proof; evidence; notice taken; anything to which a missile weapon may be directed; any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed; anything visible by which something else may be known or indicated; indication; a character made by those who cannot write their names, as a substitute;—(*marc*, Fr. *marco*, Span.) the name given to a money of account in Hamburg, Lubec, Denmark, and Norway; also, to a weight, used chiefly for gold and silver, in different parts of the continent, varying from about 3500 to 3700 troy grains, and to an ancient money of England and Scotland: a license of reprisals; the name of one of the books of the New Testament;—*v. a.* (*mearcian*, Sax. *marken*, Germ.) to impress with a token or evidence; to notify, as by a mark; to note; to take notice of; to heed; to regard as valid or important; to make a visible line or character; to point out; to designate;—*v. n.* to note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to mark. *Order of St. Mark*, a Venetian order of knighthood.

MARKABLE, mār'ka-bl, *a.* Remarkable.—Obsolete.

MARKER, mār'kur, *s.* One who puts a mark on anything; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mār'kit, *s.* (*markt*, Dut. and Germ.) A place set apart for public convenience in a city or town, for the sale of provisions or cattle; a public building, in which provisions, &c. are exposed to sale; purchase, or rate of purchase and sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; place of sale; the privilege of keeping a public market;—*v. n.* to deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods. *Market cross*, a cross set up where a market is to be held. *Market price* or *rate*, the current price of commodities at any given time.

MARKETABLE, mār'kit-a-bl, *a.* Fit for the market; that may be sold; that is likely to obtain a purchaser; current in market.

MARKETABLENESS, mār'kit-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being marketable.

MARKING, mār'king, *a.* Having the quality to produce a mark. *Marking-iron*, an iron used for making a mark. *Marking fruit*, the fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*, so called from being used in marking cotton cloths with a deep black colour. *Marking ink*, an indelible ink for marking linen. A good marking ink is made by dissolving a drachm of fused nitrate of silver in half an ounce

of distilled water, and colouring it with sap-green.

MARKSMAN, mārks'man, *s.* One who can hit a mark with precision; one that shoots well; one who uses a mark for his name, being unable to write.

MARL, mār'l, *s.* A species of calcareous earth of different composition, being united with clay or fuller's earth. *Marl-grass*, one of the names of meadow-clover or cow-grass, the *Trifolium medium* of Linnaeus;—*v. a.* to overspread or manure with marl.

MARLACEOUS, mār-la'shus, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MARLEA, mār'le-a, *s.* (the name of the tree in Silet.) A genus of plants, consisting of small American or Asiatic trees: Order, Hamamelidaceae.

MARLINE, mār'lin, *s.* (*merlin*, Span.) A small line composed of two strands, little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.;—*v. a.* to wind marline round a rope.

MARLINE-SPIKE, mār'lin-spike, *s.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt-rope when the sail is to be sewed to it.

MARLING, mār'ling, *s.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MARLITE, mār'lit, *s.* A variety of marl.

MARLITIC, mār'lit'ik, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MARLPIT, mār'l'pit, *s.* A pit from which marl is dug.

MARLSTONE, mār'l'stone, *s.* In Geology, the sandy, calcareous, and iron strata, which divide the upper from the lower lias clays, as developed in Yorkshire and Leicestershire.

MARLY, mār'le, *a.* Abounding with marl; partaking of marl; resembling marl.

MARMALADE, mār'ma-lade, *s.* (*marmelade*, Fr.) The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, &c. boiled with sugar.

MARMATITE, mār'ma-tite, *s.* (from being found at Maribata, province of Popayan, in South America.) A mineral of a lamellar structure and black colour. It appears to be black blende, or sulphuret of zinc united with sulphuret of iron.

MARMOLITE, mār'mo-lite, *s.* The silicate of magnesia, a mineral of a greyish or greenish colour, found at Barehills, near Baltimore, and at Hoboken, New Jersey, United States. It consists of silica, 36.00; magnesia, 46.00; lime, 2.00; water, 15.00: sp. gr. 2.47. $H = 3.5$.

MARMORACEOUS, mār-mo-ra'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.

MARMORATED, mār'mo-ray-ted, *a.* (*marmor*, marble, Lat.) Covered with marble.—Seldom used.

MARMORATION, mār-mo-ra'shun, *s.* Incrustation with marble.—Seldom used.

MARMORATUM, mār-mo-ra'tum, *s.* (Latin.) A cement used by the ancients, formed of pounded marble and lime well beaten together.

MARMOREAN, mār-mo're-an, *a.* Made of marble; relating to marble.

MARMORITES, mār-mo-rī'tes, *s.* (*marmoros*, white, Gr. in allusion to the plants being clothed with white tomentum.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

MARMOT.—See *Arctomys*.

MARONITES, mar'o-nitse, *s.* A community of Greek Christians, who inhabit a district of country about Mount Lebanon. It is said the sect derive their name from John Maron, or Maro, who called himself Patriarch of Antioch, in the sixth century. This sect hold the supremacy of the Pope to be merely nominal, as they elect their own chiefs, and disregard the law of celibacy.

MARON, ma-roon', *s.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles;—*v. a.* to put a sailor on shore upon a desolate island, under pretence of his having committed some desperate crime.

MARQUE, mār'k, *s.* (French.) A letter of marque, is a power granted by a state to its subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received; the ship commissioned for making reprisals.

MARQUEE, mār-ke', *s.* An officer's field-tent; also written Markee.

MARQUESS, mār'kwis, *s.* (*marquis*, Fr. *marques*, Span.) A title of honour of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke; a marchioness.—Obsolete in the last sense.

The first and last woman that was created a marchioness, was the lady Ann Boleyn.—*Spelman*.

MARQUETRY, mār'ket-re, *s.* (*marqueterie*, Fr.) Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, as ivory, shells, and the like.

MARQUISATE, mār'kwiz-ate, *s.* The seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARQUISIA, mār-kwē-se-a, *s.* (after some person of the name of Marquis.) A genus of plants, natives of Van Dieman's Land: Order, Cinchonaceae.

MARRER, mār'rur, *s.* One who spoils or hurts anything.

MARRIAGE, mar'rij, *s.* (*mariage*, Fr.) The act of uniting a man and woman for life in wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life; a feast made on the occasion of a marriage. In Scripture, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace.

MARRIAGEABLE, mar'rij-a-bl, *a.* Fit for wedlock; of an age suitable for marriage; capable of union.

MARRIAGEABLENESS, mar'rij-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being fit to be married.

MARRIED, mar'rid, *a.* Conjugal; connubial.

MARRIER, mar're-ur, *s.* One who performs the ceremony of uniting a man and woman in marriage.

MARROW, mar'ro, *s.* (*merg*, *mearh*, Sax. *mark*, Dut.) The essence; the best part; the fat substance secreted by the small arteries of its proper membrane, and contained in the medullary cavities of the long cylindrical bones. It differs very little from the fat of the cellular membrane. In the Scottish dialect, a companion or associate; a match;

With thief or his marrow for fear of ill end.—*Tusser*.

—*v. a.* to fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MARROWBONE, mar'ro-bone, *s.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow; in burlesque language, the knee.

MARROWFAT, mar'row-fat, *s.* A kind of pea.

MARROWISH, mar'ro-ish, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MARROWLESS, mar'ro-les, *a.* Void of marrow.

MARROWY, *mar'ro-e*, *a.* Pithy; full of strength or sap.

MARRUM, *mar'rum*, *s.* A name given on the coast of Norfolk to the *Psamma arenarium*.

MARRY, *mar're*, *v. a.* (*marier*, Fr.) To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life; to dispose of in wedlock; to take for husband or wife. In Scripture, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection;—*v. n.* to enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife;—*interj.* a term of asseveration anciently in use, said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

Marry will I; kneel and repeat it, I will stand, and so shall Trinculo.—*Shaks.*

MARS, *mārs*, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the god of War. He was also called *Mavors*, *Marspater*, or *Marspiter*. In Astronomy, the planet which comes next to the earth in order of distance from the sun. Its mean diameter is 4,398 miles; distance from the sun, 142,000,000 miles; period of revolution round the sun, 686 days, 23 h. 30' 39"; period of rotation, 1 day, 0 h. 39' 21". In Alchemy, the term *mars* was used for *iron*, because warlike instruments were made of it.

MARSDENIA, *mārs-dē-ne-a*, *s.* (named in honour of William Marsden, late secretary to the Admiralty, and author of a history of Sumatra.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, *Asclepiadaceæ*.

MARSH, *mārs*, *s.* (*merc*, Sax. *marais*, Fr.) A tract of low land usually covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass; a fen; a swamp; a bog. *Marsh cinquefoil*, the plant *Comarum palustre*. *Marsh mallow*, the common name of the plants of a section of the genus *Althæa*. *A. officinalis* is a well-known British species. *Marsh miasm*, infectious vapours arising from marshes, or marshy soils. *Marsh marygold*, the English name of plants of the genus *Caltha*. The common marsh marygold, *Caltha palustris*, abounds throughout almost the whole of Europe. The flowers are goblet-shaped, and of a rich yellow colour. *Marsh trefoil*, old name of the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliatum*. *Marsh pennywort*, the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

MARSHAL, *mār'shal*, *s.* (*marechal*, Fr.) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists; one who regulates rank and order at a feast, or any other assembly; a harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment. In France, the highest military officer. In America, a title equivalent to the sheriff of a county. In Military affairs, a chief commander; an officer of any private society appointed to execute their orders, and regulate their ceremonies;—*v. a.* to arrange; to rank in order; to dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon; to lead as a harbinger.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going.—*Shaks.*

MARSHALLER, *mār'shal-ur*, *s.* One who arranges or disposes in due order.

MARSHALLIA, *mār'shal'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of Henry Marshall, author of a treatise on the trees and shrubs of North America, published in 1778.) A genus of plants: Suborder, *Tubulifloræ*.

MARSHALLING, *mār'shal-ling*, *s.* In Heraldry, the disposal of several coats of arms belonging to dis-

tinct families in one and the same escutcheon or shield, together with their ornaments, parts, and appurtenances.

MARSHALSEA, *mār'shal-se*, *s.* A prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Marshalsea Court*, a court originally instituted to hear and determine causes between the servants of the royal household and others within the verge of the court, which extends twelve miles round Whitehall. It sits every week; and the judges are the stewards of the household and knight-marshal for the time being.

MARSHALSHIP, *mār'shal-ship*, *s.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHY, *mārsh'e*, *a.* Boggy; wet, fenny; produced in marshes.

MARSUPIAL, *mār-sū'pe-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a bag or pouch; having a sack or pouch. In Anatomy, applied to the obturator internus, from its purse-like shape; in Zoology, to animals which are furnished with a pouch formed by a reflection of the skin of the abdomen, in which the young are nourished for some time after their exclusion from the uterus, as in the opossum and kangaroo.

MARSUPIALIA, *mār-sū'pi-a'le-a*, } *s.* (*marsupium*,
MARSUPIATA, *mār-sū'pi-a'ta*, } a pouch, Lat.)

A group of Mammalia, the leading peculiarity of which is the premature birth of their young, which are born in a state of development, not much beyond that of the fetus in the other groups, at a very early age of pregnancy, and attach themselves by the mouth to the teats of the mother, which are situated in the marsupium or pouch. After being brought to maturity in the pouch, it becomes afterwards the refuge of the young ones from danger or fatigue.

MARSUPIOCRINITES, *mār-sū'pe-o-kre-ni'tes*, *s.* (*marsupium*, a pouch, Lat. and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans from the silurian system.

MARSUPITES, *mār-sū'pi'tes*, *s.* (*marsupium*, a pouch, Lat.) A fossil genus of the Echinodermata, which in many respects resembles the Crinoideans, but is without a stem. It is found in the Chalk formation.

MARSUPIUM, *mār-sū'pe-um*, *s.* (Latin, a purse.) In Ornithology, the dark-coloured membrane situated in the vitreous humour of the eye of birds.

MARSYPANTHUS, *mār-sip-e-an'thus*, *s.* (*marrypōs*, a purse, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the shape of the flowers.) A genus of plants, natives of tropical America: Order, *Lamiaceæ*.

MART, *mārt*, *s.* (contracted from *market*.) A place of public traffic; bargain; purchase and sale;—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*v. a.* to traffic; to buy or sell;

Do sell and mart your offices for gold.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to trade dishonourably.—Obsolete as a verb.

*A saucy stranger, in his court, to mart
As in a stew.*—*Shaks.*

MARTAGON, *mār'ta-gon*, *s.* The specific name of the lily Turk's-cap.

MARTEL, *mār'tel*, *v. a.* (*marteler*, Fr.) To strike.—Obsolete.

*Her dreadful weapon she to him address'd,
Which on his helmet martell'd so hard.*—*Spenser.*

MARTELLO, *mār-tel'lo*, *a.* (from *Martello Bay*, Corsica.) An epithet applied to circular towers.

MARTEN—MARTYROLOGIST.

Martello towers were erected along different parts of the British coasts at the commencement of the present century, being intended as a defence against the meditated French invasion.

MARTEN, } mār'tin, s. The *Mustela martes* of Lin-

MARTIN, } neus, a carnivorous quadruped of the

weasel kind.

MARTIAL, mār'shal, a. (French.) Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave; having a warlike show; suited to battle; belonging to war; not civil, or according to the rules of peaceable government; borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. In the *Materia Medica*, relating to iron, or impregnated therewith, as the martial regulus of antimony, martial salts, &c. *Martial ethiops*, the protoxide of iron, obtained by moistening iron filings slightly with water, and exposing them for a day or two in the air, a quantity of black or protoxide forms upon the surface. *Martial regulus*, an alloy formed by melting together one part of iron filings with two parts of antimony.

MARTIALISM, mār'shal-izm, s. Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises.—Obsolete.

MARTIALIST, mār'shal-ist, s. A warrior; a fighter.—Obsolete.

He was a swain, whom all the Graces kist:

A brave, heroic, worthy martialist.—Browne.

MARTINET, mār'tin-et, } s. In Military language,

MARTLET, mār'tlet, } a precise or strict disciplinarian, so called from an officer of the name of Martinet.

MARTINETS, mār'te-nets, s. In a ship, small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

MARTINGAL, mār'ting-gal, s. (*martingale*, Fr.) A broad strap made fast to the girth under the belly of a horse, and running between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle. In a ship, a rope extending from the jib-boom to the end of a bumpkin under the cap of the bowsprit.

MARTINMAS, mār'tin-mas, s. (*Martin*, and *mass*.) The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November.

MARTUSIA, mār-te-u'zhe-a, s. (in honour of Professor Martius of Munich.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

MARTLET, mār'tlet, s. In Heraldry, a bird without legs or beak, added to the family arms by the fourth of the junior branches of a family, as the mark of their cadency.

MARTYLA, mār'tin'e-a, s. (in honour of John Martyn, F.R.S., author of *Historia Plantarum Variarum*.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Pedaliaceæ.

MARTYR, mār'tur, s. (Greek, a witness.) One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death in defence of any cause;—v. a. to put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to murder; to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mār'tur-dum, s. The death of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death.

MARTYRIZE, mār'tur-ize, v. a. To offer as a sacrifice.—Obsolete.

To her my heart I nightly martyrize.—Spenser.

MARTYROLOGICAL, mār-tur-o-loj'e-kal, a. (*martyr*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mār-tur-o-loj'ist, s. A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGY—MASK.

MARTYROLOGY, mār-tur-o-loj'e, s. A register or history of martyrs, detailing their sufferings.

MARUBIUM, ma-ru'be-um, s. (*marob*, a bitter juice, Heb. the species being extremely bitter.) Horehound, a genus of plants, consisting of perennial, usually tumentose, or woolly herbs: Order, Lamiales.

MARUMIA, ma-rū'me-a, s. (in honour of Martin Van Marum.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MARVEL, mār'vel, s. (*marveille*, Fr.) Anything astonishing; a wonder; that which arrests the attention, and causes a person to pause or gaze. *Marvel of Peru*,—see *Mirabilis*;—v. n. to wonder; to be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, mār'vel-lus, a. (*merveilleux*, Fr.) Wonderful; strange; astonishing; surpassing credit; incredible. *The marvellous in writings*, is used to signify anything exceeding natural power; formerly, used adverbially for wonderfully, exceedingly.

MARVELLOUSLY, mār'vel-lus-le, ad. Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mār'vel-lus-nes, s. Wonderfulness; strangeness.

MARYGOLD, mar'e-golde, s. The common name of the plants of the genus *Calendula*.

MARYGOLD WINDOW.—See *Rose Window*.

MASCAGNIN, mas-kag'nin, s. The native sulphate of ammonia found in volcanic districts, and first discovered by Mascagni. It consists of sulphuric acid, 53.29; ammonia, 22.80; water, 23.9.

MASCLE, mas'kl, s. In Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated. It is supposed to represent the meshes of a net.

MASCULATE, mas'ku-late, v. n. (*masculus*, Lat.) To make strong.—Obsolete.

MASCULINE, mas'ku-lin, a. (*masculin*, Fr.) Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; resembling man; bold; brave. In Grammar, the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing the male sex. In Astrology, the epithet masculine is applied to the Sun, Mars, and Jupiter. The masculine signs are Aries, Gemini, Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius.

MASCULINELY, mas'ku-lin-le, ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mas'ku-lin-nes, s. The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities.

MASDEVALLIA, mas-de-val'e-a, s. (in honour of Joseph Masdeval, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of the United States of America: Order, Orchidaceæ.

MASH, mash, s. (*meischen*, Germ.) A mass or mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; a mixture for a horse; a mesh;—v. a. to beat into a confused mass; to bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHING-TUB, mash'ing-tub, s. A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASHY, mash'e, a. Produced by crushing or bruising.

MASK, mask, s. (*masque*, Fr.) A cover to disguise the face; a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle; a dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability.

In Architecture, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places;—*v. a.* to disguise with a mask or visor; to cover; to hide;—*v. n.* to revel; to play the fool in masquerade; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, mask'ur, *s.* One who revels in a mask, one that wears a mask.

MASKERY, mask'ur-e, *s.* The dress or disguise of a masker.

MASK-HOUSE, mask'how's, *s.* A place formerly much in vogue, in which masks were performed.

MASLIN, mas'lin, *a.* Composed of different kinds of grain.

MASON, ma'sn, *s.* A builder with stone; a member of the fraternity of freemasons.

MASONED, ma'snd, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to the plain stones which represent the cement in stone buildings—signifying, done in stonework.

MASONTIC, ma-son'ik, *a.* Relating to the fraternity of freemasons.

MASONRY, ma'sn-re, *s.* (*maçonnerie*, Fr.) The craft or performance of a mason; the work of a mason.

MASORA, mas'o-ra, *s.* In Hebrew Theology, a work on the Bible, written by several learned rabbins, to secure it from any alterations which might otherwise happen. The age of the Masorites, or compilers of the Masora, is much disputed.

MASORETIC, mas-o-ret'ik, *a.* (Hebrew.) Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation.

MASORITE, mas'o-rite, *s.* One of the writers of the Masora.

MASQUERADE, mas-kur-ade', *s.* (*mascherata*, Ital.) An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing and other diversions; disguise; a Spanish diversion on horseback;—*v. n.* to go in disguise; to assemble in masks;—*v. a.* to put in disguise.

MASQUERADER, mas-kur-a'dur, *s.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised.

MASS, mas, *s.* (*masse*, Fr.) A body; a lump; a continuous quantity; a large quantity; bulk; vast body; congeries; assemblage indistinct; gross body; the general; the bulk; (*missa*, Lat. *messe*, Sax. *messe*, Fr.) in the Church of Rome, the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; or, in other words, the ceremony of consecrating the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, and offering them, so substantiated, as an expiating sacrifice for the quick and dead. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the origin of the term. *High mass*, or *grand mass*, that sung by choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and subdeacon. *Low mass*, that wherein the prayers are simply rehearsed without singing, &c. *Mass for our Lady*, offered to God by the intercession of the blessed Virgin. *Mass for the dead*, performed at the request of the deceased, beginning with the word 'requiem,' and thence called a Requiem. *Mass for the Holy Ghost*, celebrated at the beginning of any solemnity, and commencing with the invocation of the Holy Ghost. *Holiday mass*, certain prayers suitable to a particular festival. *Votive mass*, an extraordinary mass besides that for a day. *Common mass*, a mass for the community in a monastery. *Dry mass*, one wherein there is no consecration. *Mass-priest* was an-

ciently every secular priest, as distinguished from the regulars; but the word was afterwards confined to those kept in chantries, or at particular altars, to say so many masses for the souls of the deceased. In the Fine Arts, a large quantity of matter of light and shade. In Botany, the fruit of the beech or oak; an acorn;—*v. n.* to celebrate mass;—*v. a.* to fill; to stuff; to strengthen.—Obsolete as a verb.

MASSA, mas'sa, *s.* A Bengalese weight of 32 grains.

MASSACHRE, mas'sa-kr, *s.* (French.) Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction; murder;—*v. a.* to murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence.

MASSACHER, mas'sa-krur, *s.* One who kills human beings indiscriminately.

MASSAGETÆ, mas-sa'je-tæ, *s.* In Ancient History, a people of Central Asia, described by Herodotus as nomadic and powerful.

MASSALIANS, mas-sa'le-ans, *s.* A sect of religious enthusiasts, which sprung up about the year 361. They maintained that men have two souls—a celestial and a diabolical; the latter of which can only be expelled by prayer.

MASSARUM, mas-sa-rum, *s.* The generic name given by Blainville for the Aleyonium massa of Muller.

MASSER, mas'sur, *s.* A priest who celebrates mass.—Obsolete.

A good *masser*, and so forth; but no true gospel-preacher.—*Bala.*

MASSETER, mas'set-tur, *s.* (*massetoria*, I chew, Gr.) A short thick muscle, which raises the lower jaw, and assists in moving it backwards and forwards.

MASSICOT, mas'se-kot, *s.* The yellow oxide of lead, used as a pigment.

MASSINESS, mas'se-nes, } *s.* The state of being

MASSIVENESS, mas'siv-nes, } *massy*; ponderous-

MASSIVE, mas'siv, } *a.* (*massif*, Fr.) Ponderous;

MASSY, mas'se, } *weighty*; heavy; bulky.

MASSIVE, mas'siv, *a.* In Mineralogy, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form.

MASSIVELY, mas'siv-le, *ad.* In a mass.

MASSONEA, mas-so-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Masson, author of *Stapelia Novæ*.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

MAST, mast, *s.* (*mast*, Sax.) In Navigation, the upright timber on the deck, to which yards, sails, &c. are made fast; hence the phrase 'to spend a mast,' to break a mast in foul weather. There are three principal masts in a ship, namely—the *mainmast*, the largest mast in a ship, standing nearly in midships, between the stem and stern; the *foremast*, the next in size to the mainmast, which stands near the stem of a ship, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail-yard; the *mizzenmast*, the smallest mast, which stands about halfway between the mainmast and the stern. A mast, in respect to the length, is either formed of one piece called a *polemast*, or it is composed of several pieces joined together, which have each the name of mast, according to their situation; as the *lowermast*, which is the lowest part of the mast. *Topmast*, that which is raised at the head, or top of the lowermast, through a cap, and supported by tressle-trees. It is composed of two strong

bars of timber, supported by two prominences, which are as shoulders, on the opposite sides of the mast; athwart these bars are fixed the cross-trees, upon which the frame of the top is supported. *Topgallantmast*, a smaller mast than the preceding, to which it is raised and secured as the other. *Topgallantroyalmast*, a still smaller mast, that is sometimes elevated through irons at the head of the topgallantmast. Masts are moreover distinguished into *armed-mast*, a mast made of more than one tree; *jurymast*, a yard set up instead of a mast which has been broken down by a storm; *mademast*, a mast composed of several united pieces of the soundest trees, in contradistinction from one that consists of a single tree, or piece; *roughmast*, a spar that is fit for making a mast; *mast-carlings*, large carlings at the side of the mast-rooms; *mast-cloth*, the lining in the middle of the aft-side of the topsails, to prevent the sail being chafed by the mast; *mast-coats*, coverings made of well-tarred canvas, to prevent the water from going down the mast-hole. *To mast a ship*, to hoist her masts into her by means of a sheer-hulk.

MASTACINE, mas'ta-sine, *s.* A soft elastic substance, which separates when mastic is dissolved in alcohol. It has all the characteristics of caoutchouc when moist, but becomes brittle when dried.

MASTED, mast'ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

MASTELLO, mas-tel'lo, *s.* A wine measure of FERRA, equal to about 21½ English gallons.

MASTER, mas'tur, *s.* A term applied to many officers who preside over particular departments, as—*Master of the armoury*, one who has the charge of the king's armour. *Master of the assay*, he whose business it is to see that the gold and silver, &c., be according to the standard. *Master of the ceremonies*, the king's interpreter, whose business it is to introduce to the king all ambassadors, &c., sent from foreign princes or states. *Masters of chancery*, assistants to the lord chancellor, or keeper, in matters of judgment, of which there are twelve in number, having the master of the rolls at their head. *Master of the faculties*, an officer under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who grants licenses and dispensations. *Master of the horse*, one who has the rule and charge of the king's stables. *Master of the king's household*, an officer under the lord steward, whose business it is to survey the accounts of the household. *Master of the jewel-house*, an officer who has the care of all the gold and silver plate used at the king's table; as also of all the plate in the Tower of London, as the loose jewels, &c. *Master-worker of the mint*, an officer who receives the bullion from the master of the mint, and after causing it to be melted, delivers it to the moneyers. *Master of the posts*, an officer who has the appointment of such as provide post-horses for carrying messages, &c. *Master of the rolls*, the chief assistant of the lord chancellor, or lord keeper. *Master of arts*, abbreviated A.M., the second degree taken by students at our universities. In Military affairs, an epithet applied to some officers in the army, as—*Master-gunner*, an officer whose business it is to instruct all such as have to learn the art of gunnery. *Master of the ordnance*, an officer who has the care of all the king's ordnance

and artillery. *Barrackmaster-general*, an officer with the rank of a major-general. *Master-attendant*, an officer in the royal dock-yard, who sees to the fitting out of men-of-war. *Master of a ship*, an officer whose business it is to have the general management of a ship at sea. *Master-piece*, an excellent piece of workmanship in any art;—a man who governs or directs either men or business;—*v. a.* to conquer; to bring under control; to execute with skill; to overpower; to rule; to govern;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)

 Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than master thee.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to be skilful; to excel.—Obsolete.

NOTE.—In the following compounds, *master* signifies chief or principal; for the definition of the other terms the reader is referred to their appropriate places in the Dictionary:—*Master-builder*, *master-chord*, *master-jest*, *master-key*, *master-lode*, *master-mind*, *master-note*, *master-string*, *master-stroke*, *master-tooth*, *master-touch*, *master-work*.

MASTERDOM, mas'tur-dum, *s.* Dominion; rule.—Obsolete.

 Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.—*Shaks.*

MASTERFUL, mas'tur-ful, *a.* Imperious; having the skill of a master; arbitrary.—Obsolete.

MASTERHAND, mas'tur-hand, *s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

MASTERLESS, mas'tur-less, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS, mas'tur-le-ness, *s.* Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, mas'tur-le, *a.* Suitable to a master; artful; skilful; imperious; with the sway of a master;—*ad.* with the skill of a master.

MASTERSHIP, mas'tur-ship, *s.* Dominion; rule; power; superiority; pre-eminence; skill; knowledge; the office of president of a college or other institution; chief work;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—title of respect, in irony.

MASTERWORT, mas'tur-wurt, *s.* The umbelliferous plant *Imperatoria ostruthium*, a native of Scotland.

MASTERY, mas'tur-e, *s.* Dominion; rule; superiority; pre-eminence; skill; dexterity; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mast'ful, *a.* Abounding with masts, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees.

MASTIC, mas'tik, *s.* (*mastike*, a species of gum, Gr.) A resin which exudes from the Mastic-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*, used chiefly as a varnish. In Architecture, a cement employed in plastering walls. It is used with a considerable quantity of linseed oil, and sets hard in a few days.

MASTICABLE, mas'te-ka-bl, *a.* That may be masticated or chewed.

MASTICADOR, mas-te-ka'dur, *s.* The slavering bit of a bridle.

MASTICATE, mas'te-kate, *v. a.* (*mastico*, Lat.) To chew; to grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion.

MASTICATION, mas-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of chewing food.

MASTICATORY, mas'te-kay-tur-e, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food;—*s.* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

MASTIFF, mas'tif, *s.* (*mase*, *thefese*, Sax. because it was supposed to terrify thieves by its deep loud bark.) The name of a variety of the dog, of a very old English breed, now seldom met with in its original purity. The true mastiff is of consi-

- derable size, and very stoutly built; the head large; the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. It is a faithful watchdog, and capable of great attachment to its owner.
- MASTIGADOUR**, mas-te-ga'dur, *s.* In the Manege, the slabbering bit, a snaffle of iron composed of three halves of great rings, made into demi-ovals of unequal bigness; the lesser being enclosed within the greater, which ought to be about eighteen inches in height.
- MASTITIS**, mas-ti'tis, *s.* (*mastos*, the breast, Gr.) Inflammation of the breast in women, often terminating in suppuration.
- MASTIXIA**, mas-tik'se-a, *s.* (meaning not known.) A genus of plants, consisting of tall trees, natives of Java: Order, Cornaceae.
- MASTLESS**, mast'les, *a.* Having no mast; bearing no mast.
- MASTODON**, mas-to-don, *s.* (*mastos*, the breast, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. from the mammillated projections of the teeth.) An extinct genus of Proboscidean quadrupeds, allied to the elephant, and exceeding it in size. Its remains are chiefly found in strata of the pliocene, and less frequently in the miocene period of tertiary formations. There are eleven or twelve species known to have existed.
- MASTODONSAURUS**, mas-to-don-saw'rus, *s.* (*mastodon*, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) The name given by Dr. Jäger to an extinct fossil saurian, the remains of which are from the alum slate of Wurttemberg.
- MASTOID**, mas'toyd, *a.* (*mastos*, a breast, and *oidos*, form, Gr.) Having nipplelike protuberances, as on the mastoid processes of the bones.
- MASTOIDEAL**, mas-to-id'e-al, *a.* Situated in or connected with the mastoid process.
- MASTOLOGY**, mas-tol'o-je, *s.* (*mastos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on animals that suckle their young.
- MASTOTHECA**, mas-to-the'ka, *s.* (*mastos*, a nipple, and *theke*, a receptacle, Gr.) The marsupium, or abdominal pouch of marsupial animals is sometimes so termed.
- MASTOZOLOGY**, mas-to-zo-ol'o-je, *s.* (*mastos*, a teat, or nipple, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Same as Mammalogy.
- MASTR**, mas'te, *a.* Full of masts; abounding with acorns.
- MASUS**, ma'sus, *s.* (*mastos*, or *mazos*, a woman's breast, Gr. in reference to the tubercles on the closing mouth of the corolla.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- MAT**, mat, *s.* (Welsh, *meatta*, Sax.) A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes; a web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c. *Mat-grass*, the plant *Nardus stricta*;—*v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist together; to join together; to lay flat; to entangle.
- MATACHIN**, mat'a-shin, *s.* (Spanish.) An old dance.
- MATADORE**, mat-a-dore', *s.* (*matador*, Span.) One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille.
- MATAYBA**, ma-ta'ba, *s.* (*matabaiba*, the name of *M. guianensis* in Guiana.) A genus of trees, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and racemose panicles of white flowers, natives of Guiana and St. Domingo: Order, Sapindaceae.
- MATCH**, matsh, *s.* (*meche*, Fr.) A combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark; a tow or hempen cord, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow, and boiled in the lees of old wine, used in firing artillery, &c.;—(*maca*, and *gemaca*, Sax.) one equal to another; one able to contest with another; one that suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married;—(*matche*, Gr.) a contest; a game; anything in which there is competition or opposition;—*v. a.* to be equal to; to show an equal; to oppose as equal; to suit; to proportion; to marry; to give in marriage;—*v. n.* to be united in marriage; to suit; to be proportionate; to tally.
- MATCHABLE**, matsh'a-bl, *a.* Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.
- MATCHLESS**, matsh'les, *a.* Having no equal.
- MATCHLESSLY**, matsh'les-le, *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.
- MATCHLESSNESS**, matsh'les-nes, *s.* State of being without an equal.
- MATCHLOCK**, matsh'lok, *s.* Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.
- MATCHMAKER**, matsh'may-kur, *s.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage; one who makes matches for burning.
- MATE**, mate, *s.* (*maat*, Dut.) A husband or wife; a companion, male or female; the male or female of animals; a schoolfellow; one that eats at the same table; an officer in a merchant ship, or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander;—(Spanish, Portuguese, *mat*, Fr.) in Chess, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape; the name given in Paraguay to the *Ilex paraguensis* of botanists, where its leaves are used as a substitute for tea;—*v. a.* to match; to marry; to be equal to; to oppose; to equal;—(*mater*, Fr.) to subdue; to crush.—Obsolete in the last two senses.
- My sense she has *mated*, and amar'd my sight.—*Shaks.*
- MATELEA**, ma-te'le-a, *s.* (meaning not explained by the author Aublet.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Asclepiadaceae.
- MATELESS**, mate'les, *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate.
- MATELOTE**, mat'e-lote, *s.* (French.) A dish of food, consisting of several varieties of fish.
- MATEOLOGY**, mat-e-ol'o-je, *s.* (*mataios*, vain, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) An unprofitable, empty discourse or description.
- MATEOTECHNY**, mat-e-o-tek'ne, *s.* (*mataios*, and *techné*, art, Gr.) Any unprofitable science.
- MATER**, ma'tur, *s.* In Anatomy, a term applied to the membranes of the brain, as the *dura mater*, a strong membrane next the skull, encompassing the brain and cerebellum; and the *pia mater*, a fine thin membrane immediately investing the brain and cerebellum.
- MATERIA MEDICA**, ma-te're-a med'e-ka, *s.* (Latin.) That branch of medical science which treats of the articles employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of the nature and mode of action of those substances which are had recourse to, to restore the healthy state of the human frame when its functions or structure are impaired by disease.
- MATERIAL**, ma-te're-al, *a.* (*materiale*, Ital. *materiel*, Fr.) Consisting of matter; not spiritual; important; momentous; essential; having influence

- or effect; not formal; substantial; furnishing materials;—*s.* the substance or matter of which anything is made.
- MATERIALISM**, ma-te're-al-izm, *s.* A doctrine which denies the existence of a spiritual or immaterial principle in man, called the *mind* or *soul*, distinct from matter; or which, in other words, denies the immateriality of the soul;—matter; material substances in the aggregate.
- MATERIALIST**, ma-te're-al-ist, *s.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
- MATERIALITY**, ma-te-re-al'e-te, *s.* Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality.
- MATERIALIZER**, ma-te're-al-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter.
- MATERIALLY**, ma-te're-al-le, *ad.* In the state of matter; not formally; importantly; essentially.
- MATERIALNESS**, ma-te're-al-nes, *s.* The state of being material; importance.
- MATERIATE**, ma-te're-ate, } *a.* (*materiatus*,
MATERIATED, ma-te're-ay-ted, } Lat.) Consist-
ing of matter.—Seldom used.
- MATERIATION**, ma-te-re-a'shun, *s.* The act of forming matter.—Obsolete.
- MATERNAL**, ma-ter'nal, *a.* (*maternus*, Lat.) Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.
- MATERNITY**, ma-ter'ne-te, *s.* (*maternite*, Fr.) The character or relation of a mother.
- MATH**, math, *s.* (*math*, Sax.) A mowing; used in Composition, as *aftermath*, *lattermath*.
- MATHEMATIC**, math-e-mat'ik, } *a.* (*mathe-*
MATHEMATICAL, math-e-mat'e-kal, } *maticus*, Lat.)
Relating to mathematics; according to the principles of mathematics.
- MATHEMATICALLY**, math-e-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the laws or rules of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty; demonstrably.
- MATHEMATICIAN**, math-e-ma-tish'an, *s.* One versed in mathematics.
- MATHEMATICS**, math-e-mat'iks, *s.* (*mathesis*, learning, Gr.) The science which investigates the consequences which are logically deducible from any given or admitted relations between numbers or magnitudes. *Pure mathematics*, is where geometrical magnitude or numbers are the subject of investigation. *Mixed mathematics*, where the deductions thus made are from relations obtained by observation and experiment, and constitute what is called *physics*, or *physical science*.
- MATHESIS**, ma-the'sis, *s.* (Greek, learning.) The doctrine of mathematics.
- MATHIOLA**, math-i'o-la, *s.* (in honour of P. A. Mathioli, an Italian physician, who died in 1577. A genus of herbaceous cruciferous plants, with purple or white flowers: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.
- MATHURIN**, math'u-rin, *s.* One of a religious order, founded by Innocent III, for redeeming Christians from Turkey.
- MATIN**, mat'in, *a.* (Fréach.) Relating to the morning; used in the morning;—*s.* morning.—Obsolete as a substantive.
The glowworm shows the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.—Shaks.
- MATINS**, mat'inz, *s.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service.
- MATISIA**, ma-te'zhe-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Matis.) A genus of trees, natives of New Granada and Peru: Order, Bombacæ.
- MATOUREA**, ma-tow're-a, *s.* (meaning not explained by Aublet.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariæ.
- MATRALIA**, ma-tra'le-a, *s.* A Roman festival, celebrated by the matrons, in honour of the goddess Mater Matula, on the third of the ides of June.
- MATRASS**, mat'ras, *s.* (*matras*, Fr.) A chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top.
- MATRESS**, mat'res, *s.* (*matras*, Welsh.) A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted. Also written *Mattress*.
- MATRICE**, ma'tris, } *s.* (*matrix*, Lat.) The womb;
MATRIX, ma'triks, } the cavity in which the fœtus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth; a mould. In Mineralogy, the earthy matter in which mineral ore or organic remains is embedded. In Dyeing, a term applied to the mother colours, or those not formed by mixture;—a mould or form in which printers' types are cast; also, the mould used in coining.
- MATRICIDAL**, mat're-si-dal, *a.* (*mater*, a mother, and *cado*, I kill, Lat.) Relating to matricide.
- MATRICIDE**, mat're-side, *s.* The killing or murder of a mother; the murderer of a mother.
- MATRICULA**, ma-trik'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) A register of persons admitted into a society.
- MATRICULATE**, ma-trik'u-late, *v. a.* To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register;—*s.* one enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society;—*a.* admitted into, or enrolled in any society, by setting down the name.—Obsolete as an adjective.
- MATRICULATION**, ma-trik-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of registering a name and admitting to membership.
- MATRIMONIAL**, mat-re-mo'ne-al, *a.* Relating to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; derived from marriage.
- MATRIMONIALLY**, mat-re-mo'ne-al-le, *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.
- MATRIMONIOUS**.—See *Matrimonial*.
- MATRIMONY**, mat're-mun-e, *s.* (*matrimonium*, Lat.) Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife for life; wedlock.
- MATRON**, ma'trun, *s.* (*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.) An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady.
- MATRONAGE**, ma'trun-ij, } *s.* The state of a
MATRONHOOD, ma'trun-hood, } matron.
- MATRONAL**, mat'ro-nal, *a.* (*matronalis*, Lat.) Relating to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.
- MATRONALLA**, ma-tro-na'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) A Roman festival celebrated on the kalends of March, in honour of Mars: so called from being particularly observed by matrons. Bachelors were entirely excluded from any part of the ceremony.
- MATRONIZE**, ma'tro-nize, *v. a.* To render matron-like.
- MATRONLIKE**, ma'trun-like, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.
- MATRONLY**, ma'trun-le, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.
- MATROSSES**, mat'tros-ses, *s.* Soldiers in the artillery who assist the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the great guns.
- MATTAMORE**, mat'ta-more, *s.* A name given in the East to a subterranean repository for wheat.
- MATTE**, mat'te, *a.* Crude copper reduced, but

MATTEA—MATURENESS.

not refined, from the sulphuret or other extraneous matter.

MATTEA, mat'te-a, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

MATTER, mat'tur, *s.* (Latin, Spanish.) Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; the very thing supposed or intended; affair; business; event; thing; course of things; cause of any event—as of any disturbance, disease, or difficulty; subject of complaint; suit; demand; import; consequence; importance; moment; space of time; a portion of distance;

Away he goes a *matter* of seven miles.—*L'Etrange*.

purulent running; that which is formed by supuration. In a philosophical sense, the name given to the substance composing the universe, under all its different modifications, excepting only that one which is known by the name of *mind*;—*v. n.* to be of importance; to import, used with *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what*; to generate matter by supuration. *Matter-of-fact man*, a term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer;—*s.* one who sticks to the matter of any fact; one who excludes ideal embellishment from narration.—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Each slight sore *mattereth*.—*Sidney*.

—*v. a.* to regard; not to neglect.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Laws my Pindaric parents *matter'd* not.—*Bramston*.

MATTERLESS, mat'tur-less, *a.* Void of matter.

MATTERY, mat'tur-e, *a.* Purulent; generating pus.

MATTHEW, mat'h-yu, *s.* The name of the first book of the New Testament.

MATTING, mat'ting, *s.* Material used in making mats; a kind of straw carpeting.

MATTOCK, mat'tuk, *s.* (*matuc*, Sax.) An instrument of husbandry used to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing-hoe.

MATURANT, mat'u-rant, *s.* (from *mature*, I ripen, Lat.) In Pharmacy, an application to a tumour to cause supuration.

MATURATE, mat'u-rate, *v. a.* To ripen; to bring to perfection;—*v. n.* to become ripe; to suppurate as a tumour, and form pus.

MATURATION, mat-u-ra'shun, *s.* The state of growing ripe; the act of ripening; the process of suppurating; supuration.

MATURATIVE, mat'u-ray-tiv, *a.* Ripening; conducing to ripeness; conducing to supuration of matter in a tumour or abscess.

MATURE, ma-ture, *a.* (*maturus*, Lat.) Ripe; perfected by time; brought to completion; well disposed; fit for execution; ready; come to supuration;—*v. a.* to ripen; to advance to ripeness; to advance towards perfection;—*v. n.* to become ripe; to be perfected.

MATURELY, ma-ture'le, *ad.* Ripely; completely; with counsel well-digested; early; soon. A Latinism.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

MATURESCENT, mat-u-res'sent, *a.* Approaching to maturity.

MATURITY, ma-tu're-te, } *s.* Ripeness; a state
MATURENESS, ma-ture'ness, } of perfection or completion.

MATUTINAL—MAUTHER.

MATUTINAL, mat'u-te-nal, } *a.* (*matutinus*, Lat.)
MATUTINE, mat'u-tin, } Relating to the morning.

MATWEED GRASS.—See *Kardus*.

MAUDLIN, maw'd'lin, *a.* (corrupted from Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and a disordered look.) Drank; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

MAUGRE, } maw'gr, *ad.* (*maigre*, Fr.) In spite
MAUGER, } of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe.—*Shaks*.

MAUL, mawl, *s.* (*malleus*, Lat.) A heavy wooden hammer; also written *Mall*;—*v. a.* to beat; to bruise; to wound in a coarse manner.

MAULSTICK, mawl'stik, *s.* (*mahlen-stock*, Germ.) The stick used by painters when working, to keep their hands steady.

MAUNCH, maw'nsh, *s.* (*manche*, Fr.) A kind of loose sleeve;—(obsolete;—the figure of an ancient coat-sleeve borne on an escutcheon.

MAUND, mawnd, *s.* A weight used in the East Indies. It varies in different provinces, but the factory maund is about 80 lbs. avoirdupois;—(*mand*, Sax.) also, a hand-basket.

MAUND, mand, } *v. a.* or *v. n.* To mutter;
MAUNDER, man'dar, } to murmur; to grumble;
to beg;—(obsolete;—a rogue.

A very canter, sir; one that *maunds* upon the pad.—*Ben Jonson*.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY, maw'n'day thur's'day, *s.* The Thursday preceding Easter, when the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall: so named from the maunds or baskets in which the gifts were formerly contained.

MAUNDER, man'dar, *s.* A beggar.—Obsolete.

MAUNDERER, man'dar-ur, *s.* A grumbler.—Obsolete.

MAUNDERING, man'dar-ing, *s.* Complaint.—Obsolete.

MAUNDRIL, maw'n'dril, *s.* A mining pick with two handles.

MAURANDYA, maw-ran'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Maurandy, professor of Botany at Carthagen.) A genus of plants, consisting of evergreen climbing herbs, with large showy flowers: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

MAURESQUE, maw-resk', *s.* In Architecture, the style of building peculiar to the Moors and Arabs.

MAURIA, maw're-a, *s.* (in honour of Antonio Manri.) A genus of plants, consisting of Peruvian trees: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

MAURITIA, maw-rish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau.) A genus of plants, natives of Surinam: Order, Palmaceæ.

MAUSOLEAN, maw-so-le'an, *a.* Relating to a mausoleum; monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, maw-so-le'am, *s.* A sepulchral building; so called from Mausoleus, king of Caria, to whose memory it was raised, by his wife Artemisia, about the year 353 B.C.; hence all the sepulchral structures of importance have obtained the name of Mausoleums. From its extraordinary magnificence, it was esteemed the seventh wonder of the world.

MAUTHER, maw'thur, *s.* A foolish young girl.—Obsolete.

Kas.—Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.

Sur.—Sir, all is truth she says.—*Ben Jonson*.

MAVIS.—See Thrush.

MAW, maw, *s.* (*magen*, Germ.) The craw of fowls; the stomach of brutes. *Mawworm*, the *Ascaris vermicularis*, a species of intestinal worm: Order, Entozoa.

MAWK, mawk, *s.* A maggot; a slattern.—Obsolete.

MAWKINGLY, maw'king-le, *ad.* Slatternly; sluttish'y.

MAWKISH, maw'kish, *a.* Apt to produce satiety; apt to cause loathing.

MAWKISHLY, maw'kish-le, *ad.* In a mawkish manner.

MAWKISHNESS, maw'kish-ness, *s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWKY, maw'ke, *a.* Maggoty.—Local.

MAWMET, maw'met, *s.* (from Mahomet.) A puppet; anciently, an idol.—Obsolete.

MAWMETRY, maw'met-re, *s.* The religion of Mahomet; also, idolatry.—Obsolete.

MAWMISH, maw'mish, *a.* Provoking disgust; nauseous.

MAX, maks, *s.* The Spanish name of the kidney-bean *Phaseolus max*.

MAXILLA, maks-il'la, *s.* (Latin.) *Maxilla inferior*, the lower jaw; *maxilla superior*, the upper jaw. In Entomology, the lower jaws of insects are called *maxilla*. They are placed behind the mandibles, and between is situated the labium or lower lip.

MAXILLAR, maks'il-ar, } *a.* (*maxillaris*, Lat.)

MAXILLARY, maks'il-ar-e, } Pertaining to, or situated in, the jaw.

MAXILLARIA, maks-il-la're-a, *s.* (from the labellum resembling the maxilla of certain insects.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

MAXILLIFORM, maks-il'le-fawrn, *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.

MAXIM, maks'im, *s.* (*maxime*, Fr.) An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

MAXIMILIANA, maks-e-mil-e-anna, *s.* (in honour of Maximilian, Prince Weid-Neuwied.) A genus of Brazilian plants: Order, Palmaceae.

MAXIMUM, maks'e-mum, *s.* (Latin.) The greatest extreme as distinguished from minimum; the greatest quantity attainable in a given case. *Maxima et minima*, (Latin,) in Analysis and Geometry, the greatest and the least quantities of a variable quantity. The method of finding these values is by what is termed *Methodus de maximis et minimis*.

MAY, may, *s.* The fifth month of our year, but the third of the Roman. It derived its name from Maia, the mother of Mercury. *May-day*, the 1st of May, on which festivities were common in many parts. Also, one of the names of the hawthorn *Crataegus oxyacantha*;—(*maui*, Goth.) a young woman;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Thou glory of womanhood, thou faire May.—Chaucer.

—the early part of life;—*v. n.* to gather flowers on May morning;—(*magan*, Sax. auxiliary verb,) *past*, Might; to be at liberty; to be permitted; to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire; formerly used for *can*. Their exceeding mirth may not be told.—Spenser.

May be, *it may be*, expressions equivalent to perhaps, by chance, peradventure, or, it is possible to be. *May-apple*, the plant *Chrysanthemum moderatum*. *May-bloom*, the hawthorn. *May-dew*, the dew of the 1st of May, considered efficacious in preserving beauty by the superstitions of some places. *May-fly*, the Cockchafer, the fly of the grub-worm. *May-game*, diversion or sport, such as are used on the 1st of May. *May-lily*, the plant *Convallaria majalis*, called also the Lily of the Valley. *May-pole*, a long pole, formerly erected in May, round which rustic dances were performed. *May-lady*, the queen or lady of May, in the old May-games.

A choir of bright beauties in spring did appear,
To choose a *May-lady* to govern the year.—Dryden.

MAY-MORN, ma'mawrn, *s.* Freshness; vigour.

MAYNA, ma'na, *s.* (the name of *M. odorata* in Guiana.) A genus of shrubs, with large-stalked leaves and small axillary flowers, natives of South America: Order, Schizandraceae.

MAYOR, ma'ur, *s.* The chief magistrate of a city.

MAYORALTY, ma'ur-al-te, *s.* The office of a mayor.

MAYORAZGO, may-o-raz-go, *s.* (Spanish.) The right of the eldest-born in noble families to inherit certain properties, on condition of transmitting them entire to those possessed of the same right on his death.

MAYORESS, ma'ur-es, *s.* The wife of a mayor.

MAYORSHIP, ma'ur-ship, *s.* Same as Mayoralty.

MAYTENU, may-te-nus, *s.* (*maiten*, the Chilian name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, natives of Chili and Peru: Order, Celastraceae.

MAZARD, maz'ard, *s.* (*machoire*, Fr.) The jaw;—(obsolete;)—*v. a.* to knock on the head.—Obsolete.

MAZARINE, maz-a-reen', *s.* A deep blue colour; a mode of dressing fowls.

MAZE, maze, *s.* (*mase*, Sax.) A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity;—*v. a.* to bewilder; to confuse;—*v. n.* to be bewildered.—Obsolete in the last sense.

MAZEDNESS, ma'zed-ness, *s.* Confusion; astonishment.—Obsolete.

MAZER, ma'zur, *s.* A maple cup.—Obsolete.

MAZILY, ma'ze-le, *ad.* With perplexity.

MAZINESS, ma'ze-ness, *s.* Perplexity.

MAZOLOGICAL, maz-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to mazology.

MAZOLOGIST, ma-zol'o-jist, *s.* One who has studied the nature and habits of mammiferous animals.

MAZOLOGY, ma-zol'o-je, *s.* (*mazos*, the breast, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The history or doctrine of mammiferous animals.

MAZY, ma'ze, *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused.

M.D. *Medicinas Doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, me, *per. pron.* (Sax. *moi*, Fr. *mi*, Span. and Ital.) The objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin.

MEACOCK, me'kok, *s.* (perhaps from *meek*, and *cock*.) An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward; As stout as a stockfish, as meek as a meacock.—*Apia and Virginia*.

—*a.* tame; timorous; cowardly.—Obsolete.

MEAD, mede, *s.* (*medo*, *medu*, Sax. *meede*, Dut.) A kind of drink, made of water and honey.

MEAD, mede, } *s.* (*made*, *medewe*, Sax.) Moist.

MEADOW, med'o, } land covered with grass; pasture or grass land annually mown for hay. *Meadow clover*, one of the names of the plant *Trifolium medium*. *Meadow sweet*,—see *Spirea*. *Meadow grass*,—see *Poa*. *Meadow rue*,—see *Thalictrum*. *Meadow saffron*,—see *Colchicum*. *Meadow saxifrage*,—see *Seseli*.

MEADOWY—MEAN.

MEADOWY, med'o-e, *a.* Containing meadow.

MEAGER, } me'gur, *a.* (*maigre*, Fr. *macer*, Lat.)

MEAGRE, } Lean; wanting flesh, or having little flesh; thin; poor; barren; without fertility, richness, or luxuriance; hungry; void of strength or diction, or profusion of ideas or imagery;—*v. a.* to make lean.—Obsolete as a verb.

A man *meagred* with long watching and painful labour.
—*Knolles.*

MEAGERLY, me'gur-le, *ad.* Poorly; barrenly; thinly.

MEAGERNESS, me'gur-nes, *s.* Leanness; want of flesh; barrenness; scantiness.

MEAK, meke, *s.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, mele, *s.* (*mael*, Sax. *maal*, Dut.) The act of eating at a certain time; a portion of food taken at one time; a repast; a part; a fragment, as *piecemeal*;—(*mealece*, Sax. *mehl*, Germ. *meel*, Dut. and Dan.) the flower or edible part of corn; the finer part of pulverized grain;—*v. a.* to sprinkle with meal; to mingle.—Seldom used as a verb.

MEALINESS, me'le-nes, *s.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

MEALY, me'le, *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal; farinaceous; overspread with something that resembles meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, me'le-mowthd, *a.* Using soft words; concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS, me'le-mowth'ed-nes, *s.* Hypocrisy in speaking; reluctance to give expression to the truth in a straightforward manner.

MEAN, meen, *a.* (*mane*, *genene*, Sax.) Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth; low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless; contemptible; despicable; low in worth or estimation; of little value; humble; poor; low in the degree of any good quality;—(*meyen*, Fr. *medium*, Lat.) middle; moderate; at an equal distance from the extremes; intermediate; coming between;—*s.* mediocrity; middle rate; medium; intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime; measure; regulation; (obsolete in the last two senses);—instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done—in the latter sense, *means* is generally used; *means*, in the plural, income; revenue; resources; substance or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose; *by all means*, without doubt; without fail; *by no means*, not in any degree; not at all; *by no manner of means*, by no means; not the least; *by any means*, possibly; at all; *meantime*, or *meanehile*, in the intervening time. In Astronomy, *mean anomaly* of a planet, an angle which is always proportional to the time of the planet's motion from the aphelion to the perihelion. *Mean conjunction*, or *opposition*, is when the mean place of the sun is in conjunction or opposition. *Mean distance* of a planet from the sun, is an arithmetical mean between the planet's greatest and least distance. *Mean motion*, is that by which a planet is supposed to move equably in its orbit. *Mean place* of the sun or a planet, is found by the mean anomaly, and is distinguished from the true place. *Mean time*, that which is measured by an equable motion. In Gauging, the mean between diameters at the head and at the bung. In Mathematics, that quantity which has an intermediate value between several

MEANDER—MEASURABLENESS.

others, formed according to any assigned law of succession; the *arithmetical mean*, is formed by dividing all the quantities by their number; the *geometrical mean*, or a *mean proportional*, is the middle term of a duplicate ratio, or continued proportion, and three terms; the *harmonic mean*, is a number such, that the first and third terms being given, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third;—*v. a.* (*maenan*, *menan*, Sax.) *Past* and *past part.* Meant; to have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to purpose; to intend; to design; to hint covertly; to signify; to indicate;—*v. n.* to think; to have the power of thought.

MEANDER, me-an'dur, *s.* (the name of a winding river in Phrygia.) A maze or labyrinth; serpentine winding; a winding course; perplexity;—*v. a.* to wind; to turn round; to make flexuous;—*v. n.* to run with a serpentine course; to be winding or intricate.

MEANDERING, me-an'dur-ing, *a.* Winding in a course, passage, or current.

MEANDRIAN, me-an'dre-an, *a.* Winding; flexuous.

MEANDRINA, me-an'dre-na, *s.* Brain coral, a genus of hemispherical Lamelliferous corals: so named from the labyrinthine form of the cavities and ridges, which resemble the convolutions of the brain.

MEANDRY, me-an'dre, } *a.* Having many wind-
MEANDROUS, me-an'drus, } ings.—Obsolete.

MEANING, me'ning, *s.* Purpose; intention; that which exists in the mind; aim, with reference to a future act; signification; the sense; the thing understood; sense; power of thinking.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

MEANINGLESS, me'ning-les, *a.* Without definite meaning.

MEANLY, meen'le, *ad.* Moderately; not in a great degree; without dignity; poorly; without greatness of mind; ungenerously; without honour; with a low mind or narrow views; without respect.

MEANNESS, meen'nes, *s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; low rank; poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness; niggardliness; want of spirit or honour.

MEAN-SPIRITED, meen'spir-it-ed, *a.* Disposed to perform mean actions.

MEANT.—*Past* and *past part.* of Mean.

MEASE, mees, *s.* The quantity of 500, as a *mease* of herrings.

MEASLE, me'zl, *s.* A leper.—Obsolete.

Rase ye dede men, cleanse ye measles.—
Wicliffe, St. Matt. x.

MEASLED, me'zld, *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.

MEASLES, me'zls, *s.* The disease Rubeola, known by inflammatory fever, hoarseness, dry-cough, during the first three days, when an eruption of red spots, discernible by the touch, appears and terminates in mealy disquamation.

MEASLY, me'zle, *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.

MEASURABLE, mezh'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be measured; that admits of mensuration or computation; moderate; in small quantity or extent.

MEASURABLENESS, mezh'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of admitting mensuration.

MEASURABLY—MEAT.

MEASURABLY, mezh'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEASURE, mezh'ure, *s.* (*mesure*, Fr.) That by which anything is measured; the entire extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth, and thickness; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; a limited or definite quantity; determined extent or length; limit; sufficient quantity; proportion; quantity settled; extent of power or office; portion allotted; extent of ability; degree; quantity indefinite; means to an end; an act, step, or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an object. Any determinate quantity, used as a standard, with which others may be compared in space, time, quantity, velocity, &c. The *measure of an angle* is the number of degrees, minutes, &c. contained in the arc of a circle comprised between the two legs which form the angle, the angular point being the centre. *Common measure*, in vulgar fractions, is any number that will divide both terms of the fraction without a remainder. The *measure of a line* is its length compared with some determinate line, such as a mile, foot, inch, &c. The *measure of a surface* is the number of square miles, feet, inches, &c. contained on it. The *measure of a solid* is the number of cubic inches, feet, &c. it contains. *Measures*, in commerce, are of certain denominations; those chiefly used in this country are long, land, or square, and cubic or solid measure. One for liquids, called wine measure; dry measure for dry goods; that of time; and one for angular measurement, in degrees, minutes, &c. *Measure of velocity*, space uniformly passed over by a moving body in a given time. *Without measure*, without limits; very largely or copiously. *To have hard measure*, to be harshly treated;—*v. a.* to compute the extent or quantity of anything by some settled rule; to ascertain the degree of anything; to pass through or over; to judge of quantity or extent; to adjust or proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure;—*v. n.* to be of a certain extent, or to have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

MEASURELESS, mezh'ur-less, *a.* Immeasurable; unlimited; without measure.

MEASUREMENT, mezh'ur-ment, *s.* The act of measuring; mensuration.

MEASURER, mezh'ur-ur, *s.* One whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities; one who measures.

MEASURING, mezh'ur-ing, *a.* Applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another, but by measuring; the art of finding the exact quantity, or extent of anything. *Measuring-glass*, a glass vessel used to measure small quantities of liquid, less than the usual commercial measures can ascertain. *Measuring-tape*, a piece of tape, of from 10 to 100 feet in length, marked on one side with feet and inches, and on the other with links and rods. It is rolled up in a box for the convenience of carriage. Used in land and house measuring. *Measuring-wheel*,—see Perambulator.

MEAT, meet, *s.* (*mato*, *meto*, Sax.) Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; the flesh of animals used as food. In a Scriptural sense, spiritual food is that which sustains purity and holiness; spiritual comfort;

MEATED—MECHANICALNESS.

that which delights the soul. *To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table.

MEATED, me'ted, *a.* Fed; fattened.—Obsolete.

MEATHE, methē, *s.* (*meth*, hydromel, Germ.) Liquor or drink in which honey is mixed.—Obsolete.

Meathe made of honey, or liquorice sodden in water.—*Robinson*.

MEAT-OFFERING, meet'of-far-ing, *s.* An offering consisting of meat or food.

MEATUS, me-a'tus, *s.* (*meo*, I flow, Lat.) In Anatomy, a passage, as that leading to the ear, called the *meatus auditorium*.

MEATY, me'te, *a.* Fleishy, but not fat.—Local.

MEAZLING.—See Mistle.

MECARDONIA, me-kár-do-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Antonio Meca y Cardona, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order Scrophulariaceae.

MECHANIC, me-kan'ik, } *a.* (*mechanicus*, Lat.
MECHANICAL, me-kan'e-kal, } *mechanique*, Fr.)

Relating to machines, or to the art of constructing them; pertaining to the art of making instruments, furniture, wares, &c.; constructed or performed by the laws or rules of mechanics; skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labour; pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar; pertaining to the principles of mechanics in philosophy; acting by physical power. *Mechanical powers*, or *elementary machines*, are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw: to which some writers have added the rope-machine and the balance. All these, however, may be reduced to three—the lever, the inclined plane, and the funicular or rope-machine; the pulley, and wheel and axle, being obviously an assemblage of levers. The balance, a lever with equal arms; the screw, either a wedge or an inclined plane wrapped round a cylinder. *Mechanical carpentry*, that part of the art of construction in timber, which treats of the proper disposition of framing, so as to enable it to resist its own weight, or any additional load or pressure that may be laid upon it. *Mechanical curve*, a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation: such curves are now generally called transcendental curves. *Mechanical force*, the power of any machine or mechanical contrivance. It may be said to be the measure of all other force, as it bears reference to the effect produced: thus steam, water, man, and horse-power are all represented by the amount of mechanical force they can exert. *Mechanical philosophy*, the science of mechanics; applied to physical inquiries, or, on the other hand, the application of the laws of general science to the improvement and construction of machinery.

MECHANIC, me-kan'ik, *s.* One who follows some mechanical occupation or art, as the construction of machines, furniture, instruments, wares, &c.; one skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICALLY, me-kan'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism; by physical force or power; acting by the laws of motion, without intelligence or design; impelled by the force of habit.

MECHANICALIZE, me-kan'e-kal-ize, *v. a.* To render mean or low.—Seldom used.

MECHANICALNESS, me-kan'e-kal-nes, *s.* The

- state of being agreeable to, or governed by, the laws of mechanism.
- MECHANICIAN**, mek-a-nish'an, *s.* One who constructs machines; one versed in mechanics.
- MECHANICS**, me-kan'iks, *s.* (*mechané*, machine, Gr.) That science in natural philosophy which treats of forces and powers, and their actions on bodies, either directly, or by the intervention of machinery. The term *mechanics* was originally applied to the doctrine of equilibrium. It has been, by some late writers, extended to the motion and equilibrium of all bodies, whether solid, fluid, or æriform; and has been employed to comprehend the sciences of hydrodynamics and pneumatics.
- MECHANISM**, mek'a-nizm, *s.* The construction and adaptation of the several parts of a machine, so as to produce uniform action and impelling power, according to the laws of mechanics.
- MECHANIST**, mek'a-nist, *s.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.
- MECHANOGRAPHIST**, mek-a-nog'ra-fist, *s.* An artist who multiplies copies of any work of art by mechanical agencies.
- MECHANOGRAPHY**, mek-a-nog'ra-phe, *s.* (*mechané*, a machine, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of multiplying copies of a writing, or any work of art, by mechanical agency.
- MECHLIN**, mek'lin, *s.* A kind of lace, manufactured at Mechlin.
- MECHLOIC ACID**, me-klo'ik as'id, *s.* An acid formed along with a resinous matter, when chlorine gas is made to act on fused meconine. Formula, $C_{14}H_7O_{10}$.
- MECONATES**, me'ko-nayts, *s.* A genus of salts, in which the meconic acid is combined with salifiable basis.
- MECONIC ACID**, me-kon'ik as'id, *s.* A substance found in opium, in which it exists with the alkali morphia. Formula, H_2O_7 ; equiv. = 100.
- MECONINE**, mek'o-nine, *s.* A neutral principle existing in opium. Formula, $H_4C_{24}O_4$; equiv. = 90.
- MECONIUM**, me-ko'ne-um, *s.* (*mekon*, a poppy, Gr.) Opium; also, the excrements of the lower part of the foetal intestine.
- MECONOPSIS**, me-ko-nop'sis, *s.* (*mekon*, a poppy, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Papaveraceæ.
- MEDAL**, med'al, *s.* (*medaille*, Fr.) An ancient coin; a piece of metal stamped in honour of some distinguished person, or to commemorate some remarkable event.
- MEDALLIC**, me-dal'lik, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.
- MEDALLION**, me-dal'yun, *s.* (French.) A large antique stamp or medal; an embossed representation on a circular tablet. In Architecture, any circular oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented in relief, in figures, heads, animals, flowers, &c.
- MEDALLIST**, med'al-ist, *s.* A person who is skilled in medals.
- MEDALLURGY**, med'al-ur-je, *s.* (*medal*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) The art of striking medals and other coins.
- MEDDLE**, med'dl, *v. n.* (*middelen*, Dut.) To have to do; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs where our interference is not wanted; to act officiously and without concurrence;—*v. a.* to mix; to mingle.—Obsolete as an active verb.
- MEDDLER**, med'dl-ur, *s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busy-body.
- MEDDLESOME**, med'dl-sum, *a.* Intermeddling; officiously intrusive.
- MEDDLESOMENESS**, med'dl-sum-ness, *s.* Forwardness; officious interference with other people's affairs.
- MEDDLING**, med'dl-ing, *a.* Officious and impertinent interposition.
- MEDETERUS**, med-e-te'rus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.
- MEDLÆ**, me'de-e, *s.* (*medai*, middle, Gr.) The three letters, *b, g, d*, (beta, gamma, delta, of the Greek alphabet,) are so termed, as holding respectively a middle place between their several tenues, *p, k, t*, (*pi, kappa, tau*), and aspirates, *ph, ch, th*, (*phi, chi, theta*).
- MEDLEVAL**, me-de-e'val, *a.* (*medius*, the middle, and *ævum*, an age, Lat.) Relating to the middle ages.
- MEDIAL**, me'de-al, *a.* (*medius*, Lat.) Mean; noting a mean or average.
- MEDIAN**, me'de-an, *a.* Intermediate. *Median cetron*, the *Cetrus medica*.
- MEDIAN**, me'de-aut, *s.* (*medius*, Lat.) In Music, the chord which is a major or minor third higher than the key-note, according as the note is major or minor.
- MEDIASTINUM**, me-de-as'tin-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the duplicature of the pleura, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts.
- MEDIASTIZATION**, me-de-as-te-za'shun, *s.* In Politics, the annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, which took place on a large scale after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806.
- MEDIATE**, me'de-ate, *a.* (*mediat*, Fr.) Interposed; intervening; middle; between two extremes; acting by an intervening agent;—*v. n.* to interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede: to be between two;—(seldom used in the last sense);—*v. a.* to effect by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- MEDIATELY**, me'de-ate-le, *ad.* By a secondary cause; acting between the first cause and the effect.
- MEDIATION**, me-de-a'shun, *s.* (French.) Interposition; intervention; friendly interference between two contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; agency interposed; intervenient power; intercession; entreaty for another.
- MEDIATOR**, me-de-a'tur, *s.* (*mediator*, Fr.) One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to their reconciliation; the office undertaken by Christ on behalf of mankind.
- MEDIATORIAL**, me-de-a-to're-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.
- MEDIATORSHIP**, me-de-a'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a mediator.
- MEDIATORY**, me'de-a-tur-e, *a.* Relating to mediation.
- MEDIATRESS**, me-de-a'tres, *s.* A female mediator.
- MEDIATRIX**, me-de-a'triks, *s.* A female mediator.

MEDICABLE, med'e-ka-bl, *a.* That may be healed or cured.

MEDICAGO, med-e-ka'go, *s.* (from *medike*, a name given by Dioscorides to a median grass.) Medik, or Lucern, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

MEDICAL, med'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the art of healing diseases; medicinal; tending to cure; containing that which heals.

MEDICALLY, med'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; in relation to the administration of medicine.

MEDICAMENT, me-dik'a-ment, *s.* (French, from *medicamentum*, Lat.) Anything used in healing disease; a healing application.

MEDICAMENTAL, med-e-ka-ment'al, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MEDICAMENTALLY, med-e-ka-ment'al-le, *ad.* After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

MEDICASTER, med-e-kas'tur, *s.* A quack.

MEDICATE, med'e-kate, *v. a.* (*medico*, Lat.) To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal; to apply medicine; to heal.

MEDICATION, med-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of medicine.

MEDICATIVE, med'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

MEDICINABLE, me-dis'in-a-bl, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; salutary.

MEDICINAL, me-dis'e-nal, *a.* (*medicinalis*, Lat.) Having the power of healing; adapted to cure disease, or alleviate bodily disorders; pertaining to medicine.

MEDICINALLY, me-dis'e-nal-le, *ad.* With medicinal qualities; with a view to healing.

MEDICINE, med'e-sin, *s.* (*medicina*, Lat.) Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or is used for that purpose. The science of the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases. It is divided into practical, theoretical, and forensic. *Practical medicine* is divided into four branches—surgery, physic, midwifery, and therapeutics. *Theoretical medicine* is divided into anatomy, pathology, and physiology. *Forensic medicine*, or *medical jurisprudence*, (called 'state medicine' in Italy, and 'legal medicine' in France,) the connection between medicine and legislation, as founded on the relations which ought to subsist between human nature and social institutions, and consisting in the application of the principles of medical science to the administration of justice and the preservation of the public health. It has been divided into two great branches:—The first, *forensic medicine*, evolving questions affecting civil rights and the social duties of individuals—injuries to property, and injuries to the person. The second, *medical police*, embracing questions affecting the preservation of individuals, and what relates to the health of men collected into communities;—a physician;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—*v. a.* to restore or cure by medicine; to apply medicine to.—Obsolete as a verb.

MEDIETUS LINGUÆ, me-de'e-tus ling'way, *s.* In

Law, a jury, one-half of which are natives, and the other half foreigners, impanelled in cases where the party to be tried is a foreigner.

MEDIETY, me-dî'e-te, *s.* (*medietas*, Lat.) The middle state or part; half; moiety.—Seldom used.

MEDIN, me'din, *s.* A small coin.

MEDINE, me'dine, *s.* An Egyptian piece of money made of iron, silvered over, and about the size of a silver threepenny piece.

MEDINELLA, me-din-el'la, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MEDIOCHAL, me-de-o'kral, *a.* (*mediocris*, Lat.) Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary.—Seldom used.

MEDIOCRE, me-de-o'kr, *a.* (French, from *mediocris*, Lat.) Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

MEDIOCRIST, me-de-o-krist, *s.* A person of moderate or middling ability.—Obsolete.

He (Hughes) is too grave a poet for me, and I think among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse.—*Siegt.*

MEDIOCRITY, me-de-ok're-te, *s.* Moderate degree; middle rate; moderation; temperance.

MEDITATE, med'e-tate, *v. n.* (*meditor*, Lat.) To think on; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; to study; to intend; to have in contemplation;—*v. a.* to plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend; to think on.

MEDITATION, med-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*meditatio*, Lat.) Deep thought; close attention; serious contemplation; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind. *Meditatio fugæ warrant*, in the law of Scotland, a writ by which a debtor, supposed to be about to make his escape from the country, is arrested and kept in custody until he pay the debt, or find security to pay it, if he shall be judicially found liable to do so.

MEDITATIVE, med'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Addicted to meditation; expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRANE.—See Mediterranean.

MEDITERRANEAN, med-e-ter-ra'ne-an, } *a.* (*me-*
MEDITERRANEAN, med-e-ter-ra'ne-us, } *dius*,
middle, and *terra*, land, Lat.) Enclosed or nearly enclosed with land; inland; remote from the ocean or sea.

MEDIUM, me'de-um, *s.* (Latin. *Plur.* Mediums; *media* not being generally used.) The space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point; the means or instrument by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; the middle place or degree; the mean; a kind of printing paper of middle size. In Logic, the medium or mean term of a syllogism, being an argument, reason, or consideration, by which we affirm or deny anything; or it is the cause why a thing is affirmed or denied. In Optics, any substance through which light is transmitted. In Fencing, the preparatory guard of the broadsword, or sabre, which consists in presenting the sword in a perpendicular line with the centre of the object opposed. *Medium muslin*, a kind of muslin between the jaconet and lawn.

MEDLAR, med'lar, *s.* The common name of the fruit and plants of the genus *Mispilus*.

MEDLE, med'le, } *v. a.* To mingle; to mix.—
MEDLY, med'dle, } Obsolete.

MEDLEY, med'le, *s.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients;—*a.* mingled; confused.—Seldom used as an adjective.

MEDULLA, me-dul'la, *s.* (Latin, marrow.) In Anatomy, the marrow in the cavities of the bones. In Botany, the pith of plants.

MEDULLAR, me'dul-lar, } *a.* Pertaining to mar-
MEDULLARY, med'ul-lar-e, } row; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow. *Medullary rays*, in Botany, the vertical plates of cellular tissue which radiate from the stem of exogenous plants through the wood to the bark.

MEDULLIN, me-dul'lin, *s.* The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the sunflower.

MEDUSA, me-doo'za, *s.* In Fabulous History, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcis and Ceto. She was the only one of the three subject to mortality, and was celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her locks. Having been violated by Neptune in the temple of Minerva, the latter deity, in revenge, changed the locks of Medusa into serpents. Perseus conquered Medusa and cut off her head, and the blood shed on the occasion produced the innumerable serpents which infest Africa. The conqueror placed the head upon the ægis of Minerva, which he had used in his expedition, and it retained the petrifying power as before. Some suppose the Medusæ were a nation of women whom Perseus conquered. *Medusa's head*, in Botany, the plant *Euphorbia caput medusæ*. In Zoology, a genus of Acalephæ.

MEDUSIDE, me-du'se-de, *s.* (*medusa*, one of the genera.) A family of Acalephans, known commonly by the name of Sea-nettles or Sea-blubbers.

MEED, meed, *s.* (*med*, Sax.) Reward; recompence; a present or gift.—Obsolete in the last sense.

MEEK, meek, *a.* (*miuk*, Swed. *myg*, Dan.) Mild of temper; not easily provoked; soft; gentle; given to forbearance under injuries; expressing humility and gentleness; not proud, self-sufficient, or refractory;—*v. a.* (*moeke*, Goth.) to humble.—Obsolete as a verb.

He that hyeth himself shall be meek; and he that meeketh himself shall be enhaunsid.—*Wicliffe*, St. Matt. xxiii.

MEEKEN, me'kn, *v. a.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild.

MEEKLY, meek'le, *ad.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

MEEKNESS, meek'nes, *s.* Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper; forbearance under injuries and provocations; humility; resignation; submission to the divine will without peevishness.

MEER, MEERED.—See Mere.

MEERSCHAUM, meer'shawm, *s.* (German, the foam of the sea.) A magnesian mineral, found in the islands of Samos and Negropont in the Archipelago. It is employed as fuller's earth in the Turkish dominions, and in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, which, from the material employed, are called *meerschaums*, or *meerschaum pipes*.

MEET, meet, *a.* (*gemet*, Sax.) Fit; suitable; proper; convenient;—*v. a.* *past* and *past part.* Met; (*metan*, *matan*, *gemetan*, Sax.) to come face to face; to encounter by travelling in opposite directions; to come together in hostility; to encounter unexpectedly; to come together in extension; to come in contact; to join; to come to; to find; to light on; to conceive;—*v. n.* to encounter; to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble; to come together; to come in contact; to join; to meet with, to light on; to find; to come to; to join; to unite in company;

to suffer unexpectedly; to encounter; to engage in opposition; to obviate—a Latinism; to meet half-way, to approach from equal distances and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions.

MEETER, meet'ur, *s.* One who meets or accosts another.

MEETING, meet'ing, *s.* Any assembly; a convention; a collection of people; an interview; a coming together. *Meeting-house*, a place of worship; a church.

MEETLY, meet'le, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably.

MEETNESS, meet'nes, *s.* Fitness; propriety; suitability.

MEGACARPÆA, meg-a-kâr-pe'a, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Siberia: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

MEGACHILE, meg-a-ke'le, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila.

MEGACLIINIUM, meg-a-kin'e-um, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *kline*, I bend, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

MEGACOSM, meg-a-kozm, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *kosmos*, the universe or world, Gr.) A great world, as distinguished from *microcosm*, or less; the universe, as distinguished from the epitome of the world included in man, is called the *macrom*.

MEGADERUS, meg-a-de'rus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *deros*, long, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidae.

MEGADESMA, meg-a-des'ma, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *desma*, a hinge or bond, Gr.) A genus of bivalve Mollusca, in which the shell is thick, transversely ovate, and nearly equilateral; cardinal teeth 2; lateral teeth wanting; hinge very thick; ligament external: Family, Tellinidae.

MEGADOMUS, meg-a-do'mus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *domos*, a house, Gr.) A genus of fresh-water Mollusca, of which the shell is bivalve, with one lateral tooth in each valve; two cardinal teeth; the posterior margin winged: Family, Turbidae.

MEGERA, me-je'ra, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Furies, the daughter of Nox and Acheron.

MEGALANTHROPOGENESIA, meg-a-lan-throp-o-je-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*megas*, great, *anthropos*, a man, and *genesis*, procreation, Gr.) The pretended art of procreating men of genius, as taught by the visionary Robert.

MEGALASPLANCHIA, meg-a-las-plank'e-a, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *splanchnion*, a viscus, Gr.) A tumour, formed by one of the viscera.

MEGALESIAN, meg-a-le'zhan, *a.* Applied to certain magnificent games, exhibited in the circus at Rome, in honour of Cybele.

MEGALICHTHYS, meg-a-lik'this, *s.* A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, the remains of which are found abundantly in the Coal formation of England and Scotland.

MEGALOCILUS, meg-a-lo-ki'lus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Agamidae.

MEGALODON, meg-al-o'don, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil Conclifera, found in the Devonian or old Red Sandstone formation.

MEGALODONTES, meg-a-lo-don'tes, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

MEGALOMOSTOMA—MEGASCOPE.

MEGALOMOSTOMA, meg-a-lo-mos'to-ma, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of terrestrial Mollusca, in which the shell is cylindrical, and resembles Pupa, but has a horny operculum; spire not thickened; without teeth or fold on the pillar: Family, Turridæ.

MEGALONYX, meg-a-lo-niks, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A huge extinct quadruped, of the order Edentata, the remains of which were discovered in the floor of a cavern in the limestone of Virginia, in America.

MEGALOPA, meg-a-lo-pa, *s.* (*megas*, and *ops*, an eye, Gr. from the largeness of the eyes.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura. The Macropoda of Lamarck.

MEGALOPHONOUS, meg-a-lof'o-nus, *a.* (*megas*, great, and *phone*, a voice, Gr.) Having a loud voice.

MEGALOPHUS, meg-a-lo-fus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Muscipidæ.

MEGALOPOLIS, meg-a-lop'o-lis, *s.* (*megale*, great, and *polis*, a city, Gr.) A principal city; a metropolis.—Obsolete.

MEGALOPS, meg'a-lops, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *ops*, the face, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

MEGALOPSYCHY, meg-a-lop'sik-e, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *psyche*, the soul, Gr.) Greatness of mind.

MEGALOPTERA, meg-a-lop'ter-a, } *s.* (*megas*, great, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A name given by Latreille to a family of Neuropterous insects, comprehending such as have the wings folded horizontally.

MEGALOPUS, meg-a-lo-pus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura. Also, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

MEGALOSAURUS, meg-al-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr.) An extinct genus of Saurians of enormous size, the remains of which are found in the Oolite formation of England.

MEGALOSPLENIA, meg-a-lo-sple'ne-a, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *splen*, the spleen, Gr.) Tumefaction of the spleen.

MEGANTYCTERA, meg-a-nik'ter-a, } *s.* (*megas*, great, and *tyctis*, a bat.) A tribe of the order Chiroptera, including the largest species of bats, or flying-foxes. They are phytophagous, and are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and the Polynesian isles.

MEGAPODINÆ, meg-a-po'de-ne, } *s.* (*megapoda*, one of the genera.) The Great-foots, a family of Rostrated birds, of great size, and with the feet very large.

MEGAPODIUS, meg-a-po'de-us, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The Great-foots, a genus of birds: Type of the family Megapodina.

MEGARIAN, me-ga're-an, } *a.* Belonging to Megaric, me-gar'ik, } gara, as the Megarian school, to which a majority of the disciples of Socrates retired after his death.

MEGASCELLIS, meg-as'se-lis, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *skelis*, the leg and foot, Gr.) A family of Coleopterous insects: Family, Eupoda.

MEGASCOPE, meg'a-sko-pe, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A modification of the solar microscope, used for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions.

MEGASPIRA—MELAFUSUS.

MEGASPIRA, meg-a-spi'ra, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *spira*, a spire, Gr.) A genus of univalve terrestrial Mollusca, in which the shell is clavate; aperture nearly oval, rounded below; margins reflected, disjoined above; columella many-folded, below entire; not effuse.

MEGASTEGEA, meg-as-te-je'a, *s.* (*megas*, large, and *stegas*, a covering, Gr. in reference to the large bractæ which enclose the flower before expansion.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

MEGASTOMA, meg-as-to-ma, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Tyrannina, or Tyrant Shrikes: Family, Laniada.

MEGATHERIUM, meg-a-the're-um, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *therion*, a beast, Gr.) An extinct Edentate quadruped of enormous size, considered to be more nearly allied to Ant-eaters and Sloths than to the Armadillos, with the genera Megalonyx, Glossotherium, Mylodon, and Scelidotherium, all of which are peculiar to America. It forms the extinct family Megatheriidae, or Megatheroidea of Owen.

MEGATOMA, me-gat'o-ma, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

MEGATREMA, meg-a-tre'ma, *s.* (*megas*, great, and *trema*, a hole, Gr.) A genus of Cirripeds, the shell of which have a large aperture.

MEGRIM, me'grim, *s.* (*migraine*, Fr. probably from *emi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull, Gr.) A violent intermitting pain affecting one side of the head.

MEIGLYPTES, me-glip'tes, *s.* (*meion*, less, *glyptes*, a carver, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Woodpecker kind: Family, Picida.

MEINE, meen, *v. a.* (*mengan*, Sax.) To mingle.—Obsolete.

Of love, the sickness

Is meint with swete and bitterness.—Chaucer.

MEINY, me'ne, *s.* A family; a retinue; domestic servants.—Obsolete.

MEIONITE, me'o-nite, *s.* (*meion*, less, Gr. from its terminating pyramids being lower than those of similar forms in other crystals.) A mineral, a prismatic-pyramidal felspar of a greyish-white colour; translucent and transparent. It is found at Mount Somma, near Mount Vesuvius.

MEIOSIS, mi'o-sis, *s.* (Greek.) Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

MEISNERIA, mes-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of C. F. Meisner.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MEIWELL, mi'wel, *s.* A small species of the codfish.

MEKHITARIST, mek'it-a-ris, *s.* One of the congregations of Armenian monks, founded by Peter Mekhitar, who live on the island of San Lazaro, in Venice, and publish works on theology, literature, and general science.

MELADERMA, mel-a-der'ma, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Zeida.

MELÆNA, mel-e'na, *s.* (*melas*, black, Gr.) The black vomit; a discharge of black blood in consequence of the presence of acid.

MELAFUSUS, mel-a-fu'sus, *s.* (*melanea*, and *fusus*, two genera of shells.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Melaninae, in which the shell is

MELAIN—MELANDRYA.

- subfusiform, the base contracted, and the aperture and spire nearly equal: Family, Turbidae.
- MELAIN**, mel'ane, *s.* (*melaino*, I blacken, Gr.) The colouring matter of the ink of the cuttle-fish.
- MELALEUCA**, mel-a-lu'ka, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *leukos*, white, Gr. the trunk being black and the branches white.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceae.
- MELAM**, mel'am, *s.* A production of the decomposition of sulphocyanide of ammonium, discovered by Liebig. Formula, $C_{12}N_{11}H_9$; equiv. = 328.09.
- MELAMINE**, mel'a-mine, *s.* A saline base, discovered by Liebig, a product of the decomposition of melam by alkalis and dilute acids. Formula, $C_6N_6H_6$; equiv. = 121.62.
- MELAMPODIUM**, mel-am-po'de-um, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- MELAMPUS**, mel-lam'pus, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Turbinae, or Turbos, in which the shell is oval, subconiform; the spire very short and obtuse; aperture narrow; inner lip thin, and striated internally; pillar plaited: Family, Turbidae.
- MELAMPYRINE**, mel-lam'po-rine, *s.* A substance obtained, in which are neutral crystals, from the plant *Melampyrum nemorosum*.
- MELAMPYRUM**, mel-am-pi'rum, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *pyros*, wheat, Gr.) Cow-wheat, a genus of plants: Order, Rhinanthaceae.
- MELANAGOGUE**, mel-lan'a-gog, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *ago*, I drive, Gr.) A medicinal preparation, supposed to have the quality of expelling black bile or choler.—Obsolete.
- MELANCANTHA**, mel-an-kan'tha, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Melaniana, in which the shell has the spire and aperture of nearly equal length; the whorls cornated with spines, and the inner lip very thin: Family, Turbidae.
- MELANCHOLIAN**.—See *Melancholic*.
- MELANCHOLIC**, mel-an-kol'ik, *a.* (*melancholia*, Lat. from *melas*, black, and *chole*, bile, Gr.) Affected with gloom; depressed in spirits; dejected; hypochondriac; expressive of melancholy; mournful; unfortunate; unhappy; causing sorrow;—*s.* one affected with a gloomy state of mind; a gloomy state of mind.
- MELANCHOLILY**, mel'an-kol-e-le, *ad.* In a melancholy manner.
- MELANCHOLINESS**, mel'an-kol-e-nes, *s.* State of being melancholy; disposition to gloominess of mind.
- MELANCHOLIOUS**, mel-an-ko'le-us, *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal.—Obsolete.
- MELANCHOLIST**, mel'an-kol-ist, *s.* One affected with melancholy.
- MELANCHOLIZE**, mel'an-ko-lize, *v. n.* To become gloomy or melancholy;—*v. a.* to make sad or melancholy.—Seldom used.
- MELANCHOLY**, mel'an-kol-e, *s.* A dejected or gloomy state of the mind, accompanied with great despondency and depression of spirits; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper;—*a.* gloomy; dismal; habitually dejected; calamitous; that may or does produce great evil and grief.
- MELANDRYA**, mel-an-dri'a, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *drys*, the oak, or any other tree like it, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the

MELANERPES—MELANOSTICTA.

- tribe Serropalpides, and the family Stenelytra of Cuvier.
- MELANERPES**, mel-lan-er'pes, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *erpeton*, a creeper, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Woodpecker kind: Family, Picidae.
- MELANGE**, ma'longzh, *s.* (French.) A mixture.
- MELANIA**, mel-a'ne-a, *s.* (*melas*, black, Gr.) A genus of univalve fresh-water Mollusca, the shell of which has an epidermis; a pointed spire, which is often elongated or turriculated; aperture oval, and widened anteriorly, and has a very sharp edge.
- MELANIANÆ**, mel-an-e-a'ne, *s.* (*melania*, one of the genera.) The Black Snails, the name given by Swainson to a subfamily of the Turbidae, or Turbos, in which the shells are spiral; the spire as long, and generally much longer, than the aperture; and the body whorl small.
- MELANIANS**, mel-a'ne-ans, *s.* A family of Mollusca, including the genera *Melania*, *Melanopsis*, &c.
- MELANITE**, mel'an-ite, *s.* A velvet-black opaque variety of the garnet, occurring in dodecahedrons with truncated edges. Its constituents are—silica, 85.5; lime, 82.5; oxide of iron, 25.5; alumina, 6.0; oxide of manganese, 0.4: sp. gr. 3.73.
- MELANITHES**, mel-a-ni'this, *s.* A genus of the Melaniana, in which the shell is formed like *Melania*, but the spire is obtuse, and the suture prominent: Family, Turbidae.
- MELANITIC**, mel-a-nit'ik, *a.* Relating to melanite.
- MELANNELLA**, mel-an-nel'la, *s.* (*melas*, black, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Melaniana; the shell of which is ovate, and the spire scarcely longer than the aperture, which is entire; the inner lip much thickened through its whole extent.
- MELANOCHROITE**, mel-lan-ok'ro-ite, *s.* (*melanochros*, of a dark colour, Gr.) A Siberian mineral of a hyacinthine or orange-red colour, nearly opaque, with a resinous lustre. It consists of oxide of lead, 47.69; chromic acid, 23.31: sp. gr. 5.75.
- MELANOPSIDIUM**, mel-an-op-sid'e-um, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *psidium*, the guava, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- MELANOPSIS**, mel-a-nop'sis, *s.* (*melania*, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of the Melaniana, in which the shell has the general form of *Melania*, but the spire shorter, and the base of the aperture notched: Family, Turbidae.
- MELANORRHÆA**, mel-an-or-re'a, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr. in reference to the black juice which flows from the tree when wounded.) A genus of plants: Order, Terebinthaceae.
- MELANOSIS**, mel-an-o'sis, *s.* A disease distinguished by the deposition of a peculiar soft-morbid substance, of a deep brown or black colour. The deposition of melanotic matter takes place successively in numerous parts of the body, producing all the injurious effects of compression and irritation, till it proves fatal, either by its direct influence on some important organ, or by the exhaustion which it gradually produces.
- MELANOSTICTA**, mel-lan-o-stik'ta, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *stiktos*, marked, Gr. in reference to the leaves and calyces being beset with black glands, which have the appearance of black dots or marks.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Casalpinien.

MELANOTIC—MELATROPHY.

- MELANOTIC**, mel-an-ot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by Melanosis.
- MELANOXYLON**, me-lan-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Brazil: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.
- MELANSELINUM**, me-lan-sel-i-num, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *selinon*, parsley, Gr.) Black Parsley, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.
- MELANTERITE**, mel-an'ter-ite, *s.* One of the names of the native sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.
- MELANTHACEÆ**, me-lan-tha'se-e, } *s.* An order of
MELANTHÆ, me-lan'tha-e, } liliaceous En-
dogens, the plants of which have in some cases the appearance of crocuses, in others that of small lilies; calyx and corolla both alike, free, petaloid, in six pieces, or, in consequence of the cohesion of the claws, tubular; stamens six; ovary three-celled and many-seeded; style three-parted; capsule generally divided into three pieces.
- MELANTHACEOUS**, mel-an-tha'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the order Melanthaceæ.
- MELANTHERA**, me-lan-the'ra, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- MELANTHETUM**, mel-an'the-um, *s.* (*Melantheon*, the Greek name of the *Nigella* of the Latins.) A genus of plants, type of the order Melanthaceæ.
- MELANTOMA**, mel-an'to-ma, *s.* A genus of the Melanizans, in which the shell is fusiform, longitudinally ribbed; a deep sinus at the top of the outer lip; base contracted; channel wide: Family, Turbidæ.
- MELASIS**, mel-as'is, *s.* (*melas*, black, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serri-cornes.
- MELASMA**, mel-as'ma, *s.* (*melas*, black, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. Also, a disease of aged persons, in which a black spot appears on the skin, which soon passes into a foul ulcer.
- MELASOMA**, me-la-so'ma, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to a family of Heteromorous Coleoptera, consisting of black or cinerous-coloured beetles, mostly apterous, and frequently with soldered elytra. Also, a genus of birds, belonging to the Dicurine, or Drongo Shrikes: Family, Laniadæ.
- MELASPHERULA**, mel-as-fe'ru-la, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *sphaïra*, a globe, Gr. in allusion to the colour and figure of the bulbets.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.
- MELASTOMA**, mel-as'to-ma, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. from the black berries of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.
- MELASTOMACEÆ**, mel-as-to-ma'se-e, *s.* (*melastoma*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs, with opposite leaves and terminal flowers; calyx divided into four, five, or six lobes; petals equal in number to the segments of the calyx; stamens usually twice as many; one style; stigma simple; seeds innumerable and minute.
- MELASTOMACEOUS**, mel-a-sto-ma'shus, *a.* Belonging to the natural order Melastomaceæ.
- MELATROPHY**, mel'a-trof-e, *s.* (*melos*, a member, and *atrophia*, wasting, Gr.) Atrophy of the limbs.

MELCHISEDICIANS—MELICOCCA

- MELCHISEDICIANS**, mel-kiz-e-de'shans, *s.* A name given to certain sects, in the early stages of the church, who regarded Melchisedec as a divine personage.
- MELCHITE**, mel'kite, *s.* (*melik*, king, Syrian.) In Ecclesiastical History, a royalist and imperialist; a name given by the Eutychians to those who, after the council of Chalcedon, endeavoured to put the order of the Emperor Marcian into execution against them; the name is now given in the eastern churches to the Maronites, Catholic Greeks, and Noncatholic Greeks.
- MELEAGRIS**, me-le-ag'ris, *s.* (from *Meleagris*, whose sisters were fabled to have turned into this bird.) The Turkey, a genus of Rosorial birds: Family, Pavonidæ.
- MELEOTA**, me-lek'ta, *s.* (*mel*, honey, and *lectus*, fine or choice, Lat.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects of the Bee kind: Family, Anthiophyla.
- MELECYTUS**, me-le-si'tus, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *kytos*, a cavity, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.
- MELEE**, mel-lee', *s.* (French.) A fight or scuffle.
- MELES**, mel'es, *s.* The Badger, a genus of quadrupeds—a genus separated by Storr from *Ursus*. The habits of the badger are nocturnal, inoffensive, and slothful; it lives on roots, earth-nuts, fruits, and eggs; it dwells in burrows, and is possessed of great muscular strength.
- MELHANIA**, mel-ha'ne-a, *s.* (from Mount Melhan, in Arabia, the habitation of one of the species, *M. velutina*.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.
- MELIA**, me'le-a, *s.* (the Greek name of the ash.) A genus of plants, type of the order Meliaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of Crustaceans, allied to Cancer.
- MELIACEÆ**, me-li-a'se-e, *s.* (*melia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with extipulate alternate leaves; sepals three, four, or five, more or less united; petals the same in number, hypogynous; stamens twice as many as the petals; anthers sessile within the orifice of the tube; ovary single; fruit berried or capsular.
- MELIACEOUS**, mel-i-a'shus, *a.* Belonging to the order Meliaceæ.
- MELIAGHINA**, me-le-a-gr'ina, *s.* The Pearl Oyster, a genus of Mollusca, from the shells of which pearls are obtained.
- MELIANTHUS**, mel-e-an'thus, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the flowers being full of honey.) A genus of plants: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.
- MELICA**, mel'e-ka, *s.* (a name given in Italy to the plant *Holcus sorgham* of Linnaeus, the pith of which resembles honey; *mel*, Lat.) Melic grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.
- MELICERIS**, mel-e-se'res, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax, Gr.) In Pathology, an encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble honey and wax.
- MELICHRUS**, mel-i'krus, *s.* (*melichros*, honey coloured, Gr. in reference to the colours of the glands of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.
- MELICHTHYS**, mel-ik'this, *s.* (*melas*, black, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Blastidæ.
- MELICOCCA**, mel-e-kok'ka, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *kokkos*, a berry, Gr.) Honey-berry, a genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

MELICOPE—MELITURGA.

- MELICOPE**, mel-ik'o-pe, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *kope*, a division, Gr. in allusion to the four didymous honey-glands at the base of the ovaries.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceae.
- MELICRATORY**, mel-ik-ra'to-re, *s.* (*meli*, honey, Gr.) A kind of mead, a mixture of honey, &c.
- MELIGO**, mel-i'go, *s.* (*meli*, honey, Gr.) The substance which bees collect before it is converted into honey; also, the juice of the unripe grape.
- MELILITE**, mel'e-lite, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a honey colour, which occurs only in minute grains in the fissures and cavities of lava. It consists of silica, 38; lime, 19.6; magnesia, 19.4; alumina, 2.9; oxide of iron, 12.1; oxide of manganese, 2.0; oxide of titanium, 4.0; sp. gr. 3.24.
- MELILOTUS**, mel-e-lo'tus, *s.* (*mel*, honey, and *lotus*, a plant, Lat. the plants being similar to the Lotus, and the favourite resort of bees.) Melilot, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- MELINUM**, me-li-num, *s.* A name given by the ancients to the only white their great painters used. It seems to have been a pure aluminous earth in a state of fine powder.
- MELIORATE**, mel'yo-rate, *v. a.* (Latin.) To make better; to improve;—*v. n.* to grow better.
- MELIORATION**, mel-yo-ra'shun, *s.* The act of raising, improving, or bettering; improvement.
- MELIORITY**, mel-yor'e-te, *s.* The state of being better.—Obsolete.
- MELIPHAGA**, mel-if'a-ga, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) The Honey-suckers, a genus of birds: Type of the family Meliphagidae.
- MELIPHAGIDÆ**, mel-e-fa'je-de, *s.* (*meliphaga*, one of the genera.) Honey-suckers, a genus of Tenuirostral birds.
- MELIPONA**, mel-ip'o-na, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *ponos*, work, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects of the Bee kind: Family, Anthophyla.
- MELISSA**, mel-is'sa, *s.* (*melissa*, a bee, Gr. from bees being said to gather honey from the plants.) Balm, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- MELISSODES**, mel-is-so'des, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *sodes*, a kind of singing-bird, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects of the Bee kind: Family, Anthophyla.
- MELITA**, mel'e-ta, *s.* (*mel*, honey, Lat.) Honey-cake, a genus of Echinites. Also, a genus of Crustaceans, found on the sea-shore beneath stones.
- MELITEA**, mel-e-te'a, *s.* A name given by Blainville to a group of the Medusidae, and by Lamarck to Polyparia; analogous to Isis and Gorgonia.
- MELITE**, mel'ite, *s.* Honey-stone, a mineral of a honey colour, distinguished from amber by its weak electricity and double refraction. It consists of melitic acid, 41.0; alumina, 14.10; water, 44.0; occurs associated with brown coal in Thuringia: sp. gr. 1.597. Hardness = 2.0—2.5.
- MELITHREPTUS**, mel-e-threp'tus, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *threpto*, fed, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Meliphagidae.
- MELITIAN**, mel-le'shan, *s.* A follower of Melitius, a bishop, deposed in the year 306, on a charge of having sacrificed to idols.
- MELITIS**, mel-it'tis, *s.* (*melitta*, a bee; a word used by Pliny, as synonymous with *Melissa*.) Bastard-balm, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- MELITURGA**, mel-lit-tur'ga, *s.* (*meli*, honey, and *tourgon attic*, for *ergon*, a worker, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Order, Anthophyla.

MELIZOPHILUS—MELODIST.

- MELIZOPHILUS**, mel-e-zof'e-lus, *s.* A genus of Insectorial birds: Family, Merulidae.
- MELL**, mel, *v. n.* (*meler*, Fr.) To mix; to meddle.—Obsolete.
Hence, ye profane, *mell* not with holy things.—*Ep. Hall.*
- MELLATES**, mel'layts, *s.* A genus of Salts, in which the mellitic acid is combined with salifiable basis.
- MELLIFEROUS**, mel-lif'er-us, *a.* (*mel*, honey, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing honey.
- MELLIFICATION**, mel-le-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.
- MELLIFLUENCE**, mel-lif'fu-ens, *s.* (*mel*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.
- MELLIFLUENT**, mel-lif'fu-ent, } *a.* Flowing with
MELLIFLUOUS, mel-lif'fu-us, } sweetness; flowing with honey.
- MELLIGENOUS**, mel-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*mel*, and *genus*, kind, Lat.) Having the qualities of honey.
- MELLIT**, mel'lit, *s.* In Farriery, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore-foot.
- MELLITIC**, mel-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to honey-stone.
- MELLITIC ACID**, mel-lit'ik as'id, *s.* An acid discovered by Klaproth in mellite. Formula, $H_1 C_4 O_4$; equiv. = 57.0.
- MELLON**, mel'lon, *s.* A compound radical, discovered by Liebig. Formula, $C_6 N_4$; equiv. = 92.0.
- MELLOW**, mel'lo, *a.* (*melewe*, Sax. *mehl*, Germ.) Soft with ripeness; full ripe; easily yielding to pressure; soft in sound; soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact; soft and smooth to the taste; intoxicated; soft with liquor; merry;—*v. a.* to ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to soften; to mature to perfection;—*v. n.* to be matured; to ripen.
- MELLOWLY**, mel'lo-le, *ad.* In a mellow manner.
- MELLOWNESS**, mel'lo-nes, *s.* The quality of being ripe or yielding easily to pressure, as of fruit; maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.
- MELLOWY**, mel'lo-e, *a.* Soft; unctuous.
- MELOBESIA**, mel-o-be'zhe-a, *s.* A genus of Polypti, the small porous plates of which are attached to the leaves of marine plants.
- MELOCACTUS**, me-lo-kak'tus, *s.* (*melon*, a melon, and *kaktos*, a spiny plant, Gr.) Melon-thistle, a genus of plants: Order, Cactaceae.
- MELOCANNA**, mel-o-kan'na, *s.* (*melon*, an apple, and *kanna*, a reed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.
- MELOCHIA**, me-lo'ke-a, *s.* (a name altered from *Melochich*, the Arabic name of the plant *Corchorus olitarius*.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.
- MELOCHINUS**, me-lok're-nus, *s.* (*melon*, an apple, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of Crinoideans, found in transition limestones.
- MELODINUS**, me-lo-di'nus, *s.* (*melon*, an apple, and *dineo*, I turn round, Gr. in reference to the fruit being like an apple, and the stems twining.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.
- MELODIOUS**, me-lo'de-us, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; harmonious.
- MELODIOUSLY**, me-lo'de-us-le, *ad.* Harmoniously; with a musical flow.
- MELODIOUSNESS**, me-lo'de-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.
- MELODIST**, mel'o-dist, *s.* One who composes and sings melodies.

MELODIZE, mel'o-dize, *v. a.* To make melodious.
MELODRAMA, mel'o-dram-a, } *s.* (*melos*, a song,
MELODRAME, mel'o-dram, } Gr. and *drama*.)
 A dramatic performance in which songs are introduced.
MELODRAMATIC, mel-o-dra-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrama.
MELODY, mel'o-de, *s.* (*melodia*, Gr.) An agreeable succession of sounds, so regulated and modulated as to please the ear.
MELOI, me'lo-e, *s.* (*mele*, a probe, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cantharidae.
MELOLONTIDÆ, me-lo-lon'tid-e, } *s.* (*me-*
MELOLONTIDIANS, me-lo-lon'tid'e-ans, } *lolo-*
tha, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, of which the Cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*) is the type.
MELON, mel'on, *s.* The fruit of the plant *Cucumis melo*, of which there are a great many varieties. *Water-melon*, the fruit of *Cucumis citrullus*. *Melon-thistle*,—see *Melocactus*. *Melon-shells*, the shells of the genus *Voluta*,—which see.
MELONGENA, me-lon-je'na, *s.* (Arabic, altered from *Bydendjan*, the Arabic name of the Egg plant.) The Egg plant, *Solanum melongena*.
MELOSEIRA, me-lo-se'ra, *s.* (*melos*, a membrane, and *seira*, a chain, Gr. in reference to the form of the filaments.) A genus of Algae: Order, Diatomaceae.
MELOSIS, me-lo'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The act of probing a wound, or introducing the catheter.
MELOTHRIA, me-loth're-a, *s.* (*melothron*, the name of a plant in Theophrastus, supposed to be bryony.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceae.
MELPOMENE, mel-po'me-ne, *s.* (from *melpomai*, I sing, Gr.) In Fabulous History, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over tragedy. Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her as the patroness of lyric poetry. She was generally represented as a young woman with a serious countenance; her garments were splendid; she wore a buskin, and held a dagger in one hand, and a sceptre and crown in the other.
MELROSE, mel'roze, *s.* (*mel*, and *rose*, Lat.) Honey of roses.
MELT, melt, *v. a.* (*melten*, Sax. *melde*, Gr.) To dissolve; to make liquid; to reduce to a flowing or liquid state by heat; to reduce to first principles; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away; to dissipate;—*v. n.* to become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid; to be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved; to lose substance; to be subdued by affliction; to be discouraged or disheartened.
MELTER, melt'ur, *s.* One who reduces anything from a solid to a fluid state.
MELTING, melt'ing, *a.* Softening into tenderness; tending to soften;—*s.* the act of softening; the act of rendering tender.
MELTINGLY, melt'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to soften to tenderness; like something melting.
MELTINGNESS, melt'ing-nes, *s.* Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.
MELUSINE, me-lu-se'ne, *s.* In the mediæval Mythology of France, the name given to a beautiful nymph or fairy, who was doomed to a periodical metamorphosis, during which the lower part of her body assumed the form of a fish or serpent.

Her name is much mixed up with the popular superstitions of France of those times.
MELYRIS, me-l'i'ris, *s.* (*melouris*, an insect mentioned by Nicander.) A genus of Serricorn Coleopterous insects, constituting the family Melyridæ of Leach.
MEMBER, mem'bur, *s.* (*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.) A limb of animal bodies; a part of a discourse or period; a head or clause; any part of an integral; one of a community or society. In a Scriptural sense, considered as tempting to sin.
MEMBERED, mem'burd, *a.* Having limbs. In Heraldry, applied to the beak and wings of a bird when of a different tincture or colour from that of the body.
MEMBERSHIP, mem'bur-ship, *s.* The state of being a member; community; society.
MEMBRACES, mem-bra'sis, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidæ.
MEMBRANE, mem'brane, *s.* (*membrana*, Lat.) The expansion of any of the tissues of the body. The membranes are divided into three kinds—the mucous, the serous, and the fibrous. *Membrana adiposa*, the membrane which contains the fat, and serves as one of the integuments of the body. *Membrana hyaloidea*, or *arachnoidea*, the transparent membrane which includes the vitreous humour of the eye. *Membrana nictitans*, a thin membrane which serves to defend the eyes of birds and beasts from dust, &c. *Membrana pupillaris*, the membrane which covers the pupil of the eye of the fetus before the sixth month. *Membrana tympani*, the drum of the ear; the membrane which separates the internal from the external ear. *Membrana urinaria*, the urinary coat belonging to the fetus in the womb.
MEMBRANEOUS, mem-bra'ne-us, } *a.* Con-
MEMBRANOUS, mem-bra-nus, } sisting
MEMBRANACEOUS, mem-bra-na'shus, } of mem-
 branes; belonging to a membrane. In Botany, a membranaceous leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.
MEMBRANIFORM, mem-bra'ne-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.
MEMBRANIPORA, mem-bra-nip'o-ra, *s.* (*membrana*, a membrane, Lat. and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Corals, belonging to the Polyptaria Membranacea.
MEMBRANOLOGY, mem-bran-ol'o-je, *s.* (*membrana*, a membrane, Lat. and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of anatomy which treats of membranes.
MEMECYLEÆ.—See Melastomaceae.
MEMECYLON, mem-e'se-lon, *s.* (the Greek name of the fruit of the arbutus.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
MEMENTO, me-men'to, *s.* (Latin.) A hint or suggestion to awaken memory; that which reminds.
MEMESTORIA, mem-es-to're-a, *s.* (*Memistor*, a physician mentioned by Theophrastus.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Cinchonaceae.
MEMINNA, mem-in'na, *s.* A name given by Gray to a genus of Ruminant quadrupeds, formerly known as the Musk Deer: Family, Muschidæ.
MEMISPERMINA, mem-e-sper'me-na, *s.* A vegetable alkali, extracted by Pelletier and Courvoisier from the *Memispermum cocculeus*, or *Cocculus indicus*, in the shells of the fruit of which it occurs.
MEMNON, mem'non, *s.* In Greek Mythology, a

MEMOIR—MEMPHIAN.

fabulous king of Ethiopia, son of Eos and Tithonus. Also, a statue at Thebes in Upper Egypt, which possessed the real or imaginary property of emitting a sound like a harp at the rising of the sun. The head of the colossal Memnon in the British Museum has no claim to be considered as the vocal Memnon; the height of the figure to which the head belongs was about 24 feet when entire. There is also an entire colossal Memnon in the same museum, 9 feet 6½ inches, which is a copy of the great Memnon at Thebes.

MEMOIR, me-moyr', or mem'mawr, *s.* (*memoire*, Fr.) A history detailing the life and transactions of a particular person; a biographical narration, written by a person who had some share in the particulars detailed; the history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society.

MEMOIRIST, me-moyr'ist, *s.* One who writes memoirs.

MEMORABILLIA, mem-o-ra-bil'e-a, *s. pl.* Circumstances worthy of being carefully noted and remembered.

MEMORABILITY, mem-o-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being memorable.

MEMORABLE, mem'ur-a-bl, *a.* (French, from *memorabilis*, Lat.) Worthy of being remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

MEMORANDUM, mem-ur-an'dum, *s.* (Memorandums, or Memoranda, *plu.*) A note of a particular circumstance to assist the memory.

MEMORATE, mem'o-rate, *v. a.* (*memoro*, Lat.) To make mention of a thing.—Obsolete.

MEMORATIVE, mem'o-ra-tiv, *a.* Tending to preserve the memory of anything.

MEMORIAL, me-mo're-al, *a.* (French, from *memorialis*, Lat.) Preservative of memory; contained in memory;—*s.* something that serves to keep in memory; any note or hint to assist the memory; a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or such a detail of facts accompanied with a petition.

MEMORIALIST, me-mo're-al-ist, *s.* One who writes a memorial, or presents one to a legislative body, or to any other body or person.

MEMORIALIZE, me-mo're-al-ize, *v. a.* To present a memorial; to petition by memorial.

MEMORIST, mem'o-rist, *s.* One who causes to be remembered.—Obsolete.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.—Brown.

MEMORIZE, mem'o-rize, *v. a.* To cause to be kept in memory; to record.

MEMORY, mem'o-re, *s.* (*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.) That faculty of the brain, or of its individual organs, whereby past impressions are recalled to mind; recollection; the power of retaining or recollecting things past; remembrance; exemption from oblivion; the time within which past events can be remembered or recollecting; memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance; reflection; attention;—*v. a.* to lay up in the memory.—Obsolete as a verb. *Memoria technica*, technical or artificial memory. *Time of memory*, in Law, is defined to commence from the reign of Richard I.; and any custom may be rendered void which is proved not to have existed from that period.

MEMPHIAN, mem'fe-an, *a.* (from *Memphis*, the ancient capital of Egypt.) Relating to Memphis; very dark.

MEN—MENIAL.

MEN, men. *Plural* of Man. Two or more males, individuals of the human race; mankind in an indefinite sense; people; persons.

MENA, me'na, *s.* (Latin name of a little white fish.) A genus of fishes with fusiform bodies, resembling that of the sparus: Family, *Chætonidæ*.

MENACE, men'ase, *v. a.* (*menacer*, Fr.) To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to; to exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come; to threaten;—*s.* a threat or threatening; the show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MENACER, men'ase-ur, *s.* One that threatens.

MENACHANITE, men-ak'a-nite, *s.* (from being found in the Vale of Menachan, in Cornwall.) The ferruginous oxide of titanium.

MENACHANITIC, men-a-ka-ni'tik, *a.* Relating to menachanite.

MENAGING, men'ay-sing, *a.* Indicating approaching danger.

MENACINGLY, men'ay-sing-le, *ad.* In a threatening manner.

MENAGE, me-nazh', *s.* (French.) A collection of animals.

MENAGERIE, me-nazh'ur-e, *s.* (French.) A collection of wild animals; the yard or place in which they are kept.

MENAGOGUE, men'a-gog, *s.* (*menes*, the menstrual discharge, and *agogos*, that which excites, Gr.) A remedy used in exciting the menstrual discharge.

MENALD, men'ald, } *s.* A term denoting the beautiful variegated colours of a deer's skin.

MEND, mend, *v. a.* (*emendo*, Lat. *amender*, Fr.) To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to alter for the better; to help; to advance; to restore to a sound state; to make better;—*v. n.* to grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

MENDABLE, men'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MENDACIOUS, men-da'shus, *a.* (*mendax*, Lat.) False; lying.

MENDACITY, men-das'e-te, *s.* Falsehood.

MENDER, mend'ur, *s.* One who mends or repairs.

MENDICANCY, men'de-kan-se, *s.* (*mendicans*, Lat.) Beggary; the state of subsisting on public charity by begging.

MENDICANT, men'de-kant, *a.* Begging; reduced to a state of beggary; denoting one of a begging fraternity;—*s.* a beggar; one who lives on charity doled out by others; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish Church.

MENDICATE, men'de-kate, *v. a.* To beg; to ask alms.

MENDICITY, men-dis'e-te, *s.* (*mendicitas*, Lat.) The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MENDMENT.—See Amendment.

MENDS.—See Amends.

MENGITE, men'jit, *s.* (called also *Menzite* and *Edwardsite*.) A mineral of a hyacinth or brick-red colour and vitreous lustre; primary form of the crystal, an oblique rhombic prism. It is found at Miask, in Siberia. Its constituents are—phosphoric acid, 28.50; peroxide of corium, 26.00; oxide of lanthanum, 23.40; thorina, 17.95; peroxide of tin, 2.10; protoxide of manganese, 1.86; lime, 1.68: sp. gr. 4.924. H = 5.0.

MENIAL, me'ne-al, *a.* (*meignal*, *meynal*, Norm.)

MENILITE—MENIOLOGY.

- Relating to servants, or domestic servants; mean; low; belonging to the retinue or train of servants; —*s.* a domestic servant.
- MENILITE**, men'e-lite, *s.* A kind of semi-opal, found at Menil Montant, near Paris.
- MENINGE**, men-ing'jine, *s.* A term applied by Chaussier to the pia mater of the brain, in conjunction with the arachnoid.
- MENINGITIS**, men-ing-jit'is, *s.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and more especially of the dura mater.
- MENINGO-CEPHALITES**, men-ing-go-sef-a-lit'es, *s.* Inflammation of the membrane of the brain.
- MENINGO-GASTRALGIA**, men-ing-go-gas-tral'je-a, *s.* Neuralgia of the stomach.
- MENINGO-PHALANX**, men-ing-go-fa-langks, *s.* In Surgery, an instrument for the protection of the cerebral membranes during the operation of the trephine on a diseased or fractured skull.
- MENINGORRHEA**, men-ing-go-re'a, *s.* (*meniger*, the membrane of the brain, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Extravasation of the blood on or between the cerebral membranes.
- MENINGOSIS**, men-ing-go'sis, *s.* In Anatomy, the union of osseous pieces by the intervention of membrane, as exhibited in the cranial bones of the fetus.
- MENIUCUS**, men-o-o'kus, *s.* (*mene*, the moon, and *okos*, an eye, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, with small white flowers: Suborder, Orthosperme.
- MENISCAL**, me-nis'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the meniscus.
- MENISCOSTA**, men-is-kos'ta, *s.* (*meniskos*, a little moon, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the seed.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Menispermaceae.
- MENISCUS**, me-nis'kus, *s.* (*meniskos*, a crescent, Gr.) A lens, convex on one side, and concave on the other.
- MENISPERMACEAE**, men-e-sper-ma'se-e, *s.* (*menispermum*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of twining or climbing shrubs, mostly natives of tropical regions, with alternate leaves, and small unisexual flowers.
- MENISPERMUM**, men-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed, Gr. in allusion to the half-moon or kidney shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Menispermaceae.
- MENIVER**, men'e-ver, *s.* A small animal, a native of Russia, the fur of which is much valued.
- MENNONITE**, men'no-nite, *s.* A follower of Simon Mennon, an Anabaptist reformer of the sixteenth century. Besides condemning infant baptism, the Mennonists excluded all civil authority in the church. They regarded oaths as sinful, and maintained all wars to be unlawful. They were millennarians, and expected the personal reign of Christ upon the earth for a thousand years. They regarded all human learning as useless and pernicious.
- MENOBRAUCHUS**, men-o-brang'kus, *s.* A genus of Lizards; the *Necturus* of Rafinesque. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes of North America.
- MENODORA**, men-o-do'ra, *s.* (*menos*, courage, and *doron*, a gift, Gr.) A vegetable which gives strength to animals. Also, a genus of plants, with yellow flowers, natives of Mexico: Order, Columelliaceae.
- MENOLOGY**, me-nol'o-je, *s.* (*men*, a month, and

MENONVILLEA—MENSURATION.

- logos*, a treatise, Gr.) A register of months. In the Greek Church, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.
- MENONVILLEA**, men-on-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of N. C. Thiery de Menonville.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermaceae.
- MENOPLANIA**, men-o-pla'ne-a, *s.* (*menes*, the menses, and *plane*, deviation, Gr.) Flow of blood at the menstrual period, from other parts or regions of the body than the uterus.
- MENOPOME**, me-no-po'me, *s.* (*meno*, I remain, and *pome*, a lid, Gr.) The great Salamander, a genus of aquatic Batrachians, which retains the opercular aperture, but not the external gills: Family, Salamandridae.
- MENORRHAGIA**, men-o-ra'je-a, *s.* (*men*, a month, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Flooding hemorrhage from the uterus; immoderate menstrual discharge.
- MENPLEASER**, men'ple-zur, *s.* One so anxiously absorbed by endeavours to please men, that all reverence to God is neglected.
- MENSAL**, men'sal, *a.* (*mensalis*, from *mensa*, a table, Lat.) Belonging to the table; transacted at table.—Seldom used.
- Conversation either mental or mensal.—
Richardson.
- MENSE**, mens, *s.* (*menhese*, Sax.) Propriety; decency; manners.—Seldom used.
- MENSEFUL**, mens'ful, *a.* Graceful; mannerly.—Obsolete.
- MENSELESS**, mens'les, *a.* Without civility, decency, or propriety; graceless.—Obsolete.
- MENSES**, men'ses, *s.* (*menes*, Gr.) In Physiology, the periodical flow of blood which takes place in women, and other of the female Mammifera, every lunar month, by the organs of generation, from the development till the extinction of the procreative faculty.
- MENSTRUAL**, mens'tru'al, *a.* (French, from *menstrualis*, Lat.) Monthly; lasting a month; happening once a month; pertaining to a menstruum.
- MENSTRUANT**, mens'tru-ant, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.
- MENSTRUATION**, men-stru-a'shun, *s.* (*menstruatio*, Lat.) The flowing of the menses.
- MENSTRUOUS**, mens'tru-us, *a.* Relating to the monthly flow of females; having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female.
- MENSTRUUM**, men-stru'um, *s.* (*menstruum*, from *mensis*, a month, Lat.) A term used by the old chemists for a preparation or drug which could only operate at a particular period of the moon or month. It is now used for any fluid substance which dissolves in a solid body.
- MENSURABILITY**, men-su-ra-bil'e-ty, *s.* Capacity of being measured.
- MENSURABLE**, men'su-ra-bl, *a.* (*mensura*, a measure, Lat.) Measurable; capable of being measured.
- MENSURAL**, men'su-ral, *a.* Pertaining to measure.
- MENSURATE**, men'su-rate, *v. a.* To measure.—Seldom used.
- MENSURATION**, men-su-ra'shun, *s.* (*mensura*, I measure, Lat.) Measurement; that branch of practical geometry which teaches the methods of calculating the dimensions and areas of figures, the volumes of solids, &c., from the measurement of certain lines and angles, which supply the requisite data.

MENTAGRA—MENYANTHES.

MENTAGRA, men-tag'ra, *s.* (*mentum*, the chin, Lat. and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) An eruptive eruption which invades the chin.

MENTAL, men'tal, *a.* (*mens, mentis*, the mind, Lat.) Intellectual; relating to the mind.

MENTALLY, men'tal-le, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not externally, but in thought or meditation.

MENTHA, men'tha, *s.* (*Mentha* of Pliny, *Mintho* of Theophrastus, from a nymph of that name, the daughter of Coeytus, who was said to have been changed into mint by Proserpine in a fit of jealousy.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

MENTICULTURAL, men-te-kul'tu-ral, *a.* Relating to the culture or improvement of the mind.

MENTICULTURE, men-te-kul'ture, *s.* (*mens*, the mind, and *culto*, I cultivate, Lat.) Cultivation of the mental faculties.

MENTION, men'shun, *s.* (French, from *mentio*, Lat.) Oral or written expression, or recital of anything; a hint; a suggestion;—*v. a.* to give expression to in words or writing; to utter a brief remark; to speak; to name.

MENTIONABLE, men'shun-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

MENTORIAL, men-to're-al, *a.* (from *Mentor*, the friend and adviser of Ulysses.) Containing advice.

MENTULAGRA, men-tu-lag'ra, *s.* (*mentula*, penis, Lat. and *agra*, pain, Gr.) A morbid state of the *membra virilis vel clitoridis*, in which the erector muscles are either contracted or convulsed, so as to cause impotence.

MENTUM, men'tum, *s.* (Latin, the chin.) In Mammalogy, the term is restricted to the anterior and inferior margin of the mandible, or lower jaw. *Mentum prominulum*, that which extends beyond the perpendicular line, dropped from the upper margin of the lower jaw; the *mentum asconditum* is that which cannot be distinguished.

MENTZELIA, ment-ze'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Christian Mentzelius, a German botanical writer, and physician to the Elector of Brandenburg.) A genus of plants: Order, Loasaceae.

MENU, } me'noo, *s.* In Hindoo Mythology, the
MANU, } son of Brahma, the institutes of whom
MENOU, } constitute the most celebrated code of Indian civil and religious law. The institutes of Menu are of a most comprehensive nature, embracing all that relates to human life; the creation of the world and of man; the nature of God and spirits; and a complete system of moral government and religion. Though a system of despotism and priestcraft, many of its moral maxims have all the sublimity, and bear a close resemblance to those of Christianity.

MENURA, men-u'ra, *s.* (*menos*, strength, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Lyre-tail Pheasants, a genus of birds peculiar to Australia: Family, Paponidae.

MENYANTHACEAE, men-e-an-tha'se-e, *s.* (*menyanthes*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of floating, aquatic, or marsh Exogenous herbaceous plants, with simple or trifoliate leaves; flowers subumbellate and axillary; calyx and corolla parted, the latter with a spreading limb; stamens five; style one; stigma two-lobed; capsule, one-celled, many-seeded, and two-valved; but, in the aquatic species, valveless.

MENYANTHES, men-e-an'thes, *s.* (*men*, a month, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. because the flower endures about that time.) Buckbean, or Marsh

MENYNGES—MERCER.

Trefoil, a genus of plants, consisting of glabrous aquatic herbs: Type of the order Menyanthaceae.

MENYNGES, men-in'jes, *s.* (*meninx*, a membrane, Gr.) The membranes which cover the brain.

MENZIESIA, men-ze'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Archibald Menzies, F.L.S.) A genus of deciduous shrubs, natives of North America: Order, Ericaceae.

MEPHITES, me-fi'tes, *s.* (Latin.) Any noxious exhalation; applied more particularly to carbonic acid gas. In Mythology, the name of a Latin goddess, who was invoked by the Romans as their protectress against noxious vapours. In Zoology, the Skunk, a genus of quadrupeds allied to the badger.

MEPHITIC, me-fit'ik, } *a.* (*mephitis*, an ill
MEPHITICAL, me-fit'e-kal, } smell, Lat.) Offensive to the smell; foul; noxious; pestilential; destructive of life. *Mephitic acid*, carbonic acid. *Mephitic air*, nitrogen gas.

MEPHITIDIA, mef-e-tid'e-a, *s.* (*mephitis*, an ill smell, Lat. in reference to the disagreeable smell of the shrubs.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

MERACIOUS, me-ra'shus, *a.* (*meracius*, Lat.) Racy; strong.

MERCABLE, mer'ka-bl, *a.* (*mercor*, I buy, Lat.) To be bought or sold.—Obsolete.

MEROANTANTE, mer-kan-tant', *s.* (*mercantante*, Ital.) A foreign trader; a merchant.—Obsolete. Master, a mercantante, or a pedant, I know not what, but formal in apparel.—Shaks.

MERCANTILE, mer'kan-til, *a.* (Italian and French.) Commercial; trading; carrying on commerce; relating to commerce or trade.

MERCAPTIDE, mer-kap'tide, *s.* A chemical compound of the sulphurets of a metal with ethule.

MERCAT, mer'kat, *s.* (*mercatus*, Lat.) Market; trade.—Obsolete.

MERCATIVE, mer'ka-tiv, *a.* That may be bought or sold.

MERCATORIUM, mer-ka-to're-um, *s.* In Antiquity, a festival kept by the Roman merchants on the 15th of May, in honour of Mercury, on which occasion a sow was sacrificed.

MERCATOR'S CHART, mer-ka'tur's tshart, *s.* A projection of the globe of the earth in *plano*, wherein the degrees upon the meridian increase towards the poles, in the same proportion that the parallel circles decrease towards them; so called from Gerard Mercator, a German geographer, its inventor. *Mercator's sailing*, in Navigation, the art of finding upon a plane the way of a ship on a course assigned, the meridians being all parallel, and the parallels of latitudes being straight lines.

MERCATURE, mer'ka-ture, *s.* The practice of buying and selling.—Obsolete.

MERCENARILY, mer'se-na-re-le, *ad.* In a mercenary manner.

MERCENARINESS, mer'se-na-re-nes, *s.* Venality; regard to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mer'se-na-re, *a.* (*mercenaire*, Fr.) Greedy of gain; venal; hired; sold for money; moved or actuated by hope of money or reward; acting only for hire; mean; selfish; contracted from motives of gain;—*s.* one who is hired; one retained or serving for pay; a hireling.

MERCER, mer'sur, *s.* (*mercier*, Fr.) One who deals in silks.

MERCERSHIP—MERCURIALIST.

MERCERSHIP, mer'sur-ship, *s.* The business of a mercer.

MERCERY, mer'sur-e, *s.* The goods which a mercer sells; trade of mercers.

MERCHANT, mer'tshand, *v. n.* To trade.—Obsolete.

MERCHANDISE, mer'tshan-dize, *s.* (French.) Traffic; commerce; trade; goods; wares; commodities; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade;—*v. n.* to trade; to traffic; to have commercial dealings.

MERCHANDRY.—See Merchandise.

MERCHANT, mer'tshant, *s.* (*merchand*, Fr. *merchante*, Span.) One who traffics and carries on commercial dealings with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods, and sells them by wholesale. In a popular sense, any trader who deals in the purchase and sale of goods; a ship in trade.—Obsolete in the last sense. *Merchant service*, the marine service of Britain, as distinguished from his or her Majesty's service;—*v. a.* to trade; to traffic.—Obsolete as a verb.

MERCHANTABLE, mer'tshant-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold; such as may bring the market price.

MERCHANTLIKE, mer'tshant-like, } *a.* Like a merchant.

MERCHANTLY, mer'tshant-ly, } *chant.*

MERCHANTMAN, mer'tshant-man, *s.* A trading ship employed in importing and exporting goods to and from foreign countries.

MERCHET, mer'shet, *s.* In Law, the Maiden's Fee, a fine anciently paid by inferior tenants to the lord of the manor to dispose of their daughters in marriage.

MERCIFUL.—See Merciful.

MERCIFUL, mer'se-fül, *a.* Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; disposed to pity offenders, and to forgive their offences; not cruel.

MERCIFULLY, mer'se-fül-le, *ad.* Tenderly; with pity or compassion; mildly.

MERCIFULNESS, mer'se-fül-nes, *s.* Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment and forgive.

MERCIFY, mer'se-fi, *v. a.* To pity.—Obsolete.

MERCILESS, mer'se-les, *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; severe.

MERCILESSLY, mer'se-les-le, *ad.* In a manner void of pity or mercy; cruelly.

MERCILESSNESS, mer'se-les-nes, *s.* Want of mercy or compassion.

MERCURIAL, mer-ku're-al, *a.* (*mercurialis*, Lat.) Formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly; full of vigour and fire; relating to quicksilver; consisting of quicksilver, or containing it. *Mercurial cup*, a cup-shaped piece of wood, with a wire through the lower part of it; used to hold a small quantity of mercury, and thus to furnish the means of a complete metallic communication between one part and another of an electro-magnetical apparatus. *Mercurial trough*, an instrument used for the collection of such gases as are absorbable by water, and to which, therefore, the ordinary pneumatic trough is inapplicable.

MERCURIALE, mer-ku-re-a'le, *s.* The name given in France, under the old regime, to the first Wednesday after the great vacation of the parliament.

MERCURIALIST, mer-ku're-al-ist, *s.* One under

MERCURIALIZE—MERCY.

the influence of mercury, or one resembling mercury in variety of character.

MERCURIALIZE, mer-ku're-al-ize, *v. n.* To be humorous, newfangled, or fantastical; to prattle overmuch.—Obsolete in the foregoing senses. In Medicine, to affect the system with mercury.

MERCURIFICATION, mer-ku-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of mixing anything with mercury.

MERCURIFY, mer-ku're-fi, *v. a.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals.

MERCURY, mer'ku-re, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the Latin name of the Greek deity Hermes, said to have been the son of Jupiter and Maia. He had constant employment day and night as the messenger of the gods, particularly of his father Jupiter. Part of his duty was to conduct the shades of the deceased into the infernal regions. He was the patron of trade, (hence, probably, his name from *merz*, merchandise,) also of theft and fraud, at which he is reputed as having been exceedingly expert. He had a most magnificent temple upon Mount Cylene, in Arcadia. He is described by the poets as a youth with flaxen hair, lovely blue eyes, and a smiling countenance. He had wings fixed on his cap and sandals, and holds the caduceus, or staff, surrounded with two serpents, with two wings on the top in his hand, and is frequently represented with a purse to show he was the god of gain. In Astronomy (♄), the planet nearest the sun, from which he is distant about 36,000,000 miles. His mean sidereal revolution is performed in 78.969258 mean solar days. His diameter is about 3,140 miles. He revolves on his axis in 24 hours 5 min. 28 sec. In Mineralogy, a metal found chiefly in the state of a sulphuret. It is also found native. It is liquid at common temperatures, and is white and very brilliant. It freezes and assumes a crystalline appearance at 400 below zero. Its specific gravity is 13.5; its equivalent is 200. Formula, Hg, from the Latin *hydrargyrum*, a water, signifying water-silver. In Heraldry, a term used in blazoning by planets for the purple colour in arms of sovereign princes. In Botany, (from the idea that Mercury discovered the properties of the plant,) a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ. *Mercurius dulcis*, an old name for calomel, or the protochloride of mercury. *Mercurius vita*, hydrated protoxide of mercury, or Algorottis' powder;—heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; the name of a newspaper or periodical publication, so called, it is said, from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods; applied, in cant phrase, to the carrier of a newspaper or pamphlet;—*v. a.* to wash with a preparation of mercury.

MERCY, mer'se, *s.* (*merci*, Fr.) Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish; an act or exercise of favour; compassion exercised towards an offender or person in distress; charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence; pardon; the act of sparing; to be, or to lie at the mercy of, to have no means of self-defence, but to be dependent on the compassion of another. *Mercy-seat*, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews, in which the tables of the law were deposited. It was of gold, and joined at each end by two cherubs with extended wings, forming a kind of throne for the majesty of God,

who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest who consulted him.

MERD, merd, *s.* (*merde*, Fr. *merda*, Lat.) Ordure; dung.

MERDIFEROUS, mer-dif-ur-us, *a.* Producing dung.
MERE, mere, *a.* (*merus*, Lat.) That or this only; such and nothing else; this only; absolute; entire;—*s.* (*mare*, or *mere*, Sax.) a pool or lake;—(*maera*, *gemara*, Sax.) a boundary; a ridge of land; used in the compound *mere-stone*;—*v. a.* to divide, limit, or bound.—Obsolete as a verb.

That brave honour of the Latian name,
Which mered her rule with Africa.—*Spenser*.

MERELY, mere'le, *ad.* Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

MERENDERA, mer-en-de'ra, *s.* (a name given to colchicum by the Spaniards.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

MERETRIOUS, mer-e-trish'us, *a.* (*meretricius*, Lat.) Such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show; like a harlot; worn for disguise; having a showy but deceitful appearance; false.

MERETRIOUSLY, mer-e-trish'us-le, *ad.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MERETRIOUSNESS, mer-e-trish'us-ness, *s.* False and deceitful allurements, like the acts practised by prostitutes.

MERGANIDÆ, mer-gan'e-de, *s.* The Mergansers, a subfamily of the Anatidæ, or Duck family, of which the Mergus is the type and only genus.

MERGANSER, mer-gan'ser, *s.* The aquatic fowl Mergus merganser of Linnaeus.

MERGE, merj, *v. a.* (*mergo*, Lat.) To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up;—*v. n.* to be sunk, lost, or swallowed up.

MERGER, mer'jur, *s.* In Law, a term denoting a merging of a less estate in a greater.

MERGUS, mer'gus, *s.* (the Latin name of a bird, supposed to have been the cormorant.) A genus of Anserine birds, of which the Goosander, Mergus serrata, and the Merganser are examples: Family, Merganidæ.

MERIANA, mer-e-a'na, *s.* (in honour of M. S. Merian, a lady who writes on Entomology.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MERIANTRA, mer-e-an'dra, *s.* (*meris*, a part, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the superior stamens being abortive, rarely one of them fertile.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies; Order, Lamiaceæ.

MERIANIA, mer-e-a'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Maria Sybilla Merian, or Græffin, authoress of *De Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensis*.) Jamaica Rose, a genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

MERIDIAN, me-rid'e-an, *s.* (*meridien*, Fr. *meridiano*, Ital. *meridies*, Lat.) In Astronomy, a great circle of the celestial sphere, passing through the poles of the world, as also through the zenith and nadir, and crossing the equinoctial at right angles. It divides the sphere into two hemispheres, eastern and western, and is called *meridian* from the Latin *meridies*, mid-day, or noon, because, when the sun comes to this circle, it is then mid-day or noon to all under it. In Geography, a great circle on the terrestrial sphere, passing through the north and

south poles and any given place; thus the meridian of London is that circle which passes through London and the poles of the earth. These meridians are as numerous as the places on the earth, and the first meridian is that from which the reckoning commences. This is fixed differently by different nations, the capital of each country being mostly chosen as the first meridian for their respective globes. *Meridian of a globe*, the brazen circle on which the globe hangs and turns. *Meridian altitude of the sun or a star*, is the greatest height of them when they are in the meridian of the place where they are observed. *Meridian line*, an arch, part of the meridian of the place terminated each way by the horizon. In Dialling, a right line arising from the intersection of the meridian of the place with the plane of the dial. *Magnetical meridian*, a great circle passing through or by the magnetical poles;—mid-day; noon; the highest point; the particular place or state with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others:—*a.* being on the meridian, or at mid-day; relating to the meridian or to mid-day; relating to the highest point; extended from north to south.

MERIDIANI, me-rid'e-a'ne, *s.* (*meridies*, noon, Lat. in reference to the time of their exhibitions.) In Roman Antiquity, a kind of gladiators who entered the arena, and fought sword in hand about noon, after the bestiarii (who fought with beasts in the morning) had retired.

MERIDIONAL, me-rid'e-o-nal, *a.* (French.) Southern; southerly; having a southern aspect; relating to the meridian. *Meridional distance*, the difference of the longitude between the meridian under which the ship is at present, and any other she was under before. *Meridional parts*, the parts by which the meridians in Mercator's or Wright's charts increase, as the parallels of latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, me-rid'e-o-nal'e-ty, *s.* Position in the south; aspect towards the south; the state of being in the meridian.

MERIDIONALLY, me-rid'e-o-nal-le, *ad.* In the direction of the meridian.

MERILS, mer'ilz, *s.* (*merelles*, Fr.) A boyish game, called fivepenny morris.—See Morris.

MERIMEA, me-rim'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Prospero Merimee, an ancient botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

MERINO, me-re'no, *a.* (Spanish.) Applied to sheep moving from pasture to pasture; denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, remarkable for the fineness of their wool; they are now reared in England and other countries;—*s.* a fine kind of woollen fabric.

MERIONES, mer-e-o'nes, *s.* The Canadian jumping mice, a genus of North American Rodents.

MERIS, me'ris, *s.* (*meros*, the thigh, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossoræ.

MERIT, mer'it, *s.* (*meritum*, Lat.) Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward; worth; any performance or worth entitled to distinction or compensation; value; reward deserved; that which is earned or merited;—*v. a.* (*meriter*, Fr.) to deserve; to have a right to claim anything as deserved; to have a just title to; to deserve, in an ill sense, as 'every violation of duty merits punishment.'

MERITABLE, mer'it-a-bl, *a.* Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded.—Obsolete.

MERITORIOUS, mer-e-to're-us, *a.* (*meritorio*, Ital.) Deserving of reward, or of notice, regard, fame, or happiness.

MERITORIOUSLY, mer-e-to're-us-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mer-e-to're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or befitting return.

MERITORY, mer'e-tur-e, *a.* Deserving of reward.—Obsolete.

MERITOT, mer'e-tot, *s.* A kind of play or amusement used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like till they are giddy.

MERKAPTAN, mer-kap'tan, *s.* A compound of hydrogen, carbon, and sulphur, discovered by Zeise, and so called from its action on binoxide of mercury. Formula, $H_2 C_{24} S_2$; equiv. = 61.

MERKIA, mer'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Merk, who travelled in Eastern Asia.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

MERKIN, mer'kin, *s.* In Gunnery, a mop used in clearing great guns.

MERLANGUS, mer'lan-gus, *s.* A genus of cod-fishes, resembling *Gadus*, but without cirri: Family, Gadidæ.

MERLE, merl, *s.* (French, from *merula*, Lat. one of the names of the blackbird.) The *Turdus merula* of Linnaeus, and *Merula vulgaris* of Ray.

MERLIN, mer'lin, *s.* The Falcoesalon of Linnaeus, a species of hawk formerly used in falconry.

MERLING, mer'ling, *s.* The Whiting, a small fish, the *Gadus merlangus* of Linnaeus.

MERLON, mer'lon, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

MERLUCCINÆ, mer-luk'se-ne, *s.* (*merluccius*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Gadidæ, or Cod-fishes, distinguished by two dorsal fins; the first composed of fleshy filaments, and scarcely perceptible; anal fin one; ventral fins ovate.

MERLUCCIVUS, mer-luk'she-us, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the first dorsal fin is triangular, the second as long as the anal; caudal fin lunate; cirri none; ventral fins ovate: type of the subfamily Merluccinæ: Family, Gadidæ.

MERMAID, mer'mayd, *s.* (*mer*, the sea, Lat. and *maid*, Eng.) A fictitious animal, imagined to inhabit the ocean, having the upper part of the body that of a woman, and the under that of a fish. The idea of mermaids and mermen probably originated in the cetaceous dudong and manatee, which have their fore-fins rudely fashioned like hands, and terminate behind in a fishlike tail. The nipples are pectoral. They often ascend to the surface to breathe, when they are frequently seen clasping their young to the breast.

MEROCCLE, mer-o-se'le, *s.* (*meros*, the thigh, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) Femoral or crural hernia.

MERODON, mer'o-don, *s.* (*meris*, a part, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.?) A genus of Dipterous insects of the Cuvierian tribe Lyrphidus: Family, Athericera.

MEROPE, mer'o-pe, *s.* In Fabulous History, one of the Atlantides, who married Sisyphus, the son of Æolus, and, like her sisters, was changed into a constellation at her death.

MEROPIDÆ, mer-op'e-de, *s.* The Bee-eaters, a family of Fisairostral birds, of which Merops is the type.

MEROPS, mer'ops, *s.* In Fabulous History, a king of the island of Cors. who married one of the

Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations. In Ornithology, the Bee-eaters, a genus of birds.

MERRILY, mer're-le, *ad.* Cheerfully; gaily; with mirth and laughter; jovially.

MERRIMAKE, mer're-make, *s.* A meeting; a festival; merry pranks;—*v. n.* to feast; to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mer're-ment, *s.* Hilarity; frolic; gaiety, with noisy sport and laughter.

MERRINESS, mer're-nes, *s.* Mirth; gaiety, with laughter.

MERRY, mer're, *a.* (*mirige*, *myrig*, Sax.) Jovial; exhilarated to laughter; gay of heart; causing laughter or mirth; cheerful; pleasant; agreeable; delightful; to make merry, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth.

MERRY ANDREW, mer're an'droo, *s.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport by grotesque exhibitions and ludicrous antics.

MERRY-MAKING, mer're-may-king, *a.* Producing mirth.

MERRY-MEETING, mer're-meet-ing, *s.* A meeting for mirth; a festival.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mer're-thawt, *s.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side, the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage.

MERSION, mer'shun, *s.* (*mersio*, Lat.) The act of sinking or plunging under water.

MERTENSIA, mer-ten'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Mertens of Bremen, author of a work on Marine Algæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

MERULIDÆ, mer-u'le-de, } *s.* (*merula*, one of }
MERULIDANS, mer-u'le-dans, } the genera.) A family of Denti-rostral birds.

MERULIUS, mer-u'le-us, *s.* (a name given by the ancients to the common morel, *Marshella esculenta*.) Dry rot; a genus of parasitic fungi, natives of rotten wood, which they soften and finally destroy.

MERYX, me'riks, *s.* (Greek name of a ruminating fish, like *Scarus*.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

MESARAIC.—See Mesenteric.

MESEEMS, me-seemz', *imperson. verb.* I think; it seems to me.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, mes-em-bre-an'the-mum, *s.* (*mesembria*, mid-day, and *anthemon*, a flower, Gr.) Fig-marygold, a genus of plants: Order, Mesembryaceæ.

MESENTERIC, mez-en-ter'ik, *a.* (*mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, the bowels, Gr.) Relating to the mesentery.

MESENTERY, mes'en-ter-e, *s.* (*mesenterion*, from *mesos*, the middle, and *enteron*, an intestine, Gr.) In Anatomy, the membrane in the middle of the intestines, by which they are attached to the spine. It is formed by a duplicature of the peritoneum, and contains the membrana adiposa, lacteals, lymphs, lacteal glands, arteries, veins, and nerves.

MESH, mesh, *s.* (*masche*, Germ.) The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net;—*v. a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare.

MESHY, mesh'e, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

MESITYLENE, me-sit'e-lene, *s.* An oily colourless liquid, with a faint and somewhat alliaceous smell; lighter than water, and inflammable. Formula, $C_6 H_4$.

MESLIN, mes'lin, *s.* (*mesler*, Fr.) A mixture of different sorts of grain.

MESMERIC, mes-mer'ik, *a.* Relating to or affected by mesmerism, or animal magnetism.

MESMERISM, mes'mer-izm, *s.* (in honour of Antony Mesmer of Vienna, who wrote on the subject in 1770.) An agent (supposed by its advocates) by which one person can communicate certain influences at will to the mind of the person mesmerized, or put into a state of sleep, in which questions are answered, fixidity of limb, and other phenomena produced.

MESMERIZE, mes'mer-ize, *v. a.* To put a person into a state of mesmerism, or animal magnetism; commonly performed by the operation of gazing fixedly on the eyes of the patient, by which sleep, or somnambulism, is produced.

MESNE, meen, *a.* (old French.) In Law, middle; intervening, as a *mesne* lord—that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants part of it to another person. *Mesne process*, is generally used in contradistinction to *final* process, and signifies any writ or process issued between the commencement of the action, and the suing out *final* process or execution in such action; and includes also the writ of summons, notwithstanding this is the process by which personal actions are commenced, and therefore cannot be regarded now as *mesne* or intermediate process. *Mesne profits*, are intermediate profits; that is, profits which have been accruing between two given periods. Thus, after a party has recovered the land itself in an action of ejectment, he frequently brings another action for the purpose of recovering the profits which have been accruing or arising out of the land, between the periods of his title to the possession, and his recovery in the action of ejectment; and such an action is thence termed an action for *mesne profits*. *Writ of mesne*, (*de medio*), a writ in the nature of a writ of right, which lay when, upon a subinfeudation, the mesne or middle lord suffered his under tenant, or tenant paravail, to be distrained upon by the lord paramount for the rent due to him by the mesne lord.

MESOCEPHELMUM, mes-o-sef'e-lum, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *cephale*, the head, Gr.) A name given by Chaussier to the tuber annulare, as situated in the middle of the head.

MESOCONDRIAC, mes-o-kon'dro-ak, *a.* (*mesos*, middle, and *chondros*, cartilage, Gr.) An epithet applied by Boerhaave to the fasciculi of muscular fibres which connect the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCHORUS, mes-o-ko'rus, *s.* In Antiquity, the name given to the person who, in public assemblies, gives the signal for acclamation.

MESOCOLON, mes-o-ko'lon, *s.* (*mesos*, the middle, and *kolon*, the colon, Gr.) The mesentery of the colon, being an extensive duplicature of the peritoneum.

MESOGASTRIC, mes-o-gas'trik, *a.* (*mesos*, the middle, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Occupying the umbilical region, or middle of the belly.

MESOGLOIA, mes-o-glo'e-a, *s.* (*mesos*, the middle, and *gloia*, viscid.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

MESOLABE, mes'o-labe, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) An instrument which was used by the ancients for finding two mean pro-

portionals between two given lines, required in the duplication of the cube.

MESOLE, me'sole, *s.* Flabelliform kouphone spar, a mineral occurring in globules of a flat, columnar, or lamellar structure, radiating from the centre; of a greyish-white or yellow colour, and silky or pearly lustre. It consists of soda, 5 to 10 per cent; silica, 42; alumina, 27 to 28; lime, 9 to 11; water, 10 to 12.

MESOLITE, mes'o-lite, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Needlestone, a mineral which occurs massive, and also in long slender prisms, terminated by quadrilateral pyramids, which are translucent or transparent, and colourless, or of a greyish colour: sp. gr. 2.26. H = 5.0—5.5.

MESOLOBE, mes'o-lobe, *s.* (*mesos*, between, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A term applied by Chaussier to the corpus colosum, as situated between the lobes of the brain.

MESOLOGARITHM, mes-o-log'a-rithm, *s.* (*mesos*, Gr. and *logarithm*.) A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents.

MESONA, me-so'na, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, because the genus was supposed, by the author of the term, to be intermediate between *ocynum* and *scutellaria*.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

MESOPHYLLUM, mes-o-fil'm, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, the parenchymatous tissue which forms the fleshy part of a leaf between the lower and the upper integuments.

MESOPRION, mes-o-prion, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *prion*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.

MESORECTUM, mes-o-rek'tum, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, Gr. and *rectum*, Lat.) The transverse fold of the peritoneum, which connects the posterior surface of the rectum with the anterior of the sacrum.

MESOSA, me-so'sa, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

MESOSCELOCELE, mes-o-sel-o-se'le, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, *skelos*, the thigh, and *cele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia of the peritoneum.

MESOSCELOPHYMA, mes-o-sel-of'e-ma, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, *skelos*, thigh, and *phyma*, an abscess, Gr.) An abscess in the peritoneal region.

MESOTHORAX, mes-o-tho'raks, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *thorax*, chest, Gr.) In Entomology, that part of the body of an insect which gives origin to the second pair of legs, and also to the first pair of wings; or to the elytra or wing-covers.

MESOTYPE, mes'o-tipe, *s.* (*mesos*, middle, and *typos*, form, Gr.) Prismatic zeolite, a simple mineral, occurring in trap rocks. It is of a white, red, yellow, or yellowish-brown colour, and is regularly crystallised in fine needles. It consists of silica, 54.40; alumina, 19.75; soda, 15.05; lime, 1.60; water, 9.80: sp. gr. 3.2.

MESPILUS, mes'pe-lus, *s.* (*mesos*, half, and *pilos*, a bullet, Gr. in reference to the shape of the fruit.) Medlar, a genus of plants: Order, Rosaceae.

MESPRIZE, mes-prize', *s.* Contempt; scorn.—Obsolete.

And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprize*.—Spenser.

MESS, mes, *s.* (*mes*, Goth.) A dish; a quantity of food prepared and set on the table at one time; a mixed mass; a quantity; as much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once. Among seamen and soldiers, a number of persons who eat together;—*v. n.* to eat; to feed; to associate

MESSAGE—METACETONE.

- at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen; —*v. a.* to supply with a mess.
- MESSAGE, mes'saje, *s.* (French.) An errand; anything committed to another to be told to a third; an official (written or verbal) communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.
- MESSENGER, mes'sen-jur, *s.* (messenger, Fr.) One who bears a message; one who brings an account of anything; a harbinger; a forerunner.
- MESSERSCHMIDTIA, mes-ser-smid'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt, a traveller in Siberia.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.
- MESSIAH, mes-si'a, *s.* (Hebrew.) The anointed; applied by the Jews to the prophets, kings, and priests, and, by way of eminence, by Christians, to Jesus Christ, as the anointed of his Father, and king of his church.
- MESSIAHSHIP, mes-si'a-ship, *s.* The character, state, or office of the Saviour.
- MESSEURS, mes'yerz, *s.* (French, *plu.* of *Monsieur*, my lord.) Sirs; gentlemen.
- MESSMATE, mes'mate, *s.* An associate in eating.
- MESSUAGE, mes'saje, *s.* (*messuagium*, modern Lat.) In Law, a dwelling-house with a small portion of land adjacent, or the site of the manor; a dwelling-house with land attached to it.
- METINA, mes-te'na, *s.* In Spanish America, the name given to the child of a Spaniard or Creole, and a native Indian.
- MESUA, me-su'a, *s.* (In honour of Mesua, father and son, physicians at Damascus, who flourished in the eighth and ninth centuries.) A genus of plants: Order, Cistaceae.
- MET, met, *s.* *Past* and *past part.* of Meet.
- META, me'ta, *s.* In Antiquity, a pile of stones of a pyramidal form, extended on the boundary of the stadium or chariot course. When it was passed seven times, the race was concluded.
- METABASIS, me-tab'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, transition; a passing from one thing to another.
- METABOLA, me-tab'o-la, *s.* (from *metabole*, change, Gr.) In Medicine, a change of air, time, or disease.—Seldom used.
- METABOLISMS, met-a-bo'le-ans, *s.* (*metabole*, change, Gr.) In Entomology, a subclass of insects, including all such as undergo a metamorphosis.
- METABOLOS, met-ab'o-los, *s.* (Greek, changeable.) A genus of plants, natives of Java and of the Philippine Islands: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- METACARPAL, met-a-kar'pal, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.
- METACARPUS, met-a-kar'pus, *s.* (*meta*, with, and *karpos*, the wrist, Gr.) That part of the superior extremity which connects the wrist with the fingers; what is commonly known as the hand, but not including either the wrist or the fingers.
- METACENTRE, met-a-sen'ter, *s.* (*meta*, between, and *kentron*, a centre, Gr.) That point of a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed from the position of equilibrium, the vertical line, passing through the centre of buoyancy, meets the line which, when the body is at rest, passes through the centre of buoyancy and centre of gravity.
- METACETONE, me-tas'e-tone, *s.* (*meta*, Gr. and *acetone*.) A substance obtained by distilling an intimate mixture of one part of sugar with eight parts of finely-powdered quicklime. Formula, C_6H_8O ; acetone being $C_3H_6O_2$.

METACHRONISM—METALLOGRAPHY.

- METACHRONISM, me-tak'ro-nizm, *s.* (*meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) An error in chronology; a mistake in the computation of time.
- METACISM, met'a-sizm, *s.* A defect in pronouncing the letter *M*.
- METACONDYLE, met-a-kon'dile, *s.* (*meta*, after, and *kondylos*, the knuckle, Gr.) The last phalanx of the fingers. The middle phalanges are called *condyli*, and the first (the metacarpal) the *procondyli*.
- METAGALLIC ACID, met-a-gal'lik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained when gallic acid is rapidly heated to 480° , and carbonic acid and water are evolved. Formula, $C_{12}O_8H_8$; equiv. = 99.
- METAGE, me'taje, *s.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.
- METAGRAMMATISM, met-a-gram'ma-tizm, *s.* (*meta*, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named. Also written Anagrammatism.
- METAIHA, me-ta'ba, *s.* (the name in French Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceae.
- METAL.—See Metals.
- METALASIA, met-a-la'she-a, *s.* (*meta*, and *lasso*, I change or alter, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- METALDEHYDE, met-al'de-hide, *s.* (*meta*, and *aldehyde*.) When aldehyde is kept at the ordinary temperature, it is partially converted into crystals, which are termed *metaldehyde*.
- METALEPSIS, met-a-lep'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Aristotle's Logic, the alteration of a term from being the subject of a hypothetical, to being the subject of a categorical proposition. In Rhetoric, the taking or assuming one thing instead of another.
- METALEPTIC, met-a-lep'tik, *a.* Relating to a metalepsis or participation; transitive; transverse.
- METALEPTICALLY, met-a-lep'te-kal-le, *ad.* By transposition.
- METALLIC, me-tal'lik, *a.* (*metallicus*, Lat.) Pertaining to metal; containing metal; consisting of metal; like a metal. *Metallic lustre*, in Mineralogy, a lustre or brilliancy resembling that of metals. *Metallic ore*, a metal existing in the state of an oxide, a salt, or united with a combustible. *Metallic oxide*, a metal combined with oxygen in any proportion, but not possessing the properties of an acid. *Metallic salts*, salts which have a metallic oxide as their base. *Metallic veins*, a mineral vein containing metallic ore.
- METALLICAL.—See Metallic.
- METALLIFEROUS, met-al-lif'er-us, *a.* (*metallum*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing metals.
- METALLIFORM, me-tal'le-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of metal; like metal.
- METALLINE, met'al-line, *a.* Relating to metal; consisting of metal; impregnated with metal.
- METALLIST, met'al-list, *s.* A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.
- METALLIZATION, met-a-le-za'shun, *s.* A changing into a metal; a term particularly applied to ammonia, combined with mercury by electrical influence.
- METALLIZE, met'al-lize, *v. a.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.
- METALLOGRAPHY, met-al-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*metallum*, metal, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A treatise on, or description of metals.

METALLOIDAL—METALS.

METALLOIDAL, met-al-loy'dal, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a metal.

METALLOIDS, met'al-loys, *s.* (*metallo*, a metal, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given to certain simple bodies—namely, sulphur, phosphorus, boron, carbon, and silicon.

METALLURGIC, met-al-lur'jik, *a.* Relating to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.

METALLURGIST, met'al-lur-jist, *s.* A worker in metals.

METALLURGY, met-tal'lur-ge, *s.* (*metallon*, a metal, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) The working of metals, so as to fit them for the useful purposes of life.

METALMAN, met'al-man, *s.* One whose occupation is to fashion metals into the various useful purposes required in society.

METALS, met'als, *s. pl.* (*metal*, Fr. from *metallum*, Lat.) A class of compact, heavy, opaque bodies, distinguished, in different degrees, by the following general properties:—Malleability, ductility, fusibility, tenacity, elasticity, and crystalline texture. The following is a table of the metals, arranged according to the order in which they have been discovered, with the names of the persons who discovered or first described them:—

1. Gold,.....	Known to the ancients. Gold and silver are termed <i>noble metals</i> : the former of these was considered as the metallic element; the rest were called <i>base metals</i> .
2. Silver,.....	
3. Iron,.....	
4. Copper,.....	
5. Mercury,.....	
6. Lead,.....	
7. Tin,.....	B. Valentine, ... 15th cent.
8. Antimony,.....	
9. Zinc,.....	Agricola,..... 1520.
10. Bismuth,.....	Paracelsus,..... 16th cent.
11. Arsenic,.....	Brandt,..... 1733.
12. Cobalt,.....	
13. Platinum,.....	Wood,..... 1741.
14. Nickel,.....	Cronstedt,..... 1751.
15. Manganese,.....	Scheele, &c., ... 1774.
16. Tungsten,.....	D'Elhuyart, ... 1781.
17. Tellurium,.....	Muller,..... 1782.
18. Molybdenum,.....	Hielm,..... 1782.
19. Uranium,.....	Klaproth,..... 1789.
20. Titanium,.....	Gregor,..... 1791.
21. Chromium,.....	Vauquelin,..... 1797.
22. Columbium,.....	Hatchett,..... 1802.
23. Palladium,.....	Wollaston,..... 1803.
24. Rhodium,.....	
25. Iridium,.....	Descotils, &c., ... 1803.
26. Osmium,.....	S. Tennant,..... 1803.
27. Cerium,.....	Berzelius, &c., ... 1804.
28. Potassium,.....	Sir H. Davy, ... 1807.
29. Iodine,.....	
30. Barium,.....	
31. Strontium,.....	
32. Calcium,.....	Stromeyer,..... 1818.
33. Cadmium,.....	
34. Lithium,.....	Arfwedson,..... 1818.
35. Selenium,.....	Berzelius, &c., ... 1818.
36. Silicon,.....	Berzelius,..... 1824.
37. Zirconium,.....	
38. Aluminium,.....	Wohler,..... 1828.
39. Glucinium,.....	
40. Yttrium,.....	Berzelius,..... 1829.
41. Thorium,.....	
42. Magnesium,.....	Bussy, &c.,..... 1829.

These metals are distinguished into the following classes, viz.:—1. *Metallic bases of the alkalies*, viz.: potassium, sodium, and lithium. These

METAMORPHIC—METAPHORICAL.

powerfully attract oxygen; the oxides are *alkalies*; and the metallic bases, *alkalineigenous* metals. 2. *Metallic bases of the line earths*, viz., barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, and their oxides are termed *alkalies*. 3. *Metallic bases of the earths*, viz., aluminium, zirconium, glucinium, silicon, yttrium, thorium. The oxides of these metals are pure *earths*. 4. Metals yielding oxides are *neutral salifiable bases*, viz., gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, platinum, palladium, nickel, cadmium, zinc, bismuth, antimony, and manganese. 5. Metals which are acted on by combination with oxygen, viz., tin, arsenic, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, bismuth, and selenium. Of the oxides of little is known. 6. *Metals magnetic*, viz., nickel, and cobalt; chromium has also been affirmed to be magnetic. Metals are *native*, when found in an uncombined state; *mineralized*, when combined with other compounds of two or more metals, except iron, are called *alloys*, and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mere iron and other metals are called *amalgams*. The process of the oxidation of metals, when heated in air, was formerly called a *calc*, and the process of forming it *calcination*; when mixed with potash or chlorate of potash, and projected into a crucible, they are said to be *deflagrated*; the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, and said to suffer *reduction*. Metals are *reflectors of caloric*, and the worst radiator is *Hoblyn*. In Heraldry, there are but two metals used in coats of arms—namely, gold, or, and silver, argent. In Gunnery, when the mouth of a gun or ordnance, in disparting it, lies higher than the breech, it is said to be *over-metal*, or to be *metal*; *under metal*, is when the mouth of the gun is lower than the breech; *right metal*, is the term used when the piece lies truly level; *super-metal*, the surface or outside of a piece of metal.

METAMORPHIC, met-a-mawr'fik, *a.* Relating to or affected by metamorphosis. **METAMORPHOSIC**, met-a-mawr'fo-sik, *a.* and *morphe*, form, Gr.) Changing the form or transforming.

METAMORPHOSE, met-a-mawr'fo-se, *v. a.* To change the form or shape of anything; to transform. change the form of insects, as from the larva to the winged animal.

METAMORPHOSER, met-a-mawr'fo-sur, *s.* One who changes the shape of anything.

METAMORPHOSIS, met-a-mawr'fo-sis, *s.* The process of metamorphosis; change of shape; a change in the form of being; any change of form or shape.

METAMORPHOSISTS, met-a-mawr'fo-sists, *s.* Ecclesiastical History, a name given to a sect who affirm that the body of Christ ascended into heaven wholly deified.

METAMORPHOSTICAL, met-a-mawr'fo-sis-tikal, *a.* Relating to or affected by metamorphosis.

METAPHOR, met'a-fur, *s.* (*metaphora*, Gr.) A figure of speech, by which the name and properties of one object are ascribed to another; a similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word.

METAPHORICAL, met-a-for'e-kal, *a.* Relating to or affected by metaphor. **METAPHORIC**, met-a-for'ik, *a.* Relating to or affected by metaphor. **METAPHORICALLY**, met-a-for'e-kal-ly, *ad.* In a metaphorical manner; not according to the primitive meaning of the word.

METAPHORICALLY—METE.

METAPHORICALLY, met-a-for'e-kal-le, *ad.* Figuratively; not literally.

METAPHORIST, met'a-for-ist, *s.* One that makes or uses metaphors.

METAPHOSPHATES, met-a-fos'fayts, *s.* A genus of Salts, in which the phosphoric acid is combined with soda, baryta, oxide of silver, &c.

METAPHOSPHORIC ACID, me-a-fos-for'ik as'sid, *s.* The dry flaky acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell-glass of air or oxygen.

METAPHRASE, met'a-fraze, *s.* (*meta*, change, and *phrasis*, a speaking, Gr.) A verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation.

METAPHRAST, met'a-frast, *s.* A translator.

METAPHRASTIC, met-a-fras'tik, *a.* Close in interpretation; literal.

METAPHYSIC, met-a-fiz'ik, *a.* Relating to

METAPHYSICAL, met-a-fiz'e-kal, *s.* metaphysics; versed in metaphysics; supernatural; preternatural.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal.—*Shaks.*

METAPHYSICALLY, met-a-fiz'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

METAPHYSICIAN, met-a-fe-zish'un, *s.* One versed in metaphysics.

METAPHYSICS, met-a-fiz'iks, *s.* (*meta*, after, *physis*, nature, Gr.) The science of the principles and causes of all things existing, or that which regards the ultimate grounds of being, as distinguished from its phenomenal modifications. The science has been divided into six parts—ontology, cosmology, anthropophosy, psychology, pneumatology, and metaphysical theology.

METAPLASM, met-a-plazm, *s.* (*metaplasmos*, Gr.) In Grammar, a transmutation or change made in a word, by transposing or retrenching a syllable or letter.

METAPOSIS, met-a-po'sis, *s.* (Greek, change.) In Pathology, the degenerating of one disease into another.

METASTASIS, me-tas'ta-sis, *s.* (*meta*, and *stasis*, a standing, Gr.) The removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

METASTELMA, met-a-stel'ma, *s.* (*meta*, instead, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr. the throat being, as it were, crowned by five exerted teeth instead of a corona.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

METATARSAL, met-a-târ'sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, met-a-târ'sus, *s.* (*meta*, and *tarsos*, the sole of the foot, Gr.) The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

METATHESIS, met-ath'e-sis, *s.* (Greek, change.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech, in which words are transposed so as to convey a suitable meaning; as, 'we should not live to eat, but eat to live.'

METATOME, met'a-tome, *s.* (*meta*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Architecture, the space between one dentel and another.

METATOPE.—See *Metope*.

METATORES, met-a-to'ris, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, officers in the Roman army, who were sent forward to mark out ground suitable for an encampment.

MEIZ, meet, *v. a.* (*metan*, Sax. *metan*, Dut. *me-*

METECORN—METEOROLOGICAL.

tior, Lat.) To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by any rule or standard; —*s.* (*mitta*, Sax.) measure; limit; boundary.

METECORN, meet'kawrn, *s.* In Archæology, a certain measure or quantity of corn, formerly given by the lord of a manor as a reward for labour.

METEMPSYCHI, me-temp'se-ki, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a name given to a sect of heretics, who, in imitation of Pythagoras and Plato, believed in the transmigration of souls.

METEMPSYCHOSE, me-temp'se-kose, *v. a.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, me-temp'se-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The doctrine of the transmigration of souls from one body into another.

METEMPTOSIS, me-temp'to-sis, *s.* (*meta*, and *pipto*, I drop, Gr.) In Chronology, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile one in 134 years.

METEOR, me'te-ur, *s.* A term applied by some authors to denote all the various phenomena of the atmosphere, while others apply it exclusively to denote those luminous bodies which appear at a considerable height above the earth. They sometimes proceed in this hemisphere from north to south with vast velocity, frequently breaking into several smaller ones, sometimes vanishing with a report, and sometimes not. Considering *meteor* in its extended sense, as including all atmospheric transitory phenomena, it is necessary to divide them into classes, according to their origin or nature. Thus winds, whirlwinds, &c. are *aerial* meteors; dews, fogs, rain, snow, and other depositions or disturbances of the water of the atmosphere, are called *aqueous* meteors. Many arise from the refraction or reflection of light from the aqueous particles suspended in the air—these are called *luminous* meteors; such are halo, mirage, rainbow, &c.; while those that present the appearance and phenomena of combustion are *igneous* meteors—such are falling stars, lightning, the aurora borealis, &c.

METEORIC, me-te-or'ik, *a.* Relating to meteors; consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor.

Meteoric iron, a mineral of a pale steel-grey colour, occurring ramose, and disseminated in meteoric stones or aerolites. Native or meteoric iron is composed of iron and nickel, the latter varying from one to nearly ten per cent. Pallus found a mass of native iron in Siberia, which weighed 1680 lbs., and which tradition stated had fallen from the atmosphere. Meteoric iron is unlike any of the ores we meet with on earth. Naturalists are not agreed as to the origin of these stones.—See *Aerolites*.

METEORITE, me'te-o-rite, *s.* A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere.

METEORIZE, me'te-o-rize, *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation.—Seldom used.

METEOROLITE, me'te-o-ro-lite, *s.* (*meteor*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A meteoric stone; a compound of earthy and metallic matter, which falls to the earth from an elevated point in the atmosphere.

METEOROLOGIC, me-te-o-ro-loj'ik, *a.* (*meteor*, *meteorologic*, me-te-ro-loj'e-kal, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

MEZZOTINTO—MICHE.

MEZZOTINTO, met-zo-tin'to, *s.* (Italian.) A particular mode of engraving on copper. The sheet of copper is first scratched over and over in every direction, with an instrument made for the purpose, till the face of it be wholly covered with lines or scratches, so close to each other, that if an impression were taken from it, it would be one uniform blot or smut. This being done, the design is marked on it; after which the engraver proceeds with burnishers, scrapers, &c., to take out the furrows in those places where the lights are to be, leaving more or less black those parts that are to remain in shadow. It is the most expeditious mode of engraving.

MIASM, mi'azm, } *s.* (Greek, pollution or corruption.) A certain volatile deleterious principle, arising either from the bodies of the sick, from animal substances, or from the earth, and capable of exerting a morbid influence on those exposed to its action.

MIASMAL, mi-az'mal, *a.* Relating to miasma; impregnated with miasma.

MIASMATIC, mi-az-mat'ik, *a.* Partaking of the noxious qualities of pestilential effluvia.

MICA, mi'ka, *s.* (*mica*, shining, Gr.) A mineral, one of the ingredients of granite, gneiss, and mica slate. It occurs in regular or oblique rhombic prisms, divisible in thin flexible laminae. The varieties differ much in their composition. A species of black mica from Siberia, according to Klaproth, contained—potash, 10.0; silica, 42.5; alumina, 11.5; magnesia, 9.0; oxide of manganese, 2.0; oxide of iron, 22. According to Haüy, the large variety, called Muscovy-glass, which occurs in plates of more than a yard in diameter, in veins of granite and mica slate, in some parts of Russia, may be divided into laminae no thicker than $\frac{1}{300,000}$ th of an inch. It is used for the solar microscope, and, instead of glass, in the Russian ships of war, being less liable to be broken by the concussion of air during the discharge of heavy artillery.

MICACEOUS, mi-ka'shus, *a.* Containing mica, resembling mica. *Micaceous iron ore*, a variety of oxide of iron, occurring generally in amorphous masses, and composed of thin six-sided laminae; colour iron-black or steel-grey; opaque, with a metallic lustre and greasy feel. It is said to contain nearly 70 per cent. of iron.

MICAH, mi'ka, *s.* The book of Micah, a canonical book of the Old Testament, written by the prophet Micah, the sixth of the lesser Hebrew prophets.

MICA SCHIST, mi'ka shist, *s.* One of the oldest groups of stratified rocks known to geologists, and extensively distributed throughout the mountain regions of the globe, often in contact with granite, but more frequently superimposed upon, or interstratified with, gneiss and other primary rocks. It is properly a slate, consisting of mica and quartz. It is also called *mica slate*.—See Schist.

MICE, mise, *s.* Plural of Mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mik'kel-mas, or colloquially, mik'l-mas, *s.* The feast of the Archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MICHAUSIA, mi-kaw'she-n, *s.* (in honour of Andrew Michaux, botanist to the King of France.) A genus of handsome biennial herbs, natives of the Levant: Order, Campanulaceae.

MICHE, mitsh, *v. n.* To lie hid; to skulk; to

MICHELIA—MICROCOSMOGRAPHY.

retire or shrink from view; to pilfer.—Seldom used.

Micking or mightie thieves.—Lambard.

MICHELIA, mi-ke'le-a, *s.* (in honour of P. M. Micheli, a celebrated Florentine botanist, who died in 1737.) A genus of elegant Indian and Javanese trees, celebrated by the Indian poets, and venerated by the Hindoos: Order, Magnoliaceae.

MICHER, mitsh'ur, *s.* One who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a thief.—Obsolete.

Wanton wenchers, and also *michers*.

With many other of the devil's officers.—

Old Morality.

MICHERY, mitsh'ur-e, *s.* Theft; cheating.—Obsolete.

MICHES, mi'kes, *s.* In Archaeology, white loaves, paid as a rent to some manors.

MICKLE, mik'kl, *a.* (*mickel*, Sax.) Much; great. In the Scottish language, Muckle.—Obsolete.

Many a little makes a *mickle*.—Camden.

MICO, mi'ko, *s.* Fair Monkey, one of the common names of that species of Ouistiti—the Hapale of Illiger, known to zoologists as the Jacchus argentine, or Simia argentata of Linnaeus. The head is small and round, the face and hands of a deep flesh-colour, and the body covered with long silver-white hair.

MICONIA, mi-ko'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of D. Micon, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of America: Order, Melastomaceae.

MICORELLE.—See Pinite.

MICOUPY, mi-kow'pe, } *s.* In Heraldry, an ancient term, when the half of the shield is divided per fess and per pale.

MICROCALE, mi-kro-ka'le, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *kalos*, pretty, Gr.) A genus of small pretty herbaceous plants, with rose-coloured or yellow flowers: Order, Gentianaceae.

MICROCANTHUS, mi-kro-kan'thus, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *akantha*, a spine.) A genus of fossil fishes.

MICROCARPÆA, mi-kro-kar-pe'a, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of small mossy herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

MICROCEBUS, mi-kro-se'bus, *s.* (*mikros*, and *kebos*, a long-tailed monkey, Gr.) A genus of quadrumanous animals: Family, Lemnidae.

MICROCODON, mi-kro-ko'don, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *kodon*, a bell, Gr. in reference to the shape and smallness of the flowers.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Campanulaceae.

MICROCORYS, mi-kro-ko'ris, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *korys*, a helmet, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with small white or purple flowers: Order, Lamiaceae.

MICROCOS, mi'kro-kos, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *kos*, a berry, Gr.) A genus of Asiatic shrubs: Order, Tiliaceae.

MICROCOSM, mi'kro-kozm, *s.* (*mikrokosmos*, Gr.) Literally, a little world, or world in miniature; and hence applied by some philosophers to man, as the epitome of everything admirable in the universe, or great world.

MICROCOSMICAL, mi-kro-koz'mo-kal, *a.* Relating to the microcosm.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, mi-kro-koz-mog'ra-fa, *s.* (*mikros*, little, *kosmos*, world, *graphe*, I describe, Gr.) The description of man as a little world.

MICROCOUSTIC, mi-kro-kows'tik, *s.* An instrument for hearing low sounds with. - Same as Microphone.

MICRODACTYLUS, mi-kro-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*mikros*, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) The Cariama, or Sariama, a genus of South American birds, formed from *Dicholophus cristatus* of Illiger, by Geoffrey.

MICRODON, mi'kro-don, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *odon*, teeth, Gr.) A genus of extinct fishes, belonging to the Thick-toothed or Pycnodont family of Agassiz.

MICROGLOSSUS, mi-kro-glos'sus, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of Parrots: Family, Psittacidae.

MICROGRAPHY, mi-kro-gra-fe, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The description of microscopical objects.

MICROLICIA, mi-kro-le'she-a, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *chilia*, stature, Gr.) A genus of small herbs or subshrubs, natives of Brazil and Guiana: Order, Melastomaceae.

MICROLITE, mi'kro-lite, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, in Massachusetts, of a straw-yellow passing into a reddish-brown colour; lustre resinous. Its chief ingredient is supposed to be oxide of cerium: sp. gr. 4.75. H=5.0.

MICROLOGY, mi-kro-l'o-je, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on microscopic animals and plants.

MICROMELUM, mi-kro-me'lum, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *melon*, an apple, Gr. from the smallness of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Aurantaceae.

MICROMERIA, mi-kro-me're-a, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of undershrubs or herbs, with small purple or white flowers: Order, Lamiaceae.

MICROMETER, mi-krom'e-tur, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A name given to an instrument, generally applied to telescopes and microscopes, for measuring small angular distances within the field of the former, or the size of small objects within that of the latter.

MICROMETRIC, mi-kro-met're-kal, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer.

MICROPETALOUS, mi-kro-pe'ta-lous, *a.* (*mikros*, small, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) In Botany, small leaves, as in *Dianthus micropetalus*.

MICROPHONE, mi'kro-fone, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *phone*, a voice, Gr.) An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds, by subjecting a more sonorous body than that which emits the sound to be affected by the vibrations of that body, and thereby also sounding itself.

MICROPHONICS, mi-kro-fon'iks, *s. plu.* (*mikros*, little, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) The science of magnifying sounds.

MICROPHONY, mi-kro-f'o-ne, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *phone*, voice, Gr.) Weakness of voice.

MICROPHthalmY, mi-kro'fthal-me, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *ophthalmos*, an eye, Gr.) A preternatural or morbid smallness of the eyes.

MICROPHYLLUS, mi-kro-fil'us, *a.* (*mikros*, small, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) Small-leaved, as in *Lotus microphyllus*.

MICROPLEURA, mi-kro-plu'ra, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *pleura*, a rib, Gr. in reference to the smallness and capillary nature of the fruit.) A genus of cruciferous herbaceous plants, natives of Chili: Suborder, Orthospermae.

MICROPOGON, mi-kro-po'gon, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Scansorial birds: Family, Picidae.

MICROPTEROUS, mi-krop'ter-us, *s.* (*mikros*, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Ducks, remarkable for the sharpness of their wings: Family, Anatidae.

MICROPUS, mi'kro-pus, *s.* (*mikros*, short, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to Brachypodinae: Family, Merulidae.

MICROPYLE, mi'kro-pile, *s.* (*mikros*, small, *pylos*, a gate, Gr.) In Botany, the foramen of the perfect seed, as visible in the pea and bean.

MICROSCOPE, mi'kro-skope, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A well-known optical instrument for examining and magnifying minute objects, or the minute parts of large ones.

MICROSCOPIC, mi-kro-skop'ik, *a.* Made by the aid of a microscope.

MICROSCOPICAL, mi-kro-skop'e-kal, *a.* the aid of a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope; very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

MICROSCOPICALLY, mi-kro-skop'e-kal-le, *ad.* By the aid of a microscope; with minute inspection.

MICROSCOPIST, mi-kros'ko-pist, *s.* One skilled in microscopy.

MICROSCOPIUM, mi-kro-sko'pe-um, *s.* In Astronomy, the Microscope, a constellation of Lacaille, situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius.

MICROSCOPY, mi-kros'ko-pe, *s.* The use of the microscope.

MICROSPHYXIA, mi-kro-sfiks'se-a, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *sphyxia*, the pulse, Gr.) Weakness of pulse.

MICROSTEMMA, mi-kro-stem'ma, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the smallness of the stamiferous corona.) A genus of erect herbaceous plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

MICROTINE, mi'kro-tin, *a.* Having or consisting of small crystals.

MICROTOMA, mi-kro-to'ma, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *toma*, a fringe, Gr. in reference to the fascicles of hairs in the tube of the corolla.) A genus of twining subshrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceae. Also, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has a pillar very broad and curving inwards; aperture effuse; the notch at the base small and nearly obsolete; spire very short: Family, Muricidae.

MICROTUS, mi-kro'tus, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *otus*, an ear, Gr.) A name given by Shrank to a genus of marine Rodents, embracing our English Water-rat, *Mus amphibius* of Linnaeus, &c.: Family, Muridae.

MICROZOARIA, mi-kro-zo-a're-a, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) The name given by De Blainville to the animalcula infusoria of earlier naturalists. They are thus classed into two divisions:—1. *M. Heteropoda*, consisting of two sections, the Rotiferae and Ciliiferae. 2. The *M. Apoda*, which have no external appendages.

MICRURA, mi-kroo'ra, *s.* (*mikros*, small, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Serpents: Family, Viperidae.

MID, mid, *a.* (*midd*, *middle*, Sax.) Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening.

MID-AGE, mid'aje, *s.* The middle age of life; persons in that state.

MIDAS, mi'das, *s.* In Fabulous History, a king of Phrygia, on whom Bacchus conferred the gift, at his own desire, of converting everything he

MID-COURSE—MIDLAND.

touched into gold; but as his food no sooner entered his mouth than it was transformed into the precious metal, he was compelled to solicit the god to restore him to his former state: upon which Bacchus ordered him to bathe in the river Pactolus, which henceforth had sands of gold. In Zoology, a subgenus of the small American monkeys, called *Ouistitis* (Jacchus), known by the common name of the Tamarin. *Midas' ear*, a species of auricula.

MID-COURSE, mid'korse, *s.* The middle of the course or way.

MID-DAY, mid'day, *a.* Meridional; being at noon; —*s.* the middle of the day; noon.

MIDDEN, mid'den, *s.* A dunghill.—Local.

MIDDLE, mid'dl, *a.* (*middel*, Sax. and Dut.) Equally distant from the extremes; intermediate; intervening;—*s.* the part or point equally distant from the extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Middle ages*, in History, a term used to denote several centuries of European annals, intervening between what are called the ancient and modern historical periods of history—comprehending the ninth to the fifteenth centuries, inclusive. Dr. Hallam commences his history of the middle ages about A.D. 500, when Gaul was conquered by the Franks. *Middle base*, in Heraldry, the middle part of the base of an escutcheon, represented by the letter H. *Middle chief*, the middle part of the chief, represented by the letter B. *Middle rail*, in Architecture, the rail of a door level with the hand, in which the lock is usually fixed.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid'dl-ayjd, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.

MIDDLE-EARTH, mid'dl-erth, *s.* (*middan-eard*, Sax.) The world.—Obsolete.

Fairies! I smell a man of *middie-earth*.—Shaks.

MIDDLEMOST, mid'dl-moste, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle, of a number of things that are near the middle.

MIDDLETONITE, mid'dl-to-nite, *s.* (because found in the Middleton collieries.) A mineral which occurs in rounded masses, or in plates a sixteenth of an inch or less in thickness, between layers of coal; colour of a reddish-brown by reflected light, and deep red by transmitted; hard and brittle, with a resinous lustre. Its constituents, according to Johnston, are—carbon, 86.487; hydrogen, 8.007; oxygen, 5.563.

MIDDLE-WITTED, mid'dl-wit'ted, *a.* Of moderate abilities.

MIDDLING, mid'ling, *a.* (*midlen*, Sax.) Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDDLINGLY, mid'ling-le, *ad.* Passably; indifferently.

MIDDLINGS, mid'dlings, *s.* The coarser part of flour.

MIDGE, mij, *s.* (*myge*, Sax.) A gnat.—Obsolete.

MID-HEAVEN, mid'hevn, *s.* In Astronomy, the culminating point of the ecliptic, or that in which it cuts the meridian.

MIDIANITE, mid'e-a-nite, *s.* (*midinim*, Heb.) A descendant of Midian, the son of Abraham by Keturah.

MIDLAND, mid'land, *a.* Remote from the coast; being in the interior country; surrounded by the sea; mediterranean.

MID-LEG—MIGHTILY.

MIDLEG, mid'leg, *s.* Middle of the leg.

MID-LENT, mid'lent, *s.* (*midlencten*, Sax.) The middle of Lent.

MIDLENTING, a. Going about to visit parents at Mid-lent.

MIDMOST, mid'moste, *a.* Middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid'nite, *s.* The middle of the night; —*a.* being in the middle of the night; dark as midnight; very dark.

MIDRIB, mid'rib, *s.* In Botany, the rachis, the main nerve or middle rib of a leaf, running from the base or petiole to the apex, and from which the veins of the leaf in exogenous plants arise and ramify.

MIDRIFF.—See Diaphragm.

MIDSEA, mid'se, *s.* The Mediterranean Sea.

MIDSHIP, mid'ship, *a.* Belonging to the middle of a ship, as a *midship* beam.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship-man, *s.* In a ship of war, a kind of naval cadet, whose duty is to second the orders of the superior officers, and assist in the necessary business of the vessel either aboard or ashore.

MIDSHIPS, mid'ships, *ad.* In the middle of a ship.

MIDST, midst, *s.* (contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.) The middle: this term is often used to signify involved in, or surrounded by;—*ad.* in the middle;—*prep.* sometimes poetically used for *amidst*, in all its senses.

MIDSTREAM, mid'stream, *s.* Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mid'sum-mur, *s.* The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on the 21st of June. *Midsummer's-eve*, the eve of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, or midsummer's-day, on which it was long a custom to kindle fires on the hills at midnight, in honour of the summer solstice, a practice observed among the ancient nations, and, till lately, in some places in Ireland.

MIDWARD, mid wawrd, *ad.* Midst; being in the middle.

MIDWAY, mid'way, *s.* The middle of the way or distance;—*a.* being in the middle of the way or distance;—*ad.* in the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mid'wife, *s.* (*mid* and *wife*.) A woman that assists other women in childbirth;—*v. a.* to assist in childbirth;—*v. n.* to perform the office of a midwife.

MIDWIFERY, mid'wife-re, *s.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics; assistance at childbirth; help or co-operation in production.

MIDWINTER, mid'win-tur, *s.* The winter solstice, December 21st.

MIEMITE, mi'em-ite, *s.* (from its being found at Miemo, in Tuscany.) A green variety of Dolomite, occurring in crystals and in masses with a radiated structure.

MIEN, meen, *s.* (*mine*, Fr.) Air; look; manner; external appearance; carriage.

MIFF, mif, *s.* Displeasure; ill-humour.—Local.

MIGHT, mite, *past* of May. To have had power to; to have been possible;—*s.* (*might*, *mehl*, Sax.) power; strength; force; ability; effective application of means; splendour; effulgence. *Might and main*, utmost force; highest degree of strength.

MIGHTILY, mi'te-le, *ad.* With great power; efficaciously; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; violently; with great energy or irresistible force; in a great degree; very much.

NIGHTINESS—MILE.

NIGHTINESS, mi'te-nes, *a.* Power; greatness; height of dignity; a title of dignity, as their High Nightinesses.

MIGHTY, mi'te, *a.* (*mihlig*, Sax.) Strong; valiant; powerful; having great command; very strong in numbers; very strong or great in corporeal or intellectual power; impetuous; violent; vast; enormous; bulky; excellent; of superior eminence; forcible; efficacious; important; momentous; very severe and distressing; very great, large, or populous;—*ad.* in a great degree; very.

MIGNARD, min'yård, *a.* (*mignard*, Fr.) Soft; dainty; pretty; delicate.

MIGNONETTE, min-yo-net', *s.* (French.) The name of the sweet-scented plants of the genus *Roseda*.

MIGRATE, mi'grate, *v. a.* (*migro*, Lat.) To remove from one place to another; to change residence.

MIGRATION, mi-gra'shun, *s.* (*migratio*, Lat.) The act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another; change of place; removal. In Zoology, the transit of a species of animals from one locality to another.

MIGRATORY, mi'gray-tur-e, *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence.

MILCH, milsh, *a.* (*melce*, Sax.) Giving milk; tender; merciful.—Obsolete in the last two senses. The instant burst of clamour that she made, Would have made *milch* the burning eye of heaven, And passion in the gods.—*Shaks.*

MILD, milde, *a.* (Sax. Dan. Germ. Dut. Swed.) Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; not severe or cruel; soft; gentle; not violent; not acrid, corrosive, or acrimonious; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive; not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mil'du, *s.* A disease which attacks both living and dead vegetable matter, occasioned by the growth of parasitical fungi, and believed by the vulgar to be owing to fogs, dews, meteors, or noxious exhalations. *Mildew mortification*, *Gangrena astilaginea*, a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm or straw, chiefly the 'ustilago.' Blight or mildew, the ergot of the French.

MILDLY, milde'le, *ad.* Tenderly; not severely; gently; not violently.

MILDNESS, milde'nes, *s.* Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency; temperateness; moderate state.

MILE, mile, *s.* (from *miliare*, the *mille passus*, or thousand steps of the Romans.) In England, a statute distance of 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet, = 8 furlongs, each of 220 yards, or 40 poles, 5½ yards or 16½ feet each, or 80 surveying chains of 22 yards each. The *square mile* contains 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The following table gives the itinerary measures of various countries, as they are usually computed in English yards and statute miles:—

	Yards.	Stat. Miles.
Modern Roman mile	1,628	.925
English statute mile	1,760	1.000
Tuscan mile	1,808	1.027
Ancient Scotch mile	1,984	1.127
Irish mile	2,240	1.273
French posting league	4,263	2.422

MILEAGE—MILITARY.

	Yards.	Stat. Miles.
Spanish judicial league	4,635	2.634
Portugal league	6,760	3.841
German short mile	6,859	3.897
Flanders league	6,864	3.900
Spanish common league	7,416	4.214
Prussian mile	8,237	4.680
Danish mile	8,444	4.684
Dantzic mile	8,475	4.815
Hungarian mile	9,115	5.178
Swiss mile	9,153	5.201
German long mile	10,126	5.753
Hanoverian mile	11,559	6.568
Swedish mile	11,700	6.648
Arabian mile	2,148	—

Persian *parsang* = 6,086 yards; Russian *verst* = 1,167 yards; Turkish *berri* = 1,826 yards; English geographical mile, 1-60th of a degree of latitude, = 2,025 yards nearly; Geographical league of England and France = 6,075 yards; German geographical league = 8,100 yards.

MILEAGE, mile'aje, *s.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MILESIA, mi-le'zho-a, *s.* (*Miletium*, a city of Calabria.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Athericera*.

MILESTONE, mile'stone, *s.* A stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

MILFOIL, mil'foyl, *s.* (*mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Achillea*, but particularly that of *Achillea millefolium*, or Yarrow.

MILIARIA, mil-e-a're-a, } *a.* (*milium*, millet, Lat.)
MILIARY, mil'ya-re, } Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; resembling millet-seeds.

MILICE.—See *Militia*.

MILIOLA, mil-e-o'la, *s.* (*milium*, a millet-seed, Lat.) A family of Foraminifera, embracing the *Agathistigua* of De Orbigny. The *Miliola* consist of microscopic multilocular univalves, not larger than a millet-seed, with transverse chambers, involving the axis alternately, and in three directions; the opening small, and circular or oblong at the base of the last chamber.

MILIOLITE, mil'le-o-lite, *s.* (*milium*, a millet-seed, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil *Miliola*. They form the principal part of masses of stone in some of the quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris.

MILIOLITIC, mil-le-o-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *miliolite*.

MILITANCY, mil'e-tan-se, *s.* Warfare.—Seldom used.

MILITANT, mil'e-tant, *a.* Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *The church militant*, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies.

MILITAR.—See *Military*.

MILITARILY, mil'e-ta-re-le, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.

MILITARY, mil'e-ta-re, *a.* (*militaire*, Fr. *militaris*, Lat.) Engaged in the life of a soldier; warlike; suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia; performed or made by soldiers; *military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of perform-

MILITATE—MILKWORT.

ing military service;—*s.* the whole body of soldiers; an army; militia.

MILITATE, mil'e-tate, *v. n.* (*milito*, Lat.) To oppose; to injure; to operate against.

MILITIA, me-lish'ya, *s.* (Latin.) A body of forces enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies.

MILIUM, mil'e-um, *s.* (*mille*, a thousand, Lat. from its numerous grains; or *mil*, the Celtic for a pebble, in reference to the hard shining nature of the grains.) Millet-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

MILK, milk, *s.* (*melce*, Sax. *milch*, Germ.) An opaque fluid, secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the animals belonging to the class Mammalia, and adapted to the nourishment of their young offspring. Woman's milk contains—butter or fatty matter, 4.5 per cent.; sugar of milk, 3.5. Cow's milk—cream, 4.6; butter or fatty matter, 2.68; caseum, 8.95; sugar of milk, 3.60;—the white juice of certain plants; emulsion made by bruising seeds. In Botany, those anastomosing tubes lying in bark, or near the surface of plants, in which a white turbid fluid is secreted. *Milk-teeth*, the first set of teeth in children, which are shed in childhood; also, those small teeth which come forth before a foal is three months old, and which he begins to cast when about two years and a half. *Milk-thistle*, the plant *Carduus Marianus*, called also Lady's-thistle and St. Mary's-thistle. *Milk-quartz*, a variety of quartz of a milk-white colour, found in Norway, Spain, France, &c.;—*v. a.* (*melcan*, *moelcan*, Sax.) to draw milk from the breast by the hand; to suck.—Seldom used in the last sense.

I have suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.—
Shaks.

Milk-fever,—see Puerperal. *Milk-tree*,—see Galactodendron. *Milk-etch*,—see Oxytropis.

MILKEN, milk'kn, *a.* Consisting of milk.

MILKER, milk'ur, *s.* One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'e-nes, *s.* Softness, like that of milk; something resembling the qualities and nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'liv-urd, *a.* Cowardly; faint-hearted; timorous.

MILKMAID, milk'made, *s.* A woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'man, *s.* A man who sells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk'pale, *s.* A vessel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'pan, *s.* A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPORRIDGE, milk'por-raje, } *s.* Food made by
MILKPOTTAGE, milk'pot-taje, } boiling milk with
water and oatmeal.

MILKSOP, milk'sop, *s.* A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.—A very old word.

'Alas!' she saith, 'that ever I was yshape
To wed a milksop, or a coward ape.'—Chaucer.

MILKWHITE, milk'hwite, *a.* Resembling milk in appearance; white as milk.

MILKWOMAN, milk'wam-un, *s.* A woman who sells milk.

MILKWOOD, milk'wōd, *s.* A species of the Bread-nut, *Brosimum spurius*, common in woods in the West Indies.

MILKWORT, milk'wurt, *s.* One of the names of

MILKY—MILLEPORA.

the Bluebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; also, and more properly, of the plants belonging to the genus *Polygala*.

MILKY, mil'ke, *a.* Made of milk; resembling milk; yielding milk; mild; soft; gentle; timorous.

Milky-way, in Astronomy, 'that great luminous band which stretches, every evening, all across the sky, from horizon to horizon, and which, when traced with diligence and mapped down, is found to form a zone completely surrounding the whole sphere, almost in a great circle. This remarkable belt has maintained, from the earliest ages, the same relative position among the stars; and when examined through telescopes, is found to consist entirely of stars, scattered by millions, like glittering dust on the ground of the general heavens.'

MILL, mil, *s.* (*mila*, Sax. *melin*, Welsh.) An engine, or complicated machine, for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit, or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; the house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.;—(*mille*, Lat.) in the United States of America, a money of account, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar. *Mill mountains*, or *Purging flax*, the plant *Linum catharticum*;—*v. a.* to grind; to communicate; to reduce to fine particles; to beat up chocolate; to stamp coin; to full, as cloth.

MILLOO, mil'kog, *s.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'dam, *s.* The mound by which water is raised to a sufficient altitude to turn a mill-wheel.

MILLEA, mil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Julian Milla, chief gardener at the royal gardens, Madrid.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

MILLENARIAN, mil-le-na're-an, *a.* (*millenaire*, Fr.) Consisting of a thousand years; relating to the Millennium;—*s.* one who believes that Christ shall reign visibly on earth a thousand years; a Chilist.

MILLENARIANISM, mil-le-na're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine held by Millenarians.

MILLENARY, mil'le-na-re, *a.* (*millenaire*, Fr.) Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIAL, mil-len'e-al, *a.* Relating to the Millennium, or to a thousand years.

MILLENNIALIST, mil-len'e-al-ist, *s.* A Chilist.—See Millenarian.

MILLENNIST, mil'len-ist, *s.* One who maintains the doctrine of the Millennium.

MILLENNIUM, mil-len'ne-um, *s.* (*mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) A thousand years; a term supposed to signify the thousand years in which Christ will reign on earth with the faithful, when the power of Satan will be extinguished, and unanimity and happiness prevail. This opinion is founded on the interpretation of the text, Revelations xx.

MILLEPEDE, mil'le-pede, *s.* (*mille*, a thousand, *pede*, a foot, Lat.) A general name given to insects, the body of which is generally cylindrical, the segments half membraeous and half crustaceous, each half bearing a pair of legs; antennæ seven-jointed, filiform, and often a little thicker towards the end. They belong to the Microphagi, or devourers of dead animal matter.

MILLEPORA, mil-le-po'ra, *s.* (*mille*, a thousand, Lat.

MILLEPORE—MILLSTONE.

- and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Polyiparia, type of the family Milleporidae.
- MILLEPORE**, mil'le-pore, *s.* A coralline of the genus *Millepora*.—See Milleporidae.
- MILLEPORIDE**, mil-le-po're-de, *s.* (*millepora*, one of the genera.) The name given by Lamoureux to an order of foraminated Polyiparia, including eighteen genera; polyiparia stoney; polymorphous solid and internally compact; cells small and poriform, scattered on in series; never lamelliferous, though the parietes are sometimes lightly striated.
- MILLEPORITE**, mil-lep'o-rite, *s.* A fossil millepore.
- MILLER**, mil'lur, *s.* One whose business is to attend a grist-mill; an insect. *Miller's thumb*, or *River-bullhead*, the *Cattus gobio*, a small dark-coloured fish, frequenting streams.
- MILLERIA**, mil-le're-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants, natives of South America: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- MILLESIMAL**, mil-les'e-mal, *a.* (*millesimus*, Lat.) Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
- MILLET**.—See *Milium*.
- MILLHORSE**, mil'hawrs, *s.* A horse that turns a mill.
- MILLIARD**, mil'yård, *s.* (French.) A thousand millions.
- MILLIARY**, mil'ya-re, *a.* (*milliarium*, a milestone, Lat.) Relating to a mile; denoting a mile.
- MILLIGRAMME**, } mil'le-gram, *s.* The thousandth
MILLIGRAM, } part of the French gramme; the
thousandth part of the metre; nearly equivalent to two-fifths of the line.
- MILLILITER**, mil'le-lit-ur, *s.* A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a liter.
- MILLIMETER**, mil-lim'e-tur, *s.* (*milie*, and *metrum*, a measure, Lat.) A French lineal measure, containing the thousandth part of a meter.
- MILLINER**, mil'le-nur, *s.* (Dr. Johnson traces this word to Milner, from Milan, in Italy.) One who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, bonnets, &c., for females.
- MILLINERY**, mil'le-nur-e, *s.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.
- MILLINGTONIA**, mil-ling-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Thomas Millington, an English botanist.) A genus of East Indian trees, with large, white, and fragrant flowers: Order, Bignoniaceae.
- MILLION**, mil'yan, *s.* (French, *million*, Ital.) The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.
- MILLIONAIRE**, mil'yun-are, *s.* (French.) A man worth a million.
- MILLIONARY**, mil'yun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.
- MILLIONED**, mil'yund, *a.* Multiplied by millions.—Obsolete.
- MILLIONTH**, mil'yundth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
- MILLPOND**, mil'pond, *s.* A reservoir of water, raised for driving a mill-wheel.
- MILLRACE**, mil'traz, *s.* The current of water that drives the mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.
- MILLREA**, } mil're, *s.* A Portuguese coin, value
MILLREE, } about 5s. 7½d.
- MILL-SIXPENCE**, mil'siks-pens, *s.* An old English coin, first milled in 1561.
- MILLSTONE**, mil'stone, *s.* A stone used for grind-

MILL-TOOTH—MIMULUS.

- ing grain. *Millstone grit*, in Geology, a group of strata which, when present, occurs between the mountain limestone and the coal formation, of which it is a subordinate member. It is a coarse-grained quartzose sandstone.
- MILL-TOOTH**, mil'tooth, *s.* *Phu.* Mill-teeth. A grinder, *dens molaris*.
- MILLWRIGHT**, mil'rite, *s.* One who constructs mills.
- MILNEA**, mil'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Colin Milne, LL.D.) A genus of plants, consisting of East Indian trees: Order, Meliaceae.
- MILT**, mil't, *s.* (Sax. Dan. Dut.) In Anatomy, the spleen; a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatie part of the males;—*v. a.* to impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
- MILTER**, mil'tur, *s.* A male fish.
- MILTONIA**, mil-to'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Milton.?) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
- MILTUS**, mil'tus, *s.* (*miltos*, vermilion, in reference to the deep red colour of the entire plant.) A genus of African plants: Order, Ficoidae.
- MILVUS**, mil'vus, *s.* (Latin.) The Kite, a genus of birds: Family, Falconidae.
- MIME**, mime, *s.* (*minos*, an imitator, Gr.) In Dramatic Literature, a performance of irregular form among the Greeks, in which occurrences of real life were clothed in a poetical dress. It generally consisted of a single scene, mostly comic, with such dialogue introduced as the excitement of the moment prompted; a buffoon;—*v. n.* to mimic, or play the buffoon.—Obsolete.
- MIMEMPTOSIS**.—See *Proemptosis*.
- MIMER**.—See *Mimic*.
- MIMESIS**, mi-me'sis, *s.* In Rhetoric, imitation of the voice and gestures of another person.
- MIMETIC**, me-met'ik, } *a.* (*mimetikos*, Gr.)
MIMETICAL, me-met'e-kal, } Disposed to imitate;
apt to imitate.
- MIMIC**, mim'ik, *s.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies the characteristics of another, in a burlesque manner, with a view to excite laughter; a mean or servile imitator;—*v. a.* to imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.
- MIMIC**, mim'ik, } *a.* (*mimicus*, Lat.) Imita-
MIMICAL, mim'e-kal, } tive; inclined to imitate;
having the practice or habit of imitating; consisting of imitation.
- MIMICALLY**, mim'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a mimical manner.
- MIMICKER**, mim'ik-ur, *s.* One who imitates or burlesques another.
- MIMICRY**, mim'ik-re, *s.* Burlesque imitation.
- MIMOGRAPHER**, me-mog'ra-fur, *s.* (*mimos*, a mimic, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A writer of farces.
- MIMOSA**, mim-o'sa, *s.* (*mimos*, a mimic, Gr. from the leaves of many of the species, particularly in the sensitive plants, mimicking animal sensibility.) A genus of plants: type of the suborder Mimoseae.
- MIMOSEAE**, mim-o'se-e, *s.* (*mimosa*, one of the genera.) A suborder of Leguminous plants, agreeing with *mimosa* in important characters: embryo straight; flowers regular, usually polygamous, rarely all hermaphrodite; sepals four or five; petals four or five, usually hypogynous, rarely inserted at the bottom of the calyx; stamens inserted with the petals, free or monodelphous.
- MIMULUS**, mim'u-lus, *s.* (*mimo*, an ape or actor,

Gr. so named from the ringent corollas of the species.) Monkey-flower, a genus of herbaceous plants; Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

MINA, mi'na, *s.* (Greek.) A money of ancient Greece, equal to 100 drachms, or about £2 17s. There was a less *mina* valued at 75 drachms. The Hebrew *mina*, *men*, or *maneh*, mentioned in the Old Testament, is valued at 60 shekels, or about £54 in gold, and nearly £7 in silver. In old English Law, a corn measure which varied with the different things measured by it—the toll or duty, paid for selling corn by this measure, was called *minage*.

MINACEOUS, me-na'shus, *a.* (*minax*, Lat.) Menacing; threatening.

MINACITY, me-nas'e-te, *s.* Disposition to use threats.—Seldom used.

MINAGE.—See *Mina*.

MINARET, min'a-ret, *s.* A small ornamental spire or steeple in Saracen architecture.

MINATORIALLY, min-a-to're-al-le, *ad.* With threats.—Obsolete.

MINATORY, min'a-tur-e, *a.* Threatening; menacing.

MINCE, mins, *v. a.* (*minsian*, Sax. *minu*, Fr.) To cut into very small parts; to mention anything scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak with affected softness; to clip words;—*v. n.* to walk nicely by short steps; to act with an appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to speak softly, or with affected nicety.

MINCE-PIE, mins'pi, } *s.* A pie made of meat
MINCED-PIE, minst'pi, } minced or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients.

MINCINGLY, min'sing-le, *ad.* In small parts; not fully.

MIND, minde, *s.* (*gemind*, Sax. *minde*, Dan.) The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons; the heart, or seat of affection; intention; purpose; design; inclination; will; desire; memory; remembrance;—*v. a.* to attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention; to put in mind; to remind; to intend; to mean;—(obsolete in the last four senses;)

As for me, be sure I mind no harm

To thy grave person.—*Chapman*.

—*v. n.* to incline; to be disposed.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

Belike she minds to play the Amazon.—*Shaks.*

MINDÉD, minde'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.

MINDÉDNESS, minde'ed-nes, *s.* Inclination; disposition.

MINDFILLING, minde'fil-ling, *a.* Absorbing the mind entirely.

MINDFUL, minde'fûl, *a.* Attentive; heedful; bearing in mind; observant.

MINDFULLY, minde'fûl-le, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, minde'fûl-nes, *s.* Heedfulness; attention; regard.

MINDLESS, minde'les, *a.* Inattentive; regardless; negligent; careless; not endued with a mind, or intellectual powers; stupid; unthinking.

MIND-STRICKEN, minde'strik-kn, *a.* Affected in mind; moved.

MINE, mine, *pron.*, possessive case of *I*; (*min*, Sax. Swed. and Dan. *mein*, Germ.) My; belonging to me. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant, and *mine* before a

vowel; *mine* is still used when the substantive precedes, as 'this is *my* book'; 'this book is *mine*';—*s.* (French,) a system of subterranean works or excavations, formed in or going down upon any mineral or metalliferous deposit, for the purpose of exploring its contents, and extracting such portions of them as may be of sufficient value. *Military mines*, excavations made in the rampart of a fortress, or under ground, in order to contain gunpowder, which, being exploded, the rampart may be breached, or any works of the enemy above the mine, or near it, may be destroyed; a rich source of wealth or other good;—*v. n.* to dig a mine or pit in the earth; to form a subterranean canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as the mining coney; to practise secret means of injury;—*v. a.* to sap; to undermine; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

MINER, mi'nur, *s.* One that digs for metals; one who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c.

MINERAL, min'ur-al, *s.* (Fr. Span. *minerals*, low Lat.) The designation of any inorganic substance found in the earth: minerals increase by addition externally, not by intromission of their constituent molecules;—*a.* partaking of the nature of a mineral; consisting of fossil substances. *Mineral kingdom*, the third grand division of natural objects, embracing all inorganic substances whatever. *Mineral acids*, the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids have been so called, but it might be more appropriately applied to chromic, tungstic, molybdic, &c. *Mineral adipocere*, a fatty bituminous substance which occurs in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr, in Wales. *Mineral caoutchouc*, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. *Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal. *Mineral green*, carbonate of copper. *Mineral salts*, salts found native, being formed by the mineral acids with basis. *Mineral waters*, waters impregnated with mineral substances. *Mineral yellow*, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powder.

MINERALIST, min'ur-al-ist, *s.* One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALIZATION, min-ur-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The process of converting into a mineral some body not previously such; the act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

MINERALIZE, min'ur-al-ize, *v. a.* To convert into a mineral; to impregnate with a mineral substance.

MINERALIZER, min'ur-al-i-zur, *s.* A substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

MINERALOGICAL, min-ur-a-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the science of minerals.

MINERALOLOGICALLY, min-ur-a-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the science of mineralogy.

MINERALOGIST, min-ur-al-o-jist, *s.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses on their properties.

MINERALOGY, min-ur-al-o-je, *s.* (*mineral*, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The science which has for its object a knowledge of the properties and relations of minerals, and enables us to distinguish, arrange, and describe them.

MINERVA—MINIONSHIP.

- MINERVA**, me-nér'va, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Wisdom, and of the liberal arts.
- MINEVER**, mi-né'vur, *s.* A name given in the middle ages to a species of Squirrel, the fur of which was in high repute—supposed to have been the grey squirrel of the river Oby.
- MINEYAS**, min'e-as, *s.* (in Fable, the name of a Theban, whose daughters were turned into bats.) A genus of Apodous Echinodermata.
- MINGLE**, ming'gl, *v. a.* (*mengan*, or *menegan*, Sax.) To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass; to join in mutual intercourse or in society; to contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture; to confuse;—*v. n.* to be mixed; to be united with;—*s.* mixture; medley; confused mass.—Obsolete as a substantive.
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines.—*Shaks.*
- MINGLEDLY**, ming'gld-le, *ad.* Confusedly; without order.
- MINGLE-MANGLE**, ming'gl-mang'gl, *s.* A medley; a hotch-potch.
- MINGLEMENT**, ming'gl-ment, *s.* The act of mingling; the state of being mixed or compounded with something else.
- MINGLER**, ming'gl-ur, *s.* One who compounds or mixes with different ingredients.
- MINIARD**.—See Migniard.
- MINIARDIZE**, min'yár-dize, *v. a.* To render soft, delicate, or dainty.
- MINIATE**, min'yate, *v. a.* (*miniare*, Ital.) To paint or tinge with vermilion.
- MINIATURE**, min'e-ay-ture, *s.* (*miniatura*, Ital. and Span.) A small painting in water-colours, on some smooth material, consisting of little dots or points instead of lines; a picture or representation less than the reality; red letter; rubric distinction.
- MINIBUS**, min'e-bus, *s.* (from *minor*, less, Lat.) A light covered vehicle, constructed for the expedition conveyance of passengers for short distances.
- MINIKIN**, min'e-kin, *a.* (derivation uncertain.) Small; diminutive, used in slight contempt;—*s.* a darling; a favourite; a small sort of pin.
- MINIM**, min'im, *s.* (*minimum*, least, Lat.) In Music, a note half as long as a semibreve, and double that of the crotchet; also, the one-sixtieth of a fluid drachm, answering to the old drop, taking water as the standard; a dwarf; a little man; one of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, or Minimi; a little song or poem;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—a small fish; a small sort of printing letter, now written *minion*.
- MINIMENT**, min'e-ment, *s.* Proof; testimony.—Obsolete.
- MINIMUM**, min'e-mum, *s.* (Latin.) The least, as distinguished from the greatest.
- MINIMUS**, min'e-mus, *s.* (Latin.) A being of the smallest size.
- MINION**, min'yun, *a.* Fine; trim; dainty;—(obsolete;)—*s.* (*mignon*, Fr.) a favourite; one who secures favours by lavishing flattery on the patron; a dependant. In Gunnery, a piece of ordnance, the bore of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In Letterpress Printing, a size of type less than *brevier*.
- MINIONING**, min'yun-ing, *s.* Kind treatment.
- MINIONLIKE**, min'yun-like, } *ad.* Finely; daintily;
MINIONLY, min'yun-le, } affectedly.
- MINIONSHIP**, min'yun-ship, *s.* State of being a minion.

MINIOUS—MINOR.

- MINIOUS**, min'yus, *a.* (from *minium*, Lat.) Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.
- MINISH**, min'ish, *v. a.* (*minuo*, Lat.) To lessen; to impair.—Obsolete.
Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task.—*Eccod. v. 19.*
- MINISTER**, min'is-tur, *s.* (Latin.) An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; an executive officer; a magistrate; one who serves at the altar, or performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate; an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court;—*v. a.* (*ministro*, Lat.) to give; to supply; to afford;—*v. n.* to attend; to serve in any office; to give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford; to give medicines; to attend on the service of God.
- MINISTERIAL**, min-is-te-re-al, *a.* Attendant; acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; relating to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.
- MINISTERIALLY**, min-is-te-re-al-le, *ad.* In a ministerial manner.
- MINISTRY**.—See Ministry.
- MINISTRAL**.—See Ministerial.
- MINISTRANT**, min'is-trant, *a.* Engaged with service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.
- MINISTRATION**, min-is-tra-shun, *s.* (*ministratio*, Lat.) Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another; office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.
- MINISTRESS**, min'is-tres, *s.* A female that ministers.
- MINISTRY**, min'is-tre, *s.* (*ministerium*, Lat.) Office; service; office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function; agency; interposition; business; employment; time of ministration; persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.
- MINISTRYSHIP**.—See Ministry.
- MINIUM**, min'e-um, *s.* Red lead, or dentoxide of lead, a compound substance procured by exposing the protoxide of lead to the long-continued action of heat and air, by which it acquires more oxygen, and becomes of a fine red colour. It consists of 4 equivalents of oxygen, and 3 of lead.
- MINK**, mink, *s.* The *Mustella luteola*, an amphibious quadruped, a native of the north of Europe and America. Its fur is much esteemed.
- MINNEHOFE**, min-ne-ho'fe, *s.* (German.) Courts of Love; the German name of the *Cours d'Amour*, so famous in the history of chivalry.
- MINNESINGERS**, min-ne-sing'urs, *s.* The ancient school of German poets, whose name is derived from the German word *minne*, love.
- MINNIN**, min'nin, *s.* A Hebrew musical stringed instrument, with three or four chords.
- MINNING DAYS**, min'ning dayz, *s.* Anniversary feasts, on which the souls of the deceased were to be had in special remembrance.—*Crabbe*.
- MINNOC**, min'nuk, *s.* A word of doubtful meaning, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be the same as Minx, —which see.
- MINNOW**, min'no, *s.* (*meanan*, Gaelic.) The well-known small river fish, *Lenciscus phoxinus*.
- MINOR**, mī'nur, *a.* (Latin.) Petty; inconsiderable;

MISBELIEVING—MISCHIEF-MAKING.

MISBELIEVING, mis-be-le'ving, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.

MISEESEM, mis-be-seem', *v. a.* To suit ill; not to become.

MISEEEMING, mis-be-seem'ing, *a.* Unseemly; unbecoming.

MISBESTOW, mis-be-sto', *v. a.* To bestow improperly.

MISBORN, mis-bawn', *a.* Born to misfortune; unluckily born.

MISCALCULATE, mis-kal'ku-late, *v. a.* To reckon erroneously.

MISCALCULATION, mis-kal-ku-la'shun, *s.* Erroneous calculation.

MISCALL, mis-kawl', *v. a.* To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mis-kar'raje, *s.* Unfortunate result of an undertaking; ill conduct; evil or improper behaviour. In Pathology, the expulsion of the foetus from the uterus within six weeks after conception. If it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and if during any part of the three months before the completion of the natural term *premature labour*.

MISCARRY, mis-kar're, *v. n.* To fail of the intended event; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; to bring forth young before the proper time; to suffer abortion.

MISCAST, mis-kast', *v. a.* To cast or reckon erroneously;—*s.* an erroneous cast or reckoning.

MISCER, mis-se', *s.* An Indian dentifrice, which produces a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums.

MISCELLANARIAN, mis-sel-la-na're-an, *a.* Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies;—*s.* a writer of miscellanies.

MISCELLANE, mis-sel-ane, *s.* (*miscellaneous*, Lat.) A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; also written Meslin.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sel-la'ne-us, *a.* Mingled; composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSLY, mis-sel-la'ne-us-le, *ad.* With variety of mixture.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sel-la'ne-us-nes, *s.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis-sel-lan-e, *s.* (*miscellanees*, Fr.) A mass formed by the composition of various things; a book or pamphlet, containing a variety of compositions on various subjects;—*a.* mixed of various kinds.—Obsolete as an adjective.

MISCENTRE, mis-sen'tr, *v. a.* To place amiss.—Obsolete.

MISCHANCE, mis-tshans', *s.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

MISCHARACTERIZE, mis-kar'ak-te-rize, *v. a.* To characterize erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

MISCHARGE, mis-tsharj', *v. a.* To mistake in charging, as an account;—*s.* an erroneous entry in an account; a mistake in charging, as an account.

MISCHIEF, mis'tshif, *s.* (*mischief*, old, Fr.) Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill-consequence; evil; vexatious affair; injury;—*v. a.* to hurt; to harm; to injure.

MISCHIEF-MAKER, mis'tshif-ma'kur, *s.* One who causes mischief; one who instigates bad feeling.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, mis'tshif-ma'king, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.

MISCHIEVOUS—MISDEMEANOUR.

MISCHIEVOUS, mis'tshe-vus, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'tshe-vus-le, *ad.* With injury, loss, or damage; with evil intention or disposition; noxiously; wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'tshe-vus-nes, *s.* Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness; disposition to injure.

MISCHOOSE, mis-tshooz', *v. a.* To make a wrong choice.

MISCIBILITY, mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability of being mixed.

MISCIBLE, mis'se-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be mixed.

MISCITATION, mis-si-ta'shun, *s.* Unfair or false quotation; a wrong citation.

MISCITE, mis-cite', *v. a.* To quote erroneously or falsely.

MISCLAIM, mis-klame', *s.* A mistaken claim or demand.

MISCOMPUTATION, mis-kom-pu-ta'shun, *s.* False reckoning.

MISCOMPUTE, mis-kom-pute', *v. a.* To compute or reckon erroneously.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kon-sete', *s.* False opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

MISCONCEPTION, mis-kon-sep'shun, *s.* To misjudge; to have a false notion of;—*v. n.* to entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon'dukt, *s.* Ill behaviour; ill management.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon-dukt', *v. a.* To mismanage; to conduct across;—*v. n.* to behave amiss.

MISCONJECTURE, mis-kon-jek'ture, *s.* A wrong conjecture or guess;—*v. a.* to guess wrong;—*v. n.* to make a wrong guess or conjecture.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kon-struk'shun, *s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things.

MISCONSTRUE, mis-kon'stru, *v. a.* To interpret erroneously either words or things.

MISCONSTRUER, mis-kon'stru-ur, *s.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kon-tin'u-ans, *s.* Cessation; intermission.

MISCOPHUS, mis'ko-fus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossors.

MISCORRECT, mis-kor-rekt', *v. a.* To mistake in attempting to correct another; to correct erroneously.

MISCOUNSEL, mis-kown'sil, *v. a.* To advise wrong.

MISCOUNT, mis-kownt', *v. a.* To reckon erroneously;—*v. n.* to make a false reckoning;—*s.* an erroneous calculation.

MISCREANCE, mis'kre-ans, *s.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.—Obsolete.

MISCREANT, mis'kre-ant, *s.* (*maccreant*, Fr.) One who holds a false faith; a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

MISDATE, mis'date, *s.* A wrong date;—*v. a.* to date erroneously.

MISDEED, mis-deed', *s.* A wicked action; an evil deed.

MISDEEM, mis-deem', *v. a.* To judge ill of; to mistake in judging.

MISDEMEAN, mis-de-meeu', *v. a.* To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOUR, mis-de-me'uur, *s.* Bad behaviour; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. In Law,

MISDERIVE—MISER.

a misdemeanour is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it. This general definition, however, comprehends both *crimes* and *misdemeanours*, which, properly speaking, are mere synonymous terms, though in common usage the word '*crimes*' is made to denote such offences as are of a deeper and more atrocious dye; while smaller faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the milder term of *misdemeanours* only. In the English law the word *misdemeanour* is generally used in contradistinction to *felony*, and *misdemeanours* comprehend all indictable offences which do not amount to felony, as perjury, battery, libels, conspiracies, attempts and solicitations to commit felonies, &c.

MISDERIVE, mis-de-rive', *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly; to derive from a wrong source.

MISDESERT, mis-de-zert', *s.* Ill-desert.

MISDEVOTION, mis-de-vo'shun, *s.* Mistaken piety.

MISDIET, mis-di'et, *s.* Improper diet or food.—Obsolete.

MISDIRECT, mis-di-rekt', *v. a.* To give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place.

MISDISPOSITION, mis-dis-po-zish'un, *s.* Disposition to evil.—Obsolete.

MISDISTINGUISH, mis-dis-ting'gwish, *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions.

MISDO, mis-doo', *v. a.* To do wrong; to commit a crime or fault.

MISDOER, mis-doo'ur, *s.* An offender; a criminal; one who does wrong.

MISDOING, mis-doo'ing, *s.* An offence; a wrong done; a fault or crime.

MISDOUBT, mis-dowt', *s.* Suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution; hesitation;—*v. a.* to suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBTFUL, mis-dowt'fal, *a.* Misgiving.—Obsolete.

MISDREAD, mis-dred', *s.* Dread of evil.—Obsolete.

MISE, meze, *s.* (Norman, *mis*, put, laid, Fr.) In Law, a term signifying expenses, disbursements, &c., and in this sense it was ordinarily used in our common law proceedings; in the other sense it signifies *issue*, as applied to the proceedings on a writ of right; thus, instead of saying that the parties (in the proceedings on a writ of right) join issue, they are said to join the *mise*.

MISEASE, mis-eze, *s.* Uneasiness; want of ease.—Obsolete.

MISEDITION, mis-e-dish'un, *s.* Not a genuine edition.—Obsolete.

MISEDUCATED, mis-ed'u-kay-ted, *a.* Imperfectly educated.

MISELUS, mis'e-lus, *s.* A genus of Foraminifera.

MISEMPLY, mis-em-plot', *v. a.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-em-plot'ment, *s.* Improper application.

MISENTRY, mis-en'tre, *s.* A wrong entry.

MISER, mi'zur, *s.* (Latin, *miserable*.) A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity; a wretch; a mean person;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses.)

Decrepit *miser*! base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood.—*Shaks.*

—an extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

MISERABLE—MISHEAR.

MISERABLE, mi'zur-a-ble, *a.* (French, from *miserabilis*, Lat.) Unhappy; calamitous; wretched; worthless; very poor; causing unhappiness or misery; very poor or mean; very barren; very low or despicable.

MISERABLENESS, mi'zur-a-bl-nes, *s.* State of misery.

MISERABLY, mi'zur-a-ble, *ad.* Unhappily; calamitously; wretchedly; meanly; very poorly; in misery or unhappiness.

MISERICORDIA, mis-er-e-kawr'de-a, *s.* In Law, an arbitrary fine, imposed on any person for an offence.

MISERLY, mi'zur-le, *a.* Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MISERY, mi'zur-e, *s.* (*miseria*, Lat.) Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery; covetousness.—Obsolete in the last sense.

MISESTEEM, mis-e-steem', *s.* Disregard; slight.—Seldom used.

MISESTIMATE, mis-es'te-matc, *v. a.* To estimate erroneously.

MISEXPRESS, mis-eks-presh'un, *s.* A wrong expression.

MISFALL, mis-fawl', *v. a.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily.

MISFARE, mis-fare', *s.* Ill fare; misfortune;—*v. n.* to be in an ill state.

MISFASHION, mis-fash'un, *v. a.* To form wrong.

MISFEIGN, mis-fane', *v. n.* To feign with an ill-design.

MISFEASANCE, mis-fe'zans, *s.* (French.) In Law, a misdeed or trespass.

MISFORM, mis-fawrm', *v. a.* To put in an ill form; to make of an ill form.

MISFORTUNATE, mis-fawr'tu-nate, *a.* Unfortunate; producing misfortune.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fawr'tune, *s.* Calamity; ill luck; ill fortune.

MISFORTUNED, mis-fawr'tunde, *a.* Unfortunate.

MISGIVE, mis-giv', *v. a.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart; to give or grant amiss.—Obsolete in the last sense.

MISGIVING, mis-giv'ing, *s.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

MISGOTTEN, mis-got'ten, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MISGOVERN, mis-guv'urn, *v. a.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

MISGOVERNANCE, mis-guv'ur-nans, *s.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.

MISGOVERNED, mis-guv'urnd, *a.* Rude; unrestrained.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-guv'urn-ment, *s.* Ill administration of public affairs; defective management of private affairs; irregularity; disorder.

MISGRAFT, mis-graft', *v. a.* To graft amiss.

MISGROUND, mis-grownd', *v. a.* To found erroneously.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gyi'dans, *s.* Wrong direction; guidance in error.

MISGUIDE, mis-gyide', *v. a.* To lead or guide into error; to direct the wrong way.

MISGUIDING, mis-gyi'ding, *s.* The act of misleading.

MISGUIDINGLY, mis-gyi'ding-le, *ad.* In a way to mislead.

MISHAP, mis-hap', *s.* Ill chance; ill luck; calamity

MISHAPPEN, mis-hap'pn, *v. n.* To happen ill.

MISHEAR, mis-heer', *v. a.* To mistake in hearing.

MISHMASH—MISLETOE.

MISHMASH, mish'mash, *s.* (*misch masch*, Teuton.) A mangle or hotchpotch.

MISHNA, mish'na, } *s.* That part of the Jewish
MISNA, mis'na. } Talmud which contains the
text; the Gemara, which is the second part, contains the commentaries. The book consists of various traditions of the Jews, and explanations of several passages of Scripture.

MISHNIC, mish'nik, *a.* Relating to the Mishna.

MISIMPROVE, mis-im-proov', *v. a.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse.

MISIMPROVEMENT, mis-im-proov'ment, *s.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MISINFER, mis-in-fer', *v. a.* To draw a wrong inference.

MISINFORM, mis-in-fawrm', *v. a.* To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mis-in-fawrm-shun, *s.* False intelligence; false accounts.

MISINFORMER, mis-in-fawrm'ur, *s.* One who gives wrong information.

MISINSTRUCT, mis-in-struct', *v. a.* To instruct improperly; to teach to a wrong purpose.

MISINSTRUCTION, mis-in-struk'shun, *s.* Wrong instruction.

MISINTELLIGENCE, mis-in-tel'le-jens, *s.* Wrong information; disagreement.

MISINTERPRET, mis-in-ter'pret, *v. a.* To interpret erroneously; to understand, or to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETATION, mis-in-ter-pre-ta'shun, *s.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MISINTERPRETED, mis-in-ter'pret-ed, *a.* Erroneously understood or interpreted.

MISINTERPRETER, mis-in-ter'pre-tur, *s.* One who interprets erroneously.

MISJOIN, mis-joyn', *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

MISJUDGE, mis-juj', *v. a.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously;—*v. n.* to err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MISJUDGMENT, mis-juj'ment, *s.* A wrong or unjust determination.

MISKIN, mis'kin, *s.* A little bagpipe.—Obsolete. Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.—*Drayton*.

MISKINDLE, mis-kin'dl, *v. a.* To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose.

MISLAY, mis-la', *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

MISLAYER, mis-la'ur, *s.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses.

MISLE, miz'zl, *v. n.* (from *mist*.) To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist.

MISLEAD, mis'lead, *v. a.* (*past* and *past part.* *Misled*.) To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

MISLEADER, mis-le'dur, *s.* One who leads in a wrong direction.

MISLEADING, mis'le-ding, *s.* Misguidance.

MISLEARNED, mis-lernd', *a.* Not really or properly learned.

MISLED, *past part.* of *Mislead*.

MISLETOE, mizl'to, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Viscum*; the Mistletoe Vixum Europæus was sent round by the Druids, in the hands of their attendant youths, to announce the entrance of the new year, and branches of it continue to be hung up in houses in England at Christmas along with other evergreens.

MISLIKE—MISPLEADING.

MISLIKE, mis-like', *v. a.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to;—*s.* dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MISLIKER, mis-li'kur, *s.* One that disapproves.

MISLIVE, mis-liv', *v. n.* To live amiss.—Obsolete.

MISLUCK, mis-luk', *s.* Ill-luck; misfortune.

MISLY, miz'le, *a.* Raining in very small drops.

MISMANAGE, mis-man'ij, *v. a.* To manage ill; to administer improperly;—*v. n.* to behave ill; to conduct amiss.

MISMANAGEMENT, mis-man'ij-ment, *s.* Ill or improper management.

MISMANAGER, mis-man'ij-ur, *s.* One that manages ill.

MISMARK, mis-märk', *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously.

MISMATCH, mis-match', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.

MISNAME, mis-name', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mis-no'mur, *s.* (*mes*, wrong, and *nomen*, to name, old Fr.) In Law, misnaming a person, or mistaking his name.

MISOBEEDIENCE, mis-o-be'de-ens, *s.* Obsolete.—Same as disobedience.

MISOBSERVE, mis-ob-zerv', *v. a.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.

MISOCAMPE, mis-o-kam'pe, *s.* (*misos*, hate, and *kampe*, a bending, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

MISODENDRON, mi-so-den'dron, *s.* (*misos*, disdain, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of smooth parasitical shrubs, without beauty or showy appearance: Order, Lorantheæ.

MISOGAMIST, me-sog'a-mist, *s.* (*misos*, I hate, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) A hater of marriage.

MISOGYNIST, me-soj'e-nist, *s.* (*misos*, I hate, *gynæ*, a woman, Gr.) A woman hater.

MISOGYNY, me-soj'e-ne, *s.* Hatred of the female sex.

MISOLAMPUS, mis-o-lam'pus, *s.* (*misos*, hatred, *lampos*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

MISOPINION, mis-o-pin'yun, *s.* Erroneous opinion.

MISOPSYCHI, mis-op'se-ke, *s.* (*misos*, I hate, and *psyche*, life, Gr.) Melancholy with disgust of life.

MISORDER, mis-aw'r'dur, *v. a.* To conduct ill; to manage irregularly;—*s.* irregularity; disorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mis-aw'r'dur-le, *a.* Irregularly; disorderly.

MISORDINATION, mis-aw'r-de-na'shun, *s.* Wrong ordination.

MISPERSUADE, mis-per-swade', *v. a.* To bring to a wrong conclusion; to persuade amiss.

MISPERSUASION, mis-per-swa'zhun, *s.* Wrong notion; false opinion.

MISPICKEL, mis'pik-el, *s.* Prismatic arsenical iron pyrites, a mineral of a tin-white colour, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs massive, acicular, and crystalized, in the form of a right rhombic prism. Its constituents, according to Dr. Thomson, are—iron, 36.1; arsenic, 48.1; sulphur, 15.1.

MISPLACE, mis-place, *v. a.* To put in a wrong place; to place on an improper object.

MISPLEAD, mis-pleed', *v. n.* To err in pleading.

MISPLEADING, mis-ple'ding, *s.* A mistake in pleading.

MISPOINT—MISREPRESENTATION.

MISPOINT, mis-poynt', *v. a.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

MISPRINT, mis-print', *v. a.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong;—*s. a.* a mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

MISPRIZE, mis-prize', *v. a.* (*mepriiser*, Fr.) To mistake; to slight or undervalue.

MISPRISION, mis-prizh'un, *s.* (*mepriis*, neglect or contempt, Fr.) In Law, all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; and it is said, that a *misprision* is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever; and that, if the king so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the *misprision* only. *Misprisions* are generally divided into two sorts: negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. 1. Of the first, or negative kind, is what is called *misprision of treason*, consisting in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto. *Misprision of felony*, is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to. There is also another species of negative *misprisions*; namely the concealing of treasure-trove, which belongs to the king or his grantees by prerogative royal. 2. *Misprisions*, which are merely positive, are generally denominated contempts or high misdemeanours.

MISPROCEEDING, mis-pro-ceed'ing, *s.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.

MISPROFESS, mis-pro-fes', *v. a.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.

MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-downs', *v. a.* To pronounce improperly;—*v. n.* to speak inaccurately.

MISPRONUNCIATION, mis-pro-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

MISPROPORTION, mis-pro-pore'shun, *v. a.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mis-prowd', *a.* Viciously proud.

MISQUOTATION, mis-kwo-ta'shun, *s.* An improper quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

MISQUOTE, mis-kwote', *v. a.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

MISRATE, mis-rate', *v. a.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

MISRECITAL, mis-re-si'tal, *s.* A wrong recital.

MISRECITE, mis-re-site', *v. a.* To recite erroneously.

MISRECKON, mis-rek'n, *v. a.* To reckon or impute wrong.

MISRELATE, mis-re-late', *v. a.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.

MISRELATION, mis-re-la'shun, *s.* False or inaccurate narrative.

MISREMEMBER, mis-re-mem'bur, *v. a.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.

MISREPORT, mis-re-porte', *v. a.* To give a false account of; to report erroneously;—*s.* an erroneous report; false and malicious representation.

MISREPRESENT, mis-re-pre-zent', *v. a.* To represent incorrectly or falsely; to give an erroneous account, either through ignorance or malice.

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rep-re-zen-ta'shun, *s.* The act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect account given.

MISREPRESENTER—MISSPEAK.

MISREPRESENTER, mis-rep-re-zen't'ur, *s.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.

MISREPUTE, mis-re-pute', *v. a.* To have in wrong estimation.

MISRULE, mis-rool' *s.* Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; unjust domination. *Master of misrule*, the chief among revellers; the manager of a revelling club.

MISRULY, mis-roo'le, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.

MISS, mis, *s.* (supposed to be contracted from *mistress*.) The title of a young woman or girl; a kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine;—*v. a.* *missian*, Sax. *missen*, Dut. and Germ.) to fail of reaching the object; not to hit; to fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive the want of;—*v. n.* to fly wide; not to hit; not to succeed; to fail; to mistake; to be lost; to be wanting; to miscarry as by accident; to fail to obtain, learn, or find;—*s.* loss; want; mistake; error; hurt; harm.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

MISSAL, mis'sal, *s.* The book which contains the several masses which are said on particular days in the Roman Catholic church. It is derived from the Latin word *missa*, which, in the ancient christian church, signified every part of divine service.

MISSAY, mis-say', *v. a.* To say wrong; to slander;—(seldom used);—*v. n.* to speak ill.

MISSAYING, mis-sa'ing, *s.* Wrong expression.

MISSEEM, mis-seem', *v. n.* To make a false appearance; to misbecome.—Obsolete in the last sense.

MISSIL.—See Mistletoe.

MISSILBIRD.—See Thrush.

MISSEMBLANCE, mis-sem'blans, *s.* False resemblance.

MISSERVE, mis-serv', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

MISSHAPE, mis-shape, *v. a.* To shape or form ill; to deform.

MISSHAPENNESS, mis-sha'pn-nes, *s.* The state of being badly shaped.

MISSILE, mis'sil, *a.* (*missilis*, Lat.) Thrown by the hand; thrown or sent;—*s.* a weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, for doing execution. In Heraldry, a mixture of several colours.

MISSING, mis'sing, *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting.

MISSIO, mish'e-o, *s.* In Antiquity, a full discharge given to a Roman soldier after twenty years' service.

MISSION, mish'un, *s.* (*missio*, Lat.) Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority, with certain powers for transacting business; persons sent; persons appointed by authority to perform any service, particularly those sent to propagate religion; demission; discharge from service; faction; party.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

MISSIONARY, mish'un-ar-e, *s.* (*missionaire*, Fr.) One sent to propagate religion;—*a.* pertaining to missions.

MISSIONER.—See Missionary.

MISSIVE, mis'siv, *a.* (French.) Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent;—*s.* a letter sent, or a messenger.

MISSPEAK, mis-speak', *v. n.* To err or mistake in speaking;—*v. a.* to utter wrong.

into another court. *Mittimus* is also a precept in writing, under the hand and seal of a justice of peace, directed to the gaoler, for the receiving and safe keeping of an offender until he is delivered by law.

MITY, mi'te, *a.* (from *mite*.) Containing mites, or abounding with mites.

MIX, miks, *v. a.* (*miscan*, Sax.) To blend, or unite promiscuously, two or more ingredients into a mass or compound; to join; to associate; to unite with in company; to mingle;—*v. n.* to become united, or blended promiscuously, in a mass or compound; to be joined or associated.

MIXED, mikst, *a.* Consisting of various kinds or different things; promiscuous. *Mixed angle*, an angle of which one side is a curve, and the other a straight line. *Mixed figure*, one composed of straight lines and curves, being neither entirely the sector nor the segment of a circle, nor the sector nor segment of an ellipsis, nor a parabola nor a hyperbola.

MIXEN, mik'sn, *s.* A dunghill; a laystall.

MIXER, miks'ur, *s.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIXTILINEAL, miks-te-le-tin'e-al, } *a.* (*mictus*,
MIXTILINEAR, miks-te-lin'e-ar, } mixed, and
lined, a line, Lat.) Containing a mixture of lines.

MIXTION, miks'tshun, *s.* (French, from *mictus*, Lat.) Mixture; confused blending of one thing with another.

MIXTLY, mikst'le, *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE, miks'turo, *s.* (*mixtura*, Lat.) The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

MIZMAZE, miz'maze, *s.* A maze; a labyrinth.—A cant term.

MIZZEN, miz'zn, *s.* In Nautical language, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship. *Mizzen-mast*, the mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZZLE, miz'zl, *s.* To rain in minute drops.

MIZZY, miz'ze, *s.* A bog or quagmire.

MNEMONIC, ne-mon'ik, *a.* Assisting the memory.

MNEMONICS, ne-mon'iks, *s.* (*mneme*, memory, Gr.) The art of refreshing memory of particular things by artificial aids.

MNEMOSYNE, ne-mos'e-ne, *s.* (Greek.) In Classical Mythology, the goddess of the memory, a daughter of Uranus and Gaia, (Heaven and Earth) and mother, by Jupiter, of the nine Muses. Her statues have the figure enveloped in long and ample robes, and the right hand raised towards the chin.

MNIARUM, ne-a'rum, *s.* (*mnarios*, mossy, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceae.

MOABITE, mo'a-bite, *s.* One of the descendants of Moab, the son of Lot by his elder daughter.

MOAN, mono, *v. a.* (*menan*, Sax.) To lament; to deplore;—*v. n.* to grieve; to make lamentation;—*s.* lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

MOANFUL, mono'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MOANFULLY, mono'ful-le, *ad.* With lamentation.

MOAT, mote, *s.* (*motte*, Fr.) In Fortification, a deep trench or ditch dug round the ramparts of a fortified place to prevent surprises from the enemy;—*v. a.* to surround with a moat for defence.

MOB, mob, *s.* (*mobilis*, moveable, Lat.) A promiscuous crowd or multitude of people, rude and disorderly; a disorderly assembly; a kind of female undress for the head;—*v. a.* to harass or overbear by tumult and vociferation; to attack in a disorderly crowd; to wrap up in a cowl or veil.

MOBBISH, mob'bish, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

MOBCAP, mob'kap, *s.* (*mop*, Dut.) A plain cap or head-dress for females.

MOBILE, mo-beel', *a.* (French.) Moveable;—(obsolete);—*s.* the mob; the populace. *Moveable mobile*, anything susceptible of motion. *Primum mobile*, in ancient Astronomy, a ninth heaven or sphere, imagined to exist above those of the planets and fixed stars. This was supposed to be the first mover, and to carry round all the lower spheres along with it. *Perpetuum mobile*, perpetual motion.

MOBILITY, mo-bil'e-te, *s.* (*monco*, I move, Lat.) In Mechanics, one of the properties of matter, in virtue of which every body at rest can be put in motion by the action of a force adequate to overcome its inertia;—activity; readiness to move; fickleness; inconstancy. In cant language, the populace.

MOBLE, mob'bl, *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a hood. The moon does *moble* up herself.—*Shirley*.

MOCCASON, mok'ka-sun, *s.* A shoe or cover for the foot without a sole, worn by the native Indians.

MOCHA-STONE, mok'a-stone, *s.* (*mosha*, a city in Arabia.) A species of stone. *Mocha Coffee*, a name given to a superior-flavoured coffee.

MOCK, mok, *v. a.* (*moquer*, Fr.) To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to imitate in contempt or derision; to deride by mimicry; to defeat; to elude; to disappoint; to deceive; to fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously;—*v. n.* to make contemptuous sport;—*s.* ridicule; act of contempt; derision; sneer; imitation; mimicry;—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*a.* false; counterfeit; not real assumed. *Mock orange*, or *Syringa*,—see *Philadelphus*.

MOCKABLE, mok'a-bl, *a.* Exposed to derision.—Seldom used.

MOCKAGE.—See *Mockery*.

MOCKER, mok'ur, *s.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider; a deceiver; an impostor. *Mocker-nut*, the common or White-hearted Hickory, the tree *Juglans tumentosa*.

MOCKERY, mok'ur-e, *s.* Derision; scorn; sportive insult; ridicule; contemptuous merriment; sport; subject of laughter; vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates; imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

MOCKING, mok'king, *s.* Scorn; derision; insult.

MOCKINGLY, mok'ing-le, *ad.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCKING-STOCK, mok'ing-stok, *s.* A bait for merriment.

MODAL, mo'dal, *a.* Relating to the form or mode; having the form without essence or reality.

MODALITY, mo-dal'e-te, *s.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MODDER, mod'dur, *s.* A wench or girl.—Local.

MODE, mode, *s.* (French, *modus*, Lat.) Method; form; fashion; manner; custom; way; manner of existing or being; degree; state; quality; gradation. In ancient Music, the order of the sound forming what is called the *scales* in modern times. In Logic, the form of a syllogism, in

respect to the quantity and quality of propositions. In Metaphysics, *simul emode*, a variation or different combination of the same simple idea, without the mixture of any other, as a dozen, a score. *Mixed mode*, a compound of simple ideas of several kinds put together to make a complex one, as the word 'beauty,' which has been defined as consisting of a composition of colour and figure, and causing a delight in the beholder.

'Line and hue harmonious blending,
Impulse still new sweetness lending.'

In Music, the melodious constitution of the octave, as consisting of seven essential and natural sounds, besides the key or fundamental. *Modo et forma*, in Law, in the manner and form as declared by the plaintiff. In Grammar,—see Mood.

MODECCA, mo-dek'ka, *s.* (East Indian name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Passifloraceæ.

MODEL, mod'el, *s.* (*modelle*, Fr.) A small or miniature representation of the structure of a machine building, bridge, &c., so as to exhibit the mode of construction or working. In the Fine Arts, that which is the object of imitation; the individual whom an artist procures for getting up his proportions, details, play of muscles, &c.;—a pattern of something to be made; anything of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation; a mould; something intended to give shape to casting; standard; that by which a thing is to be measured; a pattern; a copy; representation;—*v. a.* (*modeler*, Fr.) to plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MODELLER, mod'el-ur, *s.* A planner; a contriver. **MODELLING**, mod'el-ing, *s.* The act of forming in imitation of a model. In the Fine Arts, the art of making a mould, from which works in plaster are cast; also forming in clay the design itself.

MODENA, mo-de'na, *s.* A crimsonlike colour.

MORDER, mo'dur, *s.* The matrix, or principal place of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed.

MODERABLE, mod'er-a-bl, *a.* (*modero*, I govern, Lat.) Temperate; measurable; governable.

MODERATE, mod'er-ate, *a.* (*moderatus*, Lat.) Temperate; not excessive; restrained in passion, ardour, or temper; not violent; not extreme in opinion; placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; of the middle rate; not swift;—*v. a.* to regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress; to make temperate; to qualify;—*v. n.* to become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense.

MODERATELY, mod'er-ate-le, *ad.* Temperately; mildly; without violence; in a middle degree; not excessively.

MODERATENESS, mod'er-ate-nes, *s.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

MODERATION, mod'er-a'shun, *s.* (*moderatio*, Lat.) Forbearance of extremity; restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite; the state of keeping a due mean between extremes of excess or violence; calmness of mind; equanimity; frugality in expenses.

MODERATOR, mod'er-ay'tur, *s.* He or that which calms or restrains; the person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order and regulate the proceedings; the name given to

the president of the annual assembly of the Church of Scotland.

MODERATORSHIP, mod'er-a'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a moderator.

MODERN, mod'urn, *a.* (*moderne*, Fr. *moderno*, Span. and Ital.) Relating to the present time, or time not long past; recent; late; not ancient; not antique; vulgar; mean; common.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

Trifles such as we present *modera* friends withal.—*Shaks.*

MODERNISM, mod'urn-izm, *s.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing.

MODERNIST, mod'urn-ist, *s.* One who greatly admires the moderns.

MODERNIZE, mod'urn-ize, *v. a.* To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to taste.

MODERNIZER, mod'urn-i-zur, *s.* One who renders ancient compositions agreeable to modern taste.

MODERNLY, mod'urn-le, *ad.* In modern times.—Obsolete.

MODERNNESS, mod'urn-nes, *s.* The quality of being modern; novelty; recentness.

MODERNS, mod'urnz, *s. plu.* The present generation, or those who have lived in times recently past, opposed to the ancients.

MODEST, mod'est, *a.* (*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.) Not arrogant or presumptuous; not boastful; not forward or impudent; not bold or forward; not loose; not lewd; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant.

MODESTLY, mod'ist-le, *ad.* Not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect; not loosely or wantonly; decently; not impudently; not excessively; with moderation.

MODESTY, mod'is-te, *s.* Moderation and unassuming deportment; conduct or behaviour void of arrogance, presumption, forwardness, or impudence; lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; decency; chastity; purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mod'is-te-pees, *s.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

MODIATION, mo-de-a'shun, *s.* A measure.—Obsolete.

MODICITY, mo-di's-e-te, *s.* Moderateness; meanness; littleness.—Obsolete.

MODICUM, mod'e-kum, *s.* (Latin.) A small quantity or portion; a little.

MODIFIABLE, mod'e-fi-a-bl, *a.* (*modus*, a measure, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) That may be modified, or diversified, by various forms and differences.

MODIFIABLE, mo-dif'e-ka-bl, *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.—Obsolete.

MODIFICATION, mod'e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes; particular form or manner. In Scottish Law, ascertaining by commission of teinds, the amount of the stipend due to the minister of a parish.

MODIFIER, mod'e-fi-ur, *s.* He or that which modifies.

MODIFY, mod'e-fi, *v. a.* To alter the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; to vary; to give a new form to any thing; to moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree;—*v. n.* to extenuate.

MODILLION, mo-dil'yun, *s.* In Architecture, an

ornamental member of the Corinthian cornice, resembling a small bracket placed horizontally.

MODIOLA, mod-i-o'-la, *s.* (*modiolus*, the navel of a wheel, Lat. in allusion to the whorled position of the carpels.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

MODISH, mo'dish, *a.* Fashionable; formed according to the prevailing custom.

MODISHLY, mo'dish-le, *ad.* Fashionably; in the customary manner.

MODISHNESS, mo'dish-ness, *s.* The state of being fashionable; affectation of the fashion.

MODIUS, mo'de-us, *s.* In Antiquity, a Roman dry measure for all sorts of grain, containing sixteen sextarii, or one-third of the amphora, equal to an English peck.

MODULATE, mod'u-late, *v. a.* (*modulus*, Lat.) To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes; to vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary, or musical manner.

MODULATION, mod-u-la'shun, *s.* (French, *modulation*, Lat.) The act of forming any thing to certain proportions; the act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice; sound modulated; melody. In Music, the art of composing melody, or harmony, agreeably to the laws prescribed by any particular key. In Architecture, the proportion of the different parts of an order.

MODULATOR, mod'u-lay-tur, *s.* He or that which modulates.

MODULE, mod'ule, *s.* (French, from *modulus*, Lat.) A model or representation. In Architecture, a measure which may be taken at pleasure to regulate the proportions of an order, or the dispositions of the whole building; the diameter, or semi-diameter of the column at the bottom of the shaft, has usually been selected by architects as their *module*. Vignola chose twelve parts of the Tuscan and Doric, and eighteen of the other orders. The module of others is divided into thirty parts or minutes; some, on the other hand, take twenty parts for the Doric, and twenty-two and a half for the Ionic, Corinthian, &c. *Modulus of Elasticity*, a term in relation to elastic bodies, which expresses the weight of themselves continued which would draw them to a certain length, without destroying their elastic power;—*v. a.* to model; to shape; to modulate. —Obsolete as a verb.

MODUS, mo'dus, *s.* (Latin, *modus*.) A discharge from the payment of tithes, by custom or prescription, is said to be either *de modo decimandi*, (i. e. in the manner of tithing or paying tithes,) or *de non decimando*, (i. e. in paying no tithes.) A *modus decimandi*, commonly called by the simple name of *modus* only, is where there is by custom a particular manner of tithing allowed, different from the general manner of taking tithes in kind; and this is sometimes effected by a pecuniary compensation, as twopence an acre for the tithe of land; sometimes it is a compensation in work and labour, as that the parson shall have only the twelfth cock of hay, and not the tenth, in consideration of the owners making it for him, and the like; in short, any means whereby the general law of tithing is altered, and a new method of taking them is introduced, is called a *modus decimandi*, or special manner of tithing. A discharge from the payment of tithes

by a custom or prescription, *de non decimando*, arises either from some personal privileges which the party enjoys who is so discharged, or by real composition made in lieu of payment of tithes, or from some other like circumstance. Thus the king, by his prerogative, is discharged from all tithes; so a vicar is discharged from paying tithes to the rector, and the rector to the vicar. A real composition is made by an agreement between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, in consideration of some land or other real recompense being given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

MOE, mo, *s.* A distorted mouth.—See *Mow*;—*a. more*.—Obsolete.

MOHRINGIA, me-rin'-ji-a, *s.* (in honour of Paul Henry Gerard Moehring, a German physician.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

MOENCHIA, men'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of Conrad Moench, professor of botany, at Marburgh.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

MOGIPHANES, mo-je-fa'nes, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaran-taceæ.

MOGRABIANS, mo-gra-be-ans, *s.* Men of the west, a name which was formerly given to a portion of the Turkish infantry, composed of peasants from the north of Africa.

MOGUL, mo-gul', *s.* The title of Great Mogul was given to the chief of the Mogul Empire, founded in Hindostan, by Baber, in the fifteenth century. The last who held the title was Shah Allum, the Mogul Empire terminating at his death in 1806, and falling chiefly into the hands of the East India Company.

MOHAIR, mo-hare', *s.* (*mohr*, Germ. *moire*, Fr. *moiré*, Ital.) The hair of a variety of the common goat, remarkable for its fineness and beauty: it is brought from Angora, in Asia Minor.

MOHAMMEDAN, mo-ham-me-dan, *a.* Relating to Mohammed or Mahomet;—*s.* a follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MOHAMMEDANISM, mo-ham-me-dan-izm, *s.* The **MOHAMMEDISM**, mo-ham-med-izm, } religious system of Mohammed, designated also by Islam, or Salvation. It consists of two parts—Iman, or the dogmatical faith; and Din, practical religion. The first includes the belief in one eternal, omnipotent, most merciful, and all-wise God; the existence of angels; the doctrine of predestination; veneration to the prophets of the Old Testament, and to Jesus Christ as to one who approaches near to the presence of God—but not as the Son of God—and that Mohammed is the last and true prophet; immortality; the resurrection of the dead; that idolaters and unbelievers shall be hurled into hell, but that the pious Moslems shall be rewarded with everlasting happiness in a paradise, enlivened by heavenly virgins, shady groves, and delicious fruits. The Moslem's duties are, prayers at five stated times a-day, with the face directed towards Mecca; fasting during the month of Ramadhan; and alms, to which the fortieth part of a person's property must be appropriated, and which must be bestowed on foes, and on the brute creation,

as well as the faithful, when required; charity and benevolence are described as the virtues by which the Supreme Being is best worshipped, and, without the practice of which, neither fasting nor prayer can gain admittance into heaven. Attendance at mosque is enjoined on Fridays, and a holy pilgrimage to Mecca once in the course of a man's life. The deadly sins are, wilful murder, adultery, calumny, perjury, and false testimony; usury, gaming, and the use of wine and pork, are strictly forbidden.

MOHAMMEDANIZE, mo-ham'me-dan-ize, } v. a. To
MOHAMMEDIZE, mo-ham'me-dize, } render
conformable to the principles, rites, and doctrines
of the Mohammedans.

MOHAWK, mo'hawk, } s. The appellation given to
MOHOCK, mo'hok, } certain ruffians who in-
fest the streets of London, so called from the
Indians of that name in America.

MOHEER, mo-heer, s. A gold coin of British
India, value fifteen rupees, or about £1 15s.
sterling.

MOHSITE, mo'site, s. (after Mohs, the celebrated
mineralogist.) Crystallized titanite of iron; occurs
in attached and mackled crystals, the primary
form of which is a rhomboid; brittle, black,
opaque, metallic lustre: Found in Dauphiny.

MOIDER, moy'dur, s. a. To puzzle; to perplex;
to confound; to distract.—Obsolete.

MOIDORE, moy-dore, s. A gold coin of Portugal,
valued at £1 7s. sterling.

MOIETY, moy'e-te, s. (moitie, Fr.) The half; one
of two equal parts.

MOIL, moyl, v. a. (mouiller, Fr.) To daub; to
make dirty; to weary;—(seldom used);—v. a.
(mouler, Lat.) to labour; to toll; to work with
painful efforts;—s. a spot.—Obsolete as a sub-
stantive.

MOINEAU, moy'no, s. (French.) In Fortification,
a little flat bastion raised in the middle of an
overlay curtain.

MOIST, moist, a. (moite, moiste, Fr.) Moderately
wet; damp; containing water, or other liquid, in
a perceptible degree;—v. a. to make damp.—
Obsolete as a verb.

The grounds doth moist lie.—Bp. Fisher.

MOISTEN, moy'sn, v. a. To make damp; to wet
in a small degree.

MOISTENER, moy'sn-ur, s. He or that which
moistens.

MOISTFUL, moyst'ful, a. Full of moisture.

MOISTNESS, moyst'nes, s. Dampness; a small
degree of wetness.

MOISTURE, moyst'ure, s. (moiteur, Fr.) State of
being moist; moderate wetness; small quantity
of liquid.

MOISTY, moyst'e, a. Drizzling.—Obsolete.

MOKES, moks, s. In the forming a net, the meshes.

MOLA, mo'la, } s. (mole, Gr.) The kneecap.

MOLE, mole, } Mola patella, a shapeless mass
of flesh on the uterus.

MOLACANTHUS, mo-la-kan'thus, s. (molos, uproar,
and akanthos, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes
belonging to the Cephaline, or Sun-fishes, in
which the shape is globular, and armed with
spines: Family, Balistidae.

MOLAR, mo'lar, a. (molaris, grinding.) Having
power to grind; grinding;—s. a grinding tooth.

MOLARES, mo-la'res, s. In Anatomy, the molar
grinding, or double teeth. Molares glandulae,

molar glands, two salivary glands, situated on
each side of the mouth, between the masseter and
buccinator muscles, the excretory ducts of which
open near the last *dens molaris*.

MOLASSE, mo-las', s. A name given in Switzer-
land to a soft green sandstone, deposit of the
miocene period.

MOLASSES, mo-las'ses, s. (melasse, Fr.) The un-
crystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of
sugar, and which is suffered to drain from casks
into a cistern, into what is called the curing-
house, before the sugar is sent away from the
plantation.

MOLDAVIAN, mol-da've-an, a. Belonging to, or
produced in Moldavia. Moldavian balm, the
plant Dracocephalum Moldavica.

MOLDENHAWERA, mol-den-haw'e-ra, s. (in honour
of John James Moldenhawer.) A genus of Legu-
minous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

MOLE, mole, s. (mola, a mole, Lat.) A fleshy mass,
or preternatural growth of, or excretion from, the
uterus; a natural spot, or discoloration of the
skin. In Engineering, a massive work formed
of stones, placed in the sea by means of coffer-
dams, extended either in a right line, or in an
arc of a circle, before a port, which it serves to
close, and to defend the vessels therein from
the impetuosity of the waves. In Zoology,—see
Talpa. In ancient Rome, a kind of mausoleum,
built like a round tower, on a square base;—v. a.
to clear of molehills.—Local as a verb.

MOLECAST, mole'kast, s. A little elevation of earth
made by a mole; a molehill.

MOLECATCHER, mole'kash-ur, s. One whose
employment is to catch moles.

MOLECULAR, mo-lek'u-lar, a. Relating to, or
consisting of molecules.

MOLECULARITY, mo-lek-u-lar'e-te, s. The condi-
tion of the molecules of a body.

MOLECULE, mo'e-kule, s. (French.) A very mi-
nute particle of matter. Integral molecule, in
Mineralogy, the last particle into which the
nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically di-
vided.

MOLE-EYED, mole'ide, a. Having very small eyes;
blind.

MOLEHILL, mole'hil, s. A little hillock, or eleva-
tion of earth, thrown up by moles working under
ground.

MOLENDINACEOUS, mol-en-din-a'shus, a. Resem-
bling the sails of a windmill. In Botany, applied
to seeds which have many wings.

MOLENESIA, mo-le-ne'she-a, s. Name given by
Le Sueur to a genus of fishes belonging to the
Pocilline: Family, Cobitidae.

MOLEST, mo-lest', v. a. (molester, Fr.) To dis-
turb; to trouble; to vex; to render uneasy.

MOLESTATION, mol-es-ta'shun, s. Disturbance;
uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, mo-lest'ur, s. One who disturbs.

MOLESTFUL, mo-lest'ful, a. Troublesome; vexa-
tious.

MOLETRACK, mole'trak, s. The course described
by a mole under ground.

MOLEWARP.—See Mouldwarp.

MOLINA, mo-li'na, s. (in honour of John Ignatius
Molina, a Spanish author of the history of Chili,
published in 1782.) A genus of Composite
plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

MOLINERIA, mo-lin-e're-a, s. (in honour of Ignatius

MOLINISM—MOLOPOSPERMUM.

Molinero, Turin.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypoxidaceæ.

MOLINISM, mol'in-izm, *s.* The opinions and doctrines promulgated by Molina.

MOLINIST, mol'in-ist, *s.* A partizan of Louis Molina, a learned divine, who in a work published at Lisbon, in 1568, endeavoured to reconcile the foreknowledge of God with the free-will of man.

MOLLAH, mol'la, *s.* The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish Empire, held at the rule of the sovereign.

MOLLE, mol'le, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a sound which is flat, as compared to another half a tone higher—hence called *sharp*.

MOLLEBART, mol'le-bart, *s.* A name given in Flanders to an agricultural implement, in the form of a large wooden shovel, shod with iron, and drawn by a horse, or horses, by which the surface is pared off, and put in heaps or rows, to be replaced when the operation of levelling has been performed, in order that the best earth impregnated with vegetable matter may not be buried under the poorer subsoil.

MOLLIA, mol'le-a, *s.* (in honour of L. B. de Moll, Bavaria.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

MOLLIENT.—See Emollient.

MOLLIFIABLE, mol'le-fi-a-bl, *a.* (*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, mol'le-fi-ka'shun, *s.* The act of mollifying or softening; pacification; mitigation.

MOLLIFIER, mol'le-fi-ur, *s.* That which softens, appeases, or mitigates; he that pacifies or mitigates.

MOLLIFY, mol'le-fi, *v. a.* To soften; to make soft; to assuage; to appease; to pacify; to quiet; to reduce in harshness or asperity.

MOLLINEDIA, mol'-lin-e-de-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Mollene, a Spanish chemist.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Schizandreaceæ.

MOLLUGO, mol-lu'go, *s.* (the Roman name of the plant *Galium mollugo*, which some of the species resemble in the whorled leaves, and in conspicuous appearance.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

MOLLUSC, } mol-lusk', *s. pl.* MOLLUSCA. A soft-bodied invertebrate animal, destitute of articulation, but furnished with respiratory and circulating organs, and a nervous system, generally consisting of a transverse series of ganglia disposed around the œsophagus. The Mollusca constitute the second division of the animal kingdom in the arrangement of Cuvier. It is divided into six classes, namely—the Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, and Cirripoda, or Cirripoda.

MOLLUSCAN, mol-lus'kan, } *a.* Relating to the MOLLUSCOUS, mol-lus'kus, } Mollusca, or partaking of their properties.

MOLOCH, mo'luk, *s.* The chief god of the Phœnicians, and probably the same as the Saturn of the Syrians and Carthaginians. It was customary to offer human sacrifices, and for parents to pass their children through fire in the valley of Japhet, near Jerusalem, to this deity, as in the case of Manasseh. Solomon built a temple to Moloch on the Mount of Olives.

MOLOPOSPERMUM, mo-lo-po-sper'mum, *s.* (*molops*, a stripe, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermæ.

MOLOSSUS—MOMENTUM.

MOLOSSUS, mo-los'sus, *s.* In Poetry, a foot consisting of three long syllables.

MOLOTHRUS, mol'o-thrus, *s.* A genus of birds, which, like the cuckoo, never prepares a nest of its own, but drops its egg into another bird's. It is known in America by the names—the Cowper bird, Cow Blackbird, Cow Troopial, and Cow Bunting. It is the *Emberiza pecoris* of Wilson, and *Icterus pecoris* of Timminck. They are constant attendants on cattle, from the droppings of which they extract much of their food.

MOLTEN, mol'ten, *a.* Old *past part.* of Melt. Melted. Made of melted metal.—Obsolete.

MOLUCELLA, mol-u-sel'la, *s.* (a dim. from *Molucca* Islands, of which one of the species is a native.) *Molucca-balm*, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

MOLYBDATES, mo-lib/dayts, *s.* A genus of salts, being combinations of the molybdic acid with salifiable bases. *Molybdate of lead*, or *yellow lead ore*, a mineral which occurs crystallized and massive; it is of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour. It consists of oxide of lead, 58; molybdic acid, 38; oxide of iron, 2. It is found in Mexico and Carinthia.

MOLYBDEN, mo-lib'den, } *s.* An ore of molyb-
MOLYBDENA, mo-lib-de'na, } denum.

MOLYBDENOUS, mo-lib'de-nus, *a.* Relating to molybden.

MOLYBDENUM, mo-lib-de-num, *s.* (*molybdenina*, lead, Gr.) A metal obtained from the mineral molybdena, in small grains. It is externally of a whitish-yellow colour, with a whitish-grey fracture. It is nearly infusible. Sp. gr. 8.6. Symb. Mo. Equiv. 47.7.

MOLYBDIC, mo-lib'dik, *a.* Relating to molybdenum.

MOLYBDIC ACID, mo-lib'dic as'id, *s.* An acid formed by oxidizing the binoxide of molybdenum with nitric acid, and forming a fine white powder. Formula, $Mo + 3O$, or MoO_3 : equiv = 71.7.

MOLYBDO-SULPHURET, mo-lib'do-sul-fu'ret, *s.* A combination of molybdenum with sulphur.

MOME, mome, *s.* A dull stupid fellow; a stock; a post.

MOMENT, mo'ment, *s.* (*momentum*, Lat.) Consequence; importance; weight; value; force; impulsive weight; actuating power; the most minute and indivisible part of time. *Moment of inertia*, in Dynamics, the sum of the products of all the material elements of a revolving body, each multiplied into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation.

MOMENTAL, mo-ment'al, *a.* Important; valuable; of moment.—Obsolete.

MOMENTALLY.—See Momently.

MOMENTANEOUS, MOMENTARY.—See Momentary.

MOMENTARILY, mo'men-ta-re-le, *ad.* Every moment.

MOMENTARY, mo'men-ta-re, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.

MOMENTLY, mo'ment-le, *ad.* For a moment; in a moment; every moment.

MOMENTOUS, mo-men'tus, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.

MOMENTOUSNESS, mo-men'tus-nes, *s.* State of being of great importance.

MOMENTUM, mo-men'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Mechanics, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMIER, mon'e-er, *s.* (*monerie*, mumery, Fr.) A religionist of the so-called evangelical party in Switzerland; a kind of methodist.

MOMMERY, } mum'mur-e, *s.* (*monerie*, Fr.) An
MEMMERY, } entertainment or frolic in masks; a
farical entertainment in which masked persons
play antic tricks.

MOMORDICA, mo-mawr'de-ka, *s.* (*mordeo*, I bite,
Lat. the seeds having the appearance of being
bitten.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceae.

MOMUS, mo'mus, *s.* (*mosos*, derision, Gr.) The
god of raillery and ridicule, said by Hesiod to
have been the progeny of Light.

MONACHA, mon'a-ka, *s.* (*monachos*, single, Gr.) A
genus of birds: Family, Muscipidae.

MONACHAL, mon'a-kal, *a.* (French, from *monachus*,
Lat.) Relating to monks or a monastic life.

MONACHISM, mon'a-kizm, *s.* (*monachos*, solitary, Gr.)
The practice of retiring from the world for morti-
fication, or pious contemplation. The first Chris-
tian monkish community is said to have been
established at Phanium, in the Thebais of Egypt,
in the year 305, or 306, by the disciples of St.
Anthony.

MONACHNE, mo-nak'ne, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *achne*,
a glume, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Grami-
naceae.

MONAD, mon'ad, *s.* (*monas*, Gr.) An ultimate
atom, or simple unextended point; an indivisible
thing.

MONADELPHIA, mon-a-del'fe-a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and
delphos, a brother, Gr.) In the Linnæan system,
a class of plants, consisting of those which have
hermaphrodite flowers, and have the filaments co-
hering in a tube.

MONADELPHOUS, mon-a-del'fus, } *a.* In Botany,
MONADELPHIAN, mon-a-del'fe-an, } having the
filaments cohering into a tube.

MONADIC, mo-nad'ik, } *a.* Having the na-
MONADICAL, mo-nad'e-kal, } ture or character of
a monad.

MONANDRIAN, mo-nan'dre-an, } *a.* (*monos*, one,
MONANDROUS, mo-nan'drus, } and *anerandros*,
a male or stamen, Gr.) Applied to a plant hav-
ing one stamen; belonging to the class Monan-
dria.

MONANTHES, mo-nan'thes, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *an-
thos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order,
Crasulaceae.

MONARCH, mon'ark, *s.* (*monos*, alone, and *archo*,
I rule, Gr.) A governor invested with absolute
authority; an emperor, king, or prince; the su-
preme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are
in some respects limited by the constitution of the
government; he or that which is superior to
others of the same kind; one that presides; pre-
sident.

MONARCHAL, mo-nar'kal, *a.* Relating to a mo-
narch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal;
imperial.

MONARCHESS, mon'ark-es, *s.* A female monarch
or empress.

MONARCHIC, mo-nar'kik, } *a.* Vested in a
MONARCHICAL, mo-nar'ke-kal, } single ruler; per-
taining to monarchy;—*s.* one who belonged to a
sect so denominated, who acknowledged only one
person in the Godhead, and maintained that the
Father was crucified in the person of Christ.

MONARCHISM, mon'ar-kizm, *s.* The principles of
a monarchy; love and preference of monarchy.

MONARCHIST, mon'ark-ist, *s.* An advocate of
monarchy.

MONARCHIZE, mon'ark-ize, *v. n.* To play the
king; to act the monarch;—*v. a.* to rule; to
govern; to convert into a monarchy.

MONARCHY, mon'ar-ke, *s.* A state or government
in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands
of a single person; a kingdom; an empire.

MONARDA, mo-nar'da, *s.* (in honour of Nic. Mo-
nar-da.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order,
Lamiaceae.

MONARDELLA, mon-ar-del'la, *s.* (dim. of *monarda*.)
A genus of herbaceous perennial herbs: Order,
Lamiaceae.

MONAS, mon'as, *s.* (Greek, a tenet.) A genus of
extremely minute polygastric Infusoria.

MONASTERY, mon'as-ter, or mon'as-ter-e, *s.* (*mo-
nastere*, Fr.) A house of religious retirement, or
of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns.

MONASTIC, mo-nas'tik, *s.* A monk.

MONASTIC, mo-nas'tik, } *a.* (*monastique*, Fr.)
MONASTICAL, mo-nas'te-kal, } Religiously reclusive;
pertaining to monasteries, monks, or nuns.

MONASTICALLY, mo-nas'te-kal-le, *ad.* Reclusely;
in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.

MONASTICISM, mo-nas'te-sizm, *s.* Monastic life.

MONATAGIUM, mon-a-ta'je-um, *s.* In Law, a
tribute paid by tenants that their lord should not
change the money which he had coined, at the
time when it was lawful for great men to coin
money current in their territories; a practice
abolished by stat. Hen. I. c. 2.

MONDAY, mun'day, *s.* (*monandag*, Sax. *moon*, and
day, being formerly sacred to that planet.) The
second day of the week.

MONDE, mond, *s.* (French.) The world; also, a
globe, an ensign of authority.

MONERMA, mo-ner'ma, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *erma*,
support, Gr. in reference to there being only one
glume which acts by its rigidity as a support to
the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Grami-
naceae.

MONESSES, mo-ne'sis, *s.* (*monos*, alone, Gr. in refer-
ence to the flowers being solitary on the top of the
scapes.) Winter-green, a genus of plants: Or-
der, Ericaceae.

MONETIA, mo-ne'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. P.
Antoine de Monet, a French botanical writer.)
A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

MONEY, mun'ne, *s.* (*mynet*, Sax. and *monnie*, Fr.)
Metal coined for the purposes of commerce, usually
stamped with a name and arms of the prince or
state that directs it to pass current; the circulat-
ing medium of a state, whether as coin or paper,
either being considered as the representative of
property;—(for a list of the current coins of
Europe, see Appendix;)—bank notes or bills of
credit, issued by authority, and exchangeable for
coin, or redeemable, are also called money;—
wealth; affluence.

MONEYBAG, mun'ne-bag, *s.* A bag or purse for
holding money.

MONEYBROKER, mun'ne-bro-kur, } *s.* A broker
MONEYCHANGER, mun'ne-tshane-jur, } who deals
in money.

MONEYCORN, mu'ne-kawrn, *s.* Mixed corn, as
wheat and rye.

MONEYED, mun'nid, *a.* Rich in money; having
money; able to command money; consisting in
money.

MONEYERS—MONITOR.

MONEYERS, } mun'ne-urs, *s.* Officers in the Mint,
MONEERS, } who make and coin the money.
MONEYLENDER, mun'ne-len-dur, *s.* One who lends money to others on interest; one who raises money for others.
MONEYLESS, mun'ne-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.
MONEYMATTER, mun'ne-mat-tur, *s.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor.
MONEYSKRIVENER, mun'ne-skriv-nur, *s.* A person who raises money for others.
MONEYSPINNER, mun'ne-spin-nur, *s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called, from a superstition that those on whom it crawled was a sure prognostication of good luck or the receipt of money.
MONEYSWORTH, mun'niz-wurth, *s.* Something valuable; something that will bring money; full value.
MONGER, mung'gur, *s.* (*mangere*, Sax.) A trader; a dealer, chiefly used in composition, as *iron-monger*.
MONGOL, mon'gol, *s.* A native of Mongolia, a country in the interior of Asia.
MONGOLIAN, mon'gol'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mongolia; sprung from or belonging to the Mongols.
MONGOOSE, mon'goos, } *s.* A species of Monkey.
MONGOOZ, mon'gooz, } the Lemar mongoz of Linnaeus.
MONGREL, mung'gril, *a.* (from *mengan*, I mix, Sax.) Of a mixed breed; of different kinds;—*s.* an animal of a mixed breed.
MONILEA, mo-nil'e-a, *s.* (*monile*, a necklace, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidae, or Top-shells. The shell has the umbilicus deep, but the edges quite smooth, with a thick half margin formed by the inner lip, which terminates abruptly; base of the outer lip with one or two tubercles or obsolete teeth; margin of the whorls concave; inner lip often striated: Family, Trochidae.
MONILIFORM, mo-nil'e-fawrm, *a.* (*monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Resembling a necklace.
MONIMENT, mon'e-ment, *s.* (*monimentum*, Lat.) A memorial; a record;—(obsolete in the foregoing senses);—a mark; an image; a superscription.
MONIMIA, mo-nim'e-a, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Monimiaceae.
MONIMIACEAE, mo-nim-i-a'se-e, *a.* (*monimia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Memispermiales, or Memispermial Alliance of Lindley, consisting of aromatic trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and axillary flowers with perigynous stamens indefinite in number; pendulous seeds, and a minute embryo on the outside of a copious fleshy albumen; fruit a one-seeded nut.
MONISH.—See Admonish.
MONISHER.—See Admonisher.
MONISHMENT.—See Admonition.
MONITARY, mon'e-ta-re, *a.* Pertaining to money, or consisting of money.
MONITION, mo-nish'un, *s.* (French, from *monito*, Lat.) Instruction given by way of caution; a warning; information; indication.
MONITIVE, mon'e-tiv, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.
MONITOR, mon'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives ad-

MONITORIAL—MONOCHORD.

vice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.
 In Schools, an advanced pupil intrusted with the charge of the scholars in the absence of the master. In Zoology, a genus of Lacertian reptiles, so called from the supposed warning given by them of the vicinity of crocodiles.
MONITORIAL, mon-e-to're-al, *a.* Relating to a monitor; containing admonition; conducting or teaching by monitors; communicated by monitors.
MONITORY, mon'e-tur-e, *a.* Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition;—*s.* admonition; warning.
MONITRESS, mon'e-tres, *s.* A female monitor.
MONK, mungk, *s.* (*monachus*, Lat.) A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.
MONKERY, mungk'kur-e, *s.* The monastic life.
MONKEY, mungk'ke, *s.* (*monichio*, Ital.) The name generally given to those Limiade which possess a tail; the popular name of the ape and baboon; a word of contempt or slight kindness. In Architecture, the name given by workmen to the pile-driving instrument called the *Festuca*. *Monkey's bread*, Baobab or Sourgourd, the African tree *Adansonia digitata*: Order, Bombaceae.—See *Adansonia*. *Monkey's hood*, or *Napel*, the plant *Aconite napellus*. *Monkey flower*.—see *Mimulus*.
MONKHOOD, mungk'hüd, *s.* The character of a monk.
MONKISH, mungk'kish, *a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks; like a monk.
MONSIEUR, mon-ne'e-ra, *s.* (in honour of Prof. William de Monier, Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Rotaceae.
MONNINA, mo-ne'na, *s.* (in honour of Monnina, Count de Flora Blanca, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Polygalaceae.
MONOCANTHUS, mo-no-kan'thus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. from the first dorsal fin being represented by a single dentated spine.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is short and covered with prickles: Family, Balistidae.
MONOCARPON, mo-no-kär'pun, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, an annual plant, which, like the American aloes, although it lives for many years, yet perishes as soon as it has once borne fruit.
MONOCARPOUS, mo-no-kär'pus, *a.* Bearing fruit only once.
MONOCENTRUS, mo-no-sen'trus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *kentron*, a spine, Gr. from one large spine showing the ventrals, in the angle of which are the true fins.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Holocentrinae, in which the large angular body is entirely mailed with plates: Family, Percidae.
MONOCEROS, mo-nos'e-ros, *s.* (Greek, the unicorn, *monos*, one, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) In Astronomy, the Unicorn, a constellation of Helvatiis, surrounded by Hydra, Canis, Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. In Zoology, a genus of Enstomastomata.
MONOCHANTHUS, mo-no-kan'thus, *s.* (*monachos*, a monk, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.
MONOCHIRUS, mo-no-ki'rus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *cheir*, the hand, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes, in which the upper pectoral is very small, and the under wanting: Order, Pleuronectidae.
MONOCHORD, mon'o-kawrd, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *chorde*, a string, Gr.) An instrument of one

MONOCHROM—MONODONTA.

string, used for the purpose of ascertaining and demonstrating the relative proportions of musical sounds.

MONOCHROM, mon'o-krom, *s.* A painting with a single colour.

MONOCHROMATIC, mon-o-kro-mat'ik, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) Possessing one colour; giving out one colour.

MONOCLAMYDEA, mon-o-kla-me'de-a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *chlamys*, a tunic, Gr.) The fourth subclass of the Exogens, distinguished by the perigone being simple; corolla wanting, or united with the calyx, and bearing the stamens.

MONOCLINOUS, mo-nok'le-nus, *a.* (*monos*, and *kline*, a bed, Gr.) In Botany, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MONOCONDYLEA, mon-o-kon-de-le'a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *kondylos*, a condyle, Gr.) A name given by D'Orbigny to a subgenus of Mollusca, of which the shell is equiangular, inequilateral, subrotund, or angulated.

MONOCOTYLEDONEAE, mon-o-kot-e-le-do-ne-ae, } *s.*
MONOCOTYLEDONS, mon-o-kot-e-le-duns, }
 (*monos*, one, and *kotyledon*, a seed-lobe, Gr.) Endogens, plants furnished with only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe.—See Endogens.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, mon-o-kot-e-le-do-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the class Monocotyledoneae, or Endogeneae; having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOCRASY, mo-nok'ra-se, *s.* (*monos*, and *kratos*, I govern, Gr.) Government by a single individual.

MONOCRAT, mon'o-krat, *s.* One who alone holds the government.

MONOCULAR, mo-nok'u-lar, } *a.* (*monos*, Gr. and
MONOCULOUS, mo-nok'u-lus, } *oculus*, an eye,
 Lat.) Having one eye only.

MONOCULUS, mo-nok'u-lus, *s.* (*monos*, one, Gr. and *oculus*, an eye, Lat.) A bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

MONODACTYLOUS, mo-no-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having one finger or toe.

MONODACTYLUS, mo-no-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is diamond-shaped, and broader than long: Family, Chaetodontidae. Also, a genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Scincidae.

MONODELPHI, mo-no-del'fi, } *s.* (*monos*, one, and
MONODELPHS, mon'o-delfs, } *delphs*, a womb,
 Gr.) De Blainville's first subclass in his binary division of the Mammalia, comprehending those which have no supplementary pouch or marsupium, but which bring forth their young in a state sufficiently mature not to require such additional protection.

MONODELPHON, mon-o-del'fun, *s.* In Botany, a plant, the stamens and the filaments of which are combined into a single mass, as in the Common Mallow.

MONODIST, mon'o-dist, *s.* A writer of monodies.

MONODON, mon'o-dun, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) The Narwhal, or Sea-unicorn, a genus of Cetacea distinguished by its long tusk, or tusks, for it has sometimes two extended in a horizontal direction. There is but one species, *M. monoceros*.

MONODONTA, mon-o-don'ta, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of univalve Mollusca, the columella of the shell of which terminates abruptly in a tooth or notch: Family, Trochida.

MONODORA—MONOLOGIST.

MONODORA, mon-o-do'ra, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *doras*, a skin, Gr. in allusion to the fruit being one-celled.) A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceae.

MONODRAM, mon'o-dram, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *drama*, an act, Gr.) A dramatic performance by a single person.

MONODRAMATIC, mon-o-dra-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a monodram.

MONODY, mon'o-de, *s.* (*monodia*, Gr.) A song or poem sung by one person only.

MONOECIAN, mo-ne'shan, } *a.* (*monos*, one, and
MONOECIOUS, mo-ne'shus, } *oikos*, a house, Gr.)
 Belonging to the class Monœcia; having the male organs in one flower, and the female in another, in the same plant.

MONOGAM, mon'o-gam, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

MONOGAMIAN, mon-o-gam'e-an, *a.* Relating to the order of plants that have a simple flower.

MONOGAMIST, mo-nog'a-mist, *s.* One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMOUS, mo-nog'a-mus, *a.* Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOGAMY, mo-nog'a-me, *s.* Marriage of one wife, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife, and disapprove of a second marriage.

MONOGRAM, mon'o-gram, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) A cypher; a character compounded of several letters, being an abbreviation of a name, used on seals.

MONOGRAMMAL, mon'o-gram-mal, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

MONOGRAPH, mon'o-graf, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An account or description of a single thing, or class of things.

MONOGRAPHIC, mon-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Drawn
MONOGRAPHICAL, mon-o-graf'e-kal, } in lines
 without colours; pertaining to a monograph.

MONOGRAPHICALLY, mon-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of a monograph.

MONOGRAPHIST, mo-nog'ra-fist, *s.* One who writes monographs.

MONOGRAPHY, mo-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*monos*, and *grapho*, Gr.) A description drawn in lines without colours.

MONOGYN, mon'o-jin, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) A plant having only one pistil and one stigma in a flower.

MONOGYNIA, mo-no-jin'e-a, *s.* The name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the botanical system of Linnæus, comprehending such plants as have one pistil and one stigma only in a flower.

MONOGYNIAN, mon-o-jin'e-an, *a.* Relating to the order Monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

MONOHEMEROUS, mo-no-hem'ur-us, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *hemera*, a day, Gr.) That lasts only one day, or is cured in one day.—Not used.

MONOICA, mon-o-e'ka, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *oikos*, a house, Gr.) The name given by De Blainville for his second family of the class Paracephalophora.

MONOLITH, moh'o-lith, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A single stone.

MONOLITHAL, mo-no-lith'al, } *a.* Consisting of a
MONOLITHIC, mo-no-lith'ik, } single stone.

MONOLOGIST, mo-nol'o-jist, *s.* (*monos*, one, and

MONOLOGUE—MONOPLEUROBRANCHIANS.

logos, from *lego*, I speak, Gr.) One who soliloquizes.

MONOLOGUE, mon'o-log, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *logos*, a speech, Gr.) A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone; a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

MONOMACHIST, mo-nom'a-kist, *s.* A duellist; one who fights in single combat.

MONOMACHY, mo-nom'a-ke, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) A duel; a single combat.

MONOMANIA, mon-o-ma'ne-a, } *s.* (*monos*, one, and
MONOMANY, mon'o-ma-ne, } *mania*, madness, Gr.) Derangement of one particular faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject, the other faculties being in order.

MONOMANIAC, mon-o-ma'ne-ak, *a.* Affected with monomania;—*s.* a person affected with monomania.

MONOME.—See Monomial.

MONOMERA, mo-no-me'ra, } *s.* (*monos*, one,
MONOMERANS, mo-no-me'rans, } and *meros*, a limb, Gr.) A section of Coleopterous insects, including those in which the tarsi were supposed to be formed by a single joint.

MONOMIAL, mo-no'me-al, *s.* In Algebra, a quantity expressed by one name or letter, in distinction from a binomial.

MONOMYARIA, mon-o-mi-a're-a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *myon*, a muscle, Gr.) A name given by Lamarck to those Conchifers which have but one principal muscular impression in each valve of the shell.

MONONEURA, mo-no-nu'ra, } *s.* (*monos*, one,
MONONEURANS, mo-no-nu'rans, } and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr.) A name given by Rudolphi to the series, or primary divisions, of Mollusca and insects, comprehending such as he believed to have only the ganglionic system of nerves.

MONOPATHY, mo-nop'a-the, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *pathos*, suffering, Gr.) Solitary suffering, or extreme sensibility.

MONOPEGIA, mo-no-pej'e-a, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *pegynmi*, to compress, Gr.) Same as Hemisphera; pain affecting only one part of the head.—Not used.

MONOPETALOUS, mo-no-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Applied to flowers which consist of one petal, as in the Campanulaceae, or bell-flowers.

MONOPHTHONG; mon'of-thong, *s.* (*monos*, and *phthog*, Gr.) A simple vowel sound.

MONOPHTHONGAL, mon-of-thong'gal, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel sound.

MONOPHYLLOUS, mon-o-fil'lus, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) One-leaved; having only one leaf, applied to a perianth, as in the primrose.

MONOPHYLLUS, mon-o-fil'lus, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Cheiroptera.

MONOPHYSITE, mo-nof'e-site, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *physis*, nature, Gr.) One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine were intimately united as to form one nature only.

MONOPLEUROBRANCHIANS, mon-o-plu-ro-brang'-ke-ans, *s.* A name given by De Blainville to an order of the class Paracephalophora Monoica, comprehending those species which leave the branchiae more or less completely covered by a

MONOPOLIST—MONOTAXIS.

part of the mantle, and situated in the right side of the body.

MONOPOLIST, mo-nop'o-list, } *s.* (*monos*, one,
MONOPOLIZER, mo-nep'o-li-zur, } and *poleo*, I sell, Gr.) One who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the entire article, with a view to enhance the price.

MONOPOLIZE, mo-nep'o-lize, *v. a.* To engross so as to have the sole power, or exclusive privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPOLY, mo-nop'o-le, *s.* (*monopolia*, Gr.) Originally used by Aristotle to signify the buying up the whole of a commodity, so as to be the sole holder of it, and to have the power of selling it at his own price. In English Law, an allowance of the king, by his grant, commission, or otherwise, to any person or persons, for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of any thing, by which other persons are restrained of any freedom or liberty that they had before, or hindered in their lawful trade.

MONOPOLYLOGUE, mo-no-po'le-log, *s.* (*monos*, one, *polys*, many, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A theatrical entertainment in which an actor sustains many characters.

MONOPSIS, mo-nop'sis, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *opsis*, a face, Gr. in reference to the flowers being regular, not bilobate.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Lobeliaceae.

MONOPTERUN, mo-nop'te-run, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) In Architecture, a circular temple, having its roof only supported by pillars, and with but one wing.

MONOPTERUS, mo-nop'ter-us, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *pteryx*, a wing, or fin, Gr.) A genus of eel-shaped fishes, so named from the dorsal and anal fins commencing on the middle of the tail and uniting at its point: Family, Synbranchidae.

MONOPTOTE, mo-nop'tote, or mon'op-tote, *s.* (*monos*, and *ptosis*, a case, Gr.) A noun having only one oblique case.

MONORHyme, mon'a-rime, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *rhythmos*, measure, Gr.) A metrical composition, in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

MONORKID, mo-nawr'kid, *a.* (*monos*, one, and *orchis*, a testes, Gr.) Having only one testes.

MONOSEPALOUS, mon-o-sep'a-lus, *a.* (*monos*, one, Gr. and *sepal*,) In Botany, applied to a calyx when its edges are united, as in the pink.

MONOSPERMOUS, mon-o-sper'mus, *a.* (*monos*, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Having one seed only.

MONOSTICH, mon'o-stik, *s.* (*monos*, and *stichos*, verse, Gr.) A composition consisting of one verse only.

MONOSTOMA, mo-nos'to-ma, *s.* (*monos*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, including such as have only one pore, which serves at once for nutrition and adhesion.

MONOSTROPHIC, mon-o-strof'ik, *a.* (*monos*, and *strophe*, a stanza, Gr.) Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

MONOSYLLABIC, mon-o-sil-lab'ic, } *a.* Con-
MONOSYLLABICAL, mon-o-sil-lab'e-kal, } sisting
of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mon-o-sil-la-bl, *s.* A word of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLED, mon-o-sil-la-bl'd, *a.* Formed into one syllable.

MONOTAXIS, mo-no-taks'is, *s.* (*monos*, one, and *taxis*,

THALAMIA—MONOTREMES.

th, Gr. in allusion to its male and female
genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.
MIA, mon-o-tha-la'me-a, *s.* (*monos*,
alamos, a chamber, Gr.) Monothala-
name given by Lamarck to his second
the Cephalopoda, including the genus *Ar-*
shell of which has only one chamber.
MOUS, mo-no-thal'a-mus, *a.* (*monos*,
alamos, a chamber or cell, Gr.) Hav-
ell undivided by partitions or septa;

mon-o-the-ism, *s.* (*monos*, one, and
Gr.) The belief in the existence of
Jabolonski says—"those men who
distinguished for wisdom among the
acknowledged God to be a certain,
eternal Spirit, prior to all things
it, who created, preserves, contains,
and vivifies every thing—who is the
the Universe, but the Governor and Pro-
men." Monotheism forms a doctrine
the Eleusian mysteries, and was held by
the Euclid of Megara, Socrates, and
the last says—"When I speak fairly in
I commence with God; when I do
ters begin with gods." The Jews and
lans are strict Monotheists, as are the
portion of the Christian community.
claim the same name, but make the
consist of three persons.

mon-o-the-ist, *s.* One who believes
only.

mon-o-the-ist'ik, *a.* Relating to
the.

mon-o-th'e-litso, *s.* (*monos*, one,
will, Gr.) A sect of Christians, who,
avoided the doctrine of the Eutychians,
d the two natures of Christ to coexist
in the unity of one person, conceived
ce of the divine will so to predominate
human substance as to leave the latter
efficiency of its own.

mon-o-th'e-le-tizm, *s.* The doc-
Christ had only one will.

mon-o-t'o-ka, *s.* (*monos*, alone, and
th, Gr. in reference to the fruit being
) A genus of plants, consisting of
small trees: Order, Epacridaceæ.

mon-o-t'o-mus, *a.* (*monos*, and *temno*,
In Mineralogy, having the cleavage
ly in a single direction.

mon-o-tone, *s.* In Rhetoric, a same-
nd.

mon-o-ton'ik, } *a.* Monotonous.

mon-o-ton'e-kal, } —Seldom used.

mon-o-t'o-nus, *a.* Continued in the
without inflection or cadence; unvaried

mon-o-t'o-nus-le, *ad.* With one
ne; without inflection of voice.

mon-o-t'o-ne, *s.* (*monotonia*, Gr.) Uni-
sound; want of variety or cadence.

mon-o-t'o-nia.—See Monotremes.

mon-o-t'o-ma-tus, *a.* Belonging
ly or tribe Monotremata.

mon-o-t'rems, *s.* (*monos*, and *trema*,
) A family of Edentate Mammalia,
ternal aperture for the passage of the
ne, and other excrements. It consists
era, the Echidna and Ornithorynchus.

MONOTRIGLYPH—MONSVENERIS.

MONOTRIGLYPH, mo-no-trig'lyf, *s.* (*monos*, one, and
triglyphos, a triglyph, Gr.) In Architecture, an
intercolumniation, in which only one triglyph and
two metopæ are introduced.

MONOTROPA, mo-not'ro-pa, *s.* (*monos*, one, and
tropæo, I turn, Gr. the flowers being turned in one
way.) White-bird's-nest, a genus of parasitical
plants, natives of Virginia and Carolina: Order,
Monotropaceæ.

MONOTROPACEÆ, mon-o-tro-pa'se-e, *s.* Rape-firs,
a natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Eri-
cales, or Erical Alliance of Lindley. It consists
of parasites, growing on the roots of pines and
other trees; the stems brown or almost colourless,
with no true leaves, but covered with scales;
flowers in terminal spikes or racemes; sepals four
or five; membranous, tapering, and distinctly
arranged in a broken whorl; petals the same num-
ber, either imbricated or saccate; stamens eight
or ten; anthers two-celled; ovary round; four or
five furrowed; articulated, with a short cylindrical
style; fruit a dry capsule.

MONOXYLON, mo-nok'se-lon, *s.* (*monos*, and *xylos*,
wood, Gr.) A canoe made from one piece of
timber.

MONSIEUR, mo-sieu', *s.* (French.) Sir; Mr.

MONSIEUR, mon-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Lady Ann
Monson.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape
of Good Hope: Order, Geraniaceæ.

MONSOON, mon-soon', *s.* In Meteorology, the periodi-
cal wind which blows, as in the Indian Ocean and
Red Sea, for a certain season, first in one, and
afterwards in a perfectly opposite direction.

MONSTER, mon'stur, *s.* (*monstrum*, Lat.) In
Physiology, an individual in whom one or more
organs or parts of the body present some congenital
malformations, in consequence of which the being
affected differs more or less in appearance and
internal structure from other animals of the same
sex; a person so wicked as to appear horrible;
any unnatural production;—*v. a.* to make mon-
strous.—Obsolete as a verb.

MONSTRAVERUNT, mon-stra-ve'runt, *s.* In Law, a
writ which lay for the tenants in ancient demesne,
and was directed to the lord, commanding him
not to distrain his tenant to do services which he
was not bound to do, or to pay any toll or imposi-
tion which was contrary to his liberty.

MONSTRIFEROUS, mon-strif'ur-us, *a.* Producing
monsters.

MONSTROSITY, mon-stros'e-te, *s.* The state of
being monstrous, or out of the common order of
nature; an unnatural production; that which is
monstrous.

MONSTROUS, mon'strus, *a.* Deviating from the
stated order of nature; strange; very wonderful;
enormous; huge; extraordinary; shocking; hate-
ful;—*ad.* exceedingly; very much.—Vulgar as an
adverb.

MONSTROUSLY, mon'strus-le, *ad.* In a manner out
of the common order of nature; shockingly;
terribly; horribly; to a great or enormous de-
gree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mon'strus-nes, *s.* The state of
being monstrous; enormity; irregular nature or
behaviour.

MONSTRUM, mon'strum, *s.* In Archaeology, a box
in which relics were kept. Also, a muster of
soldiers.—Obsolete.

MONSVENERIS, mons-ven'er-is, *s.* (Latin, the bill of
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- Venus.) The triangular eminence in women over the *os pubis*, covered with hair.
- MONTABEA, mon-ta'be-a, *s.* (from *Aimont-abou*, the name in Guiana of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceae.
- MONTANIC, mon-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.
- MONTANISM, mon-tan-izm, *s.* The tenets of Montanus.
- MONTANIST, mon-tan-ist, *s.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit. The Montanists were a sect of Christians of the second century, distinguished from others by the austerity of their manners and the severity of their discipline. They condemned second marriages and practised fasting, and held the doctrine of the Millennium.
- MONTANISTIC, mon-ta-nis'tik, } *a.* Relating
MONTANISTICAL, mon-ta-nis'te-kal, } to Montanism.
- MONTANIZE, mon-ta-nize, *v. n.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.
- MONTANOA, mon-ta-no'a, *s.* (in honour of Montano, a Mexican patriot.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- MONTANT, mon'tant, *s.* (French.) A term in fencing.
- MONTEN, mon'tem, *s.* An ancient custom, still prevalent among the students at Eton, which consists of their proceeding every year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a tumulus (*ad montem*, Lat.) near the Bath-road, where they exact money for salt, as it is called, from all who pass.
- MONTERO mon-te'ro, *s.* (*montera*, Span.) A horseman's cap; a sort of cap worn by hunters and seamen.
- MONTETH, mon-teth', *s.* A vessel in which glasses are washed.
- MONTIZUMA, mon-te-syn'ma, *s.* (in honour of Montezuma, once sovereign of Mexico.) A genus of plants: Order, Bombaceae.
- MONTH, munt', *s.* (*monath*, from *mona*, the moon, Sax.) The twelfth part of the year, and so called from the moon, by whose motions it was regulated, being properly the time in which the moon runs through the zodiac, or passes round the earth. A *lunar* month is the time from one new moon to another, or 29 days, 12 h. 44 m. 3 s. A *solar* month is the time in which the sun runs through one entire sign of the zodiac, the mean quantity of which is 30 days, 10 h. 29 m. 5 s. A *civil*, *calendar*, or *common* month, is an interval of a certain number of whole days, approaching nearly to the quantity of a solar month.
- MONTHLING, munt'ling, *s.* A being of a month old.
- MONTHLY, munt'le, *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month;—*ad.* once in a month.
- MONTH'S-MIND, munt's'minde, *s.* Earnest desire; strong inclination.
- MONTIA, mon-she'a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Joseph Monti, Bologna.) Water-chickweed, a genus of European aquatic or bog-herbs.
- MONTICLE, mon'te-ki, } *s.* A little mount; a
MONTICULE, mon'te-kule, } hillock.
- MONTIGENOUS, mon-tij'e-us, *a.* (*mons*, Lat. and *genos*, offspring, Gr.) Produced on a mountain.
- MONTINIA, mon-tin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Lawrence Montin, an acute Swedish botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Onagraceae.
- MONTIRA, mon-te'ra, *s.* (in honour of M. de Monti of Cayenne.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- MONTOIR, mon-twaw'r', *s.* (French.) In Horsemanship, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.
- MONTAGNEL, mont-pag'nel, *s.* In Warfare, an elevated station, chosen out of the reach of the cannon-shot of a besieged place by persons curious to witness the operations.
- MONTROSS, mon'tros, *s.* In Gunnery, an under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-worker.
- MONUMENT, mon'u-ment, *s.* (*monumentum*, Lat.) Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial; a tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.
- MONUMENTAL, mon-u-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory; belonging to a tomb.
- MONUMENTALLY, mon-u-men'tal-le, *ad.* By way of memorial.
- MOOD, mood, *s.* (*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.) The form of an argument; style of music. In Grammar, the mode or manner of forming a verb so as to express the different forms or manner of the action or existence. The moods are generally distinguished into the *indicative*, that which affirms or denies the thing done; the *subjunctive*, which expresses a condition on which the thing may be done; the *potential*, the possibility of doing the thing; the *imperative*, which implies a command that the thing may be done; the *infinitive*, implies an indefinite form of the action, which is determined by something else. The Greeks used an *optative* mood, which implies a wish for the thing to be done;—(*mod*, Goth. Sax. and Swed.) temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition; anger; rage; heat of mind.
- MOODILY, moo'de-le, *ad.* Sadly; pensively.
- MOODINESS, moo'de-nes, *s.* Anger; peevishness.
- MOODY, moo'de, *a.* (*modig*, Sax.) Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humour; mental; intellectual;—(obsolete in the two last senses;)—sad; pensive; violent; furious.
- MOON, moon, *s.* (*mona*, Sax. *maan*, Dut.) One of the heavenly bodies; the constant attendant of our earth, about which she revolves as a centre, illuminating us by her reflected rays in the absence of the sun. Her sidereal revolution is in 27 days, 7 h. 43 m. Her synodical revolution in 29 days, 12 h. 44 m. 3 s. Her mean distance from the earth about 237,000 miles. Her velocity varies in different parts of her orbit; she moves swiftest when nearest the earth, and slowest when at the contrary point. The rotation on her axis is uniform, and is performed in the same time as her revolution in her orbit, whence she always presents nearly the same face to the earth. Her mean diameter being about 2160 miles, consequently her volume is about a fiftieth part that of our planet. Her atmosphere, if any, must be extremely attenuated; and looking at her with a telescope, we find her surface greatly diversified, being covered with bright spots and lines at one part, and with dark shadows at another. Several planets, besides our earth, are attended by moons—Jupiter has four; Saturn seven; and Herschel six. *Man in the moon*, one of the most ancient

- of superstitions, supposed to have originated in the account given in the book of Numbers, ch. xv. v. 32, &c., of a man who was punished with death for gathering sticks on the Sabbath-day—the fable conveying him to the moon. *Moon-daisy*, one of the names of the plant *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or Great White-ox-eye. *Moon-eyes*, a disease in the eyes of horses. *Half-moon*, in Fortification, a figure resembling a crescent. *Moon-trefoil*, the plant *Medicago arborea*. *Moon-seed*,—see *Memispermum*.
- MOONBEAM**, moon'beam, *s.* A ray of light from the moon.
- MOONCALF**, moon'kaf, *s.* A monster; a false conception; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a dolt; a stupid fellow.
- MOONED**, moon'd, *a.* Resembling the new moon; having the title and character of the moon.
- MOONET**, moon'et, *s.* A little moon.
- MOON-EYED**, moon'ide, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed; purblind.
- MOONISH**, moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable.
- MOONLESS**, moon'les, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.
- MOONLIGHT**, moon'lite, *s.* The light afforded by the moon;—*a.* illuminated by the moon.
- MOONLING**, moon'ling, *s.* A simpleton; a useless fellow.
- MOONSHIE**, moon'she, *s.* An interpreter in Hindostan.
- MOONSHINE**, moon'shine, *s.* The lustre of the moon. In burlesque, a month;—*a matter of moonshine*, a trifle; a matter of no consequence.
- MOONSHINE**, moon'shine, } *a.* Illuminated by the
MOONSHINY, moon'shi-ne, } moon.
- MOONSTONE**, moon'stone, *s.* *Adularia*, a variety of felspar, possessing a silvery or pearly opalescence.
- MOONSTUCK**, moon'struk, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.
- MOONWORT**, moon'wurt, *s.* The common name of the fern *Botrychium lunaria*, and other species of the same genus.
- MOONY**, moon'e, *a.* Denoting the moon; lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.
- MOON**, moor, *s.* (*moor*, Sax. *mohr*, Germ.) A tract of land overrun with heath; a marsh; a fen; a tract of wet low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water; also, the name generally given to the Arabs who subdued Spain at the beginning of the eighth century, and held it until the end of the fifteenth. The name is derived from their having come from that part of Africa called Mauritania by the Romans. *Moor-buzzard*, the bird *Circus aeruginosus*. *Moorcock*, the Tetrao *Soticias* of Linnaeus, a bird of the Grouse tribe. *Moorhen*, a bird of the Coot tribe, the *Fulica chloropus* of Linnaeus. *Moor's-head*, a copper cap, made in the form of a head, and set over the chimney of a reverberating furnace in a laboratory; also, the head of a still, having a pipe or nose to let the raised spirits run into the receiver. *Moor-tidling*, or *Stone-chat*, the bird *Saxicola rubicola*; the name given to a bailiff in the Isle of Man;—*a.* *a.* (from *amarra*, a cable, Span. and Port.) to confine or secure a ship in a particular station;—*s.* *a.* to be confined by cables or chains.
- MOORAGE**, moor'ij, *s.* Station where to moor.
- MOORCROFTIA**, moor-kroft'e-a, *s.* (in honour of William Moorcroft.) A genus of plants, natives of Penang: Order, Convolvulaceae.
- MOOR-GAME**, moor'game, *s.* Grouse; red game.
- MOOR-HEATH**, moor'heeth, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Gypsocalis*: Order, Ericaceae.
- MOORISH**, moor'ish, *a.* Of or belonging to the Moors; marshy; fenny; watery.
- MOORLAND**, moor'land, *s.* A marsh or tract of low watery ground; land with slight elevations, cold, and full of bogs.
- MOORSTONE**, moor'stone, *s.* A species of Granite, found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, useful in the coarser parts of a building. The name is also given in Scotland to a coarser silicious grit, often found lying at the surface in moorland places. It is a member of the Coal formation, intermediate between the fresh-water and marine deposits.
- MOORT**, moor'e, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery; boggy.
- MOOSE**, moos, *s.* Moose-deer, the *Cervus alces* of Linnaeus, a species of the deer, which is of the size of a horse, is gentle, and of great use in arctic regions. It can travel fifty miles a-day.
- MOOT**, moot, *v. a.* (*motian*, Sax.) To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against;—*v. n.* to argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law. *Moot*, or *mooter*, a disputer in moot points. *Moot-case*, in Law, a case given to be mooted or argued. *Bailiff of the moots*, the officer who chose the mootmen, or such as were to argue the moot-cases;—a hard piece of wood, hooped with iron at each end, used in making blocks. *To blow a moot*, among Sportsmen, to cause a deer to fall.
- MOOT-HALL**, moot'hawl, } *s.* A town-hall; a
MOOT-HOUSE, moot'howe, } hall of judgment.—
Obsolete.
- MOOTING**, moot'ing, *s.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause.
- MOOTMEN**, moot'men, *s.* Law students who were formerly called upon to moot or argue cases previously to their being called in court.
- MOP**, mop, *s.* (*mop*, or *mopa*, Welsh.) A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors; a wry mouth;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*v. a.* to rub or wipe with a mop;—*v. n.* to make a wry mouth.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.
- MOPE**, mope, *v. n.* To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy;—*v. a.* to make stupid or spiritless;—*s.* a spiritless, inattentive person; a stupid, dull fellow.
- MOPE-EYED**, mope'ide, *a.* Short-sighted; purblind.
- MOPISH**, mop'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.
- MOPISHLY**, mop'ish-le, *ad.* In a mopish manner.
- MOPISHNESS**, mop'ish-nes, *s.* Dejection; inactivity; dullness.
- MOPLAHS**, mop'las, *s.* The name given to the Mohammedan inhabitants of Malabar, who are descended from Moors and Arabians, and have settled on that coast, and married Malabar women.
- MOPPET**, mop'pit, } *s.* A puppet made of rags, as
MOPSEY, mop'se, } a mop is made; a fondling
name for a girl.
- MOPUS**, mop'pus, *s.* A drone; a dreamer.
- MOQUILLA**, mo-kwil'e-a, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana and Brazil: Order, Chrysobalanaceae.
- MORACEE**, mo-ra'se-e, *s.* (*morus*, one of the genera.)

MORAINE—MORANA.

A natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Urtical Alliance of Lindley. It consists of shrubs or trees, with a milky juice; flowers inconspicuous, collected in heads, spikes, or catkins; calyx none, or 3-4-parted, and imbricated; stamens 3-4, inserted into the base of the calyx, and opposite its segments; filaments generally shrivelled on the inner face; sepals 3-4-5, sometimes in rows; ovary one-celled; ovules solitary, pendulous, or amphitropal; style terminal and bifid; fruit small nuts; seed solitary. The mulberry and common fig are the only European species.

MORAINE, mo-rane', *s.* (French.) An accumulation of sandstones and other debris left upon icebergs or glaciers when the ice is dissolved.

MORAL, mor'al, *a.* (French, Spanish, *moralis*, Lat.) Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; supported by the evidence of reason or probability; conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just. *Moral law*, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties. *Moral philosophy*, or *moral science*, the whole field of knowledge relating primarily to the mind of man; metaphysics; the science of man's duty, what he ought and ought not to think, say, or do. *Moral sense*, the feelings with which we regard men's actions as worthy of approbation or disapprobation;—*s.* morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life;—(seldom used in the last two senses;—) the doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals;—*v. n.* to moralize.—Obsolete as a verb.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus moral on the time.—Shaks.

MORALIZER.—See Moralizer.

MORALIST, mor'al-ist, *s.* (*moraliste*, Fr.) One who teaches the duties of life; one who practises moral duties; a mere moral person.

MORALITY, mo-ral'e-te, *s.* (*moralite*, Fr.) The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics; the practice of the moral duties; virtue; the quality of an action which renders it good.

MORALIZATION, mor'al-e-za'shun, *s.* Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections; explanation in a moral sense.

MORALIZE, mor'al-ize, *v. a.* (*moraliser*, Fr.) To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense; to furnish with manners or examples; to render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of;—*v. n.* to speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MORALIZER, mor'al-i-zer, *s.* One who moralizes.

MORALIZING, mor'al-i-zing, *s.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

MORALLY, mor'al-le, *ad.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality; virtuously; honestly; according to the rules of the divine law; according to the evidence of human reason, or of probabilities.

MORALS, mor'alz, *s. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORANA, mo-ra'na, *s.* The old Bohemian goddess of Winter and of Death; the Maryana of Scandinavia. A grand yearly festival was held in her

MORASS—MORDELLA.

honour in the month of March, when her image was conveyed solemnly to the nearest brook or river, and thrown into it amidst the rejoicings of the people, as symbolical of the end of winter and the return of spring. The festival was called *Das joden austreiben, das sommer gewinnen*.

MORASS, mo-ras', *s.* (*moras*, Swed. *moeras*, Dut.) A marsh; a fen; a tract of low moist ground.

MORASSY, mo-ras'se, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

MORAVIAN, mo-ra've-an, *a.* Belonging to Moravia;—*s.* a native of Moravia; one of a sect so called, distinguished by their Christian virtues, and great simplicity of dress and manners.

MORBELLI, mawr-bel'li, *s.* (*morbellus*, dim. of *morbus*, Gr.) The minor plague, a term used by continental writers for Rubecula, or Measles.

MORBID, mawr'bid, *a.* (*morbidus*, Lat.) Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful.

MORBIDEZZA, mawr-be-det'za, *s.* (Italian.) In Painting, a softness and delicacy of style.

MORBIDNESS, mawr'bid-nes, *s.* A state of being diseased or unsound.

MORBIFIC, mawr-bif'ik, *a.* (*morbifique*, Fr.)

MORBIFICAL, mawr-bif'e-kal, *a.* Causing disease; generating a sickly state.

MORBILLOUS, mawr-bil'lus, *a.* Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles.

MORBOSE, mawr-bose', *a.* (*morbosus*, Lat.) Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.

MORBOSITY, mawr-bos'e-te, *s.* A diseased state.

MORBULENT, mawr-bu-lent, *a.* Full of disease.

MORBUS, mawr'bus, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, a disease or disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body; hence—*M. arcuatus*, or *arquatus*, the jaundice. *M. caducus*, epilepsy, or falling sickness. *M. interpellatus*, a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms. *M. caruleus*, cyanosis; blue disease. *M. cardi-acus*, typhus fever. *M. coxarius*, disease of the hip. *M. gallicus*, frambesia, or yaws. *M. niger*, melana; black disease. *M. pedicularis*, lousy disease. *M. pilaris*, hairworm disease. *M. regius*, jaundice; king's evil. *M. rubulus*, frambesia, or yaws. *M. sitibundus*, diabetes; thirst disease. *M. sudatorius*, sweating sickness. *Morb. pathetici*, morositates; depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.—Hoblyn.

MORCEAU, mawr'so, *s.* (French.) A morsel; a bit; a mouthful.

MORCHELLA, mawr-tshel'la, *s.* (*morchel*, the German name of the plant.) Morel, a genus of edible Fungi: Order, Hymenomycetes.

MORDACIOUS, mawr-da'shus, *a.* (*mordax*, Lat.) Biting; given to biting.

MORDACIOUSLY, mawr-da'shus-le, *ad.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.

MORDACITY, mawr-das'e-te, *s.* The quality of biting.

MORDANT, mawr'dant, *s.* (*mordeo*, I bite, Lat.)

A substance employed in the process of dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and the material to be dyed. It is also termed a *basis*.

MORDANTLY, mawr'dant-le, *ad.* In the manner of a mordant.

MORDELLA, mawr-del'la, *s.* (*mordeo*, I bite, Lat.)

A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Mordellidae.

MORDELLIDÆ, mawr-del'le-de, *s.* (*mordella*, one of the genera.) A family of Heteromera Coleoptera, distinguished by the general form of the body, which is elevated and arched, with the head low, the thorax trapezoid or semicircular, the elytra very short or narrow, and pointed at the tips or the abdomen. They give a tenacious and painful bite.

MORDENTE, mawr-den'te, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a grace in the Italian school, which is effected by turning upon a note without using the one below.

MORDICANCY, mawr'de-kan-se, *s.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

MORDICANT, mawr'de-kant, *a.* (French.) Biting; acrid.

MORDICATION, mawr-de-ka'shun, *s.* The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

MORE, more, *a.* (*more*, *marā*, or *mare*, Sax.) In greater quantity; in greater degree; in great number; greater; added to some former number; additional;—*ad.* to a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree; again; a second time; longer; *no more*, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed, as 'Cassius is no more;' *much more*, in a greater degree, or with more readiness; more abundantly; *more and more*, with continual increase;—*s.* a greater quantity or degree; greater thing; other thing; something further, as 'we can do no more;'—(*mor*, Sax.) a hill;—(*morān*, Sax.) a root;—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*v.* *a.* to make more.—Obsolete as a verb.
What he will make more, he *moreth*.—Gower.

MOREA, mo-re'a, *s.* (in honour of Robert More of Shrewsbury.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

MOREEN, mo-reen', *s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MOREL.—See Morella.

MORELAND.—See Moorland.

MORELLA, mo-re'le-a, *s.* (in honour of some person of the name of Morel.) A genus of plants, natives of Senegal: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

MORELOSIA, mo-rel-o-she'a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico: Order, Cordiaceæ.

MORENESS, more'nes, *s.* Greatness.—Obsolete.

MORENOA, mo-re-no'a, *s.* (in honour of P. Morino, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

MOREOVER, more-o'vur, *ad.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

MORISK, } mo-resk', *a.* (French, *moresco*, Ital.)
MORISQUE, } Done after the manner of the Moors.

MORISQUE, mo-resk', *s.* In Architecture and Painting, the style used by the Moors and Arabs, called also Arabesque. It consists of many grotesque pieces and compartments promiscuously, to appearance, put together, but without any figure of man or animal.—See Arabesque.

MORETTIA, mo-ret'te-a, *s.* (in honour of J. L. Moretti, an Italian botanist.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizem.

MORGANETIC, mawr-ga-net'ik, *a.* (*margjan*, to shorten, Goth.) *Morganetic*, or *left-hand marriage*, is a marriage not uncommon in the families of sovereigns, and of the higher nobility, in Germany, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of her husband.

MORGANIA, mawr-ga-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Hugh Morgan, London.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

MORGLAY, mawr'glay, *s.* (*mors*, death, and *glaine*, a sword, Celt.) A deadly weapon; a two-handed broadsword.

MORGUE, mawrg, *s.* (French.) A place in French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to be recognised by their friends or relatives.

MORIBUND, mor'e-bund, *a.* In a dying state;—*s.* a dying person.

MORICANDIA, mor-e-kan'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Stephen Moricand, an Italian botanist, author of *Flora Veneta*.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthoploceæ.

MORIGERATE, mo-rij'er-ate, *v. n.* (*morigero*, Lat.) To do as one is commanded; to obey.—Obsolete.

MORIGATION, mo-rij'er-a'shun, *s.* Obsequiousness; obedience.—Obsolete.

MORIGEROUS, mo-rij'er-us, *a.* Obedient; obsequious.—Obsolete.

MORIL, mor'il, *s.* (*morille*, Fr.) A mushroom.

MORILLIFORM, mo-ril'le-fawrn, *a.* Having the form of the moril.

MORILLON, mor'il-lon, *s.* One of the names of the aquatic fowl Golden-eye, *Clangula vulgaris*.

MORINA, mo-re'na, *s.* (in honour of Louis Morin, M.D., Paris.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Dipsaceæ.

MORINDA, mo-rin'da, *s.* (altered from *Morus Indica*.) Indian-mulberry, a genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

MORINGA, mo-ring'ga, *s.* (the Malabar name of the species.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Moringaceæ.

MORINGACEÆ, mo-ring-ga'se-e, } *s.* (*moringa*, one
MORINGEÆ, mo-rin'je-e, } of the genera.)

An order of Exogens, belonging to the Violales, or Violal Alliance of Lindley, with pinnated leaves and irregular white flowers; sepals five and petaloid; stamens eight or ten; ovary stipitate; fruit a long pod-like capsule; seeds numerous, and half-buried in the fungous-like substance of the valves.

MORION, mo're-un, *s.* (French.) Armour for the head; a helmet or casque to defend the head.

MORISCO, mo-ris'ko, *a.* Applied to carving and painting.

MORISCO, mo-ris'ko, } *s.* A dance, or a dancer
MORISK, mo'risk, } of the morris or Moorish dance; the Moorish language.

MORISCOES, mo-ris-kose', *s. pl.* A name given by the Spaniards to the descendants of the western Arabs or Moors, who, after the taking of Granada, (January, 1492,) preferred remaining in Spain to retiring to the country of their fathers.

MORISEA, mo-ris'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Moris, the discoverer.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizem.

MORISONIA, mo-re-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Robert Morison, Professor of Botany at Oxford, died 1683.) A genus of plants: Order, Cappari-daceæ.

MORKIN, mawr'kin, *s.* (*murken*, Swed.) Among Hunters, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

MORLING, mor'ling, } *s.* Wool plucked from a
MORTLING, mort'ling, } dead sheep.

MORMO—MORPHIA.

- MORMO**, mawr'mo, *s.* (Greek.) A bugbear; false terror.
- MORMODES**, mawr-mo'des, *s.* (*mormo*, a goblin, Gr. from the appearance of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- MORMON**, mawr'mon, *s.* (Greek, a mask.) Puffins, a genus of aquatic birds, the singular beak of which gives the head the appearance of a mask: Family, Alcædæ.
- MORMOPS**, mawr'mops, *s.* A genus of Cheiroptera: Family, Vespertilionidæ.
- MORMYRINÆ**, mawr-mi're-ne, *s.* (*mormyrus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Salmonidæ, or Salmona, distinguished by the branchial aperture resembling a spiracle, and the mouth being small and vertical.
- MORMYRUS**, mawr-mi're-us, *s.* (*mormyro*, I murmur, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the dorsal fin is single and short, and the snout produced.
- MORMYRUS**, mawr'me-rus, *s.* (*mormyros*, the Greek name of a fish, supposed to be *Sparus mormyrus*.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridæ.
- MORN**, mawrn, *s.* (*marne*, Sax. *morgen*, Germ. Dan. Dut.) The first part of the day; the morning. A word chiefly used in poetry.
- MORNA**, mawr'na, *s.* (a heroine of Northern Romance.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- MORNING**, mawr'ning, *s.* (*morgene*, *morgen*, Sax.) The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; the first or early part. *Morning-star*, or *Lucifer*, the planet Venus is so called when she rises a little before the sun; and the *Evening-star*, or *Hesperus*, when she sets after the sun. *Morning-gown*, a gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed;—*a.* relating to the first or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day.
- MOROCCO**, mor-rok'ko, *s.* (*moroquin*, Fr.) A kind of goatskin leather, used extensively in book-binding.
- MOROSE**, mo-ro-ne', *a.* Of a dark crimson colour.
- MORONOBIA**, mo-ro-no'be-a, *s.* (*moronoba* or *coronoba*, the Caribbean name of *M. coccinea*.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Clusiaceæ.
- MOROSE**, mo-ro-se', *a.* (*morosus*, Lat.) Of a sour temper; sullen; peevish; severe.
- MOROSELY**, mo-ro-se'le, *ad.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.
- MOROSENESS**, mo-ro-se'nes, *s.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.
- MOROSIS**, mo-ro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A disease among the Greeks, which answered to what is called idiocy or stupidity in English.
- MOROSITY**, mo-ro'se-te, *s.* Moroseness.—Obsolete.
- MOROXITE**, mor-ok-site, *s.* (*morus*, the mulberry-tree, Lat. from its being of a mulberry colour.) The native phosphate of lime.
- MOROXYLIC ACID**, mo-rok-sil'ik as'id, *s.* An acid discovered by Klaproth, combined with lime in the bark of the *mora alba*, or white mulberry-tree.
- MORPHEW**, mawr'fu, *s.* (*morphe*, Ital.) A scurf on the face;—*v. a.* to cover with scurf.
- MORPHIA**, mawr'fe-a, *s.* (*Morpheus*, the god of Dreams.) A vegetable alkaloid obtained from opium, in which it exists with the meconic acid, and probably with sulphuric acid. Formula, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{O}_6\text{N}_1$. It is the most active principle of opium.

MORPHINUS—MORTAR.

- MORPHINUS**, mawr'f'nus, *s.* (*morphnos*, the osprey, Gr.) Eagle-hawks, a genus of Accipitrine birds: Family, Falconidæ.
- MORPHOLOGY**, mawr-fol'o-je, *s.* (*morphe*, form, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of Botany which treats of the metamorphosis of the organs of plants.
- MORRENIA**, mor-re-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Charles Morren of Liege.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.
- MORRIS**, mor'ris, *s.* A fish, the *Leptocephalus* of Linnaeus.
- MORRIS-DANCE**, mor'ris-dans, *s.* A peculiar kind of dance in imitation of the Moors, practised in the middle ages, in which bells were fixed to the feet of the dancer, whose great art was to move the feet so as to produce concord from the various bells. *Nine-men's-morris*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.
- MORRIS-DANCER**, mor-ris-dan'sur, *s.* One who dances a morris-dance.
- MORRIS-PIKE**, mor'ris-pike, *s.* A formidable weapon used by the Moors.
- MORROW**, mor'ro, *s.* (*morgen*, Sax.) The day next after the present; the next day subsequent to any day specified. *Good morrow*, a term of salutation; good morning.
- MORS**, mawrs, *s.* In ancient Mythology, the daughter of Night, without a father, and goddess of Death.
- MORSE**, mawrs, *s.* A name of the walrus.
- MORSEL**, mawr'sil, *s.* (*morsus*, Lat.) A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a piece; a meal; something to be eaten; a small quantity of something not eatable.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- MORSURE**, mawr'sure, *s.* The act of biting.
- MORSUS DIABOLI**, mawr'sus de-ab'o-le, *s.* (Latin, devil's bite.) In Anatomy, a name applied to the jagged and torn-like outer ends of the Fallopian tubes.
- MORT**, mawrt, *s.* (French.) A tune sounded at the death of game; a salmon in his third year.
- MORTAL**, mawr'tal, *a.* (*mortalis*, Lat.) Subject to death; destined to death; deadly; destructive; procuring death; bringing death; human; belonging to man; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; extreme; violent;—(vulgar in the last two senses);—*s.* man; a human being; a being subject to death.
- MORTALITY**, mawr-tal'e-te, *s.* (*mortalitas*, Lat.) Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.
- MORTALIZE**, mawr'tal-ize, *v. a.* To make mortal.
- MORTALLY**, mawr'tal-le, *ad.* Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; extremely.
- MORTAR**, mawr'tur, *s.* (*mortier*, Fr. *mortarium*, Lat.) A cement used for building purposes, composed of lime, sharp coarse sand, and sometimes the hair of animals, all thoroughly mixed together with water, so as to form a half fluid, half solid mass. Also, a strong hollow instrument, usually made of marble, Wedgewood ware, or metal, in which hard or brittle substances are pulverised by percussion or grinding with another instrument, called a *pestle*. Mortars usually partake of the shape of an inverted bell or cup, but their form, capacity, and solidity, as well as the material of which they are made, vary with the object for

which they are designed. *Electrical mortar*, or *Electrical bomb*, a small apparatus, intended to show the mechanical effects of electricity, upon the same principle as Kinnersley's air thermometer. The bomb is of ivory, bone, or other non-conducting substance. A ball of light wood fits a semi-circular cavity at the mouth of the bomb, and a small chamber is made beneath it. Two wires (one at top, the other leading to the stand beneath,) pass into the cavity, and are there separated by a small interval. When a shock is passed through the wires, the air within the cavity is rarefied, its sudden expansion throwing out the ball. *Hydraulic mortar*, or *Roman cement*, a cement which acquires but little solidity in the air, but becomes extremely hard under water. The poorer kinds of limestone are burnt, ground, mixed with water and sand, and immediately applied to the work.

MORTER, mawr'tur, *s.* A lamp, or light.—Obsolete.

MORTGAGE, mawr'gay, *s.* (*mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge, Fr.) In Law, a pawn of land or tenement, or anything immovable, laid or bound for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; and the creditor holding land and tenement upon this bargain is called *tenant in mortgage*. A *mortgage* may be defined to be a debt by specialty, secured by a pledge of lands, of which the legal ownership is vested in the creditor, but of which in equity the debtor, and those claiming under him, remain the actual owners, until debarred by judicial sentence on their own *lashes*. It is a security founded on the common law, and perfected by a judicious and wise application of the principles of the civil law;—*v. a.* to grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted, to be paid at a certain time; to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

MORTGAGEE, mawr-gay-jé, *s.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, mawr-gay-jur, *s.* The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified.

MORTIER, mor'te-er, or mor'te-ay, *s.* (French.) A cap of state worn by the first kings of France, the form of which is still preserved in the cap worn by the president of *la cour de Paris*.

MORTIFEROUS, mawr-tif'er-us, *a.* (*mors*, death, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MORTIFICATION, mawr-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (French.) In Pathology, a generic term denoting the death of any part of the body. The particular stages of mortification are designated in this country by the terms:—1. *Gangrene*, or the incipient stage. On the continent it denotes the complete form. 2. *Sphacelus*, or complete mortification. Some apply the term *gangrene* to the death of the superficial texture, and *sphacelus* to the death of the whole substance of an organ. 3. *Slough*, the technical term for the fibrous, senseless substance, resulting from *sphacelus*. 4. *Necrosis*, or death of the bones; the term *caries*, meaning ulceration of bone. 5. *Hospital gangrene*, or the combination of humid *gangrene* with phagedenic ulceration. 6. *Pustule maligne*, or *charbon* of the French; malignant pustule, or carbuncle, supposed by some to originate in horned cattle. 7. *Gangrenous erysipelism*, necrosis ustiliginosa seu epidemica, arising

from the use of spurred rye. Other designations of mortification are:—1. *Inflammatory, humid*, or *acute gangrene*, so called when it is preceded by inflammation. 2. *Dry, chronic*, and sometimes *idiopathic*, so termed when it is not preceded by any, or much, inflammation. The dry form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *gangrana senilis*. In Scripture, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by prayer, abstinence, and self-denial; humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled by anything that wounds or abuses pride; destruction of active qualities, applied to metals;—(obsolete in the last sense.) In Scottish Law, mortification is nearly synonymous with mortmain. By an act passed in 1587, land vested in the church was declared to be given for superstitious purposes, and to belong to the crown.

MORTIFIEDNESS, mawr'te-fide-nés, *s.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

MORTIFIER, mawr'te-fi-ur, *s.* He or that which mortifies.

MORTIFY, mawr'te-fi, *v. a.* (*mortifier*, Fr.) To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to subdue or bring into subjection bodily appetite by self-denial, abstinence, &c.; to depress; to vex;—*v. n.* to lose vital heat and action, and suffer the dissolution or organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or *gangrene*; to be subdued; to practise self-denial from religious motives.

MORTIFYING, mawr'te-fi-ing, *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abuse.

MORTISE, mawr'tis, *s.* (*mortaise*, Fr.) In Architecture, the junction of two pieces of wood or other material, the cavity cut in one piece being the receiving correspondent portion of the wood of the other, which is termed a *tenon*;—*v. a.* to cut or make a mortise in; to join timbers by a tenon and mortise.

MORTMAIN, mawr't'mane, *s.* In Law, an alienation of lands and tenements to any guild, corporation, or fraternity, and their successors, as bishops, parsons, vicars, &c. In *mortmain*, *mortua manu*, into a *dead hand*, as it were never to revert to the donor, or any temporal or common use.

MORTPAY, mawr't'pay, *s.* Dead pay; payment not made.—Obsolete.

MORTRESS, mawr'tres, *s.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.—Obsolete.

MORTUARIES, mawr'tu-a-res, *s.* (*mortuaire*, Fr.) In Law, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, being a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem originally to have been, like lay-heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church, being intended, as Lyndewode informs us, from a constitution of Archbishop Langham, as a kind of expiation and amends to the clergy for the personal tithes and other ecclesiastical duties which the laity in their lifetime might have neglected or forgotten to pay. For this purpose, after the lord's heriot or best good was taken out, the second best chattel was reserved to the church as a mortuary; and therefore, in the laws of King Canute, this mortuary is called *soul-acot*, or *symbolum anime*.

MORUS, mo'rus, *s.* (*morea*, the Greek name of the mulberry.) The Mulberry, a genus of plants: Order, Moraceæ.

MORVENITE, maw've-nite, *s.* (*Morven*, a place in the highlands of Scotland.) A name given by Dr. Thomson to a variety of mineral hematoma.

MOSAIC, mo-za'ik, *s.* (*mosaico*, Ital.) A mode of representing, by inlaying of small cubes of glass, marble, shells, wood, &c. It is distinguished from marquetry by being only applied properly to works of stone, metal, or glass. *Mosaic work*, in Architecture, the inlaying of pavements, walls, &c., with small dies of different coloured stones or glass, in regular figures, to represent historical objects. *Mosaic gold*, bisulphuret of tin, a yellow, flaky substance, sometimes employed in ornamental japan-work. The name is also given to a superior kind of brass, and to a yellow alloy of copper, zinc, and gold.

MOSAIC, mo-za'ik, } *a.* (from *Moses*.) Re-
MOSAICAL, mo-za'e-kal, } lating to the writings or laws of Moses.

MOSASAURUS, mos-a-saw'rus, *s.* The name given to a gigantic extinct aquatic Saurian, the remains of which are found in the Chalk formation. It is supposed to have been allied to the Monitors.

MOSCARIA, mos-ka're-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

MOSCHATA, mos'ka-ta, *s.* (*moschos*, a sucker, or young shoot, Gr.) A genus of Actiniae, or Soft Zoantharia, which has some resemblance to Holothuria. It lives and floats freely in the sea.

MOSCHATEL, mos'ka-tel, *s.* The plant *Adoxa moschatellina*.

MOSCHIDÆ, mos'ke-de, *s.* (*moschus*, one of the genera.) Musk-deer, a family of Ruminants of the deer kind. Characters—feet bisulcate; no horns; no incisor teeth above, but eight beneath.

MOSCHOSMA, mos-kos'ma, *s.* (*moschos*, musk, Gr.) A genus of musk-scented herbs, with minute flowers: Order, Lamiaceae.

MOSCHUS, mos'kus, *s.* (Latin, musk, in reference to the males being provided, on the middle of the abdomen, with a large pouch secreting musk.) The Musk-deer, a genus of Ruminants: Type of the family Moschidæ.

MOSLEM, mos'lem, *s.* A Mohammedan or Mussulman.

MOSQUE, mosk, *s.* (*moschiad*, or *mesched*, Arabic.) A Mohammedan place of worship, the distinctive architectural marks of which are generally cupolas and minarets.

MOSQUITO, mos-kit'o, *s.* A name given to certain stinging flies or gnat-like insects, probably belonging to several genera, some of which seem to belong to the same genus as the common gnat. They are the source of much molestation in humid, warm countries.

Moss, mos, *s.* (*meos*, Sax. *moos*, Germ.) A cellular or vascular acrogenous plant, with the spore-cases either plunged in the substance of the frond, or enclosed in a cuplike hood. The Mosses form the Muscales or Muscal Alliance of Lindley, and embrace the Hepaticæ and the Musci—to the latter, however, is the term *moss* properly confined, and contains the Andracæ or Split Mosses, in which the spore opens by valves, with an operculum without elaters, and the Bryacæ or Urn-mosses, which have the spore-cases valvular, with an operculum without elaters. The first consists of branching, moss-like, reddish or brown plants, with imbricated leaves, either with or without ribs; the second, of erect or creeping, terrestrial or

aquatic cellular plants, having a distinct axis of growth, destitute of a vascular system, and covered with minute, imbricated, entire, or serrated leaves; (*mase*, Swed.) a bog; a place where peat is found; —*v. a.* to cover with moss.

MOSSGROWN, mos'grone, *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSINESS, mos'ss-ness, *s.* The state of being overgrown with moss.

MOSTROOPER, mos'troop-ur, *s.* A bandit; a robber. This name was formerly applied to the banditti who carried on their marauding depredations on the borders of Scotland and England, because they generally dwelt or encamped on the mosses.

MOSSY, mos'se, *a.* Overgrown with moss; covered with moss; abounding with moss, or bordered with moss.

MOST, moste, *a.* (*most*, Sax. *meest*, Dan. *Dut.*) Superlative of *More*. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest;—*ad.* in the greatest degree; *most* being used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective, as *most wicked*, &c.;—*s.* (used as a substitute for a substantive when the substantive is omitted or understood;) the greatest number or part; *the most*, the greatest value, amount, or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree, or effect; *at the most*, the greatest degree or quantity.

MOSTIC, mos'tik, *s.* (*mahlerstock*, Germ.) A painter's staff or stick, on which he rests his hand in painting.

MOSTLY, moste'le, *ad.* For the greatest part.

MOSTRA, mos'tra, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a little mark at the end of each line, showing what note the next line begins with—the *guidon* of the French.

MOSTWHAT, moste'hwawt, *ad.* For the most part.—Obsolete.

MOTE, mote, *s.* (*mot*, Sax.) In Archaeology, a meeting; an assembly or court of judicature; a small particle; anything proverbially small.

MOTELLA, mo-tel'la, *s.* (*motos*, bent, Gr. from the first dorsal fin being composed of slender fleshy filaments, extending to the length of the pectorals.) A genus of fishes: Family, Gadidæ.

MOTET, mo'tet, *s.* (*motetta*, Ital.) In Music, a vocal composition set to sacred words, and used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church.

MOTH, moth, *s.* (Saxon.) The small insect *Phalena tenebra*, so destructive in its larva state to books and furniture; also, the name given to nocturnal butterflies. *Moth mullien*, the British plant *Verbascum battaria*, and the other species of the same genus, *i. e.* blattarioides, virgatum, and grandiflorum.

MOTHEAT, moth'ete, *v. a.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment.

MOTHEATEN, moth'e-tin, *a.* Eaten or preyed upon by moths.

MOTHEN, moth'n, *a.* Full of moths.—Obsolete.

MOTHER, muth'ur, *s.* (*moder*, Sax. *mutter*, Germ. *mater*, Lat. *madre*, Span. Port. Ital.) A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; that which has produced anything; that which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of anything; a familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron; an appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness towards another, or gives

parental advice; a thick, slimy substance con-
creted in liquors, particularly in vinegar; hysterical
passion;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Oh, how this mother swells up tow'rd my heart!—*Shaks.*

Mother-water, the impregnated water which re-
mains when any saline solution has been evaporated,
so as to deposit crystals on cooling. *Mother-of-
pearl*, the hard, silvery, brilliant internal layer
of several kinds of shells, particularly of the oyster
tribe, which is often variegated with changing
purple and azure colours. These brilliant hues do
not depend upon the nature of the substance, but
upon its structure. The microscopic wrinkles or
furrows which run along the surface of every slice,
act upon the reflected light in such a way as to
produce this chromatic effect. *Mother-of-pearl* is
brittle and very delicate to work, but it may be
fashioned by saws, files, and drills, with the aid
sometimes of a corrosive acid. It is polished by
trocks, the peroxyde of iron, putty powder, &c.
Mother-spots, congenital spots and discolourations
of the skin;—*a.* natural; received by birth;
native; vernacular; received from parents or an-
cestors;—*r. n.* to gather concretion;—*v. a.* to
adopt as a son or daughter.

MOTHERHOOD, muth'ur-hüd, *s.* The state of being
a mother.

MOTHERING, muth'ur-ing, *a.* To go a mothering,
is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday, a custom
said to be derived from the ancient practice of
persons visiting their mother church on that day,
and making their offerings at the high altar: also
termed Midlenting.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, muth'ur-in-law, *s.* The mother
of a husband or wife.

MOTHERLAND, muth'ur-land, *s.* The land of one's
mother or parents.

MOTHERLESS, muth'ur-less, *a.* Destitute of a
mother.

MOTHERLY, muth'ur-le, *a.* Relating to a mother;
becoming a mother; tender; parental;—*ad.* in
the manner of a mother.

MOTHERWIT, muth'ur-wit, *s.* Native wit; com-
mon sense.

MOTHERY, muth'ur-e, *a.* Concreted; resembling
or partaking of the nature of a mother.

MOTHY, moth'e, *a.* Full of moths.

MOTIFIC, mo-tif'ik, *a.* (*motus*, and *facio*, I make,
Lat.) Producing or causing motion.

MOTION, mo'shun, *s.* (*motio*, Lat.) The act of
changing position in space; change of local posi-
tion; change of distance between bodies; animal
life and action; manner of moving the body; port;
gait; change of posture; action; military march
or movement; agitation; internal action; direc-
tion; tendency; impulse communicated; tendency
of the mind; thought impressed; action proceed-
ing from any cause, external or internal; propo-
sition made; proposition offered, especially a
proposition made in a deliberative assembly; a
puppet-show or puppet;—(obsolete in the last
sense.) *Motion in court*, in Law, an occasional
application of the court, by the parties or their
counsel, for the purpose of obtaining some rule or
order of court which becomes necessary in the
progress of a cause. In Music, the manner of
beating the measure so as to hasten or retard the
pronunciation of the words or notes. In Painting,
a change of place or position, which, from certain
attitudes, a figure seems to be making in its re-

presentation in a painting. It is implied from the
attitude which prepares the animal for the given
change, and differs from action,—which see.

Quantity of motion, in Mechanics, the product of
the mass or moving body by the velocity. In
Animal Physiology, this may be distinguished as—

1. The *Voluntary*, the spontaneous act of the will
of the individual; a function attached to the *brain*.
2. The *Excited*, of the *Reflex function*, as the
closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid
vapours; of the pharynx on that of the food, &c.,
a function of the *medulla*. 3. That of the *Irrita-
bility*, as the action of the heart, the intestinal
canal, &c., a function of the *muscular fibre*. In
Vegetable Physiology, as the vascular circula-
tion, which exists in plants as well as in animals;
and the muscular movement, which may be ob-
served—1. In the *Bud*, as it spreads its leaves.
2. In the *Flower-bud*, as it throws back its petals
and its calyx. 3. In the *Stamens*, when at the
period of fecundation they bend towards the pistil
which they surround. 4. In the corolla of the
Great Nightshade, when it closes itself against
the rays of the sun, and opens to the freshness of
the night air. 5. In the *Convolvulus*, which, on
the contrary, shuts its flowers in the evening, and
expands them again in the morning. 6. In the
Acacias, which fold up their leaves during the
night, and open them during the day; or—7. In
the *Mimosa pudica*, which recoils, as if by an
electric impulse, from the slightest touch;—or,
at a lower point in the scale—8. In those *Fun-
gosities*, which, when they are ripe, throw out
puffs of dust, or which are themselves projected
to a distance, like shells from a mortar. In what
do these motions differ from spontaneous move-
ments?—*Raspail*. *Absolute motion* is that which
is independent of any other motion, or friction, or
retarding power; in which general sense, however,
it never falls under our own observation. All
those motions which we call absolute, are, in fact,
only relative, being referred to the earth, which is
itself in motion. For convenience, however, we
consider a change of place on the earth's surface,
from some certain point of starting, as an *absolute*
motion. *Angular motion* is the motion of a body,
as referred to a centre about which it revolves.
This is the only case in which the parts of a body
are in motion, without the whole of it being so.
Accelerated and retarded motions are those which
are continually increasing or diminishing in velocity,
while *equable motion* continues uniform. *Com-
pound motion* is the result of two or more distinct
forces acting together. *Natural motion* is that
which arises from the effect of gravitation, or of the
centrifugal force. *Relative motion* is the altera-
tion of place between two objects in motion rela-
tively to each other. A *resultant motion* is that
which results from the different power of two
opposite forces; thus, a steam-engine may have a
power of six horses, but the friction of the various
parts may diminish this two horses; thus, the
resultant force or motion will be four horses.
The *laws of motion* are as follows, as delivered by
Sir I. Newton:—First, every body perseveres in
its state of rest, or uniform motion in a right line,
until a change is effected by the agency of some
external force. Second, any change effected in
the quiescence or motion of a body, is in the direc-
tion of the force impressed, and is proportional to

- it in quantity. Third, action and re-action are equal and in contrary directions;—*v. a.* to propose;—see *Move*;—*v. n.* to advise; to make proposal; to offer plans.—Seldom used as a verb.
- MOTIONER**, mo'shun-ur, *s.* A mover.—Obsolete.
- MOTIONLESS**, mo'shun-less, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.
- MOTIVE**, mo'tiv, *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move;—*s.* (*motif*, Fr.) that which determines the choice, or excites to action; that which may or ought to excite to action; reason; cause. *Motive force*, momentum, or that force which tends to produce motion.
- MOTIVITY**, mo-tiv'e-te, *s.* The power of producing motion.
- MOTLEY**, mot'le, *a.* Variegated in colour; consisting of different colours; dappled.
- MOTMOT**, mot'mot, *s.* In Ornithology, a beautiful South American bird, about the size of a jay, with a long tail, the two middle feathers of which are destitute of vanes for about an inch, at a small distance from the extremity. They are very shy and timid, and if taken when old, invariably refuse all kinds of food. Their usual places of resort are the depths of large forests, and they build their nests in the ground.
- MOTOR**, mo'tor, *s.* (Latin, a mover.) A term applied by anatomists to certain muscles, also to two nerves of motion distributed on the muscles of the eye. These nerves exist in pairs, and are the third and fifth cerebral nerves of anatomical writers;—*a.* moving; imparting motion.
- MOTORY**, mo'tar-e, *a.* Giving motion.
- MOTTO**, mot'to, *s.* An Italian word, answering to the French *mot*, a word; is now employed to denote any word, or short sentence, which is put to the coats of arms of nobility and gentry, or that which is used as an emblem or device on any occasion.
- MOUGEOTIA**, moo-je-o'she-a, *s.* (in honour of J. B. Mougeot.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ.
- MOUGH**, mow, } *s.* (*mogthe*, Sax.) A moth.—
- MOUGHT**, mowt, } Obsolete.
- MOUGHT**, mowt. Used for *Might*, the *past* of the old verb *Mowe*, now converted into *May*.—Obsolete.
- MOULD**, molde, *s.* (*mold*, *molda*, Sax.) Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitute soil; a substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air;—(*molde*, Span.) the matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; cast; form; the suture or contexture of the skull; in ship-building and joiner-work, a thin piece of wood used as a pattern; among gold-beaters, pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for beating. In Anatomy, the interstice between the parietal and the frontal bones, otherwise called *fontanella*, the fontanel. In Horticulture, vegetable earth formed by the mixture of dung and other materials. In Mechanics, a form in which anything is cast, as the moulds in which glaziers cast their lead; also the piece of hard wood or iron hollowed at the edge, and used by masons for forming mouldings or cornices, &c. *Mould loft*, a large room in a dockyard, in which the several parts of the ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions;—*v. a.* to form into a particular shape; to shape to a model; to knead; to cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil;—*v. n.* to contract mould; to become mouldy.
- MOULDABLE**, molde'a-bl, *a.* That may be formed or moulded.
- MOULDER**, molde'dur, *s.* One who moulds or forms into a particular shape;—*v. n.* to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble down; to waste away gradually;—*v. a.* to turn to dust; to crumble; to cause to waste.
- MOULDINESS**, mole'de-nes, *s.* The state of being mouldy. The term is likewise applied to all minute Fungi which appear in mosses upon organic bodies, some of the most common of which are that of *Ascopthora mucedo*, *Hydrophorea stercorea*, *Mucor mucedo*, *Eurotium herbararium*, *Cladosporium herbarum*.
- MOULDING**, mowld'ing, *s.* In Architecture, the ornamental contours or forms applied to the edges of the projecting or receding members of an order. The regular mouldings are—the fillet, listel, or annulet; the astragal, or bead; the torus; the scotia, or trochilus; the echinus ovola, or quarter round; the cyma reversed; inverted cyma, or ogee; and the cavetto, or hollow;—anything cast in a mould.
- MOULDWARP**, molde'wawrp, *s.* A mole.
- MOULDY**, mol'de, *a.* Overgrown with mould.
- MOULINET**, mo'lin-et, *s.* A kind of turnstile.
- MOULINIA**, moo-lin'se-a, *s.* (in honour of M. C. de Moulins of Bourdeaux.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.
- MOULT**, molte, *v. n.* (*moel*, Welsh.) To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal.
- MOULTING**, mole'ting, *s.* The act of shedding feathers, horns, &c.
- MOUNCH**, munsh, } *v. a.* To chew.—Obsolete.
- MAUNCH**, mawنش, } *v. a.* To chew.—Obsolete.
- A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht.—Shaks.
- MOUND**, mownd, *s.* (*mund*, Sax.) Something raised as a defence or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence;—*v. a.* to fortify with a mound. In Heraldry, (from *mundus*, the world, Lat.) a globe encircled, having a cross on the top.
- MOUNT**, mount, *s.* A mountain; a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden or other place; a mound. In Fortification, a heap of earth, on which is a parapet to cover the cannon planted upon it. In Commerce, a quantity of plaster of Paris, equal to 3000 lbs. weight. *Mounts of Piety*, a name given to certain funds or establishments in Italy, where money is lent out on some small security;—*v. n.* to rise on high; to tower; to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback to attain in value;—*v. a.* to raise aloft; to lift high; to ascend; to climb; to place on horseback; to furnish with horses; to embellish with ornaments. *To mount guard*, to do duty or watch at any particular post. *To mount*, the same as to carry when said of a ship, as 'she mounted twenty guns;' to furnish with horses, as a ment well or ill mounted, i. e. having good or horses. *Mount*, the order to mount the horse. *To mount a breach*, to run upon it for the purpose of attacking it. *To mount a piece*, to set it of ordnance upon the carriage, or to raise its muzzle higher.
- MOUNTABLE**, mownt'a-bl, *a.* That may be as-

MOUNTAIN, moun'tin, *s.* (*montagne*, Fr.) A vast protuberance of the earth; a large hill; anything proverbially huge;—*a.* relating to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain. *Mountain-ash*, or *Roan-tree*, the well-known tree *Pyrus aucuparia*. The name is also given to other exotic species of the same genus. *Mountain-blue*, a species of blue malachite, or blue copper ore. Carbonate of copper occurs regularly crystallized in scopiform or stellular concretions, radiated, and also curved lamellar. It consists of copper, 66.0; carbonic acid, 18.0; oxygen, 8.0; water, 2.0: sp. gr. 3.20 to 3.60. *Mountain-cork*, an extremely light variety of asbestos. It has a fibrous structure, the fibres promiscuous and interwoven. Its constituents are—silica, 56.2; magnesia, 26.1; lime, 12.7; iron, 3.0; alumina, 2.0. *Mountain-damson*, the tall tree *Quassia simaruba*, a native of the Island of Jamaica. *Mountain-ebony*, the common name of the Leguminous plants of the genus *Bauhinia*: Suborder, Cassalpineae. *Mountain-limestone*, in Geology, the carboniferous limestone, a formation intermediate between the old red sandstone and the coal measures. Carboniferous limestone, however, as in the Scottish coal formation, is associated with seams of coal and the other rocks common to the fresh-water or upper series. *Mountain-milk*, a very soft spongy variety of the carbonate of lime. *Mountain-sorrel*, the plant *Oxyria acida*, a native of Britain. *Mountain-soop*, a variety of green earth of a brownish or blackish colour. It is massive, dull, smooth, and soapy to the touch, and adheres strongly to the tongue; it writes on paper. Its constituents are—silica, 44.0; alumina, 26.2; oxide of iron, 8.0; lime, 0.5; water, 20.10. *Mountain-spiderwort*, the plant *Anthericum serotinum*. *Mountain-spinach*, a name sometimes given to the plant *Atriplex hortensis*. **MOUNTAINEER**, moun'tin-ee'r, *s.* An inhabitant of mountains; a rustic; a freebooter; a savage. **MOUNTAINET**, moun'tin-et, *s.* A small mountain; a hillock.—Obsolete. **MOUNTAINOUS**, moun'tin-us, *a.* Hilly; full of mountains; large as mountains; huge; bulky; inhabiting mountains.—Obsolete in the last sense. **MOUNTAINOUSNESS**, moun'tin-us-nes, *s.* The state of being full of mountains. **MOUNTANT**, moun'tant, *a.* (*montant*, Fr.) Rising on high. **MOUNTEBANK**, moun'te-bank, *s.* (*montare*, I mount, and *banco*, a bench, Ital.) A doctor that mounts a bench in the market or other public place, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender;—*v. a.* to cheat by boasting and false pretences. **MOUNTEBANKERY**, moun'te-bank-ur-e, *s.* Boastful and false pretence. **MOINTENANCE**, moun'ten-ans, *s.* Amount of a thing in space.—Obsolete. **MOUNTER**, moun'tur, *s.* One that mounts or ascends. **MOUNTINGLY**, moun'ting-le, *ad.* By rising or ascending. **MOUNTY**, moun'te, *s.* The rise of a hawk. **MOUMBRIA**, mû-rî'e-a, *s.* (*mouririchira*, the Guianian name of one of the species, *M. guianensis*.) Silverwood, a genus of plants, chiefly natives of Brazil: Order, Melastomaceae.

MOURN, morn, *v. n.* (*murnan*, *myrnan*, Sax.) To grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow;—*v. a.* to grieve for; to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner;—*s.* (*morne*, Fr.) the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel or ferrule is fixed. **MOURNER**, morn'e-ur, *s.* One that mourns; one that grieves; one that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning; something used at funerals. **MOURNFUL**, morn'e-fûl, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful; feeling sorrow; feeling grief; sad; calamitous. **MOURNFULLY**, morn'e-fûl-le, *ad.* In a manner expressive of grief; with sorrow. **MOURNFULNESS**, morn'e-fûl-nes, *s.* Sorrow; grief; show of grief; appearance of sorrow. **MOURNING**, morn'ing, *s.* Lamentation; sorrow; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners. **MOURNINGLY**, morn'ing-le, *ad.* With the appearance of sorrow. **MOUROCOA**, mû-rû-ko'a, *s.* (the name of the genus in Guiana.) *Murcoa*, a genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceae. **MOUSE**, mowz, *s. pl.* **MICE**, (*mus*, Sax. and Swed.) The common name of the pretty little, but troublesome rodents of the genus *Mus*,—which see. In Naval affairs, a hump or knot worked on a rope to prevent a noose from slipping. **MOUSE**, mowz, *v. n.* To catch mice;—*v. a.* to tear, as a cat devours a mouse; *to mouse a hook*, among seamen, is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking. *Mouse-ear how'weed*, the plant *Hieracium pilosella*. *Mouse-trap*, a gin to catch mice. **MOUSEHAWK**, mowz'hawk, *s.* A hawk that devours mice. **MOUSE-HOLE**, mowz'hole, *s.* A small hole or aperture, at which a mouse only may enter. **MOUSEHUNT**, mowz'hunt, *s.* A mouser; a kind of weasel. **MOUSER**, mowz'ur, *s.* A cat that catches mice. **MOUSSE**, moo-sen', *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, the name of a cross which is rounded at the ends. **MOUSTACHES**.—See *Mustaches*. **MOUTH**, mowth, *s.* (*mut*, Sax.) The aperture in the head of an animal between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food; the opening; that at which anything enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied; a principal speaker; a rhetorician, in a burlesque sense; cry; voice; the instrument of speaking; *to make a mouth*, or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face, hence to deride or treat with scorn; to pout; to treat disdainfully; *down in the mouth*, dejected; mortified; *to stop the mouth*, to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. **MOUTH**, mowth, *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth; to seize with the mouth; to form by the mouth, as a bear her cub;—(unusual in the last sense;—) to reproach; to insult;—*v. n.* to speak with a full, round, or loud affected voice; to vociferate; to rant. **MOUTHED**, mowthd, *a.* Furnished with a mouth, used chiefly in composition, as *foul-mouthed*; borne down or overpowered by clamour. In the Manege, an epithet for a horse having any particular sort of mouth, as a hard-mouthed, soft-mouthed, &c. horse.

MOUTH-FRIEND, *mowth'frend, s.* One who professes friendship without feeling it; a pretended friend.

MOUTHFUL, *mowth'fûl, s.* As much as the mouth contains at once; a quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, *mowth'on-ur, s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHLESS, *mowth'les, a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH-MADE, *mowth'made, a.* Expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHPIECE, *mowth'pees, s.* The piece of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied; in colloquial language, one who delivers the sentiments of others.

MOVABLE, *moov'a-bl, a.* That may be moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place; susceptible of motion; that may or does change from one time to another. *Movable feasts*, certain festivals held in commemoration of different events recorded in the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, and connected with the personal circumstances of Christ during the last year of his earthly life, and after his death.

MOVABLENESS, *moov'a-bl-nes, s.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOVABLES, *moov'a-blz, s. pl.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.

MOVABLY, *moov'a-ble, ad.* So that it may be moved.

MOVE, *moov, v. a. (moveo, Lat.)* To put out of one place into another; to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose; to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice; to affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion; to make angry; to put into commotion; to incite; to produce by incitement; to conduct regularly in motion; to instigate;—*v. n.* to change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another; to have action; to have the power of action; to walk; to march; to tremble; to shake; to change residence;—*s.* the act of moving; the act of transferring from one place to another, as in chess.

MOVELESS, *moov'les, a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.

MOVEMENT, *moov'ment, s. (mouvement, Fr.)* Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning, or flowing; any change of position in a material body; the manner of moving; excitement; agitation. In Horology, the train of wheel-work of a clock or watch. In Politics, a party who continually and restlessly agitates for concessions in favour of popular rights. It is opposed to the conservative party, or *parti de resistance*. In Music, a detached and independent portion of a composition. Symphonies, concertos, quartets, sonatas, vocal pieces of various kinds, &c., are divided into portions, commonly differing from each other, and every such portion is called a *movement*. In Military Science, the regular orderly motions of an army, comprehending evolutions, marches, manoeuvres, &c. *Counter-movements of defence*, are movements calculated to defeat any premeditated attack. *Movements of previous formation*, are military dispositions previous to the commence-

ment of offensive operations. *Movements of attack*, are made by bodies of men advancing in line or column to attack an enemy. *Movements of retreat*, columns of march covered by positions and a strong rear-guard. *Echelon movements*, diagonal movements of the line. *Quick movements*, adopted on different occasions. *Eventail* or *fan movement*, a movement on march, which gives a gradual increase of front.

MOVENT, *mo'vent, a. (movens, Lat.)* Moving; not quiescent;—*s.* that which moves anything.—Seldom used.

MOVER, *moov'ur, s.* The person or thing that gives motion; he or that which moves; a proposer; one that offers a proposition.

MOVING, *moov'ing, a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions;—*s.* motive; impulse.

MOVINGLY, *moov'ing-le, ad.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

MOVINGNESS, *moov'ing-nes, s.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOVING-PLANT, *moov'ing-plant, s.* Whirling desmodium, the plant *Desmodium gyrans*.

MOW, *mow, s. (mowe, or muga, Sax.)* A mass of corn in the sheaf, built up in one end of the barn, preparatory to being thrashed; a wry face;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*v. a.* to lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner;—*v. n.* to make mouths.
Make them to lye and mowe like an ape.—*Parfr.*

MOW, *mo, v. a. (maucan, Sax.)* Past, Mowed; *part. past.* Mowed, or Mown. To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence;—*v. n.* to cut grass; to practise mowing; to use the scythe; to perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

MOWBURN, *mow'burn, v. n.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.

MOWER, *mo'ur, s.* One who mows; one dextrous in the use of the scythe.

MOWING, *mo'ing, s.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

MOXA, *mok'sa, s. (origin uncertain.)* Any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief of disease, as early practised in the East, particularly by the Chinese and Japanese. Also, a drug obtained from the leaves of the plant *Artemisia chinensis*.

MOYA, *mo'ya, s.* A name given by the natives of South America to the sand and slime ejected from volcanoes during eruptions.

MOYLE, *moyl, s.* A mule.

MUCATES, *mu'kayts, s.* A genus of salts, in which the mucic acid is combined with salifiable bases.

MUCH, *mutsh, a. (mycken, Swed. mucho, Sp.)* Large in quantity; long in time; many in number;—*ad.* in a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree, as *more*; to a great degree or extent, qualifying verbs and participles often or long;—*s.* a deal; abundance in quantity; multitude in number; more than enough; a heavy service; then; any assignable quantity or degree; common thing; something strange; as *as much*, equal quantity; *too much*, an excessive quantity; *to make much of*, to treat with regard; *to*

MUCHEL—MUCRONATED.

to pauper; *much at one*, nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

MUCHEL.—See Much.

MUCHNESS, mutsh'nes, *s.* Quantity.—Obsolete.

MUCHWHAT, mutsh'hwawt, *ad.* Nearly; almost.—Not elegant.

MUCIC ACID, mu'sik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained from the oxidation of the sugar of milk.

MUCID, mu'sid, *a.* (*mucidus*, Lat.) Musty; slimy; mouldy.

MUCIDNESS, mu'sid-nes, *s.* Mustiness; alminess.

MUCILAGE, mu'se-laje, *s.* (French, from *mucus*, Lat.) In Chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables; the liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

MUCILAGINOUS, mu-se-laj'in-us, *a.* Relating to or secreting mucilage; slimy; viscous; soft, with some degree of tenacity.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, mu-se-laj'in-us-nes, *s.* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess.

MUCIPAROUS, mu-sip'a-rus, *a.* (*mucus*, and *pario*, I produce, Lat.) Secreting or producing mucus.

MUCITE, mu'site, *s.* A combination of a substance with mucous acid.

MUCIVORA, mu-siv'o-ra, *s.* (*mucus*, slime, and *vora*, I devour, Lat. from the species feeding on mucus or other juices of plants, or of decomposing animal bodies.) A family of Dipterous insects.

MUCK, muk, *s.* (*meor*, Sax. *mog*, Dan.) Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter; something mean, vile, or filthy. *Running a muck*, (*amok*, to kill, Javan.) an indiscreet attack upon friends and enemies, as, 'who runs a muck, and tilts at all he meets';—*v. a.* to masure with muck;—*a.* wet; moist.

MUCKENDER, muk'en-dur, *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.—Obsolete.

Be of good comfort; take my muckender
And dry thine eyes.—Ben Jonson.

MUCKER, muk'ur, *v. a.* To hoard up; to scrape money together by mean shifts.—Obsolete.

MUCKERER, muk'ur-ur, *s.* A miser; a niggard.—Obsolete.

MUCKHEAP, muk'heep, } *s.* A dunghill.

MUCKHILL, muk'hil, } *s.*

MUCKINESS, muk'e-nes, *s.* Filthiness; nastiness.

MUCKLE, muk'kl, *a.* (*mycel*, Sax.) Much.—Obsolete.

MUCKSWEAT, muk'swet, *s.* Profuse sweat.—A vulgar word.

MUCKWORM, muk'wurm, *s.* A worm that lives in dung; a miser; one who obtains money by mean shifts and devices.

MUCKY, muk'e, *a.* Filthy; nasty.

MUCOR, mu'kor, *s.* (*mykis*, a small fungus, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, mu-ko'so-sak'ka-rin, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MUCOUS, mu'kus, *a.* (*mucus*, Lat.) Relating to mucus, or resembling it; slimy; secreting a slimy substance; viscous. *Mucous membrane*, the membrane which lines the cavities of the body which are exposed to the contact of air, or other inorganic substances.

MUCOUSNESS, mu'kus-nes, *s.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MUCRONATE, mu'kro-nate, } *a.* (*mucronatus*,
MUCRONATED, mu'kro-nay-ted, } Lat.) Sharply pointed.

MUCRONATELY—MUFFLON.

MUCRONATELY, mu'kro-nate-le, *ad.* In a mucronate or sharp-pointed manner.

MUCULENT, mu'ku-lent, *a.* (*muculentus*, Lat.) Vicious; slimy.

MUCUNA, mu-ku'na, *s.* (*mucuna-guaca*, the Brazilian name of *Mucuna urens*.) Cow-itch, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of climbing herbs or shrubs, the legumes of which are covered with stinging bristles.

MUCUS, mu'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The secretion of the mucous membranes, the most characteristic and common being that from the nasal membrane.

MUD, mud, *s.* (*moder*, Germ. *modder*, Dut.) Soft and moist earth found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or on highways after rain;—*v. a.* to bury in mud or slime; to make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

MUDAR, mu'dar, *s.* The Indian name of the plant *Calotropis gigantea*.

MUDARINE, mud'ar-ine, *s.* A peculiar chemical principle, having the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat. It is so called from being obtained from the plant Mudar, or *Calotropis gigantea*.

MUDDILY, mud'de-le, *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mud'de-nes, *s.* Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment.

MUDDLE, mud'dl, *v. a.* To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water; to intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupify;—*v. n.* to contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state.

MUDDY, mud'de, *a.* Turbid; foul with mud; impure; dark; gross; soiled with mud; of the colour of mud; consisting of mud or earth; heavy; stupid;—*v. a.* to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud; to make dull or heavy.

MUDDYHEADED, mud'de-hed-ed, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUDWALL, mud'wawl, *s.* A wall composed of mud.

MUDWALLED, mud'wawld, *a.* Having a mud wall.

MUDWORT.—See Limosella.

MUEZZIM, mu-oz'zim, *s.* A clerk or officer of a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim the ezam or summons to prayer at the five canonical hours: viz., at dawn, noon, four o'clock, sunset, and nightfall.

MUFF, muf, *s.* (German, *muff*, or *muffe*, Dan.) A warm cover for the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins.

MUFFIN, muffin, *s.* A delicate or light cake.

MUFFLE, muffl, *v. a.* (*moffelon*, Dut.) To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to wrap; to conceal part or the whole of the face; to blindfold; to cover; to involve; to wrap up. In Nautical language, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise; to wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn;—*v. n.* to speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation;—*s.* (*muffla*, Span.) in Assaying, an arched vessel with a flat bottom, in which substances may be exposed to a red heat, without coming in contact with the fuel.

MUFFLER, muffl-ur, *s.* A cover for the face; a part of a female's dress.

MUFFLON, mufflon, *s.* The wild sheep, or musmon.

MUFTI—MULINUM.

- MUFTI**, muft'e, *s.* The Turkish title of a doctor of the law of the Koran.
- MUG**, mug, *s.* A kind of cup from which liquors are drunk. *Mugweed*, the plant *Gallium cruciatum*.
- MUGGARD**, mug'gurd, *a.* Sullen; displeased.
- MUGGISH**, mug'gish, *a.* Moist; damp; mouldy;
- MUGGY**, mug'gy, *a.* close; misty.
- MUGGLETONIANS**, mug-gl-to-ne-ans, *s.* One of a sect of Christians who sprung up in England in 1561, who derived their name from one Muggleton, a tailor, who, with a person of the name of Reeves, gave themselves out for the two last and greatest prophets of Jesus Christ, and asserted that they had power to save and damn in a future state whoever they pleased to bless or curse.
- MUG-HOUSE**, mug'how's, *s.* An ale-house.
- MUGIENT**, mu'je-ent, *a.* (*mugio*, Lat.) Lowing; bellowing.—Obsolete.
- MUGIL**, mu'jil, *s.* (Latin.) The Mullet, a genus of fishes, in which the head is cylindrical, the upper part with high and bony plates; the sides covered with compact scales, which conceal the divisions of the gill-covers; pectoral fin single pointed: Type of the family Mugilidae.
- MUGILIDÆ**, mu-jil'le-de, *s.* (*mugil*, one of the genera.) The Mullet, a family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with long oblong narrow cylindrical bodies and short snouts; eyes large and close to the snout; small teeth; two dorsal fins remote, the first with strong spinal rays.
- MUGWORT**, mug'wurt, *s.* The vulgar name of the plant *Artemisia vulgaris*.
- MULATTO**, mu-lat'to, *s.* (*mulato*, Span.) A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.
- MULBERRY**, mul'ber-re, *s.* The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*. *Mulberry calculus*, a urinary concretion, consisting chiefly or entirely of the oxalate of lime, so called from its resembling the fruit of the mulberry.
- MULCH**, mulk, *s.* In Horticulture, straw or litter applied to the roots or stems of plants, to protect them from drought or frost;—*v. a.* to apply mulch to the roots or stems of trees.
- MULCION**, mul'shun, *s.* (*mulceo*, I strike or beat, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustacea: Family, Macroura.
- MULCT**, mulkt, *s.* (*mulcta*, or *multa*, Lat.) A fine; a penalty imposed on a person who has violated some law;—*v. a.* to fine; to punish by imposing a pecuniary penalty.
- MULCTUARY**, mulktu-a-re, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.
- MULE**, mule, *s.* (*mulo*, Span. and Ital.) An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. In Botany, a plant produced by impregnating the pistil of one species of plant with the farina or fecundating dust of another;—a machine for spinning cotton.
- MULESPINNER**, mule'spin-nur, *s.* One who spins cotton on the machine termed a mule.
- MULETEER**, mu-let-teer', *s.* A mule-driver.
- MULIERITY**, mu-le-eb're-te, *s.* (from *mulier*, a woman, Lat.) Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.
- MULLER**, mu'le-ur, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, lawfu. issue born in wedlock, though begotten before.
- MULINUM**, mu-li-num, *s.* (the ancient name of an

MULISH—MULTANGULARNESS.

- umbelliferous plant.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.
- MULISH**, mu'lish, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate; sullen.
- MULL**, mul, *v. a.* (perhaps from *mollio*, I soften, Lat.) To soften and dispirit, as wine when burnt and sweetened; to heat and enrich any liquor with spices, &c.;—*s.* an old obsolete name in Scotland for a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a cape, as the Mull of Galloway.
- MULLA**, mul'la, *s.* (*mullah*, Per.) The name given in Tartary to a priest of the Mohammedan religion.
- MULLER**, mul'lur, *s.* (*molliere*, Fr.) A stone held in the hand for grinding colours and other matters upon a horizontal stone, used by painters and apothecaries; an instrument used by glass-grinders.
- MULLERA**, mul-le'ra, *s.* (in honour of Otta F. Muller, a Danish botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- MULLER-GLASS**, mul'ler-glas, *s.* The common name of the mineral Hyolite. It has a glassy lustre, and is brittle, but as hard as quartz. It consists of silica, 92; water, 63.
- MULLERIA**, mul-le're-a, *s.* A genus of shells, considered as intermediate between Etheria and the Unionida, while, in its single muscular impression, as well as in its general form, it approaches to Ostrea.
- MULLET**, mul'let, *s.* (*mugil*, Lat.) A fish of the genus *Mugil*. In Heraldry, the figure of the rowel of a spur. It is used as the filial distinction of the third son. In English Blazonry, it has five, and in French, six points.
- MULLICITE**, mul'le-site, *s.* (Mullica-hill, in New Jersey, where it was found.) A mineral of a bluish-black colour, with a vitreous and splendid lustre. It occurs in cylinders about two inches long, and half an inch in diameter; opaque; sectile. It consists of phosphoric acid, 24.00; protoxide of iron, 42.65; water, 25.00; grains of quartz incrusting on it, 7.90.
- MULLIDÆ**, mul'le-de, *s.* (*mullus*, one of the genera.) The Surmullet, a genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, having the shape ovate; head large and high; eyes lateral, but close to the crown; opercula and body covered with large deciduous scales; lower jaw with two fleshy cirri placed beneath; caudal fin forked.
- MULLIEN**.—See Verbascum.
- MULLIGATAWNY**, mul-e-ga-taw'ne, *s.* A highly-seasoned soup.
- MULLIGRUBS**, mul'le-grubz, *s.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness.—A vulgar word.
- MULLION**, mul'yun, *s.* In Architecture, the upright post or bar which divides the two lights of a window;—*v. a.* to shape into divisions.
- MULLOCK**, mul'lok, *s.* Rubbish.
- MULLUS**, mul'lus, *s.* (from *mullet*, the nearest genus.) The Surmullet, a genus of fishes, in which the head is large and truncate, and the profile very abrupt: Type of the family Mullidae.
- MULSE**, muls, *s.* (*mulsus*, Lat.) Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
- MULTANGULAR**, mult-ang'gu-lar, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Having many angles; polygonal.
- MULTANGULARLY**, mult-ang'gu-lar-le, *ad.* With many angles.
- MULTANGULARNESS**, mult-ang'gu-lar-ness, *s.* The state of being polygonal.

MULTANGULATE—MULTINOMINOUS.

MULTANGULATE, mul-ang'gu-late, *a.* (*multus*, and *angula*, a hoof, Lat.) In Mammalogy, having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

MULTIARTICULATE, mul-te-ár-tik'u-late, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.) Composed of a great number of joints.

MULTICAPSULAR, mul-te-kap'su-lar, *a.* (*multus*, and *capsula*, a capsule, Lat.) Having many capsules.

MULTICARINATE, mul-te-kar'e-nate, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *carina*, a keel, Lat.) In Conchology, many-keeled.

MULTICAVOUS, mul-te-ka'vus, *a.* (*multus*, and *cavus*, hollow, Lat.) Having many holes or cavities.

MULTICUSPIDATE, mul-te-kus'pe-date, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *cuspid*, a spear, Lat.) The last three molar teeth are so designated from their having several tubercles.

MULTIDENTATE, mul-te-den'tate, *a.* (*multus*, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) Having many teeth, or processes resembling teeth.

MULTIFARIOUS, mul-te-fa're-us, *a.* (*multifarius*, Lat.) Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mul-te-fa're-us-le, *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes and relations.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mul-te-fa're-us-nes, *s.* Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFID, mul'te-fid, *a.* (*multus*, and *findo*, I divide, Lat.) Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins. *Multifidus spina*, the name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse to the spinous processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names—transverso-spinalis colli, transverso-spinalis dorsi, transverso-spinalis lumborum.

MULTIFIDOUS, mul-tif'e-das, *a.* Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

MULTIFLOUS, mul-te-flo'rus, *a.* (*multus*, and *flos*, a flower, Lat.) Many-flowered; having many flowers.

MULTIFOLD, mul'te-folde, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

MULTIFORM, mul'te-fawrm, *a.* Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mul-te-fawr'me-te, *s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTIGENEROUS, mul-te-jen'er-us, *a.* (*multus*, and *genus*, a kind, Lat.) Having many kinds.

MULTIJUGOUS, mul-te-ju'gus, *a.* (*multus*, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) Consisting of many pairs.

MULTILATERAL, mul-te-lat'er-al, *a.* (*multus*, and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Having many sides.

MULTILINEAL, mul-te-lin'e-al, *a.* Having many lines.

MULTILOCULAR, mul-te-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *loculus*, a lodge, Lat.) Having many cells, as in the shells of the ammonite and nautilus.

MULTILOQUENCE, mul-til'o-kwens, *s.* Use of many words; talkativeness.

MULTILOQUOUS, mul-til'o-kwus, *a.* (*multus*, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

MULTINOMIAL, mul-te-nom'e-al, } *a.* (*multus*,
MULTINOMINAL, mul-te-nom'e-nal, } many, and
MULTINOMINOUS, mul-te-nom'e-nus, } *nomen*, a

MULTIPAROUS—MULTIPLY.

name, Lat.) Having many names or terms. In Algebra, an expression denoting several terms (more than two) which are connected by the signs of addition or subtraction, + or —. *Multinomial theorem*, a theorem discovered by Demoivre for forming the numeral coefficients which arise in raising any multinomial to any given power with actual involution.

MULTIPAROUS, mul-tip'a-rus, *a.* (*multus*, and *pario*, I bring forth, Lat.) Producing many at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE, mul-tip'ar-tite, *a.* (*multus*, and *partitus*, divided, Lat.) Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MULTIPED, mul'te-ped, *s.* (*multus*, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) An insect having many feet; — *a.* having many feet.

MULTIPLE, mul'te-pl, *a.* Containing many times; — *s.* In Arithmetic, a common multiple, of two or more numbers, contains each of them a certain number of times exactly: thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. *Multiple point*, in Analytical Geometry, when two or more branches of a curve pass through the same point, it is called the *multiple point*. *Multiple values*, in Algebra, symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when different values are given them, as the roots of an equation, &c.

MULTIPLEX, mul'te-pleks, *a.* (Latin.) Manifold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

MULTIPLIABLE, mul-te-pli'a-bl, } *a.* That may
MULTIPLICABLE, mul'te-ple-ka-bl, } be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mul-te-pli'a-bl-nes, *s.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mul-te-ple-kan'd, *s.* (*multiplicandus*, Lat.) In Arithmetic, the number to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATE, mul'te-ple-kate, *a.* Consisting of many, or more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mul-te-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of multiplying or of increasing numbers; one of the principal rules in arithmetic and algebra, and consists in finding the amount of a given number or quantity, called the multiplicand, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the multiplier, and this amount is generally termed the product; also, the multiplier and multiplicand are commonly termed factors. Multiplication is either simple or compound: simple multiplication is when the proposed quantities are integers or whole numbers; compound multiplication implies that one of them is a compound quantity; that is, one consisting of several denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mul'te-ple-ka-tiv, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MULTIPLICATOR, mul-te-ple-ka'tur, *s.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mul-te-plish'us, *a.* Manifold.—Obsolete.

MULTIPLICITY, mul-te-plis'e-te, *s.* State of being many.

MULTIPLIER, mul'te-pli-ur, *s.* One who increases numbers by multiplication; the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

MULTIPLY, mul'te-pli, *v. a.* To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical

MULTIPOTENT—MUM.

multiplication;—*v. n.* to grow in number; to increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

MULTIPOTENT, mul-tip'o-tent, *a.* (*multus*, and *potens*, powerful, Lat.) Having manifold power, or power to do a variety of things.

MULTIPRESENCE, mul-te-prez'ens, *s.* The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

MULTISCIOUS, mul-tish'us, *a.* Having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mul-te-sil'o-kwus, *a.* (*multus*, and *siliqua*, a pod, Lat.) Having many pods or seed-vessels.

MULTISONOUS, mul-tis'o-nus, *a.* (*multus*, and *sonus*, a sound, Lat.) Having many sounds.

MULTISPIRAL, mul-te-spi'ral, *a.* (*multus*, many, and *spira*, a spire, Lat.) In Conchology, applied to those opercula of univalve shells which exhibit numerous and narrow spiral coils round a submedian centre.

MULTISTRATE, mul-te-stri'ate, *a.* In Zoology, marked with many streaks.

MULTISYLLABLE, mul-te-sil'la-bl, *s.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

MULTITUDE, mul'te-tude, *s.* (French, from *multitudo*, Lat.) The state of being many; the state of being more than one; a number collectively; a sum of many; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng; the populace.

MULTITUDINARY, mul-te-tu'din-ar-e, } *a.* Con-

MULTITUDINOUS, mul-te-tu'din-us, } sisting of a multitude or great number; having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mul-tiv'a-gant, } *a.* (*multivagus*,

MULTIVAGOUS, mul-tiv'a-gus, } Lat.) Wandering much.—Obsolete.

MULTIVALVE, mul'te-valv, *s.* (*multus*, and *valva*, valves, Lat.) A shell composed of more than two pieces, as in the Cirrhipeds.

MULTIVALVE, mul'te-valv, } *a.* Having

MULTIVALVULAR, mul-te-val'vu-lar, } many valves.

MULTIVERSANT, mul-te-ver'sant, *a.* (*multus*, and *verso*, I turn, Lat.) Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MULTIVIOUS, mul-tiv'e-us, *a.* (*multus*, and *via*, a way, Lat.) Having many ways; manifold.

MULTOCO, mul-tok'o, *s.* The code of laws of the Turkish Empire. It consists of the precepts contained in the Koran, the oral injunctions of Mahomet, and the decisions of the early caliphs and doctors.

MULTOCULAR, mul-tok'u-lar, *a.* (*multus*, and *oculus*, an eye, Lat.) Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

MULTUM, mul'tum, *s.* A compound extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops. *Hard multum*, or *black extract*, a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer. *Multum in parvo*, much in a small compass.

MULTURE, mul'ture, *s.* In Scottish Law, a toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn; a grist or grinding.

MULTURER, mul'tu-rur, *s.* In Scottish Law, a person who grinds at a mill.

MUM, mum, *a.* Silent; not speaking;—*interj.* a word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush;—*s.* (*mumme*, Germ.

MUMBLE—MUNDANE.

and Dan.) a kind of malt liquor much used in Germany.

MUMBLE, mum'bl, *v. n.* (*mummeln*, Germ.) To mutter; to grumble; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation; to chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close;—*v. a.* to utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to suppress or utter imperfectly.

MUMBLE-NEWS, mum'bl-nu-ze, *s.* A kind of talk-bearer.

MUMBLER, mum'bl-ur, *s.* One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice.

MUMBLINGLY, mum'bl-ing-le, *ad.* With a low inarticulate utterance.

MUMBUDGET, mum'bud-jit, *interj.* An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence, used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUMCHANCE, mum'tshans, *s.* A game of hazard with dice; a fool.—Local.

MUMM, mum, *v. a.* (*mummer*, Fr.) To mask; to sport or make frolic in a mask or disguise.

MUMMER, mum'mur, *s.* One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who gesticulated without speaking.

MUMMERY, mum'mur-e, *s.* (*momerie*, Fr.) Masking; frolicking in masks; diversion; contemptible amusement; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds; buffoonery.

MUMMIFICATION, mum-me-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making into a mummy.

MUMMIFORM, mum'me-fawrm, *a.* (*mumia*, a mummy, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Resembling a mummy, as in the case of certain nymphs of the Lepidoptera.

MUMMIFY, mum'me-fi, *v. a.* To make into a mummy.

MUMMY, mum'me, *s.* (*mumia*, Ital.) A dead human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; the name of two substances prepared for medicinal use—the one said to be the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damps. In Horticulture, a kind of wax composed of turpentine and common wax, used in the engrafting of trees.

MUMP, mump, *v. a.* (*mompen*, Dut.) To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant phrase, to beg; to deceive; to cheat.

MUMPER, mump'ur, *s.* A beggar.

MUMPING, mump'ing, *s.* Foolish tricks; acts of mockery; begging tricks.

MUMPISH, mump'ish, *a.* Heavy; sullen; sour; dull.

MUMPS, mumps, *s.* In Pathology, inflammation of the parotid glands; silliness; silent displeasure.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

MUNCH, munsh, *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls;—*v. a.* to chew by great mouthfuls.—See Mounce.

MUNCHER, munsh'ur, *s.* One who munches.

MUND, mund. A Saxon word signifying peace, protection, patronage, and much used in old law terms, as in *mundbrech*. It is also retained in names, as in Edmund, or *cadmund*, Sax. meaning happy peace.

MUNDANE, mun'dane, *a.* (*mundanus*, Lat.) Belonging to the world.

MUNDANITY—MUNITE.

- MUNDANITY**, mun-dan'e-te, *s.* Attention to the things of the world.—Obsolete.
- MUNDATION**, mun-da'shun, *s.* (from *mundus*, clean, Lat.) The act of cleansing.—Obsolete.
- MUNDATORY**, mun'day-tur-e, *a.* Cleansing; having power to cleanse.—Seldom used.
- MUNDBRECH**, mund'bretsh, *s.* In Law, a breach of the king's peace, or an infringement of privilege; also, a breaking of fences or enclosures, which are in many places in England called *mounds*—hence the word.
- MUNDIA**, mun'de-a, *s.* (*mundus*, neat, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygalaceæ.
- MUNDIC**, mun'dik, *s.* A name given in Cornwall to iron pyrites.
- MUNDIFICANT**, mun-dif'e-kant, *a.* Cleansing;—*s.* a plaster or ointment used in healing and cleansing sores.—Not used.
- MUNDIFICATION**, mun-de-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*mundus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act or operation of cleansing any body.
- MUNDIFICATIVE**, mun-dif'e-kay-tiv, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse;—*s.* a cleansing medicine.
- MUNDIFY**, mun'de-fi, *v. a.* To make clean; to cleanse.
- MUNDIVAGANT**, mun-div'a-gant, *a.* (*mundus*, the world, and *vago*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering through the world.
- MUNDUNGUS**, mun-dung'gus, *s.* Tobacco with an offensive smell.
- MUNDUS PATENS**, mun'dus pa'tens, *s.* A festival among the Romans, observed on the 24th August, 4th October, and 27th November. Hell was supposed to be open on those days; and, accordingly, men would not then enlist, engage in battle, put to sea, or marry.
- MUNERARY**, mu'ne-ra-re, *a.* (from *munus*, a gift, Lat.) Having the nature of a gift.—Obsolete.
- MUNERATE**.—See Remunerate.
- MUNERATION**.—See Remuneration.
- MUNGO**, mung'go, *s.* The root of Ophiorrhiza mangos, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake and of the Cobra di casa. In India and Ceylon, it is used as an antidote against the bite of a mad dog.
- MUNGREL**.—See Mongrel.
- MUNICIPAL**, mu-nis'se-pal, *a.* (French, from *municipalis*, Lat.) Relating to a corporation or city; relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.
- MUNICIPALITY**, mu-ne-se-pal'e-te, *s.* A certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants.
- MUNIFICATE**, mu-nif'e-kate, *v. a.* (*munifico*, Lat.) To enrich.—Obsolete.
- MUNIFICENCE**, mu-nif'e-sens, *s.* (French, from *munificentia*, Lat.) Liberality; the act of giving or bestowing liberally; bounty.
- MUNIFICENT**, mu-nif'e-sent, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous.
- MUNIFICENTLY**, mu-nif'e-sent-le, *ad.* Liberally; generously.
- MUNIMENT**, mu'ne-ment, *s.* (*munimentum*, Lat.) A fortification, or stronghold; support; defence; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained. *Muniment-house*, a strong, properly fire-proof, apartment or private building, for keeping evidences, and preserving charters, seals, &c.
- MUNITE**, mu-nite', *v. a.* To fortify.—Obsolete.

MUNITION—MURDEROUS.

- MUNITION**, mu-nish'un, *s.* (French, from *munition*, Lat.) Ammunition; materials for war; provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army, or navy. *Munition-ships*, ships freighted with the necessary naval and military stores for hostile operations.
- MUNITY**.—See Immunity.
- MUNJEET**, mun'jeet, *s.* (Indian name.) A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or Madder, produced in Nepal and other parts of India, and imported into this country from Calcutta.
- MUNNION**.—See Mullion.
- MUNTINGIA**, mun-tin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Abraham Munting of Groningen, died 1682.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.
- MUNYCHIA**, mu-nik'e-a, *s.* (from a person of the name, who dedicated a temple to Diana.) A festival celebrated annually in Athens, in honour of Diana, in the tenth month of the Athenian year; called *Munychion* from that circumstance.
- MURENA**, mu-re'na, *s.* A genus of Apodal fishes: Type of the family Murenidæ.
- MURAGE**, mu'raje, *s.* (from *murus*, a wall, Lat.) In Law, a toll to be taken of every cart and horse coming laden through a city or town, for the building or repairing the public walls thereof, due either by grant or prescription. It seems to be a liberty granted to a town by the king, for the collecting of money towards walling the same.
- MURAL**, mu'ral, *a.* (*muralis*, Lat.) Relating to a wall. *Mural crown*, among the ancient Romans, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, given as a reward to the first that planted a standard on the wall of a besieged place. *Mural arch*, or *arc*, the segment of a large circle fixed in the meridian against the wall of an observatory, for the purpose of measuring the meridian altitudes or zenith distances of the heavenly bodies.
- MURALIA**, mu-ral'te-a, *s.* (in honour of John von Mural, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Polygalaceæ.
- MURCHISONITE**, mur'tshe-so-nite, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated geologist Murchison.) A variety of crystallized felspar, found in the new red sandstone, near Exeter. It consists of silica, 6.86; potash, 1.48; alumina, 1.66.
- MURCIA**, mur'she-a, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- MURDER**, mur'dur, *s.* (*morther*, Sax.) The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind; an outcry when life is in danger;—*v. a.* (*myrthian*, Sax.) to kill a human being with premeditated malice; to destroy; to put an end to.
- MURDERER**, mur'dur-ur, *s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully; a person who kills a human being with premeditated malice; a small piece of ordinance, termed also a murdering-piece.
- MURDERESS**, mur'dur-es, *s.* A female who commits murder.
- MURDERMENT**, mur'dur-ment, *s.* The act of killing unlawfully.—Obsolete.
- To her came message of the murderment.—*Fairfax.*
- MURDEROUS**, mur'dur-us, *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; sanguinary; premeditating murder; addicted to blood; cruel.

MURDEROUSLY—MURIATIC.

MURDEROUSLY, mur'dur-us-le, *ad.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

MURDRESSES, mur'dres-ses, *s.* In Fortification, a battlement in ancient fortified buildings, with interstices for firing through.

MURE, mure, *s.* (*murus*, Lat.) A wall:—(obsolete):—*v. a.* to enclose in walls; to wall.

MURENGERS, mu'rin-jurs, *s.* A name given to two officers in the city of Chester, chosen annually from the aldermen, to attend to the repair of the walls, and to receive a certain toll for that purpose.

MURENOIDS, mu're-noyds, } *s.* (*murana*, one of
MURENIDÆ, mu-ren'e-de, } the genera.) A family of Apodal fishes, including the true eels, Anguilla.

MUREX, mu'reks, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of carnivorous Gasteropods, the shells of which have the varices from three to five in each whorl; the inner lip smooth; the spire much shorter than the aperture; an internal groove at the upper angle of the aperture; canal long; shell armed with acute cylindrical spines, mostly arranged in three varices: Type of the family Muricidæ.

MUREXAN, mu-rek-san, *s.* (*murex*, a shell, Lat.) The purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide. Formula, $C_6 N_2 H_4 O_5$: equiv. = 109.02.

MUREXIDE, mu-rek'side, *s.* The purpurate of ammonia, which crystallizes in short four-sided prisms, two faces of which, like the upper wings of the cantharides, reflect a green metallic lustre. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red colour. Formula, $C_{12} N_5 H_6 O_8$: equiv. = 197.19.

MURICITE, mu're-a-site, *s.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little common salt.

MURIATED, mu're-ay-ted, *a.* Combined with muriatic acid; put in brine.

MURIATES, mu're-ayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the union of muriatic acid and salifiable bases. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or deficiency of acid: in the former case, the salt is called an oxymuriate; in the latter, a submuriate. The muriates, when in a state of dryness, are chlorides, consisting of chlorine and the metal. *Muriate of ammonia*, generally called sal ammoniac, and formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from the soot of the camel's dung. *Muriate of lime*, formerly known by the names of marine selenite, calcareous marine salt, muria, calx salita, fixed sal ammoniac, &c. When deliquescent, it has been called oil of lime; and Homberg found that, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, it emitted a phosphoric light on being struck by a hard body, and in that state it was called Homberg's phosphorus. *Muriate of iron*, formerly known as ferrum salitum, oleum martis per deliquium, &c. *Muriate of potash*, formerly known by the names of febrifuge salt of Sylvius, digestive salt, regenerated sea salt, &c. *Muriate of soda*, or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth. In the solid form it is called sal gem, or rock salt; and that which is obtained by evaporation from salt water, is called bay salt.

MURIATIC, mu-re-at'ik, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; relating to sea salt. *Heavy muriatic ether*, a liquid obtained from the distillation of the oil of vitriol, chloride of sodium,

MURIATIFEROUS—MURMURING.

hyperoxide of manganese, and alcohol. It varies much in composition.

MURIATIFEROUS, mu-re-a-tifer-us, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MURICAJA, mu-re-ka'ja, *s.* (the Brazilian name of many species of Passion-flower, especially those with edible fruit.) A genus of plants; Order, Passifloraceæ.

MURICALSITE, mu-re-kal'site, *s.* The calcareo-carbonate of magnesia, or dolomite.

MURICANTHUS, mu-re-kan'thus, *s.* (*murex*, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of shells, belonging to the Muricinae, or Murexes, the shell of which has numerous foliated varices; the spire short, and the margin of the outer lip with a prominent tooth near the base—the *Centronotus* of former conchologists.

MURICARIA, mu-re-ka're-a, *s.* (*muricatus*, full of prickles, Lat. on account of the prickly nature of the pods.) A genus of plants: Order, Cruciferae.

MURICATED, mu're-kay-ted, *a.* (*muricatus*, Lat.) Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles. In Botany, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

MURICEA, mu-rish'e-a, *s.* (*murex*, Lat.) A genus of Polyptaria, in which the bark is provided with projecting mammillæ, and covered with imbricated and rough scales: Family, Corticati.

MURICIA, mu-rish'e-a, *s.* (*muricatus*, muricated, Lat. in reference to the warted berries.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

MURICIDÆ, mu-ris'e-de, *s.* (*murex*, one of the genera.) The Murexes and Whelks, a family of carnivorous Gasteropods of the tribe Zoophaga, the shells of which have the pillar never plated; spiral; the base narrowed, and either truncate or slightly produced.

MURICIDEA, mu-re-sid'e-a, *s.* (*murex*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of the Muricinae, in which the spire of the shell is as long or longer than the body whorl; the varices numerous, and no internal channel at the top of the aperture: Family, Muricidæ.

MURICINÆ, mu-ris'e-ne, *s.* Murexes, a subfamily of the Muricidæ, in which the spire is as long as the aperture; exterior rough; the whorls marked with varices; the aperture wide.

MURIDÆ, mu're-de, *s.* (*mus*, one of the genera.) A family of Rodents, of which the genus *Mus* is the type.

MURINE, mu'rine, *a.* (*murinus*, Lat.) Relating to a mouse, or to mice.

MURINES, mu're-nes, or mu'reens, *s.* A tribe of Rodents, of which the genus *Mus* is the type. It contains the families Muridæ, Arvicolidæ, and Sciuridæ.

MURK, murk, *s.* (*morker*, Swed.) Darkness.

MURKY, mur'ke, *a.* (*mork*, Swed.) Dark; obscure; gloomy.

MURMUR, mur'mur, *s.* (Latin.) A low shrill noise; a complaint half-suppressed, or uttered in a low muttering voice;—*v. n.* (*murmuro*, Lat.) to give a low shrill sound; to grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent.

MURMURER, mur'mur-ur, *s.* One who murmurs; one who repines and complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MURMURING, mur'mur-ing, *s.* A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise; complaint half-suppressed.

MURMURINGLY—MUSCHEL-KALK.

MUSCICAPA—MUSE.

MURMURINGLY, mur'mur-ing-le, *ad.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MURMUROUS, mur'mur-us, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURNIVAL, mur'ne-val, *s.* (*mornifle*, Fr.) Four cards of a sort.—Obsolete.

MURR, mur, *s.* A catarrh.—Obsolete.

MURRAIN, mur'rin, *s.* (*morrina*, Span.) An infectious and fatal disease among cattle;—*a.* infected with the murrain.—Obsolete as an adjective.

MURRAYA, mur-ra'ya, *s.* (in honour of John Andrew Murray, a Swedish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Anrntaceae.

MURREY, mur're, *a.* Of a dark-red colour.

MURRHINE, mur'rine, *a.* (*murrhina*, a vase, Lat.) An epithet given by the ancients to certain species of vases, said to come from the East, and to have been manufactured from some precious stone found in Parthia; but probably they were nothing else than porcelain, the nature of the manufacture of which was then unknown in the western world.

MURRIOR, mur're-un, *s.* (*morriam*, Port.) A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

MURRY, mur're, *s.* In Heraldry, termed likewise *sanguine*, a dark-red colour, expressed in engraving by opposite diagonal lines crossing each other. It is reckoned a dishonourable colour.

MURTH OF CORN, murth'ov kawrn, *s.* Plenty of grain.

MURTIA, mur'she-a, *s.* A surname of Venus, because she presided over the Myrtle, and as such was held as the goddess of Idleness and Cowardice.

MURZA, mur'za, *s.* A title of hereditary nobility in Tartary.

MUS, mus, *s.* (Latin, a mouse.) A genus of Rodents, including mice and rats.

MUSA, mu'sa, *s.* (in honour of Antonius Musa, the brother of Euphorbus, and the freedman of Augustus, or rather Maus, the Arabic name of the plant.) Plantain-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Musaceae.

MUSACEAE, mu-za'se-e, } *s.* (*musa*, one of the } genera.) A natural order of stemless, or nearly stemless plants, with leaves sheathing at the base, and forming a kind of spurious stem, often very large; their limbs separated from the taper petiole by a round tumour, and having fine parallel veins diverging regularly from the mid-rib towards the margin; flowers spathaceous; perianth six-parted, adherent, petaloid, in two distinct rows, more or less irregular; stamens six; anthers linear and two-celled; ovary inferior, three-celled, and many-seeded; fruit a three-celled capsule.

MUSARD, mu'zard, *s.* (French.) A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.

MUSCA, mus'ka, *s.* (Latin, a fly.) A genus of Dipterous insects, of which *Musca domestica*, or common house-fly, is the type.

MUSCADEL, mus'ka-del, } *a.* (*moscatello*, Ital. }
MUSCADINE, mus'ka-dine, } *moscatel*, Port. and }
MUSCAT, mus'kat, } Span. *muscat*, Fr.) }
MUSCATEL, mus'ka-tel, } An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the sweet grape from which it is made; also, a sweet pear.

MUSCARIA, mus-ka're-a, *s.* (*moschos*, musk, Gr.) Grape hyacinth, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

MUSCHEL-KALK, mush'el-kalk, *s.* (German, shell-limestone.) In Geology, a limestone deposit, belonging to the new red sandstone system.

MUSCICAPA, mus-sik'a-pa, *s.* (*musca*, a fly, and *capio*, I take, Lat.) The Fly-catchers, a genus of birds: Type of the family Muscipidae.

MUSCIPIDAE, mus-se-kap'e-de, *s.* (*muscipapa*, one of the genera.) Fly-catchers, a family of perching birds, embracing the Black-caps, Water-chats, Fly-catchers, Broad-bills, &c.

MUSCIPINAE, mus-so-kap'e-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Muscipidae, or Fly-catchers.

MUSCIDAE, mus'se-de, *s.* A family of Dipterous insects, of which the common house-fly, *Musca*, is the type.

MUSCIFORMES, mus-se-fawr'mes, *s.* (*musca*, a fly, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) The Crane-flies, the name of a tribe of the Tipulidae, comprehending such as have a stout body and short legs, resembling the common fly.

MUSCIPETA, mus-sip'e-ta, *s.* (*musco*, a fly, and *peto*, I attack, Lat.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Muscipinae, or Fly-catchers: Family, Muscipinae.

MUSCLE, mus'sl, *s.* (*musculus*, from *mus*, a mouse, Lat. from its resemblance to a dead mouse.) In Anatomy, a reddish, vascular, and highly-contractile organ, whereby the movements of the animal body are chiefly executed. *Muscle-band*, a shale of the Coal formation, generally ferruginous or calcareous, containing embedded unios, or other shells of the same family. In Conchology,—see *Mytilus*.

MUSCOLD, mus'koyd, *a.* (*moschos*, moss, and *eidōs*, likeness, Gr.) Mosslike; resembling moss.

MUSCOLOGY, mus-kol'o-je, *s.* (*muscus*, a moss, Lat.) That part of Botany which treats of mosses.

MUSCOSITY, mus-kos'e-te, *s.* Mossiness.

MUSCOVADO, mus-ko-va'do, *s.* In Commerce, unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

MUSCOVY-GLASS.—See *Mica*.

MUSCULAR, mus'ku-lar, *a.* Relating to a muscle; performed by a muscle; strong; brawny; vigorous. *Musculi pectinati*, (*pecten*, a comb, Lat.) in Anatomy, the muscular fasciculi within the auricles of the heart, from their being arranged like the teeth of a comb.

MUSCULARITY, mus-ku-lar'e-te, *s.* The state of being muscular.

MUSCULITE, mus'ku-lite, *s.* A petrified muscle or shell.

MUSCULO-CATANEUS, mus'ku-lo-ka-ta'ne-us, *a.* In Anatomy, applied to two nerves: first, the *nervus musculo-cataneus externus*, which, perforating the corneo-branchialis, is distributed in the other muscles of the arm, and integuments of the fore-arm and hand; and, second, to that which, supplied by the peroneal, gives branches to the muscles of the anterior and exterior regions of the leg.

MUSCULOUS, mus'ku-lus, *a.* (*musculosus*, Lat.) Full of muscles; brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSCULUS, mus'kul-us, *s.* In Antiquity, a military machine, made use of by the Romans to protect soldiers whilst they approached and undermined the walls of besieged places, or filled the ditches.

MUSE, muze, *s.* (*musa*, Lat.) Deep thought; close attention or contemplation, which completely absorbs the mind; absence of mind; the deity or power of poetry;—*v. n.* (*muser*, Fr.) to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to be absent in mind; to be so absorbed in contemplation as

MUSEFUL—MUSHROOM.

to be unconscious or indifferent to passing events; to wonder;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange infirmity.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to think on; to meditate on.

MUSEFUL, muze'fŭl, *a.* Silently thoughtful; thinking deeply.

MUSEIA, mu-se'ya, *s.* The name given to the Grecian festivals in honour of the Muses, celebrated every fifth year, particularly by the Thespians.

MUSELESS, muze'les, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.

MUSER, mu'zur, *s.* One who muses; one who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind.

MUSES, mu'zes, *s.* (*mousai*, Gr. *musæ*, Lat.) In the Greek or Roman Mythology, nymphs or inferior divinities, supposed to preside over the arts of poetry and music. The following is a list of them, with the allegorical meaning of their names:—Clio, from *cleio*, 'to celebrate glorious deeds,' is represented with a scroll in her hand, and also sometimes with a 'scrinium,' to keep MSS. in, by her side. She has been styled the Muse of history. Calliope, 'fine voice,' is represented with tablets and a style; sometimes with a trumpet in her hand; in some instances, as at Herculaneum, with a scroll like Clio. She was the epic Muse. Melpomene, 'the singer,' wears a royal diadem round her head, and a wreath of vine leaves, with cothurni on her feet; a mask in one hand, and a club in the other. She was the Muse of tragedy. Thalia, 'the joyous,' the Muse of comedy, is also crowned with vine leaves, has a crook in one hand, and a grotesque mask in the other. Euterpe, 'the pleasing,' carries a double flute. She presided over music. Terpsichore, 'dance-loving,' carried a lyre, and presided over lyric poetry and dance. Erato, 'the lovely,' carries also a lyre. She was the Muse of elegy and amatory song. Polyhymnia, 'of many songs,' is represented wrapped up in her cloak, and buried in meditation, with the forefinger of her right hand across her mouth, in token of reserve and caution. She was the Muse of religious song, allegories, and mythical strains. Urania, 'the heavenly,' has the globe and compasses in her hands, which are the emblems of her calling, astronomy. The favourite haunts of the Muses were, Mount Parnassus in Phocis, Helicon in Boeotia, Pierius, Pindus, and Olympus, in Thesaly, &c. The swan, the nightingale, and the grasshopper were sacred to them. The Roman poets called the Muses *Camena*, an Etruscan name—for it appears that the Etruscans had also their Muses (*Micali*)—and also *Pierides*.

MUSET, mu'set, *s.* Among Sportsmen, the place through which the hare goes to relief.

MUSEUM, mu-ze'um, *s.* (*museum*, Gr.) A repository of natural, scientific, and literary curiosities; a cabinet of curiosities.

MUSH, mush, *s.* (*mus*, Germ.) The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSHROOM, mush'room, *s.* (*mousseron*, Fr.) A name given to certain eatable fungi of the genus *Psalliota*, *P. crataceus*, *P. campestris*, and *P. Georgii*. These are the characteristics of the common mushroom, *P. campestris*—cap white, dry, and fleshy; lamellæ free, ventricose, pink, changing

MUSIC—MUSKETOON.

ing to dark fucous; stipes solid, white, annular veil.

MUSIC, mu'zik, *s.* (*musica*, Lat. *mousai*, *mousa*, a muse or song.) The artistic art of articulating sounds and rhythm, exciting sensations, and raising mental images, directly or indirectly pleasing. *music* explains the nature of music shows, by demonstrating their ratios are related to each other, and invest moral and physical effects when in a combined state. It is divided into mathematical, and metaphysical. *Pro* is the application of theoretical principles to the proper conduct of sounds, as to their duration, union, and adaptation to words and instruments, and is the art of composition. It is divided into vocal and instrumental or harmony; any entertainment consisting of melody or harmony; the science of sounds; order; harmony in revolution. *Music-book*, a book containing tunes or songs for voice or for instruments. *Music-master* gives instructions in music.

MUSICAL, mu'ze-kal, *a.* Harmonious; pleasing to the ear; producing musical sounds; belonging to music. *Musical instrument*, consisting of a glass goblets resembling finger-glasses tuned by filling them more or less and played upon with the end of the finger of the performer.

MUSICALLY, mu'ze-kal-le, *ad.* In a harmonious manner; with sweet sound. **MUSICALNESS**, mu'ze-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MUSICIAN, mu-zish'an, *s.* One skilled in the science of music; one who sings or plays instruments of music according to the art.

MUSING, mu'zing, *s.* Meditation; contemplation. **MUSINGLY**, mu'zing-le, *ad.* In a musically manner.

MUSK, musk, *s.* (*muscus*, Lat.) The substance found in a bag under the tail of the Musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. A or *musk-rat*, the rodent *Mus zethicus* of North America, esteemed for its fur. *Musquash* of the fur-dealer. *Mus* *Moschus moschiferus* of Linnaeus,—*s.* *Musk-crowfoot*, the plant *Adoxa moschatellina*. *Musk-duck*, the *Anas muskata* of Linnæus. *Musk-dormouse*, *Tadorna moschata* of Swainson, sometimes called the Muscovy-duck, as it is native of South America. *Musk-rose*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. *Musk-rose*, *Rosa moschata*. *Musk-shrew*, or *Myrmecophaga* of Cuvier. *Musk-tree*, the West Indian tree *Trichilia moschata*. *Musk-thistle*, the plant *Carduus nutans*;—it is perfumed with musk.

MUSKET, mus'kit, *s.* (*mousquet*, Fr.) A fire-arm used by regiments of the British army. *Musk-hawk*, a small kind of hawk of a sparrow-hawk.

MUSKETEER, mus-ke-teer', *s.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MUSKETOON, mus-ke-toon', *s.* (*mousqueton*) A species of musket, shorter, but wider in the bore than the common musket.

MUSKETRY—MUSTELIDÆ.

MUSKETRY, mus'ke-tre, *s.* Muskets in general, or their fire.

MUSKINESS, mus'ke-nes, *s.* The scent of musk.

MUSKY, mus'ke, *a.* Having the odour of musk; fragrant.

MUSLIN, mus'lin, *s.* (*mousseline*, Fr.) A fine thin kind of cotton cloth, extensively used in making ladies' dresses;—*a.* made of muslin, as a *muslin gown*.

MUSLINET, mus'-lin-et', *s.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

MUSOPHAGA, mu-sop'a-ga, *s.* (*musa*, the plantain-tree, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of birds: Type of the family Musophaginæ.

MUSOPHAGIDÆ, mus-o-fa'je-de, *s.* (*musophaga*, one of the genera.) Plantain-eaters, a family of birds, consisting of Plant-cutters, Colies, and Plantain-eaters. The bill is short; upper mandible high; the culmen arched; the margins either arched or entire; the under mandible very thin; feet short, and formed for climbing.

MUSOPHAGINÆ, mus-o-fa'je-ne, *s.* (*musophaga*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Musophagidæ, or Plantain-eaters.

MUSQUITO.—See Mosquito.

MUSROLE, mus'role, *s.* (*muserolle*, Fr.) The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MUSS, mus, *s.* A scramble.—Obsolete.

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *mus* of more than half the town.—
Dryden.

MUSSENDA, mus-sen'da, *s.* (the vernacular name of *M. frondosa* in Ceylon.) A genus of small trees or shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

MUSCHIA, mus'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of J. M. Musche.) A genus of plants: Order, Campanulaceæ.

MUSSEL.—See Muscle.

MUSSETTE, mus-set', *s.* A name sometimes given on the Continent to the bagpipe, the itinerant performers of which were formerly called *musars*.

MUSSTATION, mus-se-ta'shun, *s.* Murmur; grumble.—Obsolete.

MUSULMAN, mus'sul-man, *s.* A Mohammedan; the word is the dual number of the singular Moslem, resigned to God, of which Muslimin is the plural;—*a.* relating to the Mohammedans.

MUSULMANISH, mus'sul-man-ish, *a.* Mohammedan.

MUSULMANLY, mus'sul-man-le, *ad.* After the manner of Mohammedans.

MUST, must, *v. n.* (*most*, Sax. *moeten*, *moest*, Dut.) To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed;—*v. a.* (*moisi*, Fr.) to mould; to make mouldy and sour;—*s.* (Saxon,) new wine; wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.

MUSTACHES, mus-ta'shiz, *s.* (*moustaches*, Fr. *mostacho*, Span.) Long hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mus'tård, *s.* (*mostarda*, Ital. *moutarde*, Fr.) The ground seed of the plants of the genus *Sinapis*. *Oil of mustard*, an oil obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*. It is pungent to the taste and smell. It contains sulphur and nitrogen. Formula, C₈ H₅ NS₂. Sp. gr. 1.038.

MUSTELA, mus'te-la, *s.* (Latin.) The Weasel, a genus of Rodents: Type of the family Mustelidæ.

MUSTELIDÆ, mus-tel'e-de, *s.* (*mustela*, one of the genera.) A family of carnivorous quadrupeds,

MUSTELINÆ—MUTE.

embracing the Weasels, Polecats, Martens, &c. The form is smaller than that of the dog; muzzle lengthened; the claws slightly or not at all retractile.

MUSTELINÆ, mus-tel'in-e, *s.* A subfamily of the Mustelidæ, embracing the Weasels, Polecats, and other genera.

MUSTELINE, mus'te-line, *a.* (*mustelinus*, Lat.) Relating to the Weasel, or animals of the genus *Mustela*.

MUSTELUS, mus'tel-us, *s.* A genus of fishes of the Shark kind, having the general form of *Gobius*, but with all the teeth flat and tasselled, as in the Rays; spiracles very large, and the under lobe of the tail very short.

MUSTER, mus'tur, *v. a.* (*mustern*, Germ. *monstern*, Dut.) To bring together; to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things;—*v. n.* to assemble; to meet in one place;—*s.* (*mostra*, Ital. and Port.) a review of a body of forces; a register or roll of troops mustered; a collection, or the act of collecting; to *pass muster*, to be approved or allowed.

Muster-book, a book in which forces are registered.

Muster-master, one who superintends the muster of troops, to see that their arms and other military equipments are in order. *Muster-roll*, a specific list of the officers and men in every regiment, troop, or company, made out by the adjutant, and delivered to the inspecting field-officer or paymaster, &c., by which the men are paid, and strength and condition shown.

MUSTILY, mus'te-le, *ad.* Mouldily; sourly.

MUSTINESS, mus'te-nes, *s.* The quality of being musty or sour; mouldiness; damp foulness.

MUSTY, mus'te, *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp; foul; stale; having an ill flavour; dull; heavy; spiritless.

MUTA, mu'ta, *s.* In Roman Mythology, the goddess who presided over silence.

MUTABILITY, mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*mutabilitas*, Lat.) Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the state of habitually or frequently changing; inconstancy; instability.

MUTABLE, mu'ta-bl, *a.* (*mutabilis*, Lat.) Subject to change; changeable; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change.

MUTABLENESS, mu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTATION, mu-ta'shun, *s.* (*mutatio*, Lat.) The act or process of changing; change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

MUTCHKIN, mutsh'kin, *s.* A Scottish liquid measure, containing four gills, and forming one-fourth of the Scottish pint.

MUTE, mute, *a.* (*mutus*, Lat.) Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb; not pronounced. In Grammar, a letter when not pronounced in a word, as *b* in *dumb*, or *e* in *late*. In Law, a person who refuses to plead to an indictment for felony, &c.; by stat. 12 Geo. III. cap. 20, such a person is held as pleading guilty;—one employed to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse, for a short time previous to the funeral. In Turkey, a dumb officer of the seraglio, whose duty is to act as executioner of persons of exalted rank. In Music, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds;—the dung of fowls;—*v. n.* (*mutir*, Fr.) to eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

MUTELY—MUTUATION.

- MUTELY**, mu'te-le, *ad.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds.
- MUTENESS**, mu'te-nes, *s.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.
- MUTICA**, mu'te-ka, *s.* (*muticus*, maimed, Lat.) A name given by Linnaeus to the whole tribe, as deprived of the hinder pair of extremities.
- MUTILATE**, mu'te-late, *v. a.* (*mutilo*, Lat.) To deprive of some essential part; to retrench, destroy, or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect.
- MUTILATE**, mu'te-late, } *a.* In Botany, op-
MUTILATED, mu'te-lay-ted, } posed to luxuriant.
- MUTILATION**, mu-te-la'shun, *s.* (*mutilatio*, Lat.) Deprivation of a limb or of an essential part; the act of mutilation.
- MUTILATOR**, mu'te-lay-tur, *s.* One who mutilates.
- MUTILLA**, mu-till'a, *s.* (*mutilo*, I maim, Lat.?) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Heterogyna.
- MUTOLOUS**, mu'te-lus, *a.* Defective; imperfect; mutilated.
- MUTINEER**, mu-te-neer', *s.* One guilty of mutiny; one who rises in rebellion against constituted authority.
- MUTING**, mu'ting, *s.* The dung of fowls.
- MUTINOUS**, mu'te-nus, *a.* Turbulent; acting in opposition to military and naval laws, or disposed to resist the authority of the superior officers; seditious.
- MUTINOUSLY**, mu'te-nus-le, *ad.* Turbulently; seditiously.
- MUTINOUSNESS**, mu'te-nus-nes, *s.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to naval or military authority.
- MUTINY**, mu'te-ne, *s.* (*mutinerie*, Fr.) An open resistance or defiance, among seamen or soldiers, of naval and military law; an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders;—*v. n.* to rise against lawful authority in military and naval service.
- MUTISIA**, mu-tis'e-a, *s.* (Celestine Mutis, the discoverer.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- MUTTER**, mut'tur, *v. n.* (*mutio*, Lat.) To grumble; to murmur; to utter words in a low voice with sullenness or in complaint; to sound with a low rumbling noise;—*v. a.* to utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth;—*s.* murmur; obscure utterance.
- MUTTERER**, mut'tur-ur, *s.* A grumbler; one that mutters.
- MUTTERINGLY**, mut'tur-ing-le, *ad.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.
- MUTTON**, mut'tu, *s.* (*mouton*, Fr.) The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food; a sheep.—The latter sense is seldom used but in a ludicrous style.
- MUTTONFIST**, mut'tin-fist, *s.* A hand large and red.
- MUTUAL**, mu'tu-al, *a.* (*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.) Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
- MUTUALITY**, mu-tu-al'e-te, *s.* Reciprocity; interchange.
- MUTUALLY**, mu'tu-al-le, *ad.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.
- MUTUATION**, mu-tu-a'shun, *s.* (*mutuatio*, Lat.) The act of borrowing.—Seldom used.

MUTUATITIOUS—MYCETOPHILA.

- MUTUATITIOUS**, mu-tu-a-tish'us, *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other.—Obsolete.
- MUTULE**, mu'tule, *s.* (French.) A projecting ornament of the Doric cornice, which occupies the place of the modillion in the other orders, and supposed to represent the end of rafters.
- MUXY**, muk'se, *a.* Dirty; gloomy.
- MUZARAB**, muz'a-rab, *s.* The name formerly given to a Christian living under the government of the Moors in Spain.
- MUZZLE**, muz'z'l, *s.* (*museau*, Fr.) The mouth of anything; the extreme end, applied chiefly to the end of a tube; a fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting. *Muzzle-lashing*, the lashing by which the muzzle of a gun is secured to the upper part. *Muzzle-ring*, the metallic ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece;—*v. a.* to bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth; to prevent biting or eating; to fuddle with the mouth close;—(vulgar in the last sense;)—to restrain from hurt;—*v. n.* to bring the mouth near.
- MUZZY**, muz'ze, *a.* Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought or by liquor.
- MY**, mi, *pron.* (*min*, Sax.) Belonging to me, as 'this is *my* house'; anciently, *my* was used before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel; *my* is now used indifferently before both.
- MYA**, mi'a, *s.* (*mys*, *myos*, a muscle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shell of which is thick, ventricose, ovate, transverse, one end truncated and gaping; umbones generally nearly central and prominent; cardinal tooth generally large; spatulate valves often gaping: Type of the family Myadæ.
- MYADÆ**, mi'a-de, *s.* (*mya*, one of the genera.) A family of Mollusca, consisting of gaping bivalves, with well-defined teeth; the valves more or less open at one or both extremities.
- MYAFRA**, mi'a-fra, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the Alaudinæ, or Larks: Family, Fringillidæ.
- MYAGRA**, mi'ag-ra, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *agro*, I lay hold of, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Muscipidæ.
- MYAGRUM**, mi-ag'r-um, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *agro*, capture, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.
- MYANTHUS**, mi-an'thus, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- MYAS**, mi'as, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabici.
- MYCELLA**, mi-se'le-a, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus, Gr.) In Botany, the young flocculent filaments of Fungi.
- MYCETES**, mi-se'tes, *s.* (*myketes*, a bellow, Gr.) Howlers, a genus of the largest-sized monkeys of America, remarkable for the powerful development of the voice. Their mournful sounds are represented as exceedingly unearthly and distressing.
- MYCETOBLA**, mi-se-to'be-a, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tipulidæ.
- MYCETOCHARES**, mi-se-tok'a-res, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus, and *charieis*, pleasant, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.
- MYCETOPHAGUS**, mi-se-tof'a-gus, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.
- MYCETOPHILA**, mi-se-tof'e-la, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus,

MYCETOPODA—MYOCINCLA.

- and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tipulidae.
- MYCETOPODA, mi-se-top'o-da, } *s.* (*mykes*, a mush-
MYCETOPUS, mi-set'o-pus, } room or round
knob, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Con-
chifers, with elongated valves: Family, Naiadae.
- MYCISEUM, mi-se-ne'um, *s.* (*mykes*, a fungus, and
nema, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order,
Conferaceae.
- MYCTERIA, mik-te're-a, *s.* (*mykter*, the snout, Gr.)
A genus of gigantic birds, with long strong conic
bills, allied to the stork: Family, Ardeidae.
- MYDAUS, mi-da'us, *s.* A genus of quadrupeds,
natives of Asia, allied to the polecat of Europe.
- MYDESIS, mi-de'sis, *s.* (Greek, mouldiness or pu-
tridity.) In Pathology, a purulent discharge
from the eyelids.
- MYELENCEPHALA, mi-e-len-sef'a-lu, *s.* (*myelos*,
marrow, and *encephalon*, brain, Gr.) In Phy-
siology, a term equivalent to *vertebrata*, or the
condition of the nervous system of the primary
division of animals, comprehending such as have
a brain and spinal chord.
- MYELONEURA, mi-e-lo-nu'ra, *s.* (*myelos*, marrow,
and *neura*, a nerve, Gr.) A name given by
Rodulphi to a group of animals corresponding to
the Articulata of Cuvier; namely, the crustaceous
insects and annelides, which have a gangliated
nervous system, forming a chord, considered to be
analogous to the spinal marrow of the verte-
brata.
- MYGALE, mi'ga-le, *s.* (Greek, the shrew or field-
mouse.) The Desman-shrews, a genus of Rodents:
Family, Soricidae. Also, a genus of Spiders.
- MYGALURUS, mi-gal-u'rus, *s.* (*mygale*, a mouse,
and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Mouse-tail, a genus of
plants: Order, Gramineae.
- MYGINDA, mi-jin'da, *s.* (in honour of F. von
Mygind, a German botanist.) A genus of plants:
Order, Aquifoliaceae.
- MYLABRIS, mi-lab'ris, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *labros*,
furious, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects:
Family, Cantharidae.
- MYLOBATES, mi-le-o-ba'tes, *s.* (*myliao*, I grind,
and *bates*, a name of the prickly roach, Gr.) A
genus of fishes, belonging to the Eagle-rays:
Family, Rajidae.
- MYLOCARYUM, mi-lo-ka're-um, *s.* (*myle*, a mill, and
carya, a kernel or stone, Gr.) Buckwheat-tree,
a genus of plants: Order, Ericaceae.
- MYLODON, mi'lo-don, *s.* (*mylos*, a grinder, or mo-
lar tooth, Gr.) A genus of extinct Megatheroids,
founded on certain jaws discovered in South
America.
- MYNCHEN, min'tshen, *s.* (Saxon.) A nun.
- MYNHEER, min-er', *s.* (Dutch, my lord or master.)
A Dutchman.
- MYOCEPHALITES, mi-o-sef-a-li'tes, *s.* (*mys*, *myos*,
a muscle, and *cephale*, the head, Gr.) Gouty or
rheumatic inflammation of the head.
- MYOCHAMA, mi-o-ka'ma, *s.* (a compound of *myo*
and *chama*.) A genus of Mollusca, of which
the shell is irregular, smooth, and attached by the
lower valve; the umbones central; cardinal
teeth small, 3, between which is an internal
shelly appendage, attached to a horny cartilage:
Family, Chamidae.
- MYOCINCLA, mi-o-sing'kla, *s.* (*mys*, a mouse, and
kinelos, a wagtail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family,
Merulidae.

MYODITES—MYOSURUS.

- MYODITES, mi-o-di'tes, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous
insects: Family, Trachelides.
- MYODOCHA, mi-od'o-ka, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *do-
cheion*, a holder, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous
insects: Family, Geocoridae.
- MYOGRAPHICAL, mi-o-graf'e-kal, *a.* (*mys*, a muscle,
and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) Relating to a
description of the muscles.
- MYOGRAPHIST, mi-og'ra-list, *s.* One who describes
the muscles.
- MYOGRAPHY, mi-og'ra-fe, *s.* A description of the
muscles.
- MYOIDES, mi-o'e-des, *s.* (*mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and
eidos, likeness, Gr.) *Platysma myoides*, a mus-
cular expansion of the neck.
- MYOLOGICAL, mi-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the
description and doctrine of the muscles.
- MYOLOGY, mi-el'o-je, *s.* (*mys*, a muscle, and *logos*,
a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on the muscular
system of animals.
- MYOPA, mi'o-pa, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and *ops*, the
countenance, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects:
Family, Athericera.
- MYOPATHY, mi-op'a-the, *s.* (*mys*, a muscle, and
pathia, disease, Gr.) A morbid condition of the
muscles.
- MYOPORACEAE, mi-o-po-ra'se-e, } *s.* (*myoporum*,
MYOPORINAE, mi-o-po're-ne, } one of the gene-
ra.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, the
Myoporads of Lindley. It consists of shrubs with
simple extipulate leaves, sometimes thickly occu-
pied by transparent cysts; flowers axillary and
without bracts; calyx five-parted, persistent;
corolla monopetalous, hypogynous; nearly equal
or two-lipped; stamens four; ovary two or four-
celled; cells one or two-seeded, with pendulous
ovules; style one; stigma scarcely divided.
- MYOPORUM, mi-o-po'rum, *s.* (*myo*, I shut up, and
poros, a pore, Gr. the spots which cover the
leaves being, as it were, pores closed with a semi-
transparent substance.) A genus of plants: Type
of the order Myoporaceae.
- MYOPOTAMUS, mi-o-pot'a-mus, *s.* (*mys*, a rat, and
potamos, a river, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, allied
to the beavers.
- MYOPS, mi'ops, *s.* (Greek, from *myo*, I wink, and
ops, the eye.) A near-sighted or purblind person.
- MYOPY, mi'o-pe, *s.* Short-sightedness.
- MYORHINUS, mi-o-rin'us, *s.* (*myia*, a fly, and
rhin, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous in-
sects: Family, Rhyncophora.
- MYORRHIXIA, mi-or-riks'e-a, *s.* (*mys*, a muscle,
and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Rupture of one or
more of the muscles.
- MYOSIS, mi-o'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A disease of the
eye.
- MYOSITIS, mi-o-si'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the
muscles.
- MYOSOREX, mi-o-so'reks, *s.* (*mys*, a rat, and *sorex*,
a field-mouse, Lat.) A genus of Rodents: Family,
Soricidae.
- MYOSOTIS, mi-o-so'tis, *s.* (*mys*, a rat or mouse, and
ous otes, an ear, Gr. from the form of its leaves.)
Forget-me-not, a genus of plants: Order, Bora-
ginaceae.
- MYOSURUS, mi-o-su'rus, *s.* (*mys*, a mouse, and
oura, a tail, Gr. from the seeds being seated on a
long receptacle, which has the appearance of a
mouse's tail.) Mouse-tail, a genus of plants:
Order, Ranunculaceae.

MYOTHERA—MYRINA.

- MYOTHERA**, mi-oth'e-ra, *s.* (*myothera*, a mouse-catcher, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Merulidae.
- MYOTOMY**, mi-ot'o-me, *s.* (*mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) Dissection of the muscles.
- MYRCIA**, mir'she-a, *s.* (one of the names of Venus.) A genus of plants, consisting of little trees or shrubs, natives of the West Indies and South America: Order, Myrtaceae.
- MYRECIBIUS**, mir-e-ko'be-us, *s.* (*myrmex*, an ant, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of marsupial quadrupeds which feed on ants. The only known species is *M. fasciatus*, a native of Australia.
- MYRECOPHAGA**, mir-e-ko'fa-ga, *s.* (*myrmex*, an ant, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Ant-eaters, a genus of South American Edentata, the food of which consists of ants.
- MYRIACANTHUS**, mir-e-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*myrias*, ten thousand, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, from the lias of Dorsetshire.
- MYRIAD**, mir'e-ad, *s.* (*myrias*, ten thousand, Gr.) The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.
- MYRIADENUS**, mir-e-a-de'nus, *s.* (*myrias*, innumerable, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. in reference to the leaves being beset with numerous glands.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- MYRIAMETER**, mir-e-a-me'ter, *s.* (*myrias*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A French measure, equal to ten thousand meters. It is the equivalent of two leagues of the old measure.
- MYRIANITIS**, mir-e-a-ni'tes, *s.* (*myrias*, a myriad, Gr.) A genus of fossil Annelides, from the lower Silurian strata of Lampeter, in South Wales.
- MYRIANTHEIA**, mir-e-an-the'e-a, *s.* (*myrias*, a myriad, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the flowers being numerous.) A genus of plants: Order, Homaliaceae.
- MYRIARCH**, mir'e-ark, *s.* (*myrias*, and *archos*, a ruler, Gr.) A captain or commander of ten thousand men.
- MYRIARE**, mir'e-are, *s.* (French, from *myrias*, ten thousand, Gr.) A French superficial measure of 10,000 acres.
- MYRIASPORA**, mir-e-as'po-ra, *s.* (*myrias*, a myriad, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the innumerable seeds contained in the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
- MYRICA**, mir'e-ka, *s.* (*myrike*, the Greek synonyme of the Tamarisk.) Candleberry Myrtle, a genus of plants: Type of the order Myricaceae.
- MYRICACEAE**, mir-e-ka'se-e, *s.* (*myrica*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Amental Alliance of Lindley. It consists of small trees or leafy shrubs, covered with resinous glands and dots, with simple alternate leaves; flowers amentous and naked; stamens two to eight, and generally on the axil of a scale-like bract; anthers two or four-celled; ovary one-celled; stigmas two; fruit drupaceous. The plants of this order are called Galeworts by Lindley.
- MYRICARIA**, mir-e-ka're-a, *s.* (*myrike*, from *myro*, I run, Gr. from growing on the banks of running streams.) A genus of plants: Order, Tamaricaceae.
- MYRICINE**, mir'e-sine, *s.* That portion of wax left undissolved when boiled in alcohol. It is so called from its being afforded by the wax of the plant *Myrica cerifera*.
- MYRINA**, mir-i'na, *s.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Diurna.

MYRIOCOCCUM—MYRMILLONS.

- MYRIOCOCCUM**, mir-e-o-kok'kum, *s.* (*myrias*, countless, and *kokkos*, a little capsule, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe or order, Gasteromycetes.
- MYRIOLITER**, mir-e-o-li'ter, *s.* A French measure of capacity, equal to ten thousand litres, or 610,280 cubic inches.
- MYRIOPHYLLITES**, mir-e-o-fil-li'tes, *s.* (*myrias*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants from the Coal formation.
- MYRIOPHYLLUM**, mir-e-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*myrias*, innumerable, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. in reference to the numerous divisions of the leaves.) Water-milfoil, a genus of plants: Order, Haloragaceae.
- MYRIOPODA**, mir-e-op'o-da, *s.* (*myrias*, a myriad, and *podas*, mir'e-o-pods,) and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A class of the Articulata, including such as have an indeterminate number of jointed feet, equalling that of the articulations of the body.
- MYRIORAMA**, mir-e-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*myrias*, and *horao*, I view, Gr.) Views of objects in numbers indefinite.
- MYRIOSPERMINE**, mir-e-o-sper'mine, *s.* A name given by Richter to a soluble oil contained in the oil of balsam of Peru.
- MYRIPRISTES**, mir-e-pris'tes, *s.* (*myria*, and *pristes*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.
- MYRISTICA**, mi-ris'te-ka, *s.* (*myristikos*, fit for anointing, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Pyralinae, the shell of which is subpyriform; the spire strong and spiny, or tuberculated, nearly as long as the base; the inner lip vitreous and thin; the outer with an ascending canal; the base channel wide: Family, Turbellinellidae. In Botany, (*myrra*, myrrh, Gr. on account of the odour of the fruit.) Nutmeg, a genus of plants: Type of the order Myristicaceae.
- MYRISTICACEAE**, mir-is-te-ka'se-e, *s.* An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of tropical trees, often yielding a red juice; leaves alternate, without stipules and coriaceous; flowers in racemes, glomerules, or panicles, and unisexual; calyx coriaceous, mostly downy outside; trifold, rarely quadrifid.
- MYRMECODA**, mir-mek'o-da, *s.* (*myrmex*, an ant, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Aculeate Hymenopterous insects: Family, Heterogyna.
- MYRMECODIA**, mir-me-ko'de-a, *s.* (*myrmex*, *myrmikos*, an ant or emmet, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- MYRMELEON**, mir-me'le-on, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous insects: Type of the family Myrmeleonidae.
- MYRMELEONIDAE**, mir-me-le-o'ne-de, *s.* (*myrmex*, and *leon*, a lion, Gr.) Ant-lions, a family of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the Subulicorneae of Cuvier. The tarsi are five-jointed; the head not prolonged in the form of a rostrum or snout; and the antennae gradually enlarged, or having a globular termination.
- MYRMICA**, mir'me-ka, *s.* (*myrmex*, *myrmikos*, the ant, Gr.) A genus of Aculeate Hymenopterous insects: Family, Heterogyna.
- MYRMIDON**, mir'me-dun, *s.* In Antiquity, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people inhabiting the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy; hence the name came to signify a desperate soldier or ruffian.
- MYRMIDONIAN**, mir-me-do'ne-an, *s.* Like or pertaining to the Myrmidons.
- MYRMILLONS**, mir'mil-lons, *s.* In Antiquity, gladiators who fought against the Restiarii. The

- arms were a sword, head-piece, and shield. On the top of the head-piece they wore a ship embossed, called *mormoros*, whence the name has been supposed to be derived.
- MYROBALAN**, mir-ob'a-lan, *s.* (*myros*, an ointment, and *balanos*, a nut, Gr. because formerly used in the preparation of unguents.) The name given to certain fruits from India; also, the *Prunus cerasifera*, or Myrobalan plumb, a native of North America. Myrobalans are used by the Hindoos in calico-printing and medicine.
- MYRODIA**, mir-o'de-a, *s.* (*myron*, myrrh, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of plants. Order, Bombacæ.
- MYROPOLIST**, mi-rop'o-list, *s.* (*myron*, ointment, and *poleo*, I sell, Gr.) One that sells unguents.—Seldom used.
- MYROSPERMUM**, mir-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*myron*, myrrh, and *sperma*, seed, Gr. the seeds and cells yielding a balsam that has a strong smell.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionacæ.
- MYROXILINE**, mir-oks'e-line, *s.* A name given by Richter to the insoluble oil contained in the oil of Balsam of Peru.
- MYROXYLON**, mir-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*myron*, myrrh, and *xylos*, wood, Gr. in reference to the sweetness of the wood.) A Linnean genus of plants, forming a section of *Myrosperrum*.
- MYRRH**, mir, *s.* (*myrrha*, Lat.) A gum resin, celebrated from the earliest ages for its aromatic and fragrant properties, is the product of a small tree (*Balsamodendron myrrha*) found in Nubia and Arabia Felix. Several kinds are distinguished. The best, *myrrh in tears*, is when good of a yellow or reddish-yellow colour, light, brittle, pellucid, and sometimes shining; fracture vitreous or conchoidal, of a bitter aromatic taste and peculiar smell: sp. gr. 1.36. It is mostly imported from the Levant. The East Indian is in large opaque pieces, generally covered with a brownish-white powder. *Myrrh in sorts*, is the name given to a variety of inferior and adulterated kinds. This gum-resin is at present used as a stimulating medicine, and as an ingredient in tooth-powders. *Myrrh-seed*, or *White-balsam*, the plant *Myrosperrum*.
- MYRRHIS**, mir'ris, *s.* (*myron*, perfume, Gr. or *myrrha*, myrrh, Lat. from the smell of the plants.) Cicely, or Great Chervil, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylopermeæ.
- MYRSINACEÆ**, mir-sin-a'se-e, *s.* (*myrsine*, one of the genera.) An order of plants, chiefly natives of Asia and America, within the 39th degree of latitude. It consists of trees, shrubs, or subshrubs; calyx permanent, four or five-lobed; stamens four or five; ovary one-celled; style one.
- MYRSINE**, mir-si'ne, *s.* (Greek name of myrrh.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Myrsinacæ.
- MYRSIPHYLLUM**, mir-se-fil'lum, *s.* (*myrsine*, a myrtle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Smilacæ.
- MYRTACEÆ**, mir-ta'se-e, *s.* (*myrtus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate leaves, usually with transparent dots, and a vein running parallel with their margin; calyx four or five-cleft; petals four or five; stamens twice their number, or indefinite; filaments distinct; ovary inferior; stigma simple. The Myrtle-blossoms of Lindley.
- MYRTEA**, mir'te-a, *s.* A name given by Dr. Turton to a genus of bivalve Mollusca, founded on the *Venus spinifera* of other conchologists.
- MYRTIFORM**, mir'te-fawrm, *a.* Resembling the leafy myrtle. In Anatomy, a term applied to the carunculae myrtiformes, which remain after the laceration of the hymen, so called from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle.
- MYRTLE**, mir'tl, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Myrtus*.
- MYRTLE-BLOOMS**.—See Myrtacæ.
- MYRTUS**, mir'tus, *s.* (*myrtos*, myrtle, from *myron*, perfume, Gr.) Myrtle, a genus of plants: Type of the order Myrtacæ.
- MYSCA**, mis'ka, (*mys*, a muscle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is elongated and oblong-ovate; cardinal teeth compressed and crenated; the outer sharp, and almost parallel with the anterior margin.
- MYSELF**, me-self', *pron.* A compound of *my* and *self*; the emphatic and reciprocal form of *I*. In the objective case, the reciprocal of *I*, as 'I will defend myself.'
- MYSIS**, mis'is, *s.* (Greek, a closing of the lips.) The opossum shrimps, a genus of Crustaceans: Family, Stomatopoda.
- MYSTACINÆE**, mis-ta-sin'e-e, *s.* (*mystax*, mustache, Gr.) A family of the Infusoria belonging to the tribe Trichodo. It includes those infusorial animalculæ, which have superficial cilia, or fine-haired processes, disposed in groups.
- MYSTAGOGICAL**, mis-ta-goj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the interpretation of mysteries.
- MYSTAGOGUE**, mis'ta-gog, *s.* (*mysterion*, a mystery, and *agogos*, a guide, Gr.) One who interprets mysteries; one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.
- MYSTERIAL**, mis-te're-al, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.
- MYSTERIARK**, mis-to're-ark, *s.* (*mysterion*, and *archos*, a ruler, Gr.) One presiding over mysteries.
- MYSTERIOUS**, mis-te're-us, *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.
- MYSTERIOUSLY**, mis-te're-us-le, *ad.* In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible; enigmatically; obscurely.
- MYSTERIOUSNESS**, mis-te're-us-ness, *s.* Artful difficulty or perplexity; obscurity.
- MYSTERIZE**, mis'ter-ize, *v. a.* To express in enigmas.
- MYSTERY**, mis'te-re, *s.* (*mysterium*, Lat.) Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure; an enigma; anything artfully made difficult; a kind of ancient dramatic representation; a trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.
- MYSTIC**, mis'tik, *s.* (*mysticus*, Lat.) A person professing pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, with an entire disinterested love of God, free from all selfish considerations.
- MYSTIC**, mis'tik, } *a.* Sacredly obscure; in-
MYSTICAL, mis'te-kal, } volving some secret
 meaning; emblematical; obscure; secret.
- MYSTICALLY**, mis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS—MYTHOLOGY.

- MYSTICALNESS**, mis'te-cal-nes, *s.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.
- MYSTICIDA**, mis-te-se'da, *s.* (*mystax, mystakos*, a mustache, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Pliciponnes.
- MYSTICISM**, mis'te-sizn, *s.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrine of the Mystics.
- MYSTIFICATION**, mis-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of rendering anything mysterious.
- MYSTIFY**, mis'te-fi, *v. a.* To involve in a mystery.
- MYSTRUM**, mis'trum, *s.* A liquid measure among the ancients, containing the fourth part of the cyanthus, and weighing two drachms and a half of oil, and two scruples of water or wine. It answers to our spoonful.
- MYSTUS**, mis'tus, *s.* (*mystes*, one initiated, Gr.) A genus of fishes, body ovately oblong; the sides armed with a row of spinous plates; head and nape mailed: Family Siluridae.
- MYTHIC**, mith'ik, } *a.* (*mythos*, a fable, Gr.)
- MYTHICAL**, mith'e-kal, } Fabulous.
- MYTHOGRAPHER**, me-thog'ra-fur, *s.* A writer of fables.
- MYTHOLOGIC**, mith-o-loj'ik, } *a.* (*mythos*, and
- MYTHOLOGICAL**, mith-o-loj'e-kal, } *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) Relating to mythology; fabulous.
- MYTHOLOGICALLY**, mith-o-loj'e-kul-le, *ad.* In a manner suited to the system of fables.
- MYTHOLOGIST**, me-thol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.
- MYTHOLOGY**, mith-o-lo-je, *s.* (*mythos*, fable, and

MYTHOLOGIZE—MYZOXYLE.

- logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The collective body of the traditions of a country respecting its gods, and other imaginary preternatural beings.
- MYTHOLOGIZE**, mith-o-lo-jize, *v. a.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of any country.
- MYTHOPLASM**, mith'o-plazm, *s.* A narration of mere fable.
- MYTILUS**, mit'e-lus, *s.* (*mytilos*, from *mys*, a muscle, Gr.) The muscle, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is oblong, transverse; the bosses small and close to the anterior margin; both extremities rounded, and generally forming an angle; valves not always gaping.
- MYXINE**, mik-se'ne, (*myxa*, mucus, Gr.) The Glutinous-hag, a genus of fishes of the Lamprey kind; body cylindrical; eyes none; branchial apertures two; dorsal fin linear and very narrow; lips surrounded with cirri: Family, Petromyzonidae.
- MYXOPYRUM**, mik-so-pi'rum, *s.* (*myxa*, mucus, and *pyren*, a nut, Gr. in allusion to the nuts being covered with mucilage.) A genus of plants: Order, Oleaceae.
- MYZINE**, mi-ze'ne, *s.* (*myzo*, I suck out, Gr.) A genus of Aculeate Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossorae.
- MYZOMELA**, mi-zo-me'la, *s.* (*myzo*, I suck out, Gr. *mel*, honey, Lat.) A genus of birds: Family, Melaphagidae.
- MYZOXYLE**, mi-zok'se-le, *s.* (*myzo*, I suck out of, *xylos*, wood, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Aphidae.

N.

N—NACARAT.

- N** is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semivowel, and a nasal letter, the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *n* is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. Among the ancients, *N* was a numeral letter, signifying 900; and with a stroke over it, *N̄*, 9000. Among the Lawyers, *N.L.* stood for *non liquet*, 'the case is not clear.' In Commerce, *No.* is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number*. *N.S.* stands for *New Style*.
- NAB**, nab, *s.* The summit of a rock or mountain; —*v. a.* (*nappa*, Swed.) to catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden thrust or grasp.—A vulgar word.
- NABLUM**, nab'lum, *s.* (*nebel*, Heb.) One of the most favourite of the Jewish musical instruments, the nature of which is not exactly known.
- NABOB**, na'bob, or more correctly, na-bob', *s.* (a corruption of *nawab*, from *naib*, a deputy.) The title of the governor of a province, or commander of an army in India. *Nabob* is vulgarly applied to those Europeans who have amassed a large fortune in the East Indies, and live in Eastern splendour.
- NACARAT**, na'ka-rat, *s.* (*nacar*, mother-of-pearl, Gr.) A term applied to a pale-red colour, with an orange tinge; a crape of fine linen fabric, dyed

NACKER—NAG.

- fugitively of this tint, used by the ladies of Portugal to give the countenance a roseate hue.
- NACKER**.—See *Naker*.
- NACREOUS**, na'kre-us, *a.* Having a pearly lustre.
- NACRITE**, na'krite, *s.* (*nacre*, pearl, Fr. from its pearly lustre.) A silicate of alumina and potassa, found crystalized in granite. It occurs in reniform masses, composed of extremely minute spangles, with a tinge of red or green. Its constituents are—silica, 56.0; alumina, 18.25; potash, 8.50; lime, 3.10; iron, 4.20; water, 6.0.
- NADIR**, na'der, *s.* (*nazeer*, opposite, Arab.) In Astronomy, the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.
- NEMASPORA**, ne-ma-spo'ra, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *spora*, a spore, Gr. from the species resembling distorted threads filled with minute spores.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Coniomyces.
- NENIA**, ne'ne-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a funeral dirge, sung to the music of flutes. Also, the name of the Roman goddess who presided over funerals, who had a temple outside of the gates.
- NESA**, ne'sa, *s.* (*naias*, a naiad, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.
- NÆVUS**, ne-vose, *a.* Spotted; freckled.
- NÆVUS**, ne'vus, *s.* (Latin.) A natural spot or mark upon children at birth.
- NAG**, nag, *s.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language; a paramour, in contempt.

NAGGY, nag'ge, *a.* Contentious; disposed to quarrel.

NAGIA, na'je-a, *s.* (the Javanese name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Taxaceæ.

NAHUM, na'hun, *s.* (Hebrew.) The name of a book of the Old Testament; one of the minor prophets.

NAIA, na'ya, *s.* (*naias*, a naiad, Gr.) A genus of highly-venomous serpents: Family, Crotolidae.

NAIAD, na'ad, *s. pl.* NAIDS or NAIDES, (*naias*, Gr.) In Roman and Greek Mythology, a River or Water-nymph.

NAIADACEÆ, nay-a-da'se-æ, } *s.* (*naïades*, the NAIADES, na'a-dese, } water-nymphs of mythology.)

A genus of Endogenous water-plants, belonging to the Hydral Alliance of Lindley. It consists of water-plants, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, characterized by the leaves being very cellular, with parallel veins and membranous interpetiolar stipules; the flowers are inconspicuous; the perianth of two or more pieces; stamens hypogynous; ovaries one or more, superior; stigma simple; fruit dry; seed erect or pendulous. They form the Naiads of Lindley.

NAIADES, } na'a-dese, *s.* A family of fresh-water NAIADES, } Conchifers, comprising, in the system of Lamarck, the genera Unio, Hyria, Anadonta, and Iridina.

NAIANT, na'ant, *s.* In Heraldry, a term used in blazoning fishes when borne in a horizontal posture, as if swimming.

NAIL, nale, *s.* (*nagel*, Gr.) The terminal horny appendage to the toes or fingers, when in the form of flattened or depressed plates, as in the human hand and foot. In Joinery, a small spike of iron, &c., used to fasten parts together. There are various kinds of nails; as *buck nails*, with flat shanks; *clasp nails*, or *brads*, with flat heads, *clench nails*, used by boat-builders; *dog nails*, used to fasten hinges; *rose nails*, with square shanks; *scupper nails*, for nailing canvass, &c. to wood; *square nails*, for hard wood; *flooring nails*, for flooring; *tacks*, for fastening paper; *clout nails*, with flat heads, for fixing iron-work, &c.;—a stud or boss; a measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard; *on the nail*, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; *to hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point;—*v. a.* to fasten with nails; to unite close, or make compact with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, na'lur, *s.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAILERY, na-lur'e, *s.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NAIS, na'is, *s.* (*naïas*, a naiad, Gr.) A genus of Abranchiate Annelides, or red-blooded worms, remarkable for their power of reproducing parts of the body when mutilated, and for procreating their species by spontaneous separation of the hinder segments of the trunk.

NAISSANT, na'sant, or na'sayng, *s.* (French, birth.) In Heraldry, applied to any animal issuing out of the midst of some ordinary, and showing only his head, shoulders, fore-feet, and legs, with the tip of the tail, the rest of the body being hid in the shield or some charge upon it.

NAIVELY, nay-ev'le, *a.* (*naïf*, Fr. from *nativus*, Lat.) With native or unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETE, naw'eve-tay, *s.* (French.) A certain grace in the female character, resulting from a

union of great natural shrewdness, unaffected simplicity, and, to a certain extent, a disregard of the conventional forms and usages of society; simplicity; unconscious plainness; ingenuousness.

NAIAS, na'yas, *s.* (*naïas*, a water-nymph, Gr.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Naiadaceæ.

NAKED, na'ked, *a.* (*nacod*, Sax. *nacket*, Germ.) Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; plain; evident; not hidden; mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. *Naked flooring*, in Architecture, the timber-work of a floor which supports the boarding or ceiling, or both. *Naked-out*, or *Peel-corn*, the plant *Avena nuda*.

NAKEDLY, na'ked-le, *ad.* Without covering; simply; merely; barely; in the abstract; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, na'ked-nes, *s.* Nudity; want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness; evidence; openness to view.

NAKER, na'kur, *s.* Mother-of-pearl.

NAKOUS, na'kus, *s.* An Egyptian musical instrument, made like two plates of brass, and of all sizes, from two inches to a foot in diameter.

NALL, nal, *s.* (*naal*, Dan.) An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use.—Local.

NAMA, na'ma, *s.* (Greek, a spring or stream of water, the habitat of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydroleaceæ.

NAMAZ, na'maz, *s.* The common prayer of the Turks.

NAMBY-PAMBY, nam'be-pam'be, *a.* Having little affected prettinesses.

NAME, name, *s.* (German, *nama*, Sax. *naam*, Dut.) The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any kind of species is distinguished; a person; reputation; character; renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour; power delegated; imputed character; fictitious imputation; appearance only; not reality; assumed character; an opprobrious appellation. *Christian name*, the name a person receives at baptism, as distinguished from the surname;—*n. a.* (*nanan*, Sax.) to discriminate by a particular appellation imposed; to mention by name; to specify; to nominate; to utter; to mention; to entitle.

NAMELESS, name'les, *a.* Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; he or that whose name is not known or mentioned.

NAMELY, name'le, *ad.* Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

NAMER, na'mur, *s.* One that names, or calls by name.

NAMESAKE, name'sake, *s.* One that has the same name as another.

NANDINA, nan'din-a, *s.* (*nandîa*, the vernacular name in Japan.) A genus of beautiful and rare shrubs: Order, Berberidaceæ.

NANDU, nan'doo, *s.* The American ostrich, *Rhea Americana*.

NANINA, na-ni'na, *s.* A name given by Mr. Gray to a genus, consisting of the phanorbicular species of *Helix*, with large umbilici, included in the sub-genus *Helicella* of De Ferussac.

NANKEEN, nan-keen', *s.* A yellowish or buff-coloured cotton cloth, largely manufactured at Nankin in China. Imitation nankeens, of inferior quality, are manufactured in this country.

NAP, nap, *s.* (*hnappian*, Sax.) Slumber; a short sleep;—(*hnoppa*, Sax.) the woolly or villous

- substance on the surface of cloth; the downy or soft hairy substance on plants; a knop;—*v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy; to be supinely careless.
- NAPE**, nape, *s.* (*nappe*, Sax.) The prominent joint of the neck behind.
- NAPERY**, na'pur-e, *s.* (*nappe*, Fr.) Linen for the table; table-cloths in general.
- NAPHTHA**, naf'tha, *s.* A limpid bitumen which exudes from the earth in certain parts of Asia, as also in small quantities near the village Amiano, in the state of Parma. Native naphtha is composed of three liquids, namely,—naphtha, C₁₄ H₁₈, naphthene, C₁₆ H₁₆, and naphthole, C₂₄ H₂₂.
- NAPHTHALAMIDE**, naf'thal'a-mide, *s.* A product obtained when anhydrous naphthalic acid is sublimed. Formula, C₁₆ H₄ O₅ NH₂.
- NAPHTHALIC**, naf'thal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to naphthaline.
- NAPHTHALIC ACID**, naf'thal'ik as'sid, *s.* A crystalline compound, now termed Phthalic acid. Formula, C₁₆ H₄ O₆ 2HO.
- NAPHTHALIMIDE**, naf'thal'e-mide, *s.* A compound obtained when naphthalamide is heated to 250°, and loses water. Formula, C₁₆ H₄ O₄ HN.
- NAPHTHALINE**, naf'tha-line, *s.* A substance formed during the destructive distillation of pit coal for the production of gas. It is obtained by re-distilling the coal tar. It is a white crystalline substance, and of a peculiar aromatic odour; extremely volatile, fusing at 176°. By the action of nitric acid on the chlorinized compounds of naphthaline, Laverent obtained the following compounds:—Oxichloronaphthalose, C₂₀ H₄ Cl₂ O₂ + HO. Chloronaphthalosic acid, C₂₀ H₄ ClO₃ + O₃. Naphthalosic acid, one-half, C₁₆ H₄ O₄ + O₂. Oxichloronaphthalenone, C₁₈ H₄ Cl₃ O.
- NAPIMOGA**, nap-e-mo'ga, *s.* (its name in Guiana.) A genus of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Homalium.
- NAPKIN**, nap'kin, *s.* (*nape*, cloth, Fr.) A cloth used for wiping the hands; a handkerchief.
- NAPLESS**, nap'les, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.
- NAPLES YELLOW**, nap'ls yel'lo, *s.* A celebrated pigment, formerly made by a secret process at Naples, and used not only in oil painting, but as an enamel colour. It is said to be a mixture of the oxides of antimony, lead, and zinc.
- NAPOLITE**, na'po-lite, *s.* A blue mineral from Vesuvius.
- NAPPAL**, nap'pal, *s.* Soap rock.
- NAPFINENESS**, nap'pe-nes, *s.* The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth; the quality of being sleepy.
- NAPPY**, nap'pe, *a.* Frothy, as *nappy* beer; full of down.
- NAP TAKING**, nap'tay-king, *a.* Taking naps;—*s.* a taking by surprise; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.
- NARAVELLA**, nar-a-ve'le-a, *s.* (*narawal*, its name in Ceylon.) A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.
- NARCEA**.—See Narceine.
- NARCEINE**, nar's'e-ine, *s.* (*narke*, torpor, Gr.) A vegeto-alkaline base obtained in opium. Formula, C₂₈ H₂₀ NO₁₂; or, according to Palletier, C₃₂ H₂₄ NO₁₆.
- NARCISSUS**, nar-sis'sus, *s.* In Mythology, the beautiful son of Cepheus and the nymph Liriope, who, seeing his own figure in a fountain, became so enamoured of it that he languished till he died.
- The gods, in compassion, changed him into the flower which bears his name, and now forms that of a genus of the order Liliaceae, remarkable for its elegance and beauty.
- NARCOSIS**, nar-ko'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Stupefaction; privation of sense.
- NARCOTIC**, nar-kot'ik, *s.* A medicine which produces drowsiness, sleep, and stupor; a soporific; an opiate.
- NARCOTIC**, nar-kot'ik, *a.* (*narkotikos*, Gr.)
- NARCOTICAL**, nar-kot'e-kal, *s.* Producing torpor or stupefaction; soporific; inducing sleep.
- NARCOTICALLY**, nar-kot'e-kal-le, *ad.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic.
- NARCOTICNESS**, nar-kot'ik-nes, *s.* The quality of operating in the manner of a narcotic.
- NARCOTINE**, nar'ko-tine, *s.* (*narkoo*, I stupefy, Gr.) A substance extracted from opium. Formula, C₄₀ H₂₀ NO₁₂, or C₄₈ H₂₄ NO₁₅.
- NARCOTISM**, nar'ko-tism, *s.* The state of being rendered drowsy, or the effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or otherwise.
- NARD**, nard, *s.* (*nardus*, *nardum*, Lat.) A highly aromatic plant, usually called Spikenard, *spice nardi*, much esteemed formerly as an article of luxury and a medicine; an unguent prepared from the plant.
- NARDINE**, nar'dine, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.
- NARDOSTACHYS**, nar-dos'ta-kis, *s.* (*nardos*, a shrub, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. so called from the plant named Spikenard.) Spikenard, a genus of plants: Order, Valerianaceae.
- NARDUS**, nar'dus, *s.* (*nardos*, a kind of perfume, quite inapplicable to this insignificant grass.) Mat-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Graminaceae.
- NARE**, nare, *s.* (*naris*, Lat.) The nostril.—Obsolete.
- There is a Machiavelian plot.
Though every nare olfact it not.—Bader.
- NARRABLE**, nar-ra-bl, *a.* That may be related; capable of being told.—Obsolete.
- NARRATE**, nar-rate', *v. a.* (*narro*, Lat.) To relate the particulars of any event or particular transaction; to write, tell, or rehearse, as the particulars of a story or history.
- NARRATION**, nar-ra'shun, *s.* (*narratio*, Lat.) The act of telling or relating the particulars of any event or occurrence; account; relation; history.
- NARRATIVE**, nar-ra-tiv, *a.* (*narratif*, Fr.) Relating; giving an account; apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling;—*s.* the recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.
- NARRATIVELY**, nar-ra-tiv-le, *ad.* By way of narration or recital.
- NARRATOR**, nar-ra'tur, *s.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions.
- NARRATORY**, nar-ra-tur-e, *a.* Giving an account of events.
- NARROW**, nar'ro, *a.* (*neara*, *nearo*, Sax.) Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side; of little extent; very limited; covetous; avaricious; contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous; near; within a small distance; close; vigilant; attentive;—*v. a.* to diminish with respect to breadth or wideness; to contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence; to contract in sentiment or capacity of

NARROW—NASTARTIUM.

knowledge; to confine; to limit;—*v. n.* to become less broad; to contract in breadth. In Horsemanship, a horse is said to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other.

NARROW, nar'ro, } *s.* A strait; a narrow pas-
NARROWS, nar'roze, } sage through a mountain,
 or a narrow channel of water between one sea or
 lake and another; a sound.

NARROWER, nar'ro-ur, *s.* He or that which nar-
 rows or contracts.

NARROWLY, nar'ro-le, *ad.* With little breadth or
 wideness; with small distance between the sides;
 contractedly; without extent; closely; vigilantly;
 attentively; nearly; within a little; avariciously;
 sparingly.

NARROW-MINDED, nar'ro-minde-ed, *a.* Illiberal;
 of confined views or sentiments; mean-spirited.

NARROWNESS, nar'ro-nes, *s.* Want of breadth or
 wideness; want of extent; want of comprehen-
 sion; confined state; contractedness; meanness;
 poverty; illiberality; penuriousness; want of ca-
 pacity.

NARTHECIUM, nar-the'she-um, *s.* (*narthex*, a rod,
Gr. in allusion to the stem.) A genus of plants:
Order, Juncaceae.

NARWHAL.—See *Monodon*.

NASAL, na'zal, *a.* (from *nasus*, the nose, *Lat.*)
 Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the
 nose;—*s.* a letter whose sound is affected by the
 nose; a medicine that operates through the nose;
 an erethine.

NASALIS, na-sa'lis, *s.* The Proboscis-monkey, a
 genus of monkeys, remarkable for the enormous
 development of the nose.

NASALIZE, na'zal-ize, *v. a.* To render nasal, as
 sound.

NASAMONES, nas-a-mo'nes, *s.* (Greek.) The name
 of a barbarous people who dwell on the coasts of
 the Greater Syrtis.

NASCAL, nas'kal, *s.* A kind of medicated pessary.

NASCENCY, nas'sen-se, *s.* Production.

NASCENT, nas'sent, *a.* (*nascens*, *Lat.*) Growing;
 increasing; coming into being.

NASICORNIOUS, naz-e-kaw'r'us, *a.* (*nasus*, and
cornu, a horn, *Lat.*) Having a horn growing on
 the nose.

NASIFORM, nas'e-fawrm, *a.* Shaped like a nose.

NASILUM, nas'e-lum, *s.* (Latin, freight.) In An-
 tiquity, a word used by the ancient Romans for a
 piece of money put into the mouths of deceased
 persons, to enable them to pay Charon for ferrying
 them over the river Styx.

NASSA, nas'sa, *s.* (*noa*, I swim, *Gr.*) A genus of
Mollusca, belonging to the *Nassinae*, in which the
 shell is small; the spire longer than the aperture;
 the inner lip greatly dilated, thickened, and often
 with a prominent margin; outer lip simple and
 crenated; aperture wide, with a groove above:
Family, Muricidae.

NASSINE, nas'se-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the *Muri-*
cidae, of which *Nassa* is the type; the shell is
 generally small; the spire longer than the aper-
 ture; the base either truncate or with a short re-
 curved channel; inner lip often dilated and spread-
 ing, sometimes granulated, but never toothed; a
 prominent ridge or fold at the base of the pillar;
 outer lip crenated within.

NASTARTIUM, nas-tar'she-um, *s.* (*nosus*, the nose,
 and *tortus*, tormented, *Lat.* from the acid taste

NASTILY—NATICELLA.

of *N. officinale*, which affects the muscles of the
 nose.) Water-cress, a genus of Cruciferous
 plants: Suborder, Pleurohizae.

NASTILY, nas'te-le, *ad.* In a nasty manner; fil-
 thily; dirtily; obscenely.

NASTINESS, nas'te-nes, *s.* Extreme filthiness;
 dirtiness; filth; obscenity; ribaldry.

NASTUS, nas'tus, *s.* (*nastus*, the Greek name for a
 kind of reed.) A genus of plants: *Order, Gram-*
minaceae.

NASTY, nas'te, *a.* Dirty; filthy; sordid; obscene;
 nauseous.

NASUA, nas'u-a, *s.* (*nasus*, a nose, *Lat.*) The
Coati, a genus of plantigrade *Mammalia*, so called
 from the remarkable elongation and upward curve
 of the nose. They are natives of South America.
 They climb trees in pursuit of birds, and rob their
 nests. They burrow at the foot of large trees,
 which they sometimes so undermine as to render
 them liable to be easily overset.

NASUTA, na-su'ta, *a.* (*nasus*, *Lat.*) In Zoology,
 having a prolongation of the muzzle into the form
 of a nose.

NASUTE, na'sute, *a.* (*nasutus*, *Lat.*) Critical; cap-
 tious; nice.

NATAL, na'tal, *a.* (*natalis*, *Lat.*) Relating to birth.

NATALITIAL, nay-ta-lish'al, } *a.* (*natalitius*, *Lat.*)
NATALITIOUS, nay-ta-lish'us, } Given at the day
 of one's nativity; relating to one's birth or birth-
 day.

NATALS, na'talz, *s. pl.* Time and place of nativity.
 —Seldom used.

Why should we not with joy resound and sing
 The blessed *natalis* of our heavenly King!—
Fitzgeffry.

NATANT, na'tant, *a.* (*notans*, *Lat.*) In Botany,
 swimming; floating on the surface of water.

NATANTES, na-tan'tes, *s.* A tribe of *Corallines*, in
 which the axis is stoney, but not fixed: *Family,*
Corticati.

NATATION, na-ta'shun, *s.* (*natatio*, *Lat.*) The act
 of swimming; a floating on the surface of water.

NATATORES, na'ta-to-res, *s.* (*nato*, I swim, *Lat.*)
 Swimming-birds, the name of an order of birds,
 including those in which the toes are united by a
 membrane. The legs are placed behind the equi-
 librium, and the body is covered with a thick coat
 of down beneath the feathers. The *Palmapedes*
 of some zoological systems.

NATATORY, na'ta-tur-e, *a.* Enabling to swim.

NATCH, natsh, *s.* The part of an ox between the
 loins near the ramp.

NATHLESS, nath'les, *ad.* (*nathles*, *Sax.*) Never-
 theless; not the less; notwithstanding.—Obso-
 lete.

NATHMORE, nath'more, *ad.* Never the more; not
 the more.—Obsolete.

NATICA, nat'e-ka, *s.* (*nato*, I swim, *Lat.*) A genus
 of *Mollusca*, in which the shell is globose and
 ventricose; operculum shelly; umbilicus open,
 with a central gibbous ridge or prominence: *Type*
of the family Naticidae.

NATICARIA, nat-e-ka're-a, *s.* (*natika*, and *kara*,
 the head, *Gr.*) A genus of the *Naticinae*, or Sea-
 snails, the shell of which is oval; convex above;
 umbilicus small, open, placed very near the top
 of the aperture; inner lip reflected and small:
Family, Naticidae.

NATICELLA, nat-e-sel'la, *s.* A genus of the *Nati-*
cinae, or Sea-snails, in which the shell is globose;
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- operculum horny, but generally depressed; umbilicus nearly filled up with a vitreous deposition of the inner lip; spire obtuse: Family, Naticidae.
- NATICIDE**, na-tis'e-de, *s.* (*natica*, one of the genera.) A family of univalve testaceous Mollusca, the shells of which are globose and generally smooth; the spire minute and scarcely raised; aperture large and semicircular.
- NATION**, na'shun, *s.* (*natio*, Lat.) A people distinguished from another, generally by their language, origin, or government; a great number, by way of emphasis.
- NATIONAL**, nash'un-al, *a.* Relating to a nation; public; general; not private; not particular; attached or bigoted to one's own country.
- NATIONALISM**, nash'un-al-izm, *s.* The state of being national; nationality.
- NATIONALITY**, nash'un-al'e-te, *s.* National character; the quality of being strongly attached to one's own country.
- NATIONALIZE**, nash'un-al-ize, *v. a.* To give to one the peculiarities and character of a nation; to make national; to imbue with the particular attachments which distinguish the citizens of the same nation.
- NATIONALLY**, nash'un-al-le, *ad.* With regard to the nation; as a whole nation.
- NATIONALNESS**, nash'un-al-nes, *s.* Reference to the people in general.
- NATIVE**, na'tiv, *a.* (*nativus*, Lat.) Produced by nature; natural; not artificial; original; not acquired; conferred by birth; belonging by birth; relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; that which gave being; congenial; born with;—*s.* one born in any place; offspring.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- NATIVELY**, na'tiv-le, *ad.* Naturally; not artificially; originally.
- NATIVENESS**, na'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being produced by nature.
- NATIVITY**, na-tiv'e-te, *s.* Birth; issue into life; time, place, or manner of birth; state or place of being produced. In Astrology, the theme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person is born, and called the *horoscope*.
- NATRIX**, na'triks, *s.* (Latin, a water-snake.) A subgenus of the Colubri of Linnaeus, of which our common harmless snake, *Coluber natrix*, is the type.
- NATROLITE**.—See Mesotype.
- NATRON**, na'tron, *s.* The carbonate soda which occurs massive and crystallized. The principal supplies are from the lakes in Egypt and Hungary.
- NATTER-JACK**, nat'tur-jak, *s.* The English name of the toad, *Bufo calamita*—a British species.
- NATURAL**, nat'u-ral, *a.* (*naturel*, Fr. *naturalis*, Lat.) Produced or effected by nature; not artificial; bestowed by nature; not acquired; illegitimate; not legal; not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature; opposed to violent; following the stated course of things; consonant to natural notions; discoverable by reason; not revealed; tender; affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; native; vernacular; derived from the study of the works of nature. *Natural history*, that part of natural knowledge which teaches us to distinguish and describe the objects of nature; to examine their appearance, structure, properties, and uses, and to collect, preserve, and arrange them. *Natural philosophy*, that branch of knowledge which considers the powers and properties of natural bodies and their mutual actions on one another, comprehending mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, magnetism, and electricity. *Natural orders of plants*: a natural order is a group of genera of plants, supposed to bear a greater resemblance to each other than to anything else. The natural orders vary much in their terminology in the different systems of botanical writers. The one generally followed in this dictionary is that given by Professor Lindley, in his valuable work, 'The Vegetable Kingdom.' *Natural note*, in Music, a character whose office is to contradict the flats and sharps placed at the beginning of a stave or elsewhere, and by the use of which the note to which it is prefixed returns to the diatonic scale. In Heraldry, *natural* is the term used where animals, fruits, flowers, &c. are blazoned with the colours they naturally possess, though different from the common colours of heraldry;—*s.* an idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; a native; an original inhabitant; gift of nature; natural quality.—Obsolete in the last four senses.
- NATURALISM**, nat'u-ral-izm, *s.* Mere state of nature.
- NATURALIST**, nat'u-ral-ist, *s.* One that studies natural history and philosophy, or physics; one that is versed in natural history and philosophy, or physics.
- NATURALITY**, nat-u-ral'e-te, *s.* Naturalness.—Obsolete.
- NATURALIZATION**, nat-u-ral-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen.
- NATURALIZE**, nat'u-ral-ize, *v. a.* To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; to adapt; to make suitable; to accustom; to habituate.
- NATURALLY**, nat'u-ral-le, *ad.* According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature; according to nature; without affectation; with just representation; spontaneously; without cultivation; without art.
- NATURALNESS**, nat'u-ral-nes, *s.* The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
- NATURALS**, nat'u-ralz, *s. plu.* Among Physicians, whatever belongs naturally to an animal, opposed to *non-naturals*.
- NATURE**, na'ture, *s.* (French, *natura*, Lat. Span. and Ital.) In a general sense, whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe; by a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the power that produces them; the essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is; the established or regular course of things; a law or principle of action or motion in a natural body; constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one; the constitution and appearances of things; natural affection or reverence; system of created things; sort; species; kind; particular character; sentiment or images conformed to nature, or to truth.

NATURIST—NAUTILOID.

and reality; birth;—*v. a.* to endow with natural qualities.—Obsolete as a verb.

NATURIST, na'tu-ris't, *s.* One who ascribes everything to nature.

NATIVITY, na-tu're-te, *s.* The quality or state of being produced by nature.—Obsolete.

NAUCA, naw'ka, *s.* (*naucus*, the shell or peel of a nut, Lat.) In Botany, a seed in which the helum occupies one-third part of the external surface, as in the horse-chesnut.

NAUCLEA, naw'kle-a, *s.* (*nous*, a ship, and *kleio*, I enclose, Gr. in reference to the hull-shaped capsule.) A genus of plants, natives of India and Africa: Order, Cinchonaceae.

NAUCLERUS, naw-kle'r-us, *s.* The Swallow-tailed Hawk, a genus of birds; a native of North America; Family, Falconidae.

NAUCORIS, naw'ko-ris, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Hydrocorisae.

NAUFRAGE, naw'fraj, *s.* (*navis*, a ship, and *fraugo*, I break, Lat.) Shipwreck.—Obsolete.

Guilty of the ruin and naufrage, and perishing of infinite subjects.—Bacon.

NAUFRAGOUS, naw'fray-gus, *a.* Causing shipwreck.—Obsolete.

NAUGHT, nawt, *s.* (*naht*, *nauht*, Sax.) Nothing; to set at naught, to slight, disregard, or despise;—*ad.* in no degree;—*a.* bad; corrupt; worthless.

NAUGHTILY, naw'te-le, *ad.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, naw'te-nes, *s.* Wickedness; badness; slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children; mischievousness.

NAUGHTY, naw'te, *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt; worthless; perverse; froward.

NAULAGE, naw'laj, *s.* (*navulum*, Lat.) The freight of passengers in a ship.—Seldom used.

NAUMACHIA, naw-ma'ke-a, } *s.* (Greek and Latin.)

NAUMACHY, naw'ma-ke, } In Antiquity, a theatrical representation of a sea-fight, which was often conducted on a scale of great magnificence.

NAUSCOPY, naw'sko-pe, *s.* (*naus*, a ship, and *skoepo*, I see, Gr.) The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land at a distance.

NAUSEA, naw'she-a, *s.* (Latin.) Sea-sickness, or that state of the stomach which superinduces a disposition to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAUSEATE, naw'she-ate, *v. n.* To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust;—*v. a.* to loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.

NAUSEATION, naw-she-a'shun, *s.* The act of nauseating.

NAUSEOUS, naw'shus, *a.* Loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

NAUSEOUSLY, naw'shus-le, *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, naw'shus-nes, *s.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust.

NAUTIC, naw'tik, } *a.* (*nauticus*, Lat.)

NAUTICAL, naw'te-kal, } relating to seamen or navigation.

NAUTILIDÆ, naw'til'e-de, *s.* A family of Cephalopods, of which Nautilus is the type; the shell is chambered; the chambers divided by simple septa, which are perforated in the centre; the last chamber-layer the largest, and containing the body of the animal: written also Nautilaceae.

NAUTILITE, naw'te-lite, *s.* A fossil nautilus.

NAUTILOID, naw'te-loyd, *a.* (*nautilus*, Lat. and

NAUTILUS—NAYWORD.

eidos, likeness, Gr.) Resembling the nautilus;—*s.* that which has the form of the nautilus.

NAUTILUS, naw'til-us, *s.* (*nautilus*, the name given by Aristotle to the argonaut.) A genus of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods: Type of the family Nautilidae.

NAVAL, na'val, *a.* (*navis*, a ship, Lat.) Consisting of ships; pertaining to ships. *Naval-crown*, among the Romans, a crown of gold or silver resembling the prow of a ship, awarded to the first who boarded a hostile vessel.

NAVALS, na'valz, *s.* Naval affairs.—Obsolete.

NAVARCH, na'vark, *s.* In ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet.

NAVARCHY, nav'ar-ke, *s.* (from *navarchus*, an admiral, Lat.) Knowledge of managing ships.

NAVE, nave, *s.* (*naos*, a temple, or *nauis*, a vessel, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, that part of the temple enclosed by the walls. In modern Architecture, the middle part or alley of a church, between the aisles or wings—termed also Naos; In Mechanics, the middle part of the wheel from which the spokes radiate.

NAVEL, na'vl, *s.* (Dutch, *nafela*, Sax.) The centre of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. *Navel-gall*, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Navel-string*, the umbilical cord. *Navel-wort*, or *kidney-wort*.—See Cotyledon.

NAVICELLA, na-ve-sel'la, *s.* (Latin, a small skiff.) A genus of Testaceous Mollusca.

NAVICULAR, na-vik'u-lar, *a.* Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat. *Navicular bone*, the scaphoid bone of the wrist.

NAVIGABLE, nav'e-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats; that may be navigated.

NAVIGABLENESS, nav'e-ga-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being navigable.

NAVIGABLY, nav'e-ga-ble, *ad.* So as may be navigated.

NAVIGATE, nav'e-gate, *v. a.* (*navigo*, Lat.) To pass over in ships; to sail on; to steer, direct, or manage in sailing;—*v. n.* to sail; to pass by water.

NAVIGATION, nav-e-ga'shun, *s.* (*navigatio*, Lat.) The science or art by which the mariner is taught to conduct his ship from one place or port to another; the act of navigating; ships in general.

NAVIGATOR, nav'e-gay-tur, *s.* One who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skilful in the art of navigation; a seaman; one that navigates.

NAVY, na've, *s.* (*navis*, a ship, Lat.) A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company; the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king.

NAWL, nawl, *s.* An awl.—Obsolete.

NAXIA, nak'se-a, *s.* (*naxos*, one of the Cyclades, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Family, Naxiade.

NAY, nay, *ad.* (*negō*, Lat. *ney* or *nej*, Swed.) No: a term that expresses negation; not only so; not this alone, intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification;—*s.* denial; refusal;—*v. a.* to refuse.—Obsolete as a verb.

The state of a cardinal was *nayed* and *denayed* him.—Holinshed.

NAYWARD, na'wawrd, *s.* Tendency to denial.—Obsolete.

NAYWORD, na'wurd, *s.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.—Obsolete.

NAZARENE—NEAT.

NAZARENE, naz'a-reen', *s.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; a term applied in contempt to some of the early converts to Christianity.

NAZARITE, naz'a-rite, *s.* (*nazar*, to separate, Heb.) In the Jewish dispensation, one separated to the Lord by a vow.

NAZARITISM, naz'a-rit-izm, *s.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites.

NAZE, naze, *s.* A cliff or point of land lying over the sea.

NE, ne, *ad.* (Saxon.) This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction, in compound words; as *nil*, for *ne will*, or *will not*; *nas*, for *ne has*, or *has not*; *nis*, for *ne is*, or *is not*. *Ne admittas*, in Law, a writ for a patron of a church to forbid the bishop to admit a clerk to that church, who is presented by another.

NEAF, neef, *s.* (*nefi*, Iceland. *nieve*, Scot.) The fist.—Obsolete.
Give me thy *neef*, Monsieur Mustardseed.—*Shaks.*

NEAL, neel, *v. a.* (*analan*, Sax.) To temper by a gradual and regulated heat;—*v. n.* to be tempered by heat.—Seldom used.

NEAP, neep, *a.* (*knipan*, Sax.) Low. *Neap tides*, are the lowest tides, being those which are produced when the attractions of the sun and moon on the waters of the ocean are exerted in directions perpendicular to each other; they are opposed to spring tides;—*s.* low water.—Seldom used as a substantive.

NEAPED, neept, *a.* Wanting sufficient depth of water; a ship is said to be *neaped* when left aground.

NEAPOLITAN, ne-a-pol'e-tan, *s.* A native or inhabitant of Naples;—*a.* belonging to or produced at Naples.

NEAR, neer, *a.* (*ner*, or *neara*, Sax.) Not distant in place or time; high; closely related by blood; not distant in affection, support, or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid; intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; close; parsimonious; not loose, free, or rambling; next to one;—*ad.* almost; at hand; not far off; within a little;—*v. a.* to approach; to be near to;—*v. n.* to draw near, as the vessels *neared* fast.

NEAREST, neer'est, *a.* (superlative of Near.) Shortest; most direct.

NEARHAND, neer'hand, *ad.* Closely.

NEARLY, neer'le, *ad.* At no great distance; not remotely; closely; pressingly; almost; within a little; in a niggardly or parsimonious manner.

NEARNESS, neer'nes, *s.* Closeness; small distance; alliance of blood or affection; propinquity; tendency to avarice; parsimony; closeness in expenses.

NEAR-SIGHTED, near'si-ted, *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance.

NEARSIGHTEDNESS, near'si-ted-nes, *s.* The state of being short-sighted.

NEAT, neet, *s.* (*neat*, *neten*, *niten*, *nyten*, Sax.) Black cattle, as bulls, oxen, and cows; a single cow or ox;—*a.* (*netto*, Ital. *neto*, Span.) elegant, but without dignity; very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; pure; free from impure words and phrases, as a *neat* style; cleanly; free from tawdry appendages, and well-adjusted; undiluted;—(obsolete in the last sense;—clear after deductions.

NEATHERD—NECESSITY.

NEATHERD, neet'herd, *s.* (*neathyrd*, Sax.) One who has the care of black cattle; a cowkeeper.

NEATLY, neet'le, *ad.* In a neat or cleanly manner; with good taste; without tawdry ornaments; nicely; handsomely.

NEATNESS, neet'nes, *s.* Cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; purity; with good adjustment of the several parts; absence of unnecessary ornaments.

NEATHNESS, neet'nes, *s.* A female who takes care of cattle.

NEB, neb, *s.* (*neb*, or *nebbe*, Sax.) The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.

NEBALIA, ne-ba'le-a, *s.* A genus of Entomostracans: Order, Branchiopoda.

NEBRIA, neb're-a, *s.* (*nebras*, a fawn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Corabidae.

NEBULA, neb'u-la, *s.* (*nebula*, a cloud, Lat.) In **NEBULE**, neb'ule, *s.* Astronomy, a name given to certain nebulous appearances observable in the heavens. 1. To clusters of stars, in which stars are clearly distinguishable. 2. Resolvable nebulae, or such as excite a suspicion that they consist of stars, and which any increase of the optical power of the telescope might be expected to resolve into distinct stars. 3. Nebulae, properly so called, in which there is no appearance whatever of stars. 4. Planetary nebulae. 5. Stellar, and 6. Nebulous stars;—a dark spot; a film in the eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea.

NEBULARIA, ne-bu-la're-a, *s.* (*nebula*, a cloud, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is marked with transverse grooves; outer lip contracted above; effuse below; the margin smooth; the base of the body whorl narrowed.

NEBULOSITY, neb-u-lo'se-te, *s.* The state of being cloudy or hazy.

NEBULOUS, neb'u-lus, *a.* (*nebulosus*, Lat.) Cloudy; hazy; resembling a small cloud or collection of vapours.

NECESSARIAN, ne-ses-sa're-an, *s.* One who

NECESSITARIAN, ne-ses-se-ta're-an, *s.* advocates or maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARIES, nes'ses-ser-iz, *s. pl.* Things necessary.

NECESSARILY, nes'ses-ser-e-le, *ad.* Indispensably; by inevitable consequence; by fate.

NECESSARINESS, nes'ses-ser-e-nes, *s.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nes'ses-ser-e, *a.* (*necessarius*, Lat.) Indispensably requisite; that cannot be otherwise; needful; conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence; unavoidable; acting from necessity or compulsion.

NECESSITATE, ne-ses'se-tate, *v. a.* (*necessitas*, Lat.) To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

NECESSITATION, ne-ses-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making necessary; compulsion.—Seldom used.

NECESSITIED, ne-ses'se-ted, *a.* In a state of want.

NECESSITOUS, ne-ses'se-tus, *a.* Pressed with poverty; very needy or indigent; narrow; destitute; pinching.

NECESSITOUSLY, ne-ses'se-tus-le, *ad.* In a necessitous manner.

NECESSITOUSNESS, ne-ses'se-tus-nes, *s.* Extreme poverty; pressing want.

NECESSITUDE, ne-ses'se-tude, *s.* Necessitousness; want.—Seldom used.

NECESSITY, ne-ses'se-te, *s.* (*necessitas*, Lat.) Irres-

tible power; compulsion; state of being necessary; indispensableness; want; need; poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument; inevitableness. In Metaphysics, that quality of a thing by which it cannot but be, or whereby it cannot be otherwise than it is.

NECK, nek, *s.* (*hnece, hnecca, necca*, Sax. *nick*, Germ. *nek*, Dut.) The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them; a long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd; a stiff neck, in a Scriptural sense, denotes hardened guilt, or obstinacy in sin; *on the neck*, immediately after; following closely; *to break the neck of an affair*, to hinder, or throw obstructions in the way, so as to prevent.

NECKBEEF, nek'beef, *s.* The tough, coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low rate.

NECKCLOTH, nek'kloth, *s.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECKED, nekt, *a.* Having a neck; used in composition figuratively and literally, as stiff-necked.

NECKERA, nek'er-a, *s.* (in honour of N. J. Necker, a German botanist.) A genus of Moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.

NECKERCHIEF, nek'er-tshif, } *s.* A gorget; a hand-
NECKATTEE, nek'a-te, } kerchief for a woman's neck.—Seldom used.

NECKLACE, nek'lase, *s.* An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by females on their necks.

NECKLACED, nek'layst, *a.* Marked as with a necklace.

NECKLAND, nek'land, *s.* A long narrow tract of land.

NECKVERSE, nek'vers, *s.* The verse anciently read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei,' &c.

If a monk had been taken for stealing of bacon,
For burglary, murder, or rape;
If he could but rehearse (well prompt) his *neckverse*,
He never could fail to escape.—*Brit. Apollo*, (1710.)

NECKWEED, nek'weed, *s.* Hemp, in ridicule.

NECROBIA, nek-ro'be-a, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

NECRODES, nek-ro-dis, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

NECROLITE, nek-ro-lite, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore, and which, when struck, exhales a fetid odour resembling that of putrid flesh.

NECROLOGICAL, nek-kro-loj'e-kal, *a.* (*nekros*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Relating to or giving an account of the dead, or of deaths.

NECROLOGIST, nek-kro-loj'ist, *s.* One who gives an account of deaths.

NECROLOGY, nek-kro-loj'e, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A collection of biographical notices of deceased persons; a register of deaths.

NECROMANCER, nek-kro-man-sur, *s.* One who pretends to foretell what is to happen, by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer.

NECROMANCY, nek-kro-man-se, *s.* (*nekros*, and *mantia*, prophecy, Gr.) Divination, by consulting the spirits of the dead.

NECROMANTIC, nek-kro-man'tik, *a.* Relating to necromancy; performed by necromancy;—*s.* trick; conjuration.

NECROMANTICALLY, nek-kro-man'te-kal-le, *ad.* By necromancy, or the supposed power of charms and conjuration.

NECROMATICAL, nek-kro-mat'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to necrotomy.

NECRONITE.—See Necrolite.

NECROPHAGOUS, nek-rof'a-gus, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Feeding on dead bodies or carrion.

NECROPHOBY, nek-ro-fa-be, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *phobos*, fear, Gr.) A horror of dead bodies.

NECROPHORUS, nek-rof'o-rus, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

NECROPOLIS, ne-krop'o-lis, *s.* (*nekros*, and *polis*, a city, Gr.) A city of the dead; a place set apart and appropriately arranged for the interment of the dead.

NECROSCOPIC, nek-ro-skop'ik, *a.* (*nekros*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) Relating to post mortem examinations.

NECROSCOPY, nek-ro-sko-pe, *s.* (*nekros*, dead, and *skopeo*, I examine, Gr.) Inspection of the dead.

NECROSIS, ne-kro'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, inflammation of a bone, terminating in its decay. In Botany, a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts of vegetables, consisting of black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays.

NECROTOMIST, nek-ro'to-mist, *s.* A dissector of dead bodies.

NECROTOMY, nek-ro'to-me, *s.* Dissection of dead bodies.

NECTAR, nek'tur, *s.* In Mythology, the supposed drink of the immortal gods. It imparted youth, bloom, and vigour to the body, and was fabled to contribute largely to immortality. *Nectar-birds*,—see Nectarinia.

NECTAREAN, nek-ta're-an, } *a.* Resembling
NECTAREAL, nek-ta're-al, } nectar; sweet
NECTAREOUS, nek-ta're-us, } as nectar.

NECTAREOUSLY, nek-ta're-us-le, *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly.

NECTAREOUSNESS, nek-ta're-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being nectareous; sweetness.

NECTARED, nek'turd, *a.* Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

NECTARIAL, nek-ta're-al, *a.* Relating to the nectary of a plant.

NECTARIFEROUS, nek-ta-rif'er-us, *a.* (*nectar*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing nectar or honey.

NECTARINE, nek'ta-rine, *s.* A name given to the fruit of *Persica laevis*, or common peach;—*a.* sweet as nectar.

NECTARINIA, nek-ta-rin'e-a, *s.* (*nectar*, the food of the gods, Gr.) A genus of Sun-birds: Family, Cinnnyridae.

NECTARINIADAE, nek-ta-rin-i'a-de, *s.* The Sun-birds; a family of birds, of which Nectarinia is the type.

NECTARIUM, nek-ta're-um, } *s.* In Botany, any
NECTARY, nek'tur-e, } part of a flower that secretes a honey-like substance. It is variously applied to modifications of the petals, stamens, and disk.—The word has nearly fallen into disuse.

NECTARIZE, nek'ta-rize, *v. a.* To sweeten.

NECTAROSCORDUM—NE'ER.

NECTAROSCORDUM, nek-tar-os-kaw'r-dum, *s.* (*nek-tar*, nectar, and *skorodon*, garlic, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

NECTAROUS, nek'ta-rus, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTOPODA, nek-top'o-da, *s.* (*nekto*, swimming, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given by De Blainville to a family of the Heteropoda of Cuvier.

NECTURUS, nek-tu'rus, *s.* A genus of reptiles, placed by Cuvier between the Axolots and the Proteii of Laurenti. It is a native of the great North American lakes.

NECYDALIS, ne-sid'a-lis, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

NEED, need, *s.* (*nead*, *neod*, Sax. *nood*, Dut.) Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity; want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence; a state that requires supply or relief;—*v. a.* (*geneadan*, *genedan*, Sax.) to want; to lack; to be in want of; to require;—*v. n.* to be wanted; to be necessary.—Seldom used as a neuter verb.

NEEDER, need'ur, *s.* One that wants.

NEEDFUL, need'fûl, *a.* Necessary; indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, need'fûl-le, *ad.* Necessarily.

NEEDILY, need'e-le, *ad.* In poverty; poorly.

NEEDHAMIA, need-ha'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Tuberville Needham, author of 'Observations on the Shape and Economy of the Pollen of Anthers.') A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.

NEEDINESS, need'e-nes, *s.* Want; poverty; indigence.

NEEDLE, ne'dl, *s.* (*nedl*, *nædl*, Sax. *nadel*, Germ.) A small steel instrument, pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing; any crystalized substance in the form of a needle. *Magnetic needle*, a slender magnetized bar of steel, which, when suspended freely on a pivot or centre, arranges itself in the direction of the magnetic force of the earth. *Needle-ore*, a native sulphuret of bismuth, found in a gold mine in Siberia. It is so termed from its acicular crystals;—*v. a.* to form crystals in the shape of a needle;—*v. n.* to shoot in crystalization into the form of needles.

NEEDLEFUL, ne'dl-fûl, *s.* As much thread as will fill the eye of a needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, ne'dl-may-kur, } *s.* One who

NEEDLER, ne'dl-ur, } manufactures needles.

NEEDLE-POINTED, ne'dl-poynt-ed, *a.* Sharp and small, like the point of a needle.

NEEDLEWORK, ne'dl-wurk, *s.* The business of a seamstress; embroidery or work executed by the needle.

NEEDLESS, need'les, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite; not wanting.—Obsolete in the last sense.

NEEDLESSLY, need'les-le, *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, need'les-nes, *s.* Unnecessariness.

NEEDLESTONE.—See Mesolite.

NEEDMENT, need'ment, *s.* Something necessary.—Obsolete.

Behind

His scrip did hang, in which his needments he did bind.
—Shaks.

NEEDS, needz, *ad.* Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

NEEDY, ne'de, *a.* Poor; necessitous; indigent; distressed by poverty.

NE'ER, nare. A contraction of Never.

NEEZE—NEGLIGENCE.

NEEZE.—See Sneeze.

NE EXIAT REGNO, ne eks'e-at reg'no, *s.* (Latin.)

In Law, the name of a writ which issues out of Chancery, on the application of a party complainant, to prevent his debtor from leaving the realm.

NEF, nef, *s.* The nave of a church.—Obsolete.—See Nave.

NEFANDOUS, ne-fan'dus, *a.* (*nefandus*, Lat.) Not to be named; abominable.

NEFARIOUS, ne-fa're-us, *a.* (*nefarius*, Lat.) Wicked; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

NEFARIOUSLY, ne-fa're-us-le, *ad.* Abominably; wickedly.

NEFARIOUSNESS, ne-fa're-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being nefarious.

NEGATION, ne-ga'shun, *s.* (*negatio*, Lat.) Denial, as opposed to affirmation. In Logic, the quality of a proposition which denies the agreement between the subject and predicate.

NEGATIVE, neg'a-tiv, (*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.) Implying denial or negation; opposed to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative; having the power to withhold, though not to compel;—*s.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word of denial, as *not*, *no*. In Legislation, the right or power of preventing any proposition made, or bill introduced from becoming law. *Negative sign*, in algebra, the sign of subtraction (—). Any quantity to which this sign is prefixed is termed a negative quantity;—*v. a.* to disprove; to prove the contrary; to reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; to resist a choice, or what is proposed.

NEGATIVELY, neg'a-tiv-le, *ad.* With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

NEGATIVENESS, neg'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being negative.

NEGATORY, neg'a-tur-e, *a.* Belonging to negation; that denies.

NEGER.—See Negro.

NEGLECT, neg-lekt', *v. a.* (*neglectus*, Lat.) To omit by carelessness or design; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to omit to receive or embrace; to slight; not to notice; to postpone;—(obsolete in the last sense);—*s.* omission; forbearance to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; omission of attention or civilities; negligence; habitual want of regard; state of being disregarded.

NEGLECTEDNESS, neg-lek'ted-nes, *s.* State of being neglected.

NEGLECTER, neg-lek'tur, *s.* One that neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, neg-lekt'fûl, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive; treating with indifference or neglect; indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

NEGLECTFULLY, neg-lekt'fûl-le, *ad.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

NEGLECTINGLY, neg-lek-ting'le, *ad.* Careless; heedlessly.

NEGLECTION, neg-lek'shun, *s.* The state of being negligent.—Obsolete.

NEGLECTIVE, neg-lek'tiv, *a.* Inattentive to; regardless of.—Seldom used.

NEGLOGE, neg-le-je', *s.* A sort of fashionable gown, formerly worn by ladies.

NEGIGENCE, neg'le-jens, *s.* (*negligentia*, Lat.) Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting

NEGLIGENT—NEIGHBOUR.

carelessly; neglect; omission to do; instance of neglect.

NEGLIGENT, neg'le-jent, *a.* Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive; regardless.

NEGLIGENTLY, neg'le-jent-le, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; with slight disregard or inattention.

NEGOTIABILITY, ne-go-she-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

NEGOTIABLE, ne-go-she-a-bl, *a.* That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person, so as to vest the property in the assignee.

NEGOTIANT, ne-go-she-ant, *s.* One who negotiates; a negotiator.—Obsolete.

NEGOTIATE, ne-go-she-ate, *v. n.* (*negotior*, Lat.) To have intercourse of business; to hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce;—*v. a.* to manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement; to sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration.

NEGOTIATION, ne-go-she-a-shun, *s.* The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the transaction of business between nations, by treaty or agreement.

NEGOTIATOR, ne-go-she-ay-tur, *s.* One that negotiates; one employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATORY, ne-go-she-a-tur-ra, *s.* That may be negotiated.

NEGRESS, ne'gres, *s.* A female of the black race of Africa.

NEGRO, ne'gro, *s.* (Italian and Spanish, from *niger*, Lat.) A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. *Negro* or *Ethiopian pepper*, the plant *Unona Ethiopica*.

NEGUNDA, ne-gun'da, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, with imparipinnate or trifoliate leaves: Order, *Aceraceae*.

NEGUNDIUM, ne-gun'de-um, *s.* Box-Elder, a genus of fine ornamental trees, natives of China and America: Order, *Aceraceae*.

NEGUS, ne'gus, *s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg, so named from its inventor.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus.—*Malone's Life of Dryden*.

NEHALLENIA, ne-hal-le'ne-a, *s.* The name given to an ancient Dutch and Flemish divinity, said to preside over commerce and manufactures.

NEHEMIAH, ne-be-mi'a, *s.* The name of one of the books of the Old Testament.

NEIF, neef, *s.* (*nefi*, Icelan.) The neaf or fist.—Obsolete.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.—*Shaks.*

NEIGH, nry, *v. n.* (*hagan*, Sax.) To utter the voice of a horse or mare;—*s.* the voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, na'bur, *s.* (*nehbun*, *nehgebun*, Sax. *nachbar*, Germ. *nabur*, Dut.) One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility; an intimate; a confidant;—(seldom used in the last two senses.) In Theology, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to our protection and regard;—*a.* near to another; adjoining; next;—*v. a.* to adjoin to; to confine on or be near to; to acquaint with; to make near to;—(obsolete in the two last senses;—*v. n.* to inhabit the vicinity;

As a king's daughter being in person sought Of divers princes who do neighbour near.—*Davies.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD—NEMATONEURA.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, na'bur-hud, *s.* Place adjoining; state of being near each other; the inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

NEIGHBOURING, na'bur-ing, *a.* Living or being near.

NEIGHBOURLIKE, na'bur-like, } *ad.* With social
NEIGHBOURLY, na'bur-le, } civility; in a manner becoming neighbours.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, na'bur-le-nes, *s.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

NEIGHBOURLY, na'bur-le, *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil; social.

NEIGHBOURSHIP, na'bur-ship, *s.* State of being a neighbour.—Seldom used.

NEIGHING, na'ing, *s.* The voice of a horse or mare.

NEILLIA, ne-il'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Patrick Neill, of Edinburgh, Secretary to the Wernerian and Caledonian Horticultural Societies of Edinburgh.) A genus of plants: Order, *Homaliaceae*.

NEITH, ne'ith, *s.* An ancient Egyptian goddess, supposed identical with the Grecian Minerva.

NEITHER, ne'thur, *s.* (*nather*, *nathor*, or *nouther*, Sax.) *Comp. pron., pronominal adj., or a substitute.* Not either; not the one or the other; it refers to individual things or persons, as which road shall I take? *neither*, used as a substitute, as the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties; preliminarily, *neither* refers to two, not either of two, but applicable by usage to any number, referring to individuals separately considered.

NEJA, ne'ja, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of Mexican composite plants: Suborder, *Tubuliflorae*.

NELITRIS, ne-li'tris, *s.* (*ne priv.* and *elytron*, a seed-vessel, Gr. in reference to the berry, which is without any partitions.) A genus of plants: Order, *Myrtaceae*.

NELSONIA, nel-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Nelson who accompanied Captain Cook.) A genus of plants: Order, *Acanthaceae*.

NELUMBIUM, ne-lum'be-um, *s.* (*nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of *N. speciosum*.) A genus of plants: Order, *Nymphiaceae*.

NEMALITE, ne'ma-lite, *s.* (*nema*, a fibre, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in slender fibres, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; colour white, with a shade of yellow; streak white; lustre highly silky; opaque. It consists, according to Dr. Thomson, of silica, 12.568; magnesia, 51.721; peroxide of iron, 5.874; water, 29.666; sp. gr. 2.353. H=2.0.

NEMASOMA, ne-ma-so'ma, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Zylophagi*.

NEMATANTHUS, ne-ma-tan'thus, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the flowers being hairy.) A genus of plants: Order, *Gesneriaceae*.

NEMATELLIA, ne-ma-tel'le-a, *s.* (*naima*, gelatine, and *eileo*, I enwrap, Gr. on account of the nucleus, which is of various figures, enclosed on the receptacle.) A genus of Fungi: Order, *Hymenomyces*.

NEMATOIDEA, ne-ma-to-id'e-a, } *s.* (*nema*, a
NEMATOIDEANS, ne-ma-to-id'e-ans, } thread, and
eidos, Gr.) An order of Eutozoa, comprising such as have a round, filiform, elongated body.

NEMATONEURA, ne-ma-to-nu'ra, *s.* (*nema*, a filament, and *neura*, a nerve, Gr.) A division of the Radiata, including such animals of that class as have the nervous filaments distinctly traceable,

NEMATOPODA—NEMORHEDUS.

and the alimentary canal floating loosely in a distinct abdominal cavity.

NEMATOPODA, ne-ma-top'o-da, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Order, Cirripedia.

NEM. CON. (contracted from *nemine contradicente*, Lat.) No one contradicting or opposing; unanimously; without opposition.

NEMEAN, ne-me-an, *a.* Pertaining to Nemæa, a village in the north-eastern part of Arcadia, at which the Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, were celebrated. The games were the same as those of Olympus. The victors were crowned with parsley.

NEMERTES, ne-mer'tes, *s.* A genus of Eutozoa: Order, Nematoidea.

NEMESIA, ne-me-zhe-a, *s.* (a name given by Dioscorides to a kind of Antirrhinum.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with purple corollas: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

NEMESIS, nem'e-sis, *s.* In Mythology, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of Vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and, at the same time, liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Paræ by some of the mythologists, and is represented with a helm and a wheel. Her power did not only exist in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus, in Attica, where she had a celebrated statue, ten cubits long, made of Parian marble, by Phidias. The Romans were also particularly attentive to her adorations. Her statue at Rome was in the Capitol. According to Pausanias, there were more than one Nemesis. The goddess Nemesis was surnamed Rhamnusia, because worshipped at Rhamnus, and Adrastia, from the temple which Adrastus, king of Argos, erected to her. The Greeks celebrated a festival, called Nemesia, in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult.

NEMESTRINA, ne-me-str'i-na, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

NEMOCERA, ne-mos'e-ra, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A family of Dipterous insects, including such as have long filiform antennæ.

NEMOGLOSSATA, ne-mo-glos-sa'ta, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, including such as have a long filiform tongue, as in the bees.

NEMOLITE, nem'o-lite, *s.* (*nemos*, a grove, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) An arborized stone.

NEMOPANTHES, nem-o-pan'thes, *s.* (*nemos*, a grove, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to its habitat.) A genus of plants: Order, Celostaceae.

NEMOPHILA, ne-mo-fil'la, *s.* (*nemos*, a grove, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) the plants delighting in shady situations.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydrophyllaceae.

NEMOPTERA, ne-mop'ter-a, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *ptera*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Plannipennes.

NEMORAL, nem'o-ral, *a.* Relating to a wood or grove.

NEMORHEDUS, ne-mor-he'dus, (*nemus*, a wood, and *hedus*, a goat, Gr.) The Goral antelopes, a genus of Ruminantia, established by Colonel Hamilton Smith.

NEMOROUS—NEOTRAGUS.

NEMOROUS, nem'o-rus, *a.* Woody.

NEMOSIA, ne-mo'she-a, (*nemus*, a wood, Lat.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidae.

NEMOTELUS, ne-mot'e-lus, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *telos*, the end, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

NEMOURA, ne-mow'ra, *s.* (*nema*, a thread, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Plannipennes.

NEMPNE, nemp'ne, *v. a.* (*nema*, an, Sax.) To call.—Obsolete.

NENIA, ne'ne-a, *s.* (Greek.) A funeral song or elegy.—Obsolete.

NENUFAR, nen'u-far *s.* The water-lily, or water-rose.

NEOCORUS, ne-ok'o-rus, *s.* (*neos*, a temple, and *koreo*, I take care of, Gr.) In Grecian antiquity, the title of an officer employed as guardian of a temple and its treasure.

NEODAMODE, ne-od'a-mode, *s.* (*neodamodes*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship.

NEOGAMIST, ne-og'a-mist, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *gameo*, I marry, Gr.) A person recently married.

NEOLOGIC, ne-o-loj'ik, *a.* Relating to ne-

NEOLOGICAL, ne-o-loj'e-kal, *ology*; employing new words.

NEOLOGICALLY, ne-o-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a neological manner.

NEOLOGISM, ne'o-lo-jizm, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *logos*, Gr.) A new word or phrase introduced into a language; or any innovation on ordinary modes of expression.

NEOLOGIST, ne-o-lo-jist, *s.* One who introduces new words into a language; one who introduces and supports new doctrines.

NEOLOGIZATION, ne-ol-o-je-za'shun, *s.* The act of introducing or giving currency to new words, phrases, or doctrines.

NEOLOGIZE, ne-o-lo-jize, *v. a.* To introduce or use new terms.

NEOLOGY, ne-o-lo-je, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *logos*, a word, Gr.) The introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language; the promoting or giving currency to new doctrines.

NEOMENIA, ne-o-me'ne-a, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *men*, a month, Gr.) In Antiquity, a festival observed by the Greeks, at the beginning of every lunar month, in honour of all the gods.

NEOMERIS, ne-om'ur-is, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *mero*, part, Gr.) A name given by Lamouroux, to group of articulated Corallines: Family, Pseudozoaria.

NEOMORPHA, ne-o-maw'fa, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of birds established on two imperfect specimens, from New Zealand by Mr. Gould.

NEONOMIAN, ne-o-no'me-an, *s.* (*neos*, and *nomos*, a law, Gr.) One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.

NEOPHRON, ne'o-fron, *s.* (childish in spirit, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Vulturidae.

NEOPHYTE, ne'o-fite, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *phutos*, planted, Gr.) A newly converted Christian; novice; one newly admitted to the priestly order; a tyro; a beginner in learning.

NEOTERIC, ne-o-ter'ik, *a.* New; recent.

NEOTERICAL, ne-o-ter'e-kal, *origin*; modern.

NEOTERIC, ne-o-ter'ik, *s.* One of modern times.

NEOTRAGUS, ne-o-tra'gus, (*neos*, new, and *tragos*,

NEOTIA—NEPHRITIC.

- a he-goat, Gr.) A genus of Ruminants, including the Pigmy Antelope.
- NEOTIA, ne-ot'she-a, *s.* (*neotia*, attic, for *neossia*, a bird's nest, Gr. in allusion to the interwoven fibres of the root.) A genus of plants, consisting of one British species, *N. nidus avis*: Order, Orchidaceae.
- NEPA, ne'pa, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Hydrocorisae.
- NEPENTE, ne-pen'te, *s.* (*ne*, priv. and *penthos*, sorrow, Gr.) In Antiquity, a magic potion, supposed to have the power of obliterating all pain and sorrow from the memory; applied figuratively to any efficient remedy, in giving rest and consolation to an afflicted mind.
- NEPENTHES, ne-pen'thes, (*nepenthes*, removing sorrow, Gr.) The Pitcher plant, a genus of plants, the extremities of which are hollowed out into cup-like appendages, which are generally filled with water, which seems as if confined within them by a little lid, by which the pitchers are surmounted. It forms the order Nepenthaceae, classed by Lindley, with hesitation, in his Euphorbia alliance. It is a native of the swamps of China and the East Indies.
- NEPETA, ne-pe'ta, *s.* (a name used by Pliny, derived from *nepa*, a scorpion, being supposed to be efficacious against the bite of a scorpion.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- NEPHALIA, ne-fa'le-a, *s.* (*nephalios*, sober, Gr.) In Antiquity, festivals which were instituted in Greece in honour of Aurora, Venus, &c. They were so called, because no wine was offered at their celebration.
- NEPHELIN, } nef'e-lin, *s.* (*nephele*, Gr.) A mineral found mixed with other substances.
- NEPHELINE, } nef'e-line, *s.* (*nephele*, Gr.) A mineral found mixed with other substances.
- NEPHELE, nef'e-le, *s.* (*nephele*, a cloud, Gr.) A genus of Annelides, belonging to the family Abbranchiatæ astigeræ of Cuvier.
- NEPHELIUM, ne-fil'e-um, *s.* (one of the names of the burdock, by the ancients; the present genus has rough fruit, which has some resemblance to the burdock.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceae.
- NEPHEW, nev'u, *s.* (*neveu*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.) The son of a brother or sister; a grandson; also, a descendant.—Obsolete in the last two senses.
- NEPHON, ne'fon, *s.* (*niphocis*, snowy, Gr.) A genus of fishes, Family, Percidae.
- NEPHRALGIA, nef-rai'je-a, *s.* (*nephros*, the kidney, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the kidney.
- NEPHRELCOSIS, nef-rel-ko'sis, *s.* (*nephros*, the kidney, and *elkosis*, ulceration, Gr.) Ulceration of the liver.
- NEPHRELMINTHIC, nef-rel-min'thik, *a.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *elminthos*, a worm, Gr.) In Pathology, a term applied to diseases, which, as in a species of asciduria, result from the presence of worms in the kidney.
- NEPHREMPHRAXIS, nef-rem-frak'sis, *s.* (*nephros*, the kidney and *emphraxia*, obstruction, Gr.) Obstruction of the vessels of the liver.
- NEPHRITE, nef'rite, *s.* A mineral of which there are two kinds, common and axestone nephrite.
- NEPHRITIC, ne-frit'ik, } *a.* Relating to the kidneys, or organs of urine; affected with the stone or gravel; relieving disorders of the kidneys in general.
- NEPHRITIC, ne-frit'ik, *s.* A medicine adapted to

NEPHRITIS—NEREIDES.

- relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.
- NEPHRITIS, nef-ri'tes, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney.) Inflammation of the kidney.
- NEPHROCELE, nef-ro-se'le, *s.* (*nephros*, the kidney, and *cele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia of the kidney.
- NEPHROGRAPHY, nef-ro-gra'fe, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the kidneys.
- NEPHROID, nef'royd, *a.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) Kidney-shaped.
- NEPHROLITHIASIS, nef-ro-lith-i'a-sis, (*nephros*, and *lithiasis*, stone disease, Gr.) Disease resulting from the presence of a stone, or urinary concretion in the kidney.
- NEPHROLITHOTOMY, nef-ro-lith-ot'o-me, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, *lithos*, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) The operation of extracting a urinary calculus from the kidney.
- NEPHROLOGY, nef-ro'l'o-je, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on the kidneys.
- NEPHROPS, nef'rops, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *ops*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.
- NEPHROTOMA, nef-rot'o-ma, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.
- NEPHROTOMY, nef-rot'o-me, *s.* (*nephros*, a kidney, and *tome*, I cut, Gr.) The operation of extracting a stone from the kidneys.
- NEPHTHYS, nef'this, *s.* A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.
- NEPOTISM, nep'o-tizm, *s.* (*nepotisme*, Fr.) Fondness for nephews; undue attachment to relatives; favouritism shown to nephews and other relations.
- NEPTEA, nep-te'a, *s.* (*Neptunus*, Neptune, Lat.) A genus of Alcyoniform Zoophytes, established by Blainville.
- NEPTUNE, nep'tune, *s.* (*Neptunus*, Lat.) In Mythology, the god of the Sea; the son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter. As god of the Sea, he was considered entitled to more power than any other god, except Jupiter. His worship was established in almost every place of the earth. He was generally represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, and drawn by dolphins or sea-horses, or as drawn by winged horses and holding a trident in his hand.
- NEPTUNIAN, nep-tu'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean, or Neptune. *Neptunian theory*, in Geology, the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to an aqueous origin.
- NEPTUNIAN, nep-tu'ne-an, } *s.* One who adopts the theory, that the whole earth was at one time covered with water, and that the various substances of which it is composed, were formed from aqueous solution.
- NEPTUNIST, nep-tu-nist, } *s.* the theory, that the whole earth was at one time covered with water, and that the various substances of which it is composed, were formed from aqueous solution.
- NEREIDES, ne're-ides, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of mythologists, and were implored as the rest of the deities. They had altars chiefly on the coasts of the sea, where milk, oil, honey, and often the flesh of goats, were offered up. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or some-

times garlands of flowers. They were particularly fond of halcyons, and as they had the power of ruffling or calming the waters, they were always addressed by sailors, who would implore their protection that they might grant them a favourable voyage and a prosperous return.

NEREUS, ne're-us, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, a deity of the sea, son of Oceanus and Terra. He married Doris, by whom he had fifty daughters, called the Nereides. Nereus was generally represented as an old man, with a long flowing beard, and hair of an azure colour. The chief place of his residence was in the Aegean sea, where he was surrounded by his daughters, who often danced in chorusses round him. He had the gift of prophecy, and informed those that consulted him, with the different fates that attended them. The word Nereus is often taken for the sea itself. Nereus is sometimes called the most ancient of all the gods.

NERIES, ne're-is, *s.* (*Nereus*, a Grecian deity.) A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

NERITA, ne-rí'ta, *s.* (the name of a shell-fish in Pliny.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Neritimæ, or Nerits, in which the shell is solid, and the inner-lip toothed or granulated: Family, Naticidae.

NERITINA, ner-e-tí'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which resembles Nerita, but the outer-lip is thin and smooth; the inner one rather convex and crenated, and the surface smooth. It is a fresh water Mollusc.

NERITINÆ, ner'e-te-ne, *s.* The Nerits, a family of the Naticidae, the shells of which are globose; spire very small; pilla oblique; inner-lip very broad, depressed, more or less flattened, and generally toothed; aperture semicircular.

NERITOPSIS, ner-e-top'sis, *s.* (*Nerita* and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of the Nerits, in which the aperture of the shell is sub-orbicular; pillar lip thickened above and below; with a wide notch in the middle: Family, Naticidae.

NERIUM, ne're-um, *s.* (*neros*, hurried, Gr. habetate, of species.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

NEROCILA, ner-os'e-la, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

NEROLI, ne-ro-li, *s.* A name given by perfumers to the essential oil of orange flowers.

NERTERA, ner-te'ra, *s.* (*nerteros*, inferior, Gr. in allusion to the plant creeping on the ground.) A genus of creeping herbaceous plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

NERVE, nerv, *s.* (*nervus*, Lat. *nerv*, Fr.) An organ of sensation and motion in animals; a sinew or tendon; strength; firmness of body; fortitude; firmness of mind; courage. Nerves, in Physiology, are white cords arising from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system. 1. The *cerebral nerves*, or those arising from the brain, are thus named according to the enumeration of Willis:—The first pair, or olfactory nerve, expanding upon the membrane of the nose; the second pair, or optic nerve, terminating in the retina of the eye; the third pair, or motores oculorum, distributed to the muscles of the eye; the fourth pair, or trochleares, distributed to the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the fifth pair, trigemini, or trifacial nerve, the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face. This

nerve consists of the large, or ganglionic portion, or trifacial, the sentient and organic nerve of the face; the minor, or a ganglionic portion, or masticatory, the nerve of motion in the temporal, masseter, buccinator, pterygoids, &c.; the sixth pair, or abducentes, distributed to the external rectus muscle of the eye; the seventh pair includes the portio mollis, or auditory; and the portio dura, or facial, the nerve of motion and expression, the respiratory of the face of Sir C. Bell; the eighth pair, or grand respiratory nerve, comprises the glosso-pharyngeal, the par vagum, and the spinal accessory; the ninth pair, or lingual nerve, the muscular nerve of the tongue, the hypoglossal, sub-lingual, or gustatory nerve. 2. The *spinal nerves*, or those arising from the spinal marrow, are distinguished into the cervical nerves—nine pairs; the first of these is enumerated by Willis as the tenth nerve of the head, and called sub-occipital, from its situation; the four last cervical, and the first dorsal nerves, furnish the axillary plexus. The dorsal nerves—twelve pairs; the lumbar nerves—five pairs; the sacral nerves—six pairs. 3. The *respiratory nerves*, which arise from the medulla oblongata, are—the fourth, or pathetici; the portio dura of the seventh, or facial; the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; the par vagum, and the nervus ad par vagum accessorius; the phrenic nerve; the external respiratory; the fifth, and certain spinal nerves, with the par vagum, should be distinguished as exciters of respiration, the rest being motors. 4. The *sympathetic nerve* is a collection of ganglia and branches connected with the sixth nerve, the videan portion of the fifth, the portio dura, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. It is, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia;—*v. a.* to give strength or vigour; to arm with force.

NERVED, nerv'd, *a.* In Botany, having vessels simple and unbranched extending from the base to the tip.

NERVELESS, nerv'les, *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.

NERVINE, ner'vine, *s.* A medicine used in nervous affections;—*a.* that has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves.

NERVOUS, ner'vus, *a.* (*nervosus*, Lat.) Strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; possessing or manifesting vigour of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style.

NERVOUSLY, ner'vus-le, *ad.* With strength or vigour.

NERVOUSNESS, ner'vus-ness, *s.* Strength; force; vigour; the state of being composed of nerves.

NERVURE, ner-vure', *s.* (French.) In Entomology, a corneous tube for expanding the wing and keeping it tense, and to afford protection to the air-vessels. In Botany, the vein of a leaf.

NERVY, ner've, *a.* Strong; vigorous.—Seldom used.

NESSEA, ne-se'a, *s.* (the name of a sea-nymph.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with blue flowers. Order, Lythraceæ.

NESCIDEA, nes-sid'e-a, *s.* (*nescio*, I am ignorant, Lat. the fruit being unknown, the genus is very doubtful.) A genus of plants, consisting of gl

- brous shrubs, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- NESCIENCE**, nesh'e-ens, *s.* (*nesciens*, Lat.) Ignorance; want of knowledge.
- NESH**, nesh, *a.* (*nese*, Sax.) Soft; tender; easily hurt.—Obsolete.
For love his herte is tendre and nesh.—Chaucer.
- NESIA**, nes'e-a, *s.* (*nesis*, piling up, Gr.) A genus of articulated Corallines.
- NESLIA**, nes'le-n, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Sapindaceæ.
- NESS**, nes. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality, as in *poisonous*, *poisonousness*, &c.; also, the termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory.
- NESSUS**, nes'sus, *s.* In Mythology, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had entrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately he shot a poisoned arrow, which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave his tunic to Dejanira, assuring her that it had the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received it with pleasure, and this mournful present afterwards caused the death of Hercules.
- NEST**, nest, *s.* (Saxon, German, and Dutch.) The bed formed by birds for incubation and feeding their young; any place where animals are produced; an abode; place of residence; a receptacle, generally in an ill sense; a warm, close habitation, usually in contempt; a number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other;—*v. n.* to build and occupy a nest.
- NESTEGG**, nest'eg, *s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.
- NESTLE**, nes'l, *v. n.* To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest;—*v. a.* to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.
- NESTLING**, nest'ling, *s.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest; a nest;—(obsolete in the last sense;—*a.* newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest.
- NESTOR**, nes'tor, *s.* A genus of birds of the Parrot kind: Family, Psittacidae.
- NESTORIAN**, nes-to're-an, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a follower of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, who, in the fifth century, agitated the Christian world regarding the distinction between the divine and human nature of Christ. He condemned the use of the phrase 'Mother of God,' as applicable to the Holy Virgin, contending she was only the mother of the man Christ.
- NET**, net, *s.* (Dutch, Danish, *net*, *nyt*, Sax.) A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals; a cunning device; a snare; inextricable difficulty;—*v. n.* to make a net or network; to knot.
- NET**, net, *a.* (French, *netto*, Ital.) Pure; clear; genuine; being without flaw or spot;—(seldom used in the foregoing senses;—clear, denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income after certain deductions; being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions, as *net weight*—*nett* is an improper orthography;—*v. a.* to produce clear profit.
- NETHER**, neth'ur, *a.* (*neother*, Sax. *nieder*, Germ.) Lower, as opposed to *upper*; being in a lower place; belonging to the regions below.
- NETHERMOST**, neth'ur-most, *a.* Lowest.
- NETHINIM**, neth-in'im, *s.* The servant of a Jewish Levite or priest, employed in the lowest office in the service of the temple. Those so employed were Gibeonites or Canaanites, who had surrendered and were spared.
- NETOULIA**, ne-towk'se-a, *s.* (in honour of H. Netoux, author of *Dissertationes de Cassiæ Egyptiacis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.
- NETTING**, net'ting, *s.* A piece of network; a complication of ropes fastened across each other.
- NETTLE**, net'tl, *s.* The English name of plants of the genus *Urtica*, whose prickles fret the skin, and occasion very painful sensations;—*v. a.* to sting; to irritate; to provoke. *Nettle-rash*, an eruption of the skin, which has much of the appearance as when stung with nettles.
- NETTLER**, net'tl-ur, *s.* One who provokes, stings, or irritates.
- NETWORK**, net'wurk, *s.* Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections; a complication of threads, twine, or cords, united at certain distances.
- NEURADA**, nu-ra'da, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, Gr. in reference to the plaisted nerved leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.
- NEURALGIA**, nu-ral'je-a, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Nerve-ache, the *tic douloureux* of the French writers, a painful affection of the nerves.
- NEURASTHENY**, nu-ras'the-ne, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, a priv. and *sthenos*, strength, Gr.) Nervous debility.
- NEURILEMMA**, nu-re-lem'ma, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *lemma*, bark or covering, Gr.) The membrane which invests the substance of the nerves, and forms for each filament a distinct sheath.
- NEURINE**, nu'rine, *s.* The substance which constitutes the nerve.
- NEURITIS**, nu-ri'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the nerves.
- NEUROCARPUM**, nu-ro-kar'pum, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr. in reference to the valves of the pod being each furnished with a long longitudinal nerve.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.
- NEURODYNIA**, nu-ro-din'e-a, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) Same as Neuralgia.
- NEUROGRAPHY**, nu-ro-gra-fe, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the nerves.
- NEUROLIMITES**, nu-ro-le-mi'tes, *s.* Inflammation of the neurilemma.
- NEUROLOGICAL**, nu-ro-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to neurology, or to the doctrine of the nervous system.
- NEUROLOGIST**, nu-ro-lo-jist, *s.* One who describes the nerves of animals.
- NEUROLOGY**, nu-ro-lo-je, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the nerves; a dissertation on the nervous system.
- NEUROLOMA**, nu-ro-lo'ma, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.
- NEUROMA**, nu-ro'ma, *s.* (*neuron*, Gr.) A tumor formed in or upon a nervous trunk.
- NEUROPELTIS**, nu-ro-pel'tis, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and *pelle*, a buckler, Gr. in reference to the nerved

NEUROPTERA—NEUTRALIZER.

bractea which props the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

NEUROPTERA, nu-ropt'er-a, } *s.* An order of
NEUROPTERANS, nu-ropt'er-ans, } four-winged
mandibulate insects, including those which have
the nerves of the wings so disposed as to form a
kind of more or less regular network.

NEUROPTERAL, nu-ropt'er-al, *a.* Belonging to the
Neuroptera.

NEUROSIS, nu-ro'sis, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, *Gr.*) A
morbid affection of the nervous system.

NEUROSPAST, nu-ro-spast, *s.* (*neurospastor*, *Gr.*)
A puppet; a figure put in motion.

NEUROSPERMA, nu-ro-sper'ma, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve,
and *sperma*, a seed, *Gr.* in reference to the seeds
which are reticulated with anastomosing nerves.)
A genus of plants, natives of Kentucky: Order,
Cucurbitaceæ.

NEUROTIC, nu-rot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the nervous
system; useful in disorders of the nerves; seated
in the nerves;—*s.* a disease having its seat in the
nerves; a medicine useful in nervous disorders.

NEUROTOMICAL, nu-ro-tom'e-kal, *a.* Relating to
the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, nu-rot'o-mist, *s.* One who dissects
the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nu-rot'o-me, *s.* (*neuron*, a nerve, and
tome, a section, *Gr.*) Dissection of the nerves.

NEUTER, nu'tur, *a.* (*Latin.*) Indifferent; not en-
gaged on either side. In Grammar, of neither
gender; an epithet applied to substantives that
are neither masculine nor feminine;—*s.* one that
takes no part in a contest between two or more
individuals or nations; one either indifferent to a
cause, or who does not interfere; an animal of
neither sex. *Neuter verb*, in Grammar, a verb
which expresses an action or state limited to the
subject, and which is not followed by an object,
called by some grammarians the *intransitive verb*.

NEUTRAL, nu'tral, *a.* (*neutre*, *Fr.*) Indifferent;
not acting; not engaged on either side; having
no bias in favour of either side or party; neither
very good nor bad. *Neutral salts*, in Chemistry,
combinations of acids and bases, which are neither
acid nor alkaline, but in which the acid is exactly
neutralized by the base;—*s.* one who does not act
nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALIST, nu'tral-ist, *s.* A neutral.—Obsolete.

NEUTRALITY, nu'tral'e-te, *s.* The state of being
unengaged in disputes or contests between others;
the state of taking no part on either side; a state
of indifference in feeling or principle; a state be-
tween good and evil;—(obsolete in the last sense;)
a combination of neutral powers or states.

NEUTRALIZATION, nu'tral-e-za'shun, *s.* The act
of neutralizing; the act of reducing to a state of
indifference or neutrality. In Chemistry, the de-
composition of the alkaline carbonates, as of
potash and soda, by the gradual addition of some
acid more powerful than the carbonic, and which
expels it with effervescence from the alkaline
base.

NEUTRALIZE, nu'tral-ize, *v. a.* To render neutral;
to reduce to a state of indifference between differ-
ent parties or opinions; to destroy the peculiar
properties or opposite dispositions of parties or
other things, or reduce them to a state of indiffer-
ence or inactivity.

NEUTRALIZER, nu'tral-i-zur, *s.* That which neu-
tralizes.

NEUTRALLY—NEWING.

NEUTRALLY, nu'tral-le, *ad.* Indifferently; on
neither part.

NEUTRAL-TINT, nu'tral-tint, *s.* The tint or purple
hue which distant hills assume.

NEUVAINES, nu-vayns', *s.* (*neuf*, nine, *Fr.*) In the
Roman Catholic Church, prayers offered up for
nine successive days in order to obtain the favour
of heaven.

NEVENIA, ne-ve'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. James
Neven.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.

NEVER, nev'ur, *ad.* (*never*, *Sax.*) At no time;
not ever; not at any time. It has a peculiar use
in the following sentence:—
Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers,
charming never so wisely.—*Psalm lviil. 5.*
in no degree; not: it is frequently used in com-
position, as in *never-ending*, *never-failing*.

NEVERCEASING, nev'ur-se-sing, *a.* Having no
cessation or pause.

NEVERTHELESS, nev-ur-the-les' *ad.* Notwith-
standing that; not the less.

NEW, nu, *a.* (*neue*, *Sax.* *neu*, *Germ.*) Not old;
fresh; lately produced, made, or had; novel; not
being before; modern; of the present time; dif-
ferent from the former; not antiquated; having
the effect of novelty; not habituated; not fami-
liar; renovated; repaired so as to recover the first
state; fresh after anything; not of ancient ex-
traction; recently commenced; having passed the
change or conjunction with the sun; not cleared
and cultivated, or lately cleared, as *new land*;
that has lately appeared for the first time;—*v. a.*
to make new; to renew;—(obsolete as a verb;)
The good name of a man is soon gone and passed
when it is not needed.—*Chaucer.*

New Jersey tea, or *red root*, the beautiful flower-
ing American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*. *New*
red sandstone, in Geology, the series or system of
rocks which, when both occur together, overlies
the coal formation. *New Zealand spinach*, the
plant *Tragopogon expansa*, a spreading and rather
prostrate plant with yellow flowers, used as a
spinach plant. It grows so fast that a few plants
suffice for a whole family; it is grown in the open
garden. *New Zealand tea*, the name given to the
Broom *Leptospermum*, a native of New Zealand
and New Holland, the leaves of which were used
as a tea by Captain Cook's crew; the *Leptosper-*
m scoparium of Smith. *New Testament*, that
portion of the Bible which comprises the writings
of the Apostles and their immediate followers.
New-year, the year just commencing. *New-*
year's-day, the first day of the year. *New-year's-*
gift, a present made on the first day of the year.
New Yorker, a native or citizen of New York.

NEWEL, nu'el, *s.* (*noyau*, *Gr.*) In Architecture,
the space either solid or open, round which the
steps of a staircase are turned about.

NEWFABRICATED, nu-fab're-kay-ted, *a.* Newly
made; recently constructed.

NEWFANGLE, nu-fang'gl, *v. a.* To change by in-
troducing novelties.

NEWFANGLED, nu-fang'gld, *a.* Formed from
vain or foolish love of novelty; desirous of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nu-fang'gld-nes, } *s.* Vain
NEWFANGLENESS, nu-fang'gl-nes, } and fool-
ish love of novelty.

NEWFASHIONED, nu-fash'und, *a.* Made in a new
form, or lately come into fashion.

NEWING, nu'ing, *s.* Yeast or barm.

NEWISH—NICENE.

nu'ish, *a.* As if lately made; somewhat

nu'le, *ad.* Freshly; lately; in a manner
t from the former; in a manner not exist-
ing.

DE, nu'made, *a.* Recently formed.

DEL, nu-mod'il, *v. a.* To give a new form

s, nu'nes, *s.* Freshness; lateness; recent-
state of being lately produced; novelty;
its of being first known or introduced;
ing lately produced; innovation; recent
; want of practice; difference from the
manner.

NE, *s.* (from *new*, *nouvelles*, Fr.) Fresh
; of anything; something not heard before;
; a newspaper.

R, nuz'e'boy, *s.* A boy who carries and
; newspaper.

NGER, nuz'e'mung-gur, *s.* One that deals
; one who employs much time in hearing
ling news.

PER, nuz'e'pay-pur, *s.* A sheet of paper
and distributed for conveying news; a
print that circulates news.

SEER, nuz'e'ven-dur, *s.* A seller of news-

ate, *s.* A small lizard.

IAN, nu-to'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir
Newton. *Newtonian philosophy*, the cor-
-s. a follower of Newton in philosophy.

, nek'se-bl, *a.* (*inextinguishable*, Lat.) That may
together.

kat, *a.* (*next*, or *nexta*, from *nek*, *neah*,
ax.) *Super.* of Nigh. Nearest in place;
ately succeeding in order; nearest in time;
in any gradation;—*ad.* at the time or
immediately succeeding.

WK, ni's-hawk, *s.* In Falconry, a young
aken out of the nest.

s. (*neb*, *nebb*, Sax.) The bill or beak of
the point of anything, generally of a pen-
nib, *a.* Having a nib or point.

nib'bl, *v. a.* To bite by a little at a time;
slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait;—
b bite at; to carp at; to find fault with;
term used by anglers, denoting the act of
b trying the bait; a little bite, or seizing

, nib'bl-ur, *s.* One that bites a little at a
carper.

GLY, nib'bl-ing-le, *ad.* In a nibbling
r.

IA, ne-kan'dra, *s.* (in memory of Nicauder-
ophon, priest of Apollo.) A genus of
: Order, Solanaceae.

se, *a.* (*nesc*, or *hnesc*, Sax.) Accurate in
nt to minute exactness; superfluously
delicate; scrupulously and minutely cau-
fastidious; squeamish; easily injured;
with minute exactness; over scrupulous
t; requiring scrupulous exactness; refined;
lucky hits; foolish; weak; effeminate;
olete in the last four senses;—trivial;
trant; to make nice, to be scrupulous.

nise'le, *ad.* Accurately; minutely; scru-
ly; delicately.

ni'sene, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of
linor. *Nicene creed*, one of the three creeds
d by the Church of England. It consists

NICENESS—NICOTIANINE.

of the first council of Nice drawn up in the year
A.D. 325, with the addition of that part which
relates to the divinity of the Holy Ghost. It was
adopted in its present shape at the second general
coun-el of Constantinople, in A.D. 381.

NICKNESS, nise'nes, *s.* Accuracy; minute exact-
ness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICKTY, nise'te, *s.* Minute accuracy of thought;
accurate performance or observance; fastidious
delicacy; squeamishness; minute observation;
punctilious discrimination; subtilty; delicate
management; cautious treatment. *Niceties*, in
the plural, delicacies for food; dainties.

NICHE, nitsh, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a
square or cylindrical recess in a wall, usually made
for the reception of a statue.

NICK, nik, *s.* In the northern Mythology, an evil
spirit of the waters, from which is derived the
modern vulgar phrase 'old Nick,' the evil one;—
(*nik*, Swed. and Dan.) the exact point of time
required by necessity or convenience; the critical
time;—(*knick*, a flaw, Germ.) a notch or score
for keeping an account; a reckoning;—(obsolete
in the last two senses;)—a winning throw;—
v. a. to touch luckily; to perform by some slight
artifice used at the lucky moment; to cut in nicks
or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to
defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some
trick or unexpected turn;—(obsolete in the last
four senses;)—(*knicken*, Germ.) to notch or make
an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it
higher.

NICKAR-TREE.—See Guilandina.

NICKEL, nik'il, *s.* A white metal—ductile, mal-
leable, attracted by the magnet, and which like
iron may be rendered magnetic: sp. gr. 9.0. It
occurs in all meteoric iron. It occurs also as a
sulphuret, arseniuret, sulpho-arseniuret, silicate,
and arseniate. *Nickel-glance*, or *sulpho arseniu-
ret of nickel*, occurs massive, with a granular
structure and uneven fracture; opaque, and of a
pale lead-grey colour: sp. gr. 6.129.

NICKER, nik'ur, *s.* One who watches an oppor-
tunity to pilfer, or practice some knavish artifice.
—A vulgar word.

NICKING, nik'ing, *s.* In the Manege, an operation
made on a horse's tail to make him carry it well.

NICKNAME, nik'name, *s.* (*nique*, a term of contempt,
Fr.) A name given in contempt, derision, or re-
proach; an opprobrious appellation;—*v. a.* to
give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobri-
ous appellation.

NICOLAITAN, nik-o-la'e-tan, *s.* One of a sect of
heretics mentioned in the Revelations, chap. ii. v. 5.

NICOLSONIA, nik-ol-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M.
Nicol-on, author of *Essai sur l'Histoire de St.
Domingue*.) A genus of Leguminous plants:
Suborder, Papilionaceae.

NICOTIAN, ne-ko'shan, *a.* (from Nicot, who first
introduced it into France, A.D. 1560.) Pertain-
ing to or denoting tobacco;—*s.* tobacco.—Obso-
lete as a substantive.

Your *nicotian* is good too.—Ben Jonson.

NICOTIANA, ni-ko-te-a'na, *s.* (in honour of Jean
Nicot of Nismes, in Languedoc.) A genus of
plants: Order, Solanaceae.

NICOTIANINE, ne-ko'sha-nine, *s.* The principle
which gives the characteristic odour to tobacco.
It is a fatty substance obtained in minute quan-
tity by distilling tobacco leaves with water.

NICOTINE—NIGELLA.

NICOTINE, nik'o-tine, *s.* An alkali which exists in the different species of tobacco. Formula, C₁₀H₈N. Symb. N. Sp. gr. 1.048.

NICTATE, nik'tate, *v. n.* (*nicto*, Lat.) To wink.

NICTATION, nik-ta'shun, *s.* The act of winking.

NICTITATING, nik-te-ta'ting, *a.* Winking, applied to a thin membrane, which protects the eyes of birds, without entirely obstructing their sight—called the *nictitating membrane*.

NITRIC ACID, ni'trik as-sid, *s.* An acid of great importance in Chemistry and the arts. Formula, O₅N: equiv. = 54. *Nitric oxide*, dextoxide or benoxide of nitrogen. Formula, O₂N: equiv. = 30.

NIDE, nide, *s.* (*nidur*, a nest, Lat.) In Falconry, a flock of pheasants.

NIDDI, nid-du-e, *s.* Among the Hebrews, a sort of minor excommunication, which usually continued about a month.

NIDGET, nid'jet, *s.* A coward; a dastard.—Obsolete.

NIDIFICATE, nid'e-fe-kate, *v. n.* (*nidifico*, Lat.) To make a nest.

NIDIFICATION, nid-e-fe'ca-shun, *s.* (*nidus*, a nest, Lat.) The process of constructing a nest.

NIDING, nid'ing, *s.* (*nithing*, Sax.) A coward; a despicable fellow; a dastard.

NIDOROSITY, ni-do-ros'e-te, *s.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

NIDOROUS, ni'do-rus, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

NIDOUR, ni'dur, *s.* (*nidor*, Lat.) Sweet; savour.

NIDULANT, nid'u-lant, *a.* In Botany, nestling; lying close in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

NIDULARIA, nid-u-la're-a, *s.* (*nidus*, a nest, Lat. having the appearance of a bird's nest with eggs.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

NIDULATE, nid'u-late, *v. n.* (*nidulor*, Lat.) To build a nest.—Obsolete.

NIDULATION, nid-u-la'shun, *s.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.

NIDUS, ni'dus, *s.* (Latin.) A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIEBURHIA, ne-bu're-a, *s.* (in honour of Carsten Nieburh, a traveller in Arabia.) A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceae.

NIECE, nees, *s.* (French.) The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIELLO, ne-el'lo, *s.* A method of engraving resembling damask work, practised by the Romans and modern Italians.

NIENT, ni'ent, *a.* *Nient comprise*, in Law, an exception taken to a petition as unjust, because the thing desired is not contained in that act or deed on which the petition is grounded. As if one petitions the court to be put into possession of a house which was formerly among other lands, which have been adjudged to him; and the adverse party pleads that this petition should not be granted, because although he had a judgment for certain lands and houses, yet the house which he petitions to be put into possession of, is not contained among those for which he has judgment.

NIEREMBERGIA, ne-rem-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of John E. Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

NIFLE, ni'fl, *s.* A trifle.—Obsolete.

NIGELLA, ni-jel'la, *s.* (*niger*, black, Lat., from the

NIGGARD—NIGHTLY

colour of the seeds.) Fennel-flower, a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.

NIGGARD, nig'gurd, *s.* (*knicker*, Germ.) A miser; a parsimonious covetously inclined person;—*v. a.* to stint; to supply sparingly.—Obsolete as a verb.

NIGGARDISH, nig'gurd-ish, *s.* Niggardliness; avarice.—Obsolete.

NIGGARDISH, nig'gurd-ish, *a.* Having a strong disposition to parsimoniousness.

NIGGARDLINESS, nig'gurd-le-ness, *s.* Sordid parsimony; intense avarice; covetousness.

NIGGARDLY, nig'gurd-le, *a.* Avariciousness; sordidly parsimonious; sparing; weary; meanly covetous;—*ad.* sparingly; parsimoniously.

NIGGARDNESS, nig'gurd-ness, *s.*—Same as Niggardliness.

NIGGARDSHIP, nig'gurd-ship, *s.* Avarice.—Obsolete.

NIGGARBY, nig'gurd-e, *s.* Niggardliness.—Obsolete.

NIGGLE, nig'gl, *v. a.* To play with; to trifle with.—Obsolete.

Take heed daughter.
You *niggle* not with your conscience.—*Massinger*.

NIGH, ni, *a.* (*neagh*, *neagh*, Sax. *nahe*, Germ.) Near; not distant or remote in time or place; allied closely by blood; easy to be obtained or learned; ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend; close in fellowship; intimate in relation;—*ad.* not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events; to a place near; almost;—*v. a.* to come near to; to touch;—*v. n.* to approach; to advance; to draw near.—Obsolete as a verb.

NIGHTLY, ni'le, *ad.* Nearly; within a little.

NIGHNESS, ni'nes, *s.* Nearness; proximity.

NIGHT, nite, *s.* (*nicht*, Sax. *nahts*, Goth. *nacht*, Germ.) That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; the time after the close of life; death; state or time of ignorance or obscurity; adversity; a state of affliction and distress; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibility; to night, in this night.

NOTE.—Night is frequently prefixed to other terms to qualify them, as in the following. The reader is referred to their appropriate places in the Dictionary for their respective etymologies and definitions:—Nightangling, nightbird, nightborn, nightbrawler, nightcap, nightcrow, nightdew, nightdress, night-fouled, nightgown, nightingale, nightingale, night-robber, nightshining, ni hshriek, nightspell, night-tripping, nightvision, nightwaking, nightwalk, night-walking, nightwanderer, nightwandering, night-warbling.

NIGHTDOG, nite'dog, *s.* A dog trained to hunt in the night, used by deer-stealers.

NIGHTFALL, nite'fawl, *s.* The close of the day; evening.

NIGHTFARING, nite'fay-ring, *a.* Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nite'fire, *s.* Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern; fire burning in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, ni'tin-gale, *s.* The English name of the birds of the genus *Philomela*.

NIGHTISH, nite'ish, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

NIGHTLESS, nite'les, *a.* Having no night.

NIGHTLY, nite'le, *a.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night;—*ad.* by night; every night.

NIGHTMAN—NIKA.

NIGHTMAN, nite'man, *s.* One who removes ordure from streets or cities in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nite'mare, *s.* Incubus; a morbid oppression in the night during sleep, resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, night'pees, *s.* A piece of painting so coloured, as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nite'rale, *s.* (night and *regl*, or *braggle*, a garment, Sax.) A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.—*Obsolete*.

NIGHTRAVEN, nite'ray-vn, *s.* A bird supposed to be of evil omen, that cries loud in the night.

NIGHTPRIMROSE, nite-prim'roze, *s.* The plant (*Oenothera biennis* is so called, because its flowers usually open between six and seven o'clock in the evenings.

NIGHTRULLE, nite'rool, *s.* A tumult or frolic in the night.—*Seldom used*.

How now, mad spirit?
What nightshade now about this haunted grove?—*Shaks.*

NIGHTSHADE.—See *Solanum*.

NIGHTWALKER, nite'wawk-ur, *s.* One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist; one who roves in the night upon evil designs.

NIGHTWARD, nite'wawrd, *a.* Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nite'watch, *s.* A watch or guard in the night; a period of the night distinguished by a change of the watch. Among the Romans the nightwatches were four in number, of three hours each, the first beginning at six in the evening. The Jews originally divided the night into three watches, but afterwards adopted the Roman division of four.

NIGRESCENT, ni-gres'ent, *a.* (*nigresco*, Lat.) Growing black; changing to a black colour; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICATION, nig-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*niger*, black, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of making black.—*Obsolete*.

NIGRIN, ni'grin, *s.* An oxide of titanium, containing about 14 per cent. of iron, found in Ceylon and in Transylvania. It resembles Menaccanite in colour, lustre, and appearance of the fractured surfaces.

NIGRITELLA, ni-gri-tel'la, *s.* (*niger*, black, Lat. from the colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

NIHILS, ni'hils, *s. pl.* In Law, are issues which the sheriff answers, that is opposed concerning debts illerivable, are nothing worth, by reason of the insufficiency of the parties from whom they are due. *Nihil capiat per breve*, or *per billam*, is the judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar of his action or in abatement of his writ or bill, &c. *Nihil* or *nil debit*, is a common plea to an action of debt upon simple contract. *Nihil* or *nil dicit*, is a failing by the defendant to put in answer to the plaintiff's plea by the day assigned. *Nihil* or *nil habuit in tenementis*, is a plea of an estoppel, and the plaintiff cannot reply generally *quod habuit in tenementis*, &c., that for the replication he ought to show what estate he had; but after verdict it is good.

NIBILISM, ni'he-lizm, *s.* Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

NIBILITY, ni-hil'e-te, *s.* of being nothing.

NIKA, ni'ka, *s.* (*nikas*, I conquer, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

NILAUS—NINETEEN.

NILAUS, ni-la'us, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to the True Shrikes: Family, Laniadae.

NILIO, ni'le-o, *s.* (*nilus*, a channel, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.

NILL, nil, *v. a.* (*nillan*, Sax.) Not to will; to refuse; to reject;

Certes, said he, I will thine offer'd grace.—*Spenser*.

—*v. n.* to be unwilling;—*s.* the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

NILOMETER, ni-lom'e-tur, *s.* An instrument used by the ancient Egyptians to measure the height of the waters of the Nile, during the periodical inundation.

NIM, nim, *v. a.* (*neman*, *niman*, Sax.) To take; to steal.—*Obsolete*.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that nim'd a cloak.—*Butler*.

NIMA, ni'ma, *s.* (name of the tree in Nepal.) A genus of East Indian trees: Order, Simarubaceae.

NIMBIFEROUS, nim-bif'ur-us, *a.* Producing storms.

NIMBLE, nim'bl, *a.* Quick; active; lively; ready; speedy; expeditious.

NIMBLEFOOTED, nim'bl-foted, *a.* Swift in movement; light of foot.

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-nes, *s.* Quickness; activity; lightness and agility in motion; celerity; swiftness.

NIMBLESS.—See *Nimbleness*.

NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-tid, *a.* Sprightly and ready in conception; ready to speak or answer.

NIMBLY, nim'ble, *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively.

NIMBUS, nim'bus, *s.* In Meteorology, the rain-cloud. In Painting and Sculpture, a circular disk shed round the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns.

NIMETULATHIES, nim-e-tu'la-thitse, *s.* A class of Turkish monks, so called from their founder Nimetulah, famous for the peculiarity of his doctrines and the austerity of his life.

NIMIETY, nim-e'e-te, *s.* (*nimietas*, Lat.) The state of being too much.—*Obsolete*.

They become, though never so good, by their nimiety, fastidious.—*Instruct. for Oratory*.

NIMIOUS, nim'e-us, *a.* Excessive.

NIMMER, nim'mur, *s.* (*niman*, Sax.) A thief; a pilferer.—*Obsolete*.

Blank schemes to discover nimmers.—*Butler*.

NINCOMPOOP, nin'kom-poop, *s.* (supposed to be from, *non compos*, of unsound mind, Lat.) A fool; a trifler; a silly person.

NINE, nine, *a.* (*neum*, Gerin. *nium*, Goth.) Denoting the number composed of eight and one;—*s.* one added to eight; one less than ten.

NINEFOLD, nine'fold, *a.* Nine times; anything nine times repeated.

NINEHOLES, nine'holz, *s.* A game into which a pellet is to be bowled, in one of nine holes made on even ground.

NINEPENNY, nine'pens, *s.* A silver coin of the value of ninepence.

NINEPINS, nine'pinz, *s.* A play where pieces of wood are set up on the ground, at which a bowl is to be thrown, for the purpose of knocking them down.

NINESCORE, nine'skore, *a.* Implying nine times twenty;—*s.* the number of nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nine'teen, *a.* (*nigantyne*, Sax.) In addition, nine and ten; one less than twenty.

NINETEENTH, nine'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.

NINETIETH, nine'te-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINETY, nine'te, *a.* Nine times ten.

NINNY, nin'ne, *s.* (*nino*, Span.) A person of a silly mind; a fool; a simpleton.

NINNY-HAMMER, nin'ne-ham-mur, *s.* A simpleton.

NINTH, ninthe, *a.* (*nigetha*, Sax.) That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine;—*s.* in Music, an interval consisting of a discord retarding the 8th, but may be resolved into either the 6th or the 3d; and though this is the octave of the 2d, yet it is essentially different in harmony both as to treatment and effect. There are two kinds, the major 9th, composed of six tones and two semitones, and the minor 9th, composed of six tones and three semitones.

NIOBATES, ni'o-bayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the union of niobic acid with salifiable bases.

NIOME, ni'o-be, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Tantalus and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous and flourishing offspring, she is fabled to have provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. She was afterwards changed by Jupiter into a rock, from which a rivulet, fed by her tears, continually pours. One of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture is that of Niobe and her children, in the tribune at Florence.

NIOMIC ACID, ni'o-bik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained when niobium is burned in the open air.

NIOLUM, ni'o-be-um, *s.* (*Niobe*.) A metal found in the tantalite of Bavaria.

NIOTA, ni'o-ta, *s.* (*karia njotti*, the name of one of the species in Malabar.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceae.

NIP, nip, *v. a.* (*knippen*, Dutch, *knipa*, Swed.) To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth; to cut off by any slight means; to blast; to destroy before full growth; to pinch, as frost; to vex; to bite; to satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically;—*s.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a sarcasm.

NIPADITES, nip-a-di'tes, *s.* A name given by Mr. Bowerbank to a genus of fossil fruits from the Isle of Sheppy.

NIPPER, nip'pur, *s.* A foretooth of a horse. In Rope-making, an instrument used for contracting or enlarging the yarn when it is tarred.

NIPPERKIN, nip'pur-kin, *s.* A small cup.

NIPPERS, nip'purz, *s.* Small pincers; in a ship, small ropes used in fastening the messenger to the cable.

NIPPINGLY, nip'ping-ly, *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, nip'pl, *s.* (*nyple*, Sax.) A teat; a dug; the spungy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.

NIPPLE-WORT.—See *Lapsana*.

NIRBISHIA, nir-bi'she-a, *s.* (*Nirbishi* or *Nirbikki*, the aboriginal name of one of the species.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Ranunculaceae.

NISA, ni'sa, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants; natives of Madagascar.

NISAN, ni-san, *s.* The name of the Jewish month, answering to our March.

NISI PRIUS, ni'se pri'us, *s.* In Law, a commission directed to the judges and clerk of assize, empowering them to try all questions of fact, issuing

out of the courts at Westminster, that are then ripe for trial by jury. The original of which name is this: all causes commenced in the courts of Westminster Hall, are, by the course of the courts, appointed to be tried on a day fixed in some Easter or Michaelmas term, by a jury returned from the county wherein the cause of action arises; but with this proviso, '*Nisi Prius* justiciorum ad assisas capiendis venerint; that is, 'unless before' the day prefixed, the judges of assize come into the county in question, which they always do in the vacation preceding each Easter and Michaelmas term, and there try the cause; and then, upon the return of the verdict given by the jury to the court above, the judges there give judgment for the party for whom the verdict is found.

NISLEE, nis-le', *s.* In Heraldry, an epithet for a cross.

NISSOLIA, nis-so'le-a, *s.* (in honour of William Nissol, a French botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

NIT, nit, *s.* (*knitu*, Sax.) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

NITELA, ni-tel'a, *s.* (Latin, neatness.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossorae.

NITENCY, ni'ten-se, *s.* (*niteo*, to shine, Lat.) Lustre; clear brightness;—(*nitro*, I strive, Lat.) endeavour; effort; spring to expand itself.—Seldom used.

NITID, ni'tid, *a.* Lustrous; shining; spruce; fine.—Seldom used.

NITIDELLA, ni-te-del'la, *s.* A genus of shells, formed by Sevaenson, from the *Columbella nitida* of Lamarck.

NITIDULA, ni-tid-ul-a, *s.* (*nitidus*, clean, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the tribe Nitidularia.

NITIDULABLE, ni-tid-u-la're-a, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which nitidula is the type. The species are found on flowers, mushrooms, putrid meat, and under the bark of trees: Family, Clavicornes.

NITHING, nith'ing, *s.* (Saxon.) A poltroon; a dastard; a coward.—Seldom used.

NITRAREACEAE, ni-tra-ri-a'se-e, *s.* (*nitraria*, the only genus.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs with deciduous, succulent, alternate leaves, or flowers, in cymes or solitary; calyx fleshy and five-toothed; corolla of five petals; stamens fifteen; ovarium superior; fruit, a drupe.

NITRARIA, ni-tra're-a, *s.* (from its being found near the nitre works in Siberia.) A genus of plants, constituting the natural order Nitrareaceae.

NITRATED, ni'tray-ted, *a.* Combined with nitre.

NITRATES, ni'trayts, *s.* A genus of salts, in which the nitric acid is combined with salifiable bases. *Nitrate of silver*, in Chemistry, is prepared by saturating pure nitric acid with pure silver, evaporating the solution, and crystallizing the nitrate. When swallowed, it is a very powerful poison; but it may be readily counteracted by the administration of a dose of sea-salt, which converts the corrosive nitrate into the inert chloride of silver. Properly prepared, it forms an excellent indelible ink for writing on linen with a pen.

NITRE, ni'tur, *s.* (*nitrum*, Lat.) A salt, called also

NITRIC—NITROSACCHARATES.

saltpetre. In the modern nomenclature of Chemistry, it is termed nitrate of potassa.

NITRIC, ni'trik, *a.* Impregnated with nitre.

NITRIFICATION, ni-tre-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The process of forming or converting into nitre.

NITRIFY, ni'tre-fi, *v. a.* (*nitre* and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To form into nitre.

NITRITES, ni'trites, *s.* A genus of salts, composed of nitrous acid, with salifiable bases.

NITROBENZIDE, ni-tro-ben'zide, *s.* An artificial liquid of a light yellow colour, sweet taste and peculiar odour, between that of oil of cinnamon and of bitter almonds. It is composed of hydrogen, 4.06; carbon, 58.54; oxygen, 26.02; nitrogen, 11.38: sp. gr. 1.209.

NITROBENZULE, ni-tro-ben'zule, *s.* In Chemistry, the insoluble residue of the preparation called Azobenzule. The formula of which is $C_{12}H_{15}N_3$.

NITROGEN, ni'tro-jen, *s.* (*nitron*, nitre, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) A simple gaseous body which forms a constituent part of nitric acid, and which, from being unrespirable, and incapable of supporting animal life, has likewise been called azote, (from *a*, priv. and *zoe*, life, Gr.) It is generally obtained by burning a piece of phosphorus in a jar, full of air, inverted over water. It is colourless, inodorous, and tasteless,—is not absorbed by water, and produces no effect on vegetable colours. It is rather lighter than common air, its equiv. is 14. It combines with oxygen in five proportions, giving the formulae to the nitrous oxide of NO; nitric oxide, NO₂; hyponitrous acid, NO₃; nitrous acid, NO₄; nitric acid, NO₅.

NITROGENOUS, ni-tro-j'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen.

NITROLEUCATES, ni-tro-lu'kays, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the union of nitroleucic acid and salifiable bases.

NITROLEUCIC ACID, ni-tro-lu'sik as'sid, *s.* A compound prepared by heating leucine with nitric acid.

NITROHEMATIC ACID, ni-tro-he-mat'ik as'sid, *s.* (*nitron*, and *haima*, blood, Gr.) An acid prepared by mixing carboxic or nitropicric acid with proto-sulphuric acid of iron, and digesting the mixture with hydrate of barytes and water. With bases it forms peculiar salts, nitrohemates, the solutions of which are of a deep blood-red colour.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID, ni-tro-hi-dro-klo'rik as'sid, *s.* The mixture of nitric and muriatic acid (hydrochloric), formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the king of the metals.

NITRO-MAGNESITE, ni-tro-mag'ne-site, *s.* The nitrate of magnesia, a mineral of a white colour, found generally in a deliquescent state mixed with nitre and nitrate of lime, on old walls and in limestone caves.

NITROMETER, ni-trom'e-tur, *s.* (*nitron*, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in ascertaining the quality of nitre.

NITROMURIATIC ACID.—See Nitrohydrochloric Acid.

NITRONAPHTHALESE, ni-tro-naf'tha-les, *s.* A substance prepared by boiling naphthaline in nitric acid. Formula, $H_7C_{10}O_4N$; equiv. 173. The other compounds are—nitronaphtalene, $C_{10}H_8 + 2NO_4$; nitronaphtalene, $C_{10}H_8 + 3NO_5$; and nitronaphtalene acid, $C_{16}H_5NO_{12}2HO$.

NITROSACCHARATES, ni-tro-sak'ka-pa-rays, *s.* A

NITROSACCHARIC—NOBLENES.

genus of salts, in which nitrosaccharic acid is united with salifiable bases.

NITROSACCHARIC ACID, ni-tro-sak'ka-rik as'sid, *s.* An artificial compound forming flat prisms, which are colourless, transparent, and striated.

NITROSITY, ni-tros'e-te, *s.* Quality of nitre.—Obsolete.

NITROSULPHURIC ACID, ni-tro-sul-fu'rik as'sid, *s.* An acid resulting from one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid.

NITROUS, ni'trous, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; partaking of the qualities of nitre, or resembling it.

NITRY, ni'tre, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

NITTER, ni'ttur, *s.* The Horse-bee that deposits nits on horses.

NITTILY, ni'te-le, *ad.* Lousily.—Obsolete.

NITTY, ni'te, *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits.

NIVAL, ni'val, *a.* (*nivalis*, Lat.) Abounding with snow.

NIVEOUS, niv'e-us, *a.* Resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow.

NIZAM, ni'zam, *s.* The title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

NIZY, ni'ze, *s.* A simpleton; a blockhead.—A vulgar word.

NO. An abbreviation of number, as No. 20.

NO, no, *ad.* (*na* or *ne*, Sax. *na*, Welsh.) A word of refusal, equivalent to *nay* and *not*; a word of denial opposed to concession or affirmation. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis;—*a*, not any; none; not one. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.

NOACHIAN, no-ak'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Noah at the Noachian deluge, a term used in Geology.

NON, nob, *s.* The head, in burlesque language; one that works at under-prices.

NOBILIARY, no-bil'ya-re, *s.* A history of noble families.

NOBILITATE, no-bil'e-tate, *v. a.* (*nobilito*, Lat.) To make noble; to ennoble.

NOBILITATION, no-bil'e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of making noble.

NOBILITY, no-bil'e-te, *s.* (*nobilitas*, Lat.) Elevation of soul; dignity of mind; grandeur; antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches; the qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society according to the customs and laws of the country. In Great Britain, nobility is extended to five ranks: those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron;—the persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage.

NOBLE, no'bl, *a.* (French, Spanish.) Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately; free; generous; liberal; ingenuous; candid; great; worthy; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonour reputation; distinguished from commoners by rank and title; of the best kind;—*s.* one of high rank; a peer. In Numismatics, an old English coin, value 6s. 8d. sterling.

NOBLEMAN, no'bl-man, *s.* One who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or patent; a noble; a peer.

NOBLEWOMAN, no'bl-wom-un, *s.* A female of noble rank.

NOBLENES, no'bl-nes, *s.* Greatness; worth; dig-

NOBLESS—NOCUMENT.

nity; magnanimity; splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree; stateliness.

NOBLESS, no-ble's, *s.* (*noblesse*, Fr.) Persons of noble rank collectively; the nobility; dignity; greatness.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

NOBLY, no'ble, *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly; illustriously; magnanimously; grandly; splendidly.

NOBODY, no'bod-e, *s.* No one; not any one.

NOCCEA, nok'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. D. Nocca, of Ticin.) A genus of composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

NOCENT, no'sent, } *a.* (*nocens*, Lat.) Guilty; crim-
NOCIVE, no'sive, } inal; hurtful; mischievous.

NOCK.—See Notch.

NOCKED, nokt, *a.* Notched.—Obsolete.

NOCTAMBULATION, nok-tam-bu-la'shun, *s.* (*nox*, the night, and *ambulo*, I walk, Lat.) Sleep-walking; somnambulism.

NOCTAMBULIST, nok-tam'bu-list, *s.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep.

NOCTAMBULO.—See Noctambulist.

NOCTHORA, nok-thor'a, *s.* (*nox*, the night, and *thouros*, leaping, Gr.) The Douroucouli, a genus of quadrumanous animals, allied to the Slow Lemurs. It is so named from its nocturnal habits.

NOCTIDIAL, nok-tid'yal, *a.* (*nox*, night, and *dies*, a day, Lat.) Comprising a night and a day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nok-tif'er-us, *a.* (*nox*, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Bringing night.—Obsolete.

NOCTILIO, nok-til'e-o, *s.* (*nox*, the night, Lat.) A genus of Bats, type of the subfamily Noctilionina: Family, Vespertilionidae.

NOCTILIONINA, nok-til-e-o-ni'na, *s.* (*noctilio*, one of the genera, Lat.) A subfamily of the Vespertilionidae, including those bats which have tubercular molars; wings short and straight; two phalanges to the fore-finger; head short and obtuse; lips very large; tail recurved; the females often furnished with lateral pouches for the reception of their young in nursing.

NOCTILUCA, nok-te-lu'ka, *s.* (*nox*, night, and *lux*, light, Lat.) A name given by the old chemists to phosphorus.

NOCTILUCOUS, nok-til'u-kus, *a.* Shining in the night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nok-tiv'a-gant, *a.* (*nox*, and *vagor*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering in the night.

NOCTIVAGATION, nok-tiv-a-ga'shun, *s.* A roving in the night.

NOCTUA, nok'tu-a, *s.* (*nox*, night, Lat.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

NOCTUARY, nok'tu-ar-e, *s.* An account of what passes in the night.

NOCTULE, nok'tule, *s.* A large species of bat.

NOCTURN, nok-tur'n, *s.* (*nox*, night, Lat.) In the Roman Catholic Church, a service consisting of psalms and prayers, celebrated in the church at midnight. It now forms part of the matins.

NOCTURNA, nok-tur'na, *s.* (*nocturnus*, pertaining to night, Lat.) The Moth-butterflies, the name given by Cuvier to his third family of the Lepidoptera, including such as seldom fly but at night or after sunset.

NOCTURNAL, nok-tur'nal, *a.* Pertaining to night; done or happening at night; nightly;—*s.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitude of stars about the pole.

NOCUMENT, nok'u-ment, *s.* (*nocumentum*, Lat.) Harm.—Obsolete.

NOCUOUS—NOETIANS.

NOCUOUS, nok'u-us, *a.* (*nocuus*, Lat.) Noxious; hurtful.—Obsolete.

NOD, nod, *v. n.* (*nuto*, Lat.) To incline the head with a quick motion; to bend downward with quick motion; to be drowsy;—*v. a.* to bend; to incline;—*s.* a quick declination of the head; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisance.

NODAL, nod'al, *s.* In Music, *nodal-point*, a point in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, in a column of air, confined at one or at each extremity, which, when the string or column is put in a state of vibration, are found to remain at rest. *Nodal-line*, is a corresponding line which exists on the surface of an elastic body, usually a plate whose parts are in a state of vibration.

NODATED, no'day-ted, *a.* (*nodatus*, Lat.) Knotted.

NODATION, no-da'shun, *s.* The state of being knotted, or of making knots.

NODDEN, nod'dn, *a.* Bent; inclined.—Obsolete.

To the barn the nodden sheaves they drive.—Thomson.

NODDER, nod'dur, *s.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NODDLE, nod'dl, *s.* The head, in contempt.

Her care shall be
 To comb your noddle with a three-legged stool.—Shaks.

NODDY, nod'de, *s.* A simpleton; a fool; a game at cards; a small two-wheeled vehicle. In Ornithology, the Artic Tern, *Sterna arctica*.

NODE, node, *s.* (*nodus*, Lat.) A knot; a knob.

In Surgery, a hard tumour upon a bone, which occasions pain, and is often attended by caries or necrosis. In Astronomy, the nodes are the two points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic. The *ascending node*, usually indicated by the symbol Ω , is the point in which the centre of a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic; the opposite point, or that in which the planet passes to the south side, is called the *descending node*, and is indicated by the symbol ω . *Line of the nodes*, is the straight line which joins these points. In Botany, a joint which has only a small elevation, as in some grasses. In Dialling, a small hole in the gnomon, which indicates the hour by its light, as the gnomon does by its shadow.

NODOSARIA, no-do-sa're-a, *s.* (*nodus*, a knot, Lat.) A genus of fossil polythalamous univalves, belonging to the Orthoceratite family.

NODOSE, no-doze, *a.* Having many nodi or knots.

NODOSITY, no-dos'e-te, *s.* Knottiness.

NODOSOUS, no-do'sus, *a.* (*nodosus*, Lat.) Knotty; full of knots.

NODULAR, nod'u-lur, *a.* In the form of a nodule or small lump. *Nodular iron ore*, a variety of argillaceous ore occurring in masses of various sizes and shapes.

NODULE, nod'ule, *s.* In Mineralogy and Geology, a rounded regular lump or mass.

NODULED, nod'uld, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

NODUS, no'dus, *s.* In Botany, a point situated upon the axis of a plant, whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates.

NOEL, no'el, *s.* The French name of Christmas-day.

NOETIANS, no-e'shans, *s.* (from Noetus an Ephesian, the master of Sabellius.) A sect who were ac-

cused of maintaining that God the Father had suffered on the cross, as they acknowledged the divinity of Christ; but maintained that there was only one person in the Godhead.

NOETIC, no-et'ik, *a.* (*noetikos*, Gr.) Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.—Obsolete.

NOG, nog, *s.* In Architecture, a wood brick, provincial; a little pot; ale.

Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.—*Swift*.

NOGAYE, no'gaze, *s.* The name of a Tartar or Turkish nation dispersed between the steppes which extend between the lower course of the river Dnieper and Mount Caucasus.

NOGGEN, nog'gen, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh.—Obsolete.

NOGGIN, nog'gin, *s.* A small mug or wooden cup.
NOGGING, nog'ging, *s.* In Architecture, brickwork carried up between upright pieces or quarters. *Nogging pieces*, the horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters, to which they are nailed in a brick nogged partition, which they serve to steady and strengthen.

NOGROBS, nog'robz, *s.* A fossil resembling a lemnite.

NOIANCE, noy'ans, *s.* Trouble; mischief; annoyance.—Obsolete.

NOIE.—See Annoy.

NOIER.—See Annoyer.

NOIOUS, noy'us, *a.* Troublesome.—Obsolete.

NOINT, noynt, *v. a.* (*oint*, Fr.) To anoint.—Obsolete.

NOISE, noyz, *s.* (French.) Sound of any kind; outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk; complaint or quarrelling; frequent talk;—*v. n.* to sound loud;—*v. a.* to spread by rumour or report.
NOISEFUL, noyz'fúl, *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

NOISELESS, noyz'les, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.

NOISELESSLY, noyz'les-le, *ad.* Without noise; silently.

NOISELESSNESS, noyz'les-nes, *s.* A state of silence.

NOISEMAKER, noyz'may-kur, *s.* One who makes a clamour.

NOISETTEA, noy-set'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Louis Noisette.) A genus of plants: Order, Violaceæ.

NOISILY, noy'ze-le, *ad.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOISEINESS, noy'ze-nes, *s.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOISOME, noy'sum, *a.* (*noisife*, Norm.) Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

NOISOMELY, noy'sum-le, *ad.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, noy'sum-nes, *s.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts.

NOISY, noy'ze, *a.* Making a loud sound; turbulent; clamorous; full of noise.

NOLANA, no-la'na, *s.* (*nola*, a little bell, Lat. on account of the bell-shaped form of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

NOLENS VOLENS, no'lenz vo'lenz. A Latin phrase signifying unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NOLI ME TANGERE, nol'e me tan'je-re, *s.* (Latin, touch me not.) In Pathology, a disease of the skin, with small ulcerations which destroy the part.

NOLITANGERE, nol-e-tan'je-re, *s.* The plant *Impatiens nolitangere*, or Touch-me-not.

NOLITION, no-lish'un, *s.* (*nolo*, to be unwilling, Lat.) Unwillingness; opposed to volition.

NOLLE PROSEQUI, nol'le pros'e-kwe, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, where a plaintiff in any action will proceed no further, this may be before or after verdict, though it is usually before; and it is then stronger against the plaintiff than a nonsuit, which is only a default in appearance; but this is a voluntary acknowledgment that he hath no cause of action.

NOMA, no'ma, *s.* (*nomos*, I eat, Gr.) An ulcer which attacks the skin and cheek, or vulva of young girls. It appears in the form of red and somewhat livid spots. It is not attended by pyrexia, pain, or tumour, and in a few days becomes gangrenous.

NOMADA, no-ma'da, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthiophila.

NOMADES, nom'a-des, *s.* (*nomos*, I feed, Gr.) In Antiquity, a name given to several nations whose whole occupation was to feed and tend their flocks.

NOMADIC, no-mad'ik, *a.* Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage.

NOMADIZE, no'ma-dize, *v. n.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

NOMAGNATHUS, no-mag'na-thus, *s.* (*nomos*, I manage, and *gnathos*, the jaw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cantharidae.

NOMANCY, no'man-se, *s.* (*nomen*, a name, Lat. and *mantia*, divination, Gr.) A method of divination by the letters which form the name of a person.

NOMBLER, nom'blz, *s.* (French.) The entrails of a deer.

NOMBRIE, nom'bril, *s.* (French.) In Heraldry, the centre of an escutcheon.

NOM DE GUERRE, nong day gare. A French phrase for a fictitious name, or a name assumed at the time.

NOME, nome, *s.* (*nomos*, from *nemo*, I divide, Gr.) In Antiquity, the Greek name for an Egyptian province, of which, in the time of Strabo, there were thirty-six. In Algebra, any quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it, and by which it is connected with some other quantity, so that the whole becomes a binomial, trinomial, or the like.

NOMENCLATOR, nom-en-kla'tur, *s.* (Latin, *nomenclateur*, Fr.) One who calls things or persons by their proper names; one who gives names to things. In Antiquity, an officer employed by the candidates for the great state offices of Rome, to accompany them through the streets, and whisper to them the names of such citizens as they might meet, in order that they might be able to address them by name when soliciting their suffrages.

NOMENCLATRESS, nom-en-kla'tres, *s.* A female nomenclator.

NOMENCLATORIAL, nom-en-kla'tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining or according to nomenclature.

NOMENCLATURE, nom-en-kla'ture, *s.* (*nomenclatura*, Lat.) A vocabulary; a dictionary; a list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; the names of things in any art or science.

NOMIA, *no'me-a*, *s.* (*nomas*, wandering, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila.

NOMIAL, *no'me-al*, *s.* (from *nomen*, a name, Lat.) A single name or term in mathematics.

NOMINAL, *nom'e-nal*, *a.* Existing in name only; pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names; titular.

NOMINALISM, *nom'in-al-ism*, *s.* The doctrine of the Nominalists.

NOMINALIST, *nom'in-al-ist*, *s.* One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who adopted the Stoical doctrine, and affirmed that words and names only were universal—contrary to the Realists, who adopted the Peripatetic opinion, and maintained the proper existence of universals.

NOMINALIZE, *nom'e-nal-ize*, *v. a.* To convert into a substantive or noun.

NOMINALLY, *nom'e-nal-le*, *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

NOMINATE, *nom'e-nate*, *v. a.* (*nomino*, Lat.) To name; to mention by name; to entitle; to call; to denominate; to name or designate by name, for an office or place.

NOMINATELY, *nom'e-nate-le*, *ad.* By name particularly.

NOMINATION, *nom'e-na'shun*, *s.* The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing; the state of being nominated.

NOMINATIVE, *nom'e-na-tiv*, *a.* Relating to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns. *Nominative case*, in Grammar, that form of a noun which names or designates a substance absolutely, or without relation to any other substance.

NOMINATOR, *nom'e-nay-tur*, *s.* One that nominates.

NOMINEE, *nom'e-ne'*, *s.* A person nominated to any place or office; one on whose life depends an annuity.

NOMOCANON, *nom-ok'a-non*, *s.* (*nomos*, a law, and *kanon*, a rule, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical Law, a work in which the canons of the church, and imperial laws touching the same subjects, are collected and compared.

NOMOGRAPHY, *no-mog'ra-fe*, *s.* (*nomos*, law, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A treatise on laws.

NOMOPHYLACES, *nom-o-fil'a-ses*, *s.* (*nomos*, the law, and *phylakes*, guardians, Gr.) In Antiquity, magistrates or legal officers at Athens, whose business it was to see that neither the privileges of the citizens nor of the lower classes made any innovations on the laws.

NOMOTHETÆ, *no-moth'e-te*, *s.* (*nomos*, law, and *tithemi*, I lay down, Gr.) In Antiquity, a body of citizens at Athens, chosen by lot out of such as had been judges in the court Heliaea, to the number of a thousand. Their duty seems to have been to inspect existing laws, and to propose amendments therein.

NOMOTHETIC, *nom-o-thet'ik*. } *a.* (*nomos*, and
NOMOTHETICAL, *nom-o-thet'e-kal*. } *tithemi*, I
place, Gr.) Legislative; enacting laws.

NON, *non*, *ad.* (Latin.) Not; a prefix used in the English language for giving a negative sense to words. *Non assumptit*, in Law, a plea in personal actions, whereby a man denies any promise made, &c. The plaintiff, when the proceedings were in Latin, charged that the defendant *assumptit*, that is, *assumed*, undertook or promised to do such a

thing: the defendant, in joining issue, pleaded *non assumptit*, that he did not assume or promise to do such a thing. *Non assumptit infra sex annos*, is a plea where a defendant, by virtue of the statute of limitations, pleads that he did not undertake or promise within six years before the commencement of the action, which is the actual taking out of the plaintiff's writ. And the computation is to be made up to that day, though in vacation, and not to the teste of the writ. *Non compos mentis*, in Law, affected with mental incapacity. *Non est culpabilis*, in Law, is the general plea to an action of trespass, whereby the defendant absolutely denies the fact charged on him by the plaintiff. *Non est factum*, in Law, a plea where an action is brought upon a bond, or any other deed, and the defendant denies that to be his deed whereon he is impleaded. *Non est inventus*, in Law, the sheriff's return to a writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Non naturalis*, a name given by the old physicians, comprehending, under the terms air, eating, drinking, sleeping and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and secretions, and the affections of the mind, as not entering into the composition of bodies, yet as necessary to their existence. *Non-obstante*, in Law, notwithstanding, a clause frequent in statutes and letters patent, imparting a licence from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of parliament, cannot be done without such licence.

NON-ABILITY, *non-a-bil'e-te*, *s.* Want of ability. In Law, an exception taken against the plaintiff in a cause, upon some just ground, why he cannot commence any suit in law; as *præsumptio*, out-lawry, excommunication, &c.

NON-ACCEDING, *non-ak-se'ding*, *a.* Not agreeing; not assenting.

NONÆ ET DECIMÆ, *non'e et des'e-me*, *s.* (Latin.) In Ecclesiastical Law, the contributions of tenants of the church were anciently so called—the *nonæ*, or ninth part, standing for a species of rent, and the *decimæ* for the tithe due to the church.

NONAGE, *non'aje*, *s.* Minority; time of life before legal inaturity.

NONAGED, *non'ayjd*, *a.* Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage.

NONAGESIMAL, *non-a-jes'e-mal*, *s.* (*nonagesimus*, Lat.) The ninetieth. *Nonagesimal degree*, in Astronomy, the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from either of the points in which it is intersected, being the highest at any instant. It is used in calculating the parallax of the moon.

NONAGON, *non'a-gon*, *s.* (*novem*, nine, Lat. *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a plain figure having nine angles, and consequently nine sides.

NON-APPEARANCE, *no-ap-pe'rans*, *s.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-APPOINTMENT, *non-ap-poynt'ment*, *s.* Neglect of appointment.

NONATELLEA, *non-a-tel'le-a*, *s.* (its name in Guiana.) A genus of plants, natives of America. *N. officinalis*, or asthma-bush is said to have a powerful effect in subduing attacks of asthma: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

NON-ATTENDANCE, *non-at-ten'dans*, *s.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-ATTENTION, *non-at-ten'shun*, *s.* Inattention.

NONCE—NON-ELECT.

NONCE, nons, *s.* Purpose; intent; design.—Obsolete.
They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the nonce.—*Curcio.*

NON-CHALANCE, non-sha-lans', *s.* (French.) Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

NONCHALANT, non-sha-lant', *a.* Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON-CLAIM, non'klame, *s.* In Law, an omission or neglect of one that claims not within the time limited by law, as within a year and a day, where continual claim ought to be made, or in five years after a fine levied, &c.

NON-COHESION, non-ko-he'zhun, *s.* Want of cohesion.

NON-COINCIDENT, non-ko-in'se-dent, *a.* Not coincident.

NON-COMMITTAL, non-kom-mit'tal, *s.* Forbearance from committing one's self.

NON-COMMUNION, non-kom-mun'e-yun, Neglect or failure of communion.

NON-COMPLIANCE, non-kom-pli-ans, Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COMPLYING, non-kom-pli'ing, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

NON-CONDUCTING, non-kon-duk'ting, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid.

NON-CONDUCTION, non-kon-duk'shun, *s.* A non-conducting.

NON-CONDUCTOR, non-kon-duk'tur, *s.* In Electricity, a substance which does not convey the fluid, as glass, silk, &c.

NONCONFORMING, non-kon-faw'r'ming, *a.* Not joining in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, non-kon-faw'r'mist, *s.* One who refuses to conform to the rites and modes of worship of an established church.

NONCONFORMITY, non-kon-faw'r'me-te, *s.* Refusal to join in the rites and modes of worship of an established church; refusal of compliance.

NON-CONTAGIOUS, non-kon-ta'je-us, *a.* Not contagious; not communicable by contact.

NON-CONTAGIOUSNESS, non-kon-ta'je-us-nes, *s.* The quality or state of not being communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-COTEMPORANEOUS, non-ko-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* Not being contemporary; not of contemporary origin.

NONDESCRIPT, non-de-skript', *a.* (*non*, and *descriptus*, described, Lat.) That has not been described;—*s.* anything that has not been described.

NON-DEVELOPMENT, non-de-vel'op-ment, *s.* A failure of development.

NON-DISCOVERY, non-dis-kuv'ur-e, *s.* Failure in making a discovery.

NONE, nun, *a.* (*non*, Sax.) Not one, used both of persons and things; not any; not a part; not the least portion; it was formerly used before substantives, as '*none* assurance,' but is now obsolete; *no* being the term substituted; in the following phrase its use is equivalent to *nothing*, or *no concern*—'Israel would *none* of me,' that is, Israel had refused to deal or listen on any terms; as a substitute, *none* has a plural signification.

NONEA, no'ne-a, *s.* (without meaning.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

NON-ELECT, non-e-lekt', *s.* (*non*, and *electus*, elected, Lat.) One who is not elected or chosen to salvation.

NON-ELECTION—NON-PERFORMANCE.

NON-ELECTION, non-e-lek'shun, *s.* Failure of election.

NON-ELECTRIC, non-e-lek'trik, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid;—*s.* a substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals.

NON-EMPHATIC, non-em-fat'ik, } *a.* Having
NON-EMPHATICAL, non-em-fat'e-kal, } no emphasis or power; unemphatic.

NONENTITY, non-en'te-te, *s.* Non-existence; the negation of being; a thing not existing.

NONES, nonze or no'nis, *s. pl.* In the Calendar, one of the three divisions of the Roman month, and so called, because they fell on the ninth day, reckoned inclusively before the ides. The nones of March, May, July, and October, fell on the 7th, and on the 5th in the other months.

NON-ESSENTIAL, non-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not essential;—*s.* something that can be dispensed with, and is not indispensably necessary to a particular purpose.

NONESUCH, nun'sutsh, *s.* An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

NON-EXECUTION, non-ek-se-ku'shun, *s.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EXISTENCE, non-eg-zis'tens, *s.* Negation of being; absence of existence; a thing that has no existence or being.

NON-EXISTENT, non-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Having no existence.

NON-EXPORTATION, non-eks-por-ta'shun, *s.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

NON-EXTENSILE, non-eks-ten'sil, *a.* That cannot be stretched.

NONILLION, non-nil'yun, *s.* (*nomus*, ninth, Lat. and *million*.) The number of nine million of millions.

NON-IMPORTATION, non-im-por-ta'shun, *s.* Want or failure of importation.

NON-IMPORTING, non-im-port'ing, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

NONIONINA, non-e-o-ni'na, *s.* A genus of fossil Foraminifera from the coralline crag.

NONIUS, no'ne-us, *s.* The vernier, a contrivance for subdividing the divisions of graduated arcs or scales into minute parts, so called from a similar contrivance by Nonius.

NONJURING, non-ju'ring, *s.* (*non*, and *juro*, I swear, Lat.) Not swearing allegiance; applied to the party that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.

NONJUROR, non-ju-ror, *s.* In English History, one of that party of the clergy of the Church of England, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government after the Revolution.

NON-METALLIC, non-me-tal'lik, *a.* Not consisting of metal.

NONNY.—See Ninny.

NON-OBEDIENCE, non-o-be'de-ens, *s.* Neglect of obedience.

NON-OBSERVANCE, non-ob-zer'vans, *s.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

NONPAREIL, non-pa-rele', *s.* Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; a kind of printing type, very small, and the smallest in use except three;—*a.* having no equal; peerless.

NON-PAYMENT, non-pa'ment, *s.* Neglect of payment.

NON-PERFORMANCE, non-per-faw'r'mans, *s.* A failing to execute or perform what was promised or ought to be done.

NOSTRUM—NOTCH.

NOSTRUM, nos'trum, *s.* (from *noster*, ours, Lat.) A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret, for the alleged purpose of confining the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor.

NOT, not, *ad.* (*noht*, *noht*, Sax.) A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal; a word of exception, also of prohibition or deprecation; it denotes cessation or extinction; not only, elliptically.

NOTABLE, not'a-bl, *a.* (French, *notabilis*, Lat.) Remarkable; memorable; worthy of notice; observable; distinguished or noted; active; careful; industrious;—*s.* a thing worthy of observation. *Notables*, in French History, the deputies of the states under the old regime, appointed and convoked by the king on certain occasions.

NOTABLENESS, not'a-bl-nes, *s.* Remarkableness; appearance of business; activity; care.—Seldom used in the last three senses.

NOTABLY, not'a-ble, *ad.* Memorably; remarkably; eminently; with show of consequence or importance.

NOTACANTHA, no-ta-kan'tha, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A family of Dip-terous insects, comprehending such as have the upper part of the thorax or scutellum armed with teeth or spines.

NOTACANTHINÆ, no-ta-kan'the-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Zeidæ, consisting of those genera which have the body anguilliform, and much compressed; the dorsal and anal fins, when present, very long, and close to the caudal; a series of detached pines before the dorsal fin; the snout lengthened.

NOTACANTHIUS, no-ta-kan'thus, *s.* (same as *notacantha*.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is covered with small scales: snout obtuse, projecting beyond the mouth; jaws equal, with small close-set teeth; ventral fins close to the vent; no dorsal fin; anal fin long, and united to a very small caudal fin: Family, Zeilæ.

NOTALGIA, no-tal'je-a, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the back.

NOTAMIA, no-ta'me-a, *s.* (*notos*, the back, Gr.) A generic name given by Dr. Fleming to certain Corallines belonging to the genus *Sertularia*.

NOTANTHERA, no-tan'the-ra, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lorantheæ.

NOTARCHUS, no-tár'kus, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *archos*, chief, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Aplysinæ, or Sea-Hares: Tribe, Tectibranchia.

NOTARIAL, no-ta're-al, *a.* Applied to those acts in the civil law which require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.

NOTARY, no'ta-re, *s.* (from *notus*, known, Lat.) A legal officer whose business is to attest deeds and writings, protest bills, enter and extend a ship's protests, &c. He is generally called a *Notary public*.

NOTATION, no-ta'shun, *s.* (*notatio*, Lat.) The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; meaning; signification;—(obsolete in the last two senses.) In Music, the method whereby the pitch or tune, and duration of musical sounds are represented, and by which definite periods of silence, called rests, are marked.

NOTCH, notsh, *s.* A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an opening or narrow passage through a

NOTCHBOARD—NOTHOCHLAINA.

hill or mountain;—*v. a.* to cut in small hollows; to nick.

NOTCHBOARD, notsh'borde, *s.* (*nocchia*, Ital.) In Architecture, the board which receives the ends of a step or staircase, so called because it is notched out to receive the ends of the steps.

NOTCHING, not'tshing, *s.* In Architecture, a hollow cut from one of the faces of a piece of timber, generally made rectangular in section.

NOTE, note, *s.* (French, *nota*, Lat.) A mark or token; notice; heed; reputation; consequence; a short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book; a minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory; state of being observed;—(obsolete in the last sense);—abbreviation; symbol; a short letter; a billet; annotation; commentary; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a diplomatic communication in writing. In Music, a character which by its place on the staff represents a sound, and by its form determines the time or continuance of such sound: the six notes in ordinary use are—the semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, and demi-semiquaver; tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds;—*v. a.* (*noto*, Lat.) to observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to; to set down in writing; to charge with crime;—(obsolete in the last sense);—(*hnutan*, Sax.) to butt or push with the horns, as a bull or ram.—Obsolete.

NOTEBOOK, note'book, *s.* A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, no'ted, *a. part.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

NOTEDLY, no'ted-le, *ad.* With observation or notice.

NOTEDNESS, no'ted-nes, *s.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

NOTELESS, note'les, *a.* Not attracting notice.

NOTER, no'tur, *s.* One who takes notice; an annotator.

NOTENCEPHALUS, no-ten-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *encephalos*, the brain, Gr.) The name given by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to a monster in which the brain protrudes, and rests only on the dorsal vertebra; open posteriorly.

NOTERAS, no'tur-as, *s.* (*noteros*, wet, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

NOTSWORTHY, note'wur-the, *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

NOTHING, nuth'ing, *s.* (*no*, and *thing*.) Negation of being; nonentity; a word that denies the existence of anything; opposed to *something*; nonexistence; a state of annihilation; not anything; no particular thing; no other thing; no part, portion, quantity, or degree; no importance; no value; no use; no possession or fortune; a low condition; a thing of no proportion; a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance. To *make nothing of*, to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant. In Mathematics, the absence of magnitude; the limit to which a variable magnitude approaches by continual diminutions, as when it is said that a magnitude is susceptible of all values between nothing and infinity;—*ad.* in no degree; not at all.

NOTHINGNESS, nuth'ing-nes, *s.* Nihilty; non-existence; nothing; thing of no value.

NOTHOCHLAINA, noth-o-kle'na, *s.* (*nothos*, spurious,

NOTHOSOMUS—NOTHONECTIDÆ.

and *chlaina*, a clock, Gr.) A genus of ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

NOTHOSOMUS, *noth-o-som-us*, *s.* (*nothos*, spurious, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the Lias of Dorsetshire.

NOTHURUS, *no-thu-rus*, *s.* (*nothos*, spurious, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds of the grouse kind: Family, Tetrionidæ.

NOTHUS, *no'thus*, *s.* (*nothos*, spurious, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenolytra.

NOTICE, *no'tis*, *s.* (French, *notitia*, Lat.) Remark; heed; observation; regard; information; intelligence given or received; a paper that communicates information; attention; respectful treatment; civility;—*v. a.* to observe; to see; to note; to heed; to regard; to mention; to treat with attention and civilities; to observe intellectually.

NOTICABLE, *no'tis-a-bl*, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NOTIDANUS, *no-tid'a-nus*, *s.* A name given by Agassiz to a genus of fossil fishes from the Chalk of Kent.

NOTIFICATION, *no-te-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of making known; notice given in words or writing, or by signs; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement; citation, &c.

NOTIFY, *no'te-fi*, *v. a.* (*notifier*, Fr.) To declare; to make known; to publish.

NOTION, *no'shun*, *s.* (French, *notio*, Lat.) Thought; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding; intellectual power.—Obsolete in the last three senses.

His notion weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied.—*Shaks.*

NOTIONAL, *no'shun-al*, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical; dealing in imaginary things; whimsical.

NOTIONALITY, *no'shun-al'e-te*, *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion.—Obsolete.

NOTIONALLY, *no'shun-al-le*, *ad.* In idea; mentally; in conception; not in reality.

NOTIONIST, *no'shun-ist*, *s.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

NOTIOPHILUS, *not-e-of'e-lus*, *s.* (*notizo*, to turn the back, *philo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

NOTIPHILA, *no-tif'e-la*, *s.* (*notizo*, to turn the back, *philo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidæ.

NOTOCERAS, *no-tos'e-ras*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Plenorhizæ.

NOTOCYTE, *not-o-ke'te*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *cyte*, a bristle or beard, Gr. in reference to the nerves of the calyx being drawn out into stiff hooked bristles under the apex of the calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

NOTODONTA, *no-to-don'ta*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *odonta*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Noctura.

NOTONECTA, *no-to-nek'ta*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *nectos*, floating, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Hydrocorisæ.

NOTONECTIDÆ, *no-to-nek'te-de*, *s.* (*notonecta*, one of the genera.) A family of Hemipterous insects, of which the Water-beatman (*Notonecta*) is the type.

NOTOPHUS—NOURISH.

NOTOPHUS, *no'to-fus*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *phos*, light, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

NOTOPODA, *no-top'o-da*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *pous*, feet, Gr.) A division of the Brachyurous Decapoda, which have the last four or two hind feet inserted above the level of the others.

NOTOPTERUS, *no-top'ter-us*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or herrings: Family, Salmonidæ.

NOTORHIZÆ, *no-to-riz'e-e*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root or radicle, Gr.) A suborder of the Cruciferae, characterized by the cotyledons being flat and incumbent; the radicle, dorsal, and the seeds, ovate and immarginate.

NOTORIETY, *no-to-ri'e-te*, *s.* (*notoriete*, Fr.) Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; public knowledge.

NOTORIOUS, *no-to're-us*, *a.* (*notoire*, Fr. *notorio*, Span.) Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden.—Generally used in an ill sense.

NOTORIOUSLY, *no-to're-us-le*, *ad.* Publicly; evidently; openly.

NOTORIOUSNESS, *no-to're-us-nes*, *s.* The state of being open or known; notoriety.

NOTOXUS, *no-toks-us*, *s.* (*notos*, the back, and *oxus*, a shark, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachilidæ.

NOTT, *not*, *a.* (*hnot*, Sax.) Shorn;

A nottle head hadde he, with a broune visage.—*Chaucer.*

—*v. a.* to shear.—Obsolete.

NOTTURNO, *not-tur'no*, *s.* (Italian.) A piece of music in which the emotions of love and tenderness are chiefly developed.

NOTUS, *no'tus*, *s.* (Latin.) The south wind.

NOTWHEAT, *not'wheet*, *s.* Wheat not bearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *not-with-standing*, (commonly classed among conjunctions, but is properly a participle adjective.) Without hindrance or obstruction from; nevertheless; however.

NOTYLIA, *no-til'e-a*, *s.* (*notos*, back, and *tylos*, a hump, Gr. ? in reference to a singular callosity at the back of the stigma.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

NOUGAT, *noo'gaw*, *s.* (French.) A confection made of almonds and sugar.

NOUGHT.—See Naught.

NOUL, *noul*, *s.* (*hnot*, Sax.) The top of the head.—Obsolete.

Softly, quoth the steward, it lieth all in thy noul,
Both wit and wisdom.—*Hist. of Bergh.*

NOULD, *nould*. Would, would not.

NOUN, *noun*, *s.* (*nomen*, a name, Lat.) In Grammar, the name of any thing which exists, or which we can conceive to be in existence, as—John, London, river, darkness, virtue, angel.

NOURICE, *nur'is*, *s.* (*nourrice*, Fr.) A nurse.—Obsolete.

Camden! the nourice of antiquity,
And lantern unto late succeeding age.—*Spenser.*

NOURISH, *nur'ish*, *v. a.* (*nourris*, Fr.) To increase or support by food or aliment of any kind; to support; to maintain; to supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; to cherish; to comfort; to train; to educate; to promote growth or strength;—*v. n.* to gain nourishment;

NOURISHABLE—NOVEL.

—(unusual as a neuter verb;)—*s.* a nurse.—
Obsolete as a substantive.

Athens
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise.—*Ludgate.*

NOURISHABLE, nur'ish-a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.

NOURISHER, nur'ish-ur, *s.* The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHING, nur'ish-ing, *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious.

NOURISHMENT, nur'ish-ment, *s.* That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies; instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments.

NOURITURE.—See *Nurture*.

NOURSL, nur'sl, *v. a.* To nurse up.—Obsolete.

Or *nourle* up in love of learned philosophy.—
Spenser.

NOURSLING.—See *Nursling*.

NOUSLE.—See *Noursle*.

NOUSLE, nuz'zl, *v. a.* To ensnare; to entrap, as
NOUSEL, noz'zl, *in* a noose or trap.—Obsolete.

NOVACULINA, nov-a-ku-li'na, *s.* (*novacula*, a knife, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Solenina or Solena, in which the shell is straight; the valves of equal length throughout; the extremities rounded; umbones towards the middle; cardinal teeth $\frac{1}{2}$; dorsal margin slightly thickened.

NOVACULITE, no-vak'u-lite, *s.* (*novacula*, a razor, Lat.) The stone of which hones for sharpening razors are made.

NOVA SCOTIAN, no'va sko'she-an, *s.* A native of Nova Scotia;—*a.* pertaining to and produced in Nova Scotia.

NOVATIAN, no-va'shan, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a follower of Novatian, a presbyter of Rome in the third century, who established a puritanical sect remarkable for the high sense they entertained of the excellence attainable by, and necessary to, all professing Christianity.

NOVATION, no-va'shun, *s.* In Law, the acceptance of a new debt or obligation in satisfaction of a prior existing one. Thus, it is said that surety is discharged by the *novation* of the debt; for he can no longer be bound for the first debt, for which he was surety, since it no longer exists, having been extinguished by the *novation*; neither can he be bound for the new debt into which the first has been converted, since this new debt was not the debt to which he acceded.

NOVATIANISM, no-va'shan-izm, *s.* The opinions or principles held by the Novatians.

NOVEL, nov'il, *a.* (Spanish, *novellus*, Lat. *novello*, Ital.) New; not ancient; of recent introduction. *Novel constitutions*, in the Civil Law, are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. *Novel assignment*, in Law, an assignment of time, place, or such like, in action of trespass, otherwise than as it was before assigned; or where it is more particularly in a declaration than in a writ, &c. *Novel disseisin*, a new or recent disseisin or dispossession;—*s.* a new or supplemental constitution or decree; a tale or fictitious narrative in prose, illustrative of the working of the passions, and containing lively sketches of the characteristics of the people or country in which the plot may be placed.

NOVELISM—NOW.

NOVELISM, nov'il-izm, *s.* Innovation.—Obsolete.

NOVELIST, nov'il-ist, *s.* An innovator; an asserter of novelty; a writer of novels or tales; a writer of news.—Obsolete in the last sense.

NOVELIZE, nov'il-ize, *v. a.* To innovate; to change by introducing novelties.—Obsolete.

NOVELTY, nov'il-te, *s.* Newness; state of unknown to former times; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

NOVEMBER, no-ven'bur, *s.* (from *novem*, nine, Lat.) In Chronology, the eleventh month of the Julian year, consisting only of thirty days; it was so named from being the ninth month of Romulus's year, which began with March.

NOVEMILES, no-ven'se-les, *s.* The name given by Romulus to the gods of the Sabines, whom he adopted after the conquest of that people.

NOVEMVIRI, nov-em've-re, *s.* (*novem*, nine, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) In Antiquity, nine magistrates of Athens, whose government lasted but one year. The first was called Archer, or prince; the second, Basileus, or king; the third, Polemarchus, or general of the army; and the other six, Thesmo-thetæ.

NOVENARY, no-ven-a-re, *s.* (*novenarius*, Lat.) The number nine; nine collectively;—*a.* relating to the number nine.

NOVENDIALE, no-ven-de-a'le, *s.* A solemn sacrifice performed by the ancient Romans when anything prodigious appeared of a threatening aspect, and thought to portend some disastrous public event. It was usually celebrated for nine days, hence the name.

NOVENNALIA, nov-en-na'le-a, *s.* (*novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) A festival held by the Romans in honour of the dead every ninth year.

NOVENNIAL, no-ven-ne-al, *a.* (*novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) Done every nine years.

NOVERCAL, no-ver'kal, *a.* (from *noverca*, a step-mother, Lat.) Having the manner of a step-mother; beseeching a stepmother.

NOVICE, nov'is, *s.* (French, *novitius*, Lat.) One unacquainted or unskilled, or who is new in any business; one in the rudiments; a beginner; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer; one newly converted to the Christian faith.

NOVI HOMINES, no'vi hom'e-nis, *s.* (Latin, new men.) In Antiquity, such men among the Romans as by their own personal merit and influence had raised themselves to curule dignity, without the assistance of family connections.

NOVILUNAR, nov-e-lu'nar, *a.* (*novus*, new, and *luna*, the moon, Lat.) Relating to the new moon.

NOVITIATE, no-vish'e-ate, *s.* (*noviciat*, Fr.) The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITIUS, no-vish'us, *a.* (*novitius*, Lat.) Newly invented.—Obsolete.

NOVITY, nov'e-te, *s.* (*novitas*, Lat.) Newness; novelty.—Obsolete.

Now, now, *ad.* (*nu*, Sax. Dut. Swed. Dan. and Goth.) At the present time; a little while ago; almost at the present time; at one time; at another time; it is sometimes a particle of connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition, as, if this be true, he is guilty; now this is true, therefore he is guilty; after this; since things are so, in familiar language. *Now*

NOWADAYS—NUCLEOLITES.

and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals, applied to places as they appear at intervals or in succession to the eye of a traveller;—*s.* the present time or moment, a poetical use.

NOWADAYS, now'a-daze, *ad.* In the present time or *s.*

NOWAY, no'way, } *ad.* (no, and way.) In no
NOWAYS, no'waze, } manner or degree.

NOWED, nowd, *a.* In Heraldry, knotted, from the Latin *nodatus*; it is applied to the tails of such creatures as are very long, and sometimes represented in coat-armour as tied in a knot.

NOWEL, now'il, *s.* (noel, Fr.) A shout of joy.—Christmas.—Obsolete.

NOWES, nowz, *s.* (now, Fr.) The marriage knot.—Obsolete.

NOWHERE, no'hware, *ad.* (no, and where.) Not in any place or state.

NOWISE, no'wize, *ad.* Not in any manner or degree.

NOX, nok, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess of Night, the daughter of Chaos, the sister of Elpin and Erosus, and mother of Ether, Hemera, Manatus, Momna, the Fates, &c., which were all personifications of the natural phenomena of life, sleep, death, &c.

NOXIOUS, nok'shū, *a.* (noxius, Lat.) Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome; guilty; criminal; unfavourable; injurious.

NOXIOUSLY, nok'shū-le, *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOXIOUSNESS, nok'shū-nez, *s.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity; the quality that injures, impairs, corrupts, or perverts.

NOYADES, noy'ade, *s.* A mode of punishment used during the first French revolution, inflicted by drawing out a plug inserted in the bottom of a boat in which the victims were launched.

NOYANCE.—See Nuisance.

NOYEAU, noy'o, *s.* (French.) An agreeable liqueur flavoured with bitter almonds, or the kernels of peach stones, which contain prussic acid.

NOY, NOYANCE.—See Annoy, Annoyance, &c.

NOZZLE, noy'al, } *s.* (from nose.) The nose; the
NOZZLE, } snout; the end or extremity of any thing.

NUBBLE, nub'bl, *v. a.* To beat or bruise with the fist.

NUBIAN, nu'be-an, *s.* A native of Nubia, a country in Africa between Egypt and Abyssinia;—*a.* pertaining to or produced in Nubia.

NUBIFEROUS, nu-bi'fer-us, *a.* (nubes, a cloud, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bringing or producing clouds.

NUBIGENEOUS, nu-big'e-nū, *a.* Producing clouds.

NUBILATE, nu'be-lat, *v. a.* To cloud.—Obsolete.

NUBILE, nu'bil, *a.* (French, from *nubilus*, Lat.) Marriageable; fit for marriage.

NUBILITY, nu-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being marriageable.

NUBILOUS, nu'be-lus, *a.* (nubilus, Lat.) Cloudy.

NUCIFEROUS, nu-si'fer-us, *a.* (nux, a nut, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing nuts.

NUCIFRAGA, nu-se-fra'ga, *s.* (nux, a nut, and *frago*, I break, Gr.) Nutcrackers, a genus of birds: Family, Corvidæ.

NUCLEOLITES, nu-kle-o-li'tes, or nu'kle-o-lites, *s.* A genus of fossil Echinodermata: Family, Echinida.

NUCLEUS—NULLAH.

NUCLEUS, nu'kle-us, *s.* (Latin.) A solid point or centre round which matter is collected. In Botany, the central fleshy pulpy mass of an ovule; that part of a seed contained in the testa, and consisting of either the embryo and albumen, or of the embryo only. In Lichens, the disk of the shield, which contains the sporales and their cases. In Astronomy, the solid part or body of a comet, as distinguished from its nebulousity.

NUCULA, nu'cu-la, *s.* (nucleus, a kernel, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is an inequilateral, equivalved, transverse, subtrigonal bivalve; covered with an epidermis; the hinge linear; teeth small and numerous. In Botany, a gland or acorn, or any small hard one-seeded pericarp; also, the female organ of the plant *Chara*.

NUDATION, nu-da'shun, *s.* The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE, nude, *a.* (nudus, Lat.) Bare. In Law, void; of no force.

NUDIBRANCHIANS, nu-de-brang'ke-ans, *s.* The Nudibranchiata of Cuvier, which see.

NUDIBRANCHIATA, nu'de-brang-ke-a-ta, } *s.* (nu-
NUDIBRANCHEA, nu-de-brang'ke-a, } dus, naked, and *brachia*, gills, Gr.) The second order of the class Gasteropoda, consisting of Mollusca without shells, and having their branchiæ exposed on some part of the back.

NUDIBRANCHIATE, nu-de-brang'ke-ate, *a.* Relating to the Nudibranchiata.

NUDIPEDALIA, nu-de-pe-da'le-a, *s.* (nudus, naked, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) A religious ceremony among the Greeks, Romans, and other nations, observed on account of some public calamity, as famine, drought, pestilence; in the celebration of which the votaries appeared with their feet bare. A similar ceremony existed among the Jews.

NUDITY, nu'de-te, *s.* Nakedness. *Nudities*, in the plural, naked parts. In the Fine Arts, nudities are figures entirely divested of drapery.

NUDUM FACTUM, nu'dum fak'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, an agreement to do or pay anything on one side, without any consideration or compensation on the other. This is thence called a *nude* or *naked contract*, and when not under seal, that is, when it is a simple contract, is totally void in law, and a man cannot be compelled to perform it.

NUGACITY, nu-gas'e-te, *s.* (nugax, trifling, Lat.) Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nu-ga'shun, *s.* The act or practice of trifling.—Seldom used.

NUGATORY, nu'ga-tur-e, *a.* (nugatorius, Lat.) Trifling; futile; insignificant; inoperative; of no force; ineffectual.

NUISANCE, nu'sans, *s.* (French.) Something noxious or offensive. In Law, anything which unlawfuly annoys or does damage to another is a nuisance. A nuisance is either public or private. A public or common nuisance is such as affects or interferes with the king's subjects in general; a private nuisance is such as only affects or interferes with an individual in his individual capacity.

NULL, nul, *a.* (nullus, none, Lat.) Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; ineffectual;—*v. a.* to deprive of validity; to annul,—which see;—*s.* something of no power or meaning.—Obsolete as a substantive.

NULLAH, nul'ah, *s.* An East Indian term for a natural canal, or small branch of a river.

NULLIBIETY—NUMBER.

NULLIBIETY, nul-le-bi'e-te, *s.* (*nullibi*, in no part or place, Lat.) The state of being nowhere.—Obsolete.

NULLIFICATION, nul-le-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

NULLIFIDIAN, nul-le-fid'e-an, *a.* (*nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith, Lat.) Of no honesty; of no religion or faith.

NULLIFIER, nul-le-fi-ur, *s.* One who makes void.

NULLIFY, nul-le-fi, *v. a.* (*nullus*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To annul; to make void; to deprive of legal force or efficacy; to render invalid.

NULLITY, nul-le-te, *s.* Want of legal force or efficacy; nothingness; want of existence.

NULLIFORA, nul-lip'o-ra, } *s.* A family of litho-
NULLIPORES, nul-le-por-ze, } phytons Polypes, the axis of which presents no visible pores on its surface.

NUMB, num, *a.* (*numen*, Sax.) Torpid; deprived or destitute of the power of motion and sensation; producing chilliness; benumbing;—(seldom used in the last two senses;—*v. a.* to make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to stupefy.

NUMBEDNESS, num'ed-nes, *s.* Torpor; interruption of sensation.

NUMBER, num'bur, *s.* (*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.)

The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; an assemblage of two or more units; more than one; many; multitude; poetry; verse. In Grammar, a modification of nouns, verbs, &c., to accommodate them to the varieties in their objects, considered with regard to number. In Poetry, Oratory, Music, &c., certain measures, proportions, or cadences, which render a verse, period, or song, agreeable to the ear. *Cardinal numbers*, are those which express the quantity of units, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., whereas *ordinal numbers* are those which express order, as 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. *Compound number*, one divisible by some other number besides unity; as 12, which is divisible by 2, 3, 4, and 6. *Numbers*, as 12 and 15, which have some common measure besides unity, are said to be compound numbers among themselves. *Cubic number*, is the product of a square number by its root: such is 27, as being the product of the square number 9, by its root 3. *Determinate number*, is that referred to some given unit, as a ternary or three: whereas an indeterminate one is that referred to unity in general, and is called quantity. *Homogeneous numbers*, are those referred to the same unit; as those referred to different units are termed heterogeneous. *Whole numbers* are otherwise called integers. *Rational number* is one commensurable with unity; as a number, incommensurable with unity, is termed irrational or a surd. In the same manner a rational whole number is that whereof unity is an aliquot part; a rational broken number, that equal to some aliquot part of unity; and a rational mixed number, that consisting of a whole number and a broken one. *Even number*, that which may be divided into two equal parts without any fraction, as 6, 12, &c. *Uneven number*, that which exceeds an even number, at least by unity, or which cannot be divided into two equal parts, as 3, 5, &c. *Primitive, or prime numbers*, are those only divisible by unity. *Prime numbers*,

NUMBERER—NUMEROUS.

among themselves, are those which have no common measure besides unity. *Perfect number*, that whose aliquot parts added together make the whole number. *Imperfect numbers*, those whose aliquot parts, added together, make either more or less than the whole;—*v. a.* (*numero*, Lat.) to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection, or multitude; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBERER, num'bur-ur, *s.* One that numbers.

NUMBERFUL, num'bur-fol, *a.* Many in number.

NUMBERLESS, num'bur-les, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.

NUMBERS, num'burz, *s.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMBLES, num'blz, *s.* (*numbles*, Lat.) The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, num'nes, *s.* Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

NUMENIA, nu-me'ne-a, *s.* (*neos*, new, and *men*, a month, Gr.) Festivals observed in ancient Greece at the commencement of every lunar month, in honour of the gods, demi-gods, and heroes of antiquity.

NUMENIUS, nu-me'ne-us, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidae.

NUMERABLE, nu'mer-a-bl, *a.* (*numerabilis*, Lat.) That may be numbered or counted.

NUMERAL, nu'mer-al, *a.* (French, *numeralis*, Lat.) Relating to number; consisting of number. *Numeral algebra*, are those cases in which numerals are employed, in contradistinction to literal, or where letters are used. *Numeral figures*, are those figures by which all members are expressed in arithmetic, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. *Numeral letters*, are seven of the Roman capitals, used by them in expressing numbers; they are I, V, X, L, C, D, M;—*s.* a numeral character or letter.

NUMERALLY, nu'mer-al-le, *ad.* According to number; in number.

NUMERARY, nu'mer-a-re, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATE, nu'mer-ate, *v. a.* To count or reckon in numbers.

NUMERATION, nu-mer-a'shun, *s.* (*numeratio*, Lat.) The act or art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the art of reading or estimating the value of any number expressed by the numeral figures or digits, any how combined or repeated, and is therefore the reverse of notation.

NUMERATOR, nu'mer-ay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One that numbers. In Arithmetic, the *numerator of a fraction* is that number which stands above the line, as 7 is the numerator of $\frac{7}{9}$. The whole fraction bears the same proportion to the whole number one, as this numerator bears to the lower figure, or denominator as it is called.

NUMERIC, nu-mer'ik, } *a.* (*numerique*, Fr.)

NUMERICAL, nu-mer'e-kal, } Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.

NUMERICALLY, nu-mer'e-kal-le, *ad.* In numbers; with respect to number, or sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nu'mer-ist, *s.* One that deals in numbers.—Obsolete.

NUMEROSITY, nu-mer-os'e-te, *s.* The state of being numerous.—Obsolete.

NUMEROUS, nu'mer-us, *a.* (*numerosus*, Lat.) Containing many; consisting of many; not few; harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

NUMEROUSLY, nu'mer-us-le, *ad.* In great numbers.
NUMEROUSNESS, nu'mer-us-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being numerous; the quality of consisting of poetic numbers; harmony; musicalness.

NUMIDA, nu'me-da, *s.* The Guinea-Fowl, a genus of birds: Family, Paponidae.

NUMIDIAN, nu-mid'e-an, *s.* Belonging to or produced in Numidia, a country in Africa; a native of Numidia.

NUMISMATIC, nu-miz-mat'ik, *a.* (*numisma*, a coin, Lat.) Relating to money, coin, or medals.

NUMISMATICS, nu-miz-mat'iks, *s.* The science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, nu-miz-ma-to'l'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, nu-miz-ma-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*numisma*, a coin, and *logos*, a treatise, Gr.) The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUMMARY, num'ma-re, } *a.* (*nummus*, money, Lat.) Relating to money.

NUMMULAR, num'mu-lar, } *a.* (*nummus*, money, Lat.) Relating to money.

NUMMULITES, num'mu-lites, *s.* (*nummus*, money, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) An extinct genus of fossil multilocular Cephalopods, presenting externally, a lenticular figure without any apparent opening; and internally, a spiral cavity, divided by septa into numerous chambers: they do not possess a siphuncle, but their chambers communicate by means of small foramina.

NUMMULITE, num'mu-lit'ik, *a.* Containing nummules; composed of nummulites.

NUMPS, numps, *s.* A dolt; a blockhead.—Obsolete.

NUMSKULL, num'skul, *s.* A dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

NUMSKULLED, num'skuld, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, nun, *s.* (*nonne*, Sax. and Dan. *nonne*, Fr.) A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, and debarr'd by a vow from the converse of men; a small kind of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

NUNSHEON, nun'shun, *s.* A portion of food taken between meals.

NUNCIATURE, nun'she-a-ture, *s.* The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nun'she-o, *s.* (*nuncius*, Lat.) An envoy of the pope to the court of an emperor or king to negotiate ecclesiastical affairs.

NUNCUPATE, nun'ku-pate, *v. a.* To declare publicly or solemnly.—Obsolete.

NUNCUPATION, nun-ku-pa'shun, *s.* A naming.—Obsolete.

NUNCUPATIVE, nun'ku-pay-tiv, } *a.* (*nuncupo*, I

NUNCUPATORY, nun-ku'pa-tur-e, } name, Lat.)

Solemnly declared. *Nuncupative will*, in Law, a will orally delivered by the testator.

NUNDINE, nun'de-ni, *s.* (*nexus*, ninth, and *dies*, a day, Lat.) In Antiquity, the name given to the fairs or market days in Rome, from their recurring every ninth day.

NUNDINAL, nun'de-nal, } *a.* (*nundinalis*, Lat.)

NUNDINARY, nun'de-na-re, } Relating to a fair or to a market day.

NUNDINATION, nun-de-na'shun, *s.* Traffic at fairs and markets.—Obsolete.

NUNNERY, nun'nur-e, *s.* A house in which nuns reside.

NUNNISHNESS, nun'nish-ness, *s.* The habits and manners of nuns.

NUPHAR, nu'far, *s.* (*naufar* or *nyloufar*, the Arabic

name of *Nymphaea*.) Yellow Water-Lily, a genus of aquatic plants: Order, *Nymphaeaceae*.

NUPTIAL, nup'shal, *a.* (*nuptialis*, Lat.) Relating to marriage; done at a wedding; constituting marriage.

NUPTIALS, nup'shalz, *s. pl.* Marriage.

NURSE, nurs, *s.* (*nourrice*, Fr.) A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has care of a sick person; one that breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed. In Composition, that which supplies food;—*v. a.* to bring up a child or anything young; to suckle; to nourish at the breast; to attend and take care of in childhood; to tend the sick; to feed; to maintain; to bring up; to cherish; to foster; to promote growth in; to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.

NURSER, nur'sur, *s.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURSERY, nur'sur-e, *s.* The apartment appropriated in a house to the care of children; the place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted; that which forms and educates; that which is the object of a nurse's care; the act of nursing;—(Obsolete in the last sense.) In Gardening, a plot of ground, or an entire garden, appropriated to the propagation of plants, more particularly of trees and shrubs.

NURSING, nurs'ing, *s.* An infant; a child; a foundling.

NURTURE, nur'ture, *s.* (*nourriture*, Fr.) That which nourishes; food; diet; that which promotes growth; education; instruction;—*v. a.* to feed; to nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.

NUSSIERITE, nus-se'er-ite, *s.* (from its occurring at Nussiere in France.) A mineral of a yellow-greyish or greenish colour, occurring generally in lenticular crystals, the primary form of which is a rhomboid; lustre, feeble and greasy. Its constituents are—phosphate of lead, 56.40; phosphate of lime, 22.20; chloride of lead, 7.65; arseniate of iron, 6.50; sp. gr. 5.04. Hardness = 4.0.

NUSTLE, nus'sl, *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish.

NUT, nut, *s.* (*nut*, Sax.) The fruit of several species of the hazel, &c. consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel. *Nut of a screw*, a piece of wood, iron, or other metal, pierced cylindrically, wherein is cut a spiral groove, adapted to an external cylindrical spiral cut on a bolt; the projection near the eye of an anchor;—*v. n.* to gather nuts.

NUTANT, nu'tant, *a.* (*nutans*, nodding, Lat.) Having the apex of a particular part bent over.

NUTATION, nu-ta'shun, *s.* (*nutatio*, a nodding, Lat.) In Astronomy, a tremulous or vibrating motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is continually varying, being in its annual revolution twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returning to its former position. In Physiology, an habitual and involuntary motion of the head.

NUTBROWN, nut'brown, *a.* Of the brown colour of a nut.

NUTCRACKER, nut'krak-ur, *s.* An instrument for cracking nuts. In Mythology.—See *Nucifraga*.

NUTGALL, nut'gaw, *s.* An excrescence which grows on some species of oak: it is produced by the insect *Cynips quercus folii* of Linnaeus.

NUTHATCHES.—See *Sittinae*.

NUTHOOK—NYCTAZONTES.

NYCTALOPS—NYMPHACEA.

NUTHOOK, nut'hook, *s.* A pole with a hook at the end, used for pulling down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

NUTMEG, nut'meg, *s.* The fruit of the tree *Myristica moschata*.

NUTRIA, } nu'tre-a, *s.* (Spanish, an otter.) The }
NEUTRIA, } commercial name of the skins of the }
Myopotamus bonariensis of Commerson, the Coypon }
of Molina, and the Quiza of D'Azara. It is a }
species of water-rat, of the size and colour of the }
otter. The fur is used extensively in the manu- }
facturing of hats.

NUTRICATION, nu-tre-ka'shun, *s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.—Obsolete.

NUTRIENT, nu'tre-ent, *a.* (*nutrio*, I nourish, Lat.) Nourishing; promoting growth;—*s.* any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the wants of animal bodies.

NUTRIMENT, nu'tre-ment, *s.* (*nutrimentum*, Lat.) That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nu-tre-men'tal, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NUTRITION, nu-trish'un, *s.* (*nutritio*, Lat.) The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth; that which nourishes; nutriment. In Physiology, a vital function, having for its object the sustenance, increment, and reparation of animal and vegetable bodies, by assimilation of the nutritive principles of the respective parts.

NUTRITIOUS, nu-trish'us, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nu'tri-tiv, *a.* Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

NUTRITURE, nu'tre-ture, *s.* The quality of nourishing.—Obsolete.

NUTSHELL, nut'shel, *s.* The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut; a thing of little compass or of no value.

NUTTAIA, nut-ta'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Trilobites from the Silurian strata of Tyrone, Ireland. It occurs also in England and Wales.

NUTTALITE, nut-ta'lite, *s.* A mineral of grey colour, occurs crystallized; primary form, a square prism; lustre vitreous, translucent. Its constituents are—silica, 37.81; alumina, 25.10; lime, 18.33; potash, 7.30; protoxide of iron, 7.89; water, 1.50: sp. gr. 2.7. Hardness = 4.5.

NUTTALLIA, nut-tal'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Thomas Nuttall.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

NUX, nuks, *s.* (Latin.) In Botany, a kind of fruit, hard, dry, not splitting, and containing one seed. *Nux vomica*, (Latin) the fruit of a species of *Strychnos* which grows in the East Indies. It produces the alkaloid salts strychnia and brucia, and is highly poisonous.

NUYTSIA, nu-it'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Peter Nuyts, the Dutch navigator.) A genus of plants: Order, Lorantheæ.

NUZZER, nuz'zur, *s.* A term in India for a sort of compulsory present made to a superior.

NUZZLE, nuz'zl, *v. a.* To nurse; to foster;—(vulgar);—to nestle; to house, as in a nest;—*v. n.* to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYCTAGES, nik'ta-jes, } *s.* (*nyx*, night,
NYCTAZONTES, nik'ta-zon-tes, } Gr.) An an-
cient sect who condemned singing the praise of }
God during the night, which they maintained was }
made for rest alone.

NYCTALOPS, nik'ta-lops, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and *opto-*
mai, I see, Gr.) One who only sees distinctly in }
the dusk of the evening.

NYCTALOPY, nik'ta-lo-pe, } *s.* The faculty of }
NYCTALOPIA, nik'ta-lo-pe-a, } seeing best in the }
dusk of the evening.

NYCTANTHES, nik-tan'this, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
anthos, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, }
Strychnaceæ.

NYCTELEA, nik-te'le-a, *s.* (*nyx*, night, Gr.) Festi- }
vals or sacred rites in honour of Cybele or }
Bacchus, so called because they were celebrated }
during the night.

NYCTERIBIA, nik-ter-ib'e-a, *s.* (*nykteris*, a bat, and }
bios, life, Gr.) A genus of parasitic Dipterous }
insects which live on the bodies of bats: Family, }
Hippobosidæ.

NYCTERINIA, nik-te'ri-ne-a, *s.* (*nykterinos*, belong- }
ing to the night, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, }
Scrophulariaceæ.

NYCTERIS, nik'ter-is, *s.* (*nykteris*, a night-bird, Gr.) }
A genus of Bats: Family, Vespertilionidæ.

NYCTERISTITION, nik-ter-e-stish'un, *s.* (*nykteris*, a }
bat, and *stion*, food, Gr.) A genus of plants: }
Order, Sapotaceæ.

NYCTEUS, nik'te-us, *s.* (*nyx*, night, Gr.) A genus }
of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerrionites.

NYCTHEMERON, nik-them'er-on, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
hemera, day, Gr.) In Antiquity, the space of }
time occupied by the natural or astronomical day }
—twenty-four hours.

NYCTHEMERUS, nik-them'er-us, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
themeros, serious, Gr.) A genus of birds of the }
Pheasant kind: Family, Pavonidæ.

NYCTIA, nik'te-a, *s.* (*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, Gr.) The }
Eagle-owls, a genus of birds: Family, Strigidæ.

NYCTIARDEA, nik-te-dr'e-a, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
ardea, a heron, Lat.) The Night-herons, a genus }
of birds: Family, Ardeidæ.

NYCTIBIUS, nik-tib'e-us, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and *bios*, }
life, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Caprimul- }
gidæ.

NYCTICEBUS, nik-te-se'bus, (*nyx*, night, and *kebos*, }
a long-tailed monkey, Gr.) The Slow Lemur, a }
genus of Monkeys.

NYCTINOMUS, nik-tin'o-mus, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
nomos, roaming, Gr.) A genus of Bats, in- }
habitants of ruins and subterraneous places in }
Egypt: Family, Vespertilionidæ.

NYCTIORNIS, nik-ti'awr-nis, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
ornis, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, }
Meropidæ.

NYCTIPETES, nik-tip'e-tes, (*nyx*, the night, and }
petomai, I fly, Gr.) The Sparrow-owls: Family, }
Strigidæ.

NYCTOPHILUS, nik-tof'e-lus, *s.* (*nyx*, night, and }
phileo, I love, Gr.) A genus of Bats: Family, }
Vespertilionidæ.

NYE, ni, *s.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYLGHAU, nil'gau, *s.* The Persian name of the }
quadruped Antelope picta.

NYMPH, nimf, *s.* (*nymphæ*, Gr.) In Grecian My- }
thology, a female being partaking of the nature of }
gods and men. Those who inhabited the streams }
were called Naiades, those of the wood Dryades, and }
those of the mountains Oreades. In Entomology, }
the second stage of a metabolan insect, especially }
when it possesses the power of locomotion.

NYMPHACEA, nim-fa'ce-a, *s.* In Zoology, a name }
given by Lamarck to a family of bivalve Mollusca.

NYPHLE—NYMPHIPAROUS.

- NYPHLE**, nim'fe, *s.* (*ai nymphai*, Gr.) The lesser labia pudendi of females.
- NYPHLEA**, nim-fe'a, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, in reference to the habitation of the plants.) Water-lily, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Nymphaeaceæ. In Antiquity, the name given to certain public baths at Rome, consecrated to the nymphs, with whose statues they were adorned.
- NYPHALIS**, nim-fa'lis, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, Gr.) A genus of diurnal Lepidopterous plants, now the type of a family.
- NYPHEAN**, nim-fe'an, *a.* Relating to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.
- NYPHES**, nim-fe's, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Planipennes.
- NYPHICÆ**, nim-fi-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Endogens, consisting of floating aquatic plants, with petals or cordate leaves; calyx of four or five sepals; petals and stamens disposed, the latter inserted a little higher up than the former; ovaries or carpels numerous.
- NYPHICAL**, nim-fe-kal, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.
- NYPHICUS**, nim-fe-kus, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Parrot kind: Family, Pittaciadæ.
- NYPHIPARA**, nin-fip'a-ra, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, Gr. and *pario*, I produce, Lat.) A family of Dipterous insects.
- NYPHIPAROUS**, nin-fip'a-rus, *a.* (*nymphæ*, and *pario*, I produce, Lat.) Producing nymphs.

NYMPHISH—NYSTAGMUS.

- NYMPHISH**, nimf'ish, *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike.
- NYMPHLIKE**, nimf'like, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.
- NYMPHLY**, nimf'le, }
- NYMPHOMANY**, nim'fo-ma-ne, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) Irresistible sexual desire in the female.
- NYMPHON**, nin'fon, *s.* (*nymphæ*, a nymph, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides: Family, Pycnogonides.
- NYMPHOTOMY**, nim-fot'o-me, *s.* (*nymphai*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Excession of a portion of the nymphæ or of the clitoris.
- NYS**, niz, *s.* (*ne* and *is*.) None is; is not.—Obsolete. Thou findest fault, where *ysa* to be found.—*Spenser*.
- NYSSA**, nis'sa, *s.* (the name of a nymph, Lat.) Lapelo, a genus of plants: Order, Santalaceæ.
- NYSSON**, nis'son, *s.* (*nyssa*, I pierce or sting, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Type of the family Nyssonidæ.
- NYSSONIDÆ**, nis-son'e-de, *s.* (*nysson*, one of the genera.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, containing the genera Astata, Nysson, Oxybelas, Nitella, and Pison. The family is chiefly distinguished from its congeners, by the absence of a notch in the inner side of the mandibles.
- NYSTAGMUS**, nis-tag'mus, *s.* (*nystagmos*, Gr.) A winking of the eyes as observed in a drowsy person.

O.

O—OAK.

O, is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet. Its shape seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. In English it has a long sound, as in, *drove, tone, roll, droll*, a short sound, as in, *got, knot, plod, rod*; and the sound of oo, or the Italian u and French ou, as in *more, prove*. This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book, foot*. As a numeral, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and with a dash over it, O, for 11,000. Among the Irish, O prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity, as a O'Carroll. O, is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish, as 'O! were he present.' O. S. stands for old style. In Music, the C circle or double O or semicircle, is a note which we call a semibreve, and the Italians *circolo*. It is used by them to mark what they call *tempo perfetto*, and what we call treble time.

OAF, ofe, *s.* (said to be a corruption of *ouph*, a fairy.) A changeling; a foolish child; superstitiously supposed to be left by fairies in the place of another; a dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OAFISH, ofe'ish, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.—*Seldom used.*

OAFISHNESS, ofe'ish-ness, *s.* Stupidity; dulness.—*Obsolete.*

OAK, oke, *s.* (*eiche*, Germ.) The common name of the well-known hardwood forest-trees of the genus *Quercus*. The common oak, *Q. robur*, pro-

OAK—APPLE—OATH.

duces the best timber; when of a good quality it is more durable than any other.

OAK-APPLE, oke'ap-pl, *s.* A spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, produced by the puncture of an insect, also termed *oak leaf gall*.

OAKEN, o'kn, *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak.

OAKENPIN, o'kn-pin, *s.* An apple so called from its hardness.

OAKLING, oke'ling, *s.* A young oak.

OAKUM, o'kun, *s.* (*æcemba, æcumbe*, Sax.) Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

OAKY, o'ke, *a.* (from *oak*.) Hard; firm; strong.

OAR, ore, *s.* (*ar*, Sax.) A piece of timber round at one end and flat at the other, used for rowing boats; to *boat the oars* among seamen, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat; to *ship the oars*, to place them in the row-locks; to *unship the oars*, to take them out of the row-locks;—*v. n.* to row;—*v. a.* to impel by rowing.

OARY, o're, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

OASES, o'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A name given to those fertile spots watered by springs which occur in the great sandy deserts of Africa.

OAST, oste, *s.* A kiln for drying hops, which is heated by fires.

OAT, ote, *s.* (*ate*, Sax.) A plant of the genus *Avena*. The word is commonly used in the plural oats. The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, is highly nutritive.

OAT-CAKE, ote'kake, *s.* Cake made of oats.

OATEN, o'tn, *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats.

OATH, othe, *s.* (*ath*, Sax.) The calling on God to

witness or take notice of what we say, and invoking the divine vengeance, or renouncing his favour, if what we say be false, or if what we promise be not performed. By Stat. 1 and 2. Vic. c. 108, any believer in a definite form of religion can be a witness, and the oath can be administered according to such forms and ceremonies as he may declare to be binding. The only exceptions in the administering of oaths in evidence are—1st, in favour of Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists; 2d, to such as may have been Quakers and Moravians, but who may, though separated from the communion of these bodies, still retain their principles; 3d, to Peers in Chancery, who affirm 'upon their honour,' and to corporations who put in answers under the great seal. *Oath of Supremacy*, the oath which establishes the supremacy of the king over every other power, temporal or spiritual, within these realms. This went to the renunciation of the Pope's pretended authority. *Oath of Allegiance*, the oath which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the king. *Oath of Abjuration*, was introduced after the revolution to supply the loose and general texture of the oath of allegiance.

OATHABLE, oth'a-bl, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered.—Not used.

OATH-BREAKING, oth'bray-king, *s.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

OATMALT, ote'mawlt, *s.* Malt made from oats.

OATMEAL, ote'meal, *s.* Meal produced from oats by grinding and pounding.

OB, ob. A Latin preposition signifies *primarily* in front, before, and hence against, towards, as in *obscure*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*, as in *obtrude*.

ORA, o'ba, *s.* (Greek.) The sixth division of a Spartan tribe, each of which was divided into six *obae*.

OBADIAH, ob-a-di'a, *s.* One of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, and of the book which he wrote.

OBAMBULATE, ob-am'bu-late, *v. n.* To walk about.—Obsolete.

OBAMBULATION, ob-am'bu-la'shun, *s.* The act of walking about.—Obsolete.

OBLIGATO, ob-le-gat'o, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, a term signifying composed on purpose for the particular instrument named.

OBCONIC, ob-kon'ik, *a.* In Botany, conical, but with the apex downward.

OBCORDATE, ob-kaw'rdate, *a.* (*ob*, and *cor*, the heart, Lat.) In Botany, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

OBDORMITION, ob-dor-mish'un, *s.* (*ob*, and *dormeo*, I sleep, Lat.) Sleep; sound sleep.—Seldom used.

OBDUCE, ob-duse', *v. a.* (*ob*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) To draw over as a covering.—Obsolete.

OBDUCTION, ob duk'shun, *s.* (*obductio*, Lat.) The act of covering, or laying a cover.—Obsolete.

OBDURACT, ob du-ra-se, *s.* Inflexible wickedness; confirmed impenitence; hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, ob du-rate, *a.* (*obdure*, Lat.) Inflexibly obstinate in wickedness; hardened in heart; impenitent; unyielding; stubborn; harsh; rugged.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

OBDURATELY, ob du-rate-le, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDURATENESS, ob du-rate-ness, *s.* Stubbornness; inflexibly impenitent.

OBDURATION, ob-du-ra'shun, *s.* Hardness of heart; stubborn persistence in wickedness.

OBDURE, ob-dure', *v. a.* (*obdure*, Lat.) To harden; to render inflexible; to make obdurate.—Seldom used.

OBDURKNESS, ob-dur'd-ness, *s.* Impenitence; stubbornness.—Obsolete.

OBEEDIENCE, o-be-de-ens, *s.* (French, from *obediens*, Lat.) Compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law, and rule of duty prescribed; performance of what is enjoined by authority, and avoidance of what is prohibited. *Passive obedience*, in Politics, the unqualified obedience which, according to some political theorists, is due from subjects to the supreme power in the state; a doctrine held previous to the Reformation by the Church of England.

OBEIENT, o-be-de-ent, *a.* (*obediens*, Lat.) Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition.

OBEIENTIAL, o-be-de-en'shal, *a.* (*obediens*, Fr.) According to the rule of obedience.

OBEIENTLY, o-be-de-ent-le, *ad.* With obedience; with due submission to commands.

OBEISANCE, o-ba'sans, *s.* (*obeissance*, Fr.) A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee.

OBELIA, o-be-le-a, *s.* A genus of tentaculated Pulmograda.

OBELISCAL, ob-e-lis'kal, *a.* In the form of an obelisk.

OBELISK, ob'e-lisk, *s.* (*obeliskos*, Gr. from *obelos*, a needle.) A lofty quadrangular column, diminishing upward, with the sides gently inclined, but not so as to terminate in an apex at the top, where it forms a flattish pyramidal figure, in which the whole is suitably finished off, and brought to a point, without the upper part being so contracted as to appear insignificant. In Writing and Printing, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus †, also used to designate any particular purpose.

OBELUS, ob'e-lus, *s.* (*obelus*, a needle, Gr.) In Diplomats, a mark usually thus — or — in ancient manuscripts. The common use of the line — in modern writing, is to mark the place of a break in the sense, or where there is a grammatical transition. When a paragraph is introduced where the sense is suspended, the use of the parenthesis is proper.

OBEQUITATE, ob-ek'kwe-tate, *v. a.* (*ob*, and *equito*, I ride, Lat.) To ride about.—Obsolete.

OBEQUITATION, ob-ek-kwe-ta'shun, *s.* The act of riding about.—Obsolete.

OBERON, ob'er-un, *s.* (*auberon*, Germ.) In the Mythology of the middle-ages, the king of the fairies. He was represented as possessing magic powers, and the qualities of an upright monarch. His wife was called Titania, or Mab.

OBERRATION, ob-er-ra'shun, *s.* (*oberro*, Lat.) The act of wandering about.—Obsolete.

OBESE, o-bese', *a.* (*obesus*, Lat.) Fat; fleshy.—Seldom used.

OBESENESS, o-bese-ness, *s.* Morbid fatness; in-

OBSITY, o-bes'e-te, *s.* cumbrance of flesh.

OBSIA, o-be'she-a, *s.* (*obesus*, fat, Lat. from the nature of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

OBEY, o-ba', *v. a.* (*obeir*, Fr.) To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to autho-

ity; to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

OBEYER, o-bay'ur, *s.* One who yields obedience.

OBFERM, ob-ferm', } *v. a.* To resolve; to
OBFERMATE, ob-fer'mate, } harden in determina-
tion.—*Obsolete.*

OBFUSCATE, ob-fus'kate, *v. a.* (*ob*, and *fusco*, I ob-
scure, *Lat.*) To darken;—*a. part.* darkened.
A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight.—*Burton.*

OBFUSCATION, ob-fus-ka'shun, *s.* The act of dark-
ening or rendering obscure.

OBITU, ob'it, *s.* (*obitus*, death, *Lat.*) In the Roman
Catholic Liturgy, a service performed for the re-
pose of a departed soul.

OBITUARY, o-bit'u-ary, *a.* Relating to obits, or the
days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

OBITUARY, o-bit'u-a-ry, *s.* A list of the dead, or a
register of obituary anniversary days, when ser-
vice is performed for the dead; an account of
persons deceased;—*a.* relating to the decease of a
person.

OBJECT, ob-jekt', *s.* (*objet*, *Fr.* *objectum*, *Lat.*) That
about which any power or faculty is employed;
that to which the mind is directed for accomplish-
ment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose;
something presented to the senses to raise any
affection or emotion in the mind. In Grammar,
that which is influenced or acted on by something
else; that which follows an active verb. *Object-
glass*, the first lens of a reflectory telescope or
microscope, which receives the rays of light com-
ing directly from the object, and collects them
into a focus, in which the image is seen through
the eyeglass.

OBJECT, ob-jekt', *v. a.* (*objicio*, *Lat.*) To oppose;
to present in opposition; to propose as a charge
criminal, or a reason adverse;—*a.* opposed; pre-
sented in opposition.—*Obsolete* as an adjective.

OBJECTABLE, ob-jek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be op-
posed.

OBJECTION, ob-jek'shun, *s.* (*objectio*, *Lat.*) The
act of presenting anything in opposition; that
which is presented in opposition; criminal charge;
adverse argument or reason; fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE, ob-jek'shun-a-bl, *a.* Exposed or
justly liable to objection.

OBJECTIVE, ob-jek'tiv, *a.* (*objectif*, *Fr.*) Belong-
ing to the object; contained in the object. In
Grammar, the *objective* case is that which follows
an active verb or a preposition—this case in Eng-
lish answers to the oblique cases of the Latin.

OBJECTIVELY, ob-jek'tiv-le, *ad.* In the manner
of an object; in the state of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ob-jek'tiv-ness, *s.* The state of
being an object.

OBJECTOR, ob-jek'tur, *s.* One who offers objec-
tions; one who raises difficulties.

OBJECTLESS, ob-jekt-less, *a.* Having no object.

OBJURGATE, ob-jur'gate, *v. a.* (*objurgo*, *Lat.*) To
chide; to reprove.—*Seldom* used.

OBJURGATION, ob-jur'ga'shun, *s.* (*objurgatio*, *Lat.*)
Reproof; reprehension; the act of chiding by way
of censure.

OBJURGATORY, ob-jur'ga-tur-e, *a.* Containing
censure or reproof; culpatory.—*Seldom* used.

OBLATA, ob-la'ta, *s.* (*oblatus*, an offering, *Lat.*) A
genus of fishes: Family, *Chetodonidae*.

OBLATE, ob-late', *a.* (*oblatus*, *Lat.*) In Mathe-
matics, applied to a spheroid which is made by
the revolution of an ellipse, about the smaller of

the two axis. *Oblate spheroid*, a sphere flattened
at the poles, or such a sphere as is produced by
the revolution of an ellipse, about its shorter axis.
In Ecclesiastical Antiquity, a person who, on em-
bracing the monastic state, had made a donation
of all his goods to the community he had entered;
one dedicated to a religious order from an early
part of his life; a layman who had made a dona-
tion, not only of his property, but his person, as
a bondsman to a monastic community.

OBLATENESS, ob-late'ness, *s.* The quality or state
of being oblate.

OBLATION, ob-la'shun, *s.* (*oblatio*, *Lat.*) An offer-
ing; a sacrifice; anything offered as an act of
worship or reverence.

OBLIETATE, ob-lek'tate, *v. a.* (*oblecto*, *Lat.*) To
delight.—*Obsolete.*

OBLIETATION, ob-lek-ta'shun, *s.* The act of pleas-
ing highly; delight.

OBLIGATE, ob-le-gate, *v. a.* (*obligo*, *Lat.*) To bind
by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ob-le-ga'shun, *s.* (*obligatio*, *Lat.*)
The binding power of an oath, vow, duty, promise,
or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral;
the binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude,
when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced
by law; any act by which a person becomes
bound to do something to or for another. In
Law, *obligation* signifies a bond, wherein is con-
tained a penalty, with a condition annexed for
the payment of money, &c.

OBLIGATO.—See *Obligate*.

OBLIGATORY, ob-le-gay-tur-e, *a.* Binding in law
or conscience; imposing an obligation; requiring
performance or forbearance of some act.

OBLIGE, o-blij'e, or o-blij', *v. a.* (*obliger*, *Fr.*
obligo, *Lat.*) To bind; to impose obligation; to
compel by physical force or necessity; to constrain
by moral force, or a sense of honour and propriety;
to indebted; to do a favour to; to please; to gra-
tify; to lay under obligation of gratitude.

OBLIGEE, o-ble-je', *s.* The person to whom an-
other is bound, by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, o-blij'e-ment, *s.* Obligation.—*Sel-*
dom used.

OBLIGER, o-blij'ur, *s.* One that confers a favour.

OBLIGING, o-blij'ing, *a.* (*obligeant*, *Fr.*) Civil;
complaisant; respectful; having the disposition
to do favours.

OBLIGINGLY, o-blij'ing-le, *ad.* Civilly; com-
plaisantly; kindly.

OBLIGINGNESS, o-blij'ing-ness, *s.* Civility; com-
plaisance; disposition to exercise kindness; obli-
gation.—*Seldom* used in the last sense.

OBLIGOR, ob-le-gaw'r, *s.* The person who binds
himself, or gives his bond to another.

OBLIQUATION, ob-le-kwa'shun, *s.* (from *obliquus*, I
bend, *Lat.*) Declination from a straight line or
course; a turning to one side; deviation from
moral rectitude.

OBLIQUE, ob-hike', *a.* (*French*, *obliquus*, *Lat.*) De-
viating from a right line; not direct; not perpen-
dicular; not parallel; aslant; indirect; by a side
glance. In Astronomy, the angle made by the
ecliptic with the equator. *Oblique angle*, in Geo-
metry, an angle greater or less than a right angle.
Oblique circle, in the Stereographic Projection,
any circle oblique to the lines of projection.
Oblique motion, in Music, that wherein one of the
parts holds on a sound, whilst the other rises or

- falls on any note whatsoever. *Oblique plane*, in Dialling, a plane which reclines from the zenith.
- Oblique projection*, in Mechanics, where a body is projected in a line, making an oblique angle with the horizontal line. *Oblique sphere*, in Geography, that in which the axis of the earth is inclined to the horizon of the place.
- OBLIQUELY**, ob-like'le, *ad.* In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly; indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.
- OBLIQUENESS**, ob-like'nes, } *a.* (*obliquitas*, Lat. *obliquity*, ob-lik'we-te, } *oblique*, Fr.) Deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from a right line; deviation from moral rectitude; irregularity.
- OBLITERATE**, ob-lit'er-ate, *v. a.* (*oblitero*, Lat.) To efface anything written or engraved; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; to erase or blot out; to reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.
- OBLITERATION**, ob-lit'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting or wearing out; extinction.
- OBLIVION**, o-bliv'e-un, *s.* (*oblivio*, Lat.) Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance; amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.
- OBLIVIOUS**, o-bliv'e-us, *a.* (*oblivius*, Lat.) Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
- OBLUCATOR**, ob-lo-ku-tur, *s.* A gainsayer.—*Obsolete*.
- OBLONG**, ob'long, *a.* (French, from *oblongus*, Lat.) Longer than broad;—*s.* in Geometry, a rectangle or right-angled parallelogram, the length of which is greater than its breadth. *Oblong spheroid*, a spheroid generated by the revolution of an ellipsis about its longer axis, and therefore elongated at the poles: termed sometimes a *prolate spheroid*.
- OBLONGISH**, ob'long-gish, *a.* Somewhat oblong.
- OBLONGLY**, ob'long-le, *ad.* In an oblong form.
- OBLONGNESS**, ob'long-nes, *s.* The state of being oblong.
- OBLONG-OVATE**, ob'long-o'vate, *a.* In Botany, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.
- OBLIQUEOUS**, ob-lo'kwe-us, *a.* Reproachful; containing obloquy.
- OBLIQUEY**, ob-lo'kwe, *s.* (*ob*, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; cause of reproach; disgrace.—Improper in the last two senses.
- OBLUCATION**, ob-luk-ta'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and *luctor*, I struggle, Lat.) Opposition; resistance.—*Obsolete*.
- OBLUTESCENCE**, ob-mu-tes'sens, *s.* (*oblutesco*, to be mute, Lat.) Loss of speech; silence; a keeping silence.
- OBLINOUS**, ob-nok'shus, *a.* (*obnoxius*, Lat.) Subject; liable to punishment; reprehensible; odious; hateful; censurable; not of sound reputation; hurtful; liable; exposed.
- OBLINOUSLY**, ob-nok'shus-le, *ad.* In a state of subjection or liability; in the state of one liable to punishment; reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.
- OBLINOUSNESS**, ob-nok'shus-nes, *s.* Subjection; liahleness to punishment; odiousness; offensiveness.
- OBNUBILATE**, ob-nu'be-late, *v. a.* (*obnubilor*, Lat.) To cloud; to obscure.
- OBNUBILATION**, ob-nu-be-la'shun, *s.* The act of making obscure.
- OBOE**, o'boy, *s.* (Italian.) A musical instrument of the pneumatic kind, blown through a reed. It is composed of two octaves and a fifth, from C below the treble clef, to G the fourth added above it.
- OBOLE**, o-bo-la're-a, *s.* (*obolus*, a small coin, Lat. in allusion to the bractea being round like a piece of money.) A genus of plants: Order, Orobanchaceae.
- OBOLEUS**, ob'o-lus, *s.* (*obolus*, Gr.) A Greek coin, both of silver and brass. The silver one was worth about five farthings, weighing about the sixth part of a drachm. Two oboli were usually placed in the mouth of the dead, in order to pay the passage over the river Styx.
- OBOVATE**, ob'o-vate, *a.* In Botany, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.
- OBOVATELY**, ob'o-vate-le, *ad.* In an obovate manner.
- OBTREPTION**, ob-rep'shun, *s.* (*obtrepo*, I creep in, Lat.) The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.
- OBTREPTIOUS**, ob-rep-tish'us, *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.
- OBTURATOR**, ob-tur-ator, *s.* The name of a military order instituted in the thirteenth century by Conrad, duke of Mazovia in Poland, styled also the order of Jesus Christ. It was instituted to levy war against Russia.
- OBTURATOR**, ob-tur-ator, *s.* (French, from *obscure*, Lat.) Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; immodest; foul; filthy; disgusting; inauspicious; ill-omened.
- OBTURATELY**, ob-tur-ate-le, *ad.* In a manner offensive to chastity; impurely; unchastely.
- OBTURATENESS**, ob-tur-ate-nes, } *s.* (*obscenitas*, Fr. *obscenity*, ob-sen'e-te, } *obscenity*, Lat.) Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind.
- OBTURATOR**, ob-tur-ator, *s.* A name applied in Germany to certain writers who sought to obstruct the progress of knowledge.
- OBTURATION**, ob-sku-ra'shun, *s.* (*obscuration*, Lat.) The act of darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.
- OBTURATE**, ob-sku-re, *a.* (*obscurus*, Lat.) Dark; living in darkness; not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; not much known or observed; retired; not noted; unknown; humble; mean; scarcely legible; not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect;—*v. a.* (*obscurus*, Lat.) to darken; to make dark; to make less visible; to make less legible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious; to conceal; to make unknown.
- OBTURATELY**, ob-sku-re-le, *ad.* Darkly; not brightly; not luminously; out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously; not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.
- OBTURATENESS**, ob-sku-re-nes, } *s.* (*obscuritas*, Lat.) **OBTURATE**, ob-sku-re-te, } Darkness; want of light; a state of retirement from the world, or of being unnoticed; privacy; darkness of meaning; unintelligibility; illegibility; a state of being unknown to fame; humble condition.
- OBTURATOR**, ob-sku-rur, *s.* He or that which obscures or darkens.

OBSECRATE—OBSERVE.

OBSECRATE, ob-se-krate, *v. a.* (*obsecro*, Lat.) To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.—*Obsolete.*

OBSECRATION, ob-se-kra'shun, *s.* Entreaty; supplication. In Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

OBSEQUENT, ob-se-kwent, *a.* (*obsequens*, Lat.) Obedient; submissive to.—*Seldom used.*

OBSEQUIES, ob-se-kwe-ze, *s. pl.* (*obseques*, Fr.) Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person.—This term has been used by some writers in the singular, but the general usage is different.

OBSEQUIOUS, ob-se-kwe-us, *a.* Obedient; compliant; not resisting; servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; funeral; pertaining to funeral rites.—*Obsolete in the last two senses.*

In filial obligation, for some term.
To do obsequious sorrow.—*Shaks.*

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ob-se-kwe-us-le, *ad.* Obediently; with prompt compliance; with reverence for the dead.—*Obsolete in the last sense.*

I a while obsequiously lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.—*Shaks.*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ob-se-kwe-us-nes, *s.* Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the wishes or orders of a superior; servile submission; crawling complaisance.

OBSEQUIY, ob-se-kwe, *s.* Funeral ceremony, obsequiousness.—*Obsolete in the last sense.*

OBSERVABLE, ob-zer'-va-bl, *a.* That may be observed or noticed; worthy of observation or particular notice; remarkable.

OBSERVABLY, ob-zer'-va-ble, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zer'-vans, *s.* (French.) Respect; ceremonial reverence; performance of rites, religious ceremonies, or external service; attentive practice; rule of practice; careful obedience; thing to be observed; obedient regard or attention.—*Obsolete in the last sense.*

OBSERVANDA, ob-zer'-van'-da, *s. pl.* (Latin.) Things to be observed.

OBSERVANT, ob-zer'-vant, *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; obedient; adhering to in practice; carefully attentive, submissive;—*s.* a slavish attendant;—(*obsolete in the last sense*;)—a diligent observer. *Observants*, in Ecclesiastical History, a branch of the Franciscan Friars brought to England by King Edward IV., who allowed them to fix their first residence at Greenwich.

OBSERVATION, ob-zer'-va'shun, *s.* (*observatio*, Lat.) The act of observing, noting, or remarking; show; exhibition; notion gained by observing; note; remark; amusemment; observance; adherence to in practice, performance of what is prescribed. In Astronomy and Navigation, denotes the measuring, with some instrument adapted for the purpose, the angular distance, altitude, &c. of the sun, moon, or other celestial body.

OBSERVATOR, ob-ser'-va-tur, *s.* (*observateur*, Fr.) One that observes or takes notice; a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ob-zer'-va-tur-e, *s.* (*observatoire*, Fr.) A building adapted for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

OBSERVE, ob-zer'-v, *v. a.* (*observo*, Lat.) To watch; to regard attentively; to take notice or cognizance of by the intellect; to utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark; to regard

OBSERVER—OBSTINACY.

or keep religiously; to practise virtually; to obey; to adhere to in practice;—*v. n.* to be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ob-zer'-vur, *s.* One who looks vigilantly on personal things; a close remarker; one who looks on; a beholder; a spectator; one who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; one who keeps religiously.

OBSERVING, ob-zer'-ving, *a.* Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes.

OBSERVINGLY, ob-zer'-ving-le, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

OBSIEGE, ob-ses', *v. a.* (*obsideo*, *obsessus*, Lat.) To besiege; to compass about.—*Obsolete.*

OBSSESSION, ob-sesh'-un, *s.* The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession.—*Obsolete.*

OBSIDIAN, ob-sid'-e-an, *s.* (*obsidianus lapis* of the Romans, and the *opsianus lithos* of the Greeks.) Said to be so called from a person of the name of Obsidius, who first found it in Ethiopia. It is of a greenish, greyish, or brownish colour; vitreous; brittle like glass; opaque. It consists of silica, 78.00; alumina, 10.00; potash or soda, 6.00 or 7.00; oxide of iron, 1.25 to 3.6; lime, 1.00; water, 0.50: sp. gr. 3.34 to 2.39. Hardness = 6 to 7.

OBSDIONAL, ob-sid'-e-o-nal, *a.* (*obsideo*, I besiege, Lat.) Pertaining to a siege. *Obsidional crown*, in Roman Antiquity, a crown granted by the State to the General who raised the siege of a beleaguered place. It was formed of grass growing on the ramparts. *Obsidional coins*, coins struck in besieged places to supply the lack of current money.

OBSIGILLATION, ob-sij-il-la'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and *sigillo*, I seal, Lat.) The act of sealing up.

OBSIGNATE, ob-sig'-nate, *v. a.* (*obsigno*, Lat.) To seal up; to ratify.—*Seldom used.*

OBSIGNATION, ob-sig-na'shun, *s.* Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation.

OBSIGNATORY, ob-sig-na-tur-e, *a.* Ratifying, confirming by seal.

OBSOLESCE, ob-so-les'-sent, *a.* (*obsolesco*, Lat.) Going out of use; passing into disuse.

OBSOLETE, ob-so-lete, *a.* Gone into disuse, disused; neglected. In Natural History, having a spot, mark, or other character, scarcely discernible.

OBSOLETENESS, ob-so-lete-nes, *s.* State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness. In Botany, indistinctness.

OBSTACLE, ob'sta-kl, *s.* (French, from *obsto*, I withstand, Lat.) That which opposes, hinderance; obstruction.

OBSTANCY, ob'stan-se, *s.* Opposition, impediment, obstruction.

OBSTETRIC, ob-stet'-rik, *a.* (*obstetrix*, a midwife, Lat.) Relating to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbirth.

OBSTETRICATE, ob-stet'-re-kate, *v. n.* To perform the office of a midwife;—*v. a.* to assist as a midwife.—*Seldom used.*

OBSTETRICATION, ob-stet'-re-ka'shun, *s.* The act of assisting as a midwife; the office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICIAN, ob-ste-trish'-an, *s.* One qualified to assist women in parturition.

OBSTETRICS, ob-stet'-triks, *s.* (*obstare*, to stand so as give assistance, Lat.) The science of midwifery.

OBSTINACY, ob'ste-na-se, *s.* (*obstinatio*, Lat.) Stub-

OBSTINATE—OBTENEBRATION.

bornness; contumacy; pertinacity; persistency; a fixed or unreasonable adhesion to an opinion or dogma, against persuasion or argument; fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty.

OBSTINATE, ob'ste-nate, *a.* Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; not easily brought to yield.

OBSTINATELY, ob'ste-nate-le, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

OBSTINATENESS, ob'ste-nate-ness, *s.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination.

OBSTIPATION, ob-ste-pa'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and *stipo*, to crowd, Lat.) The act of stopping up any passage. In Pathology, costiveness.

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strep'er-us, *a.* (*ob*, and *strepo*, to make a noise, Lat.) Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ob-strep'er-us-le, *ad.* Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ob-strep'er-us-ness, *s.* Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION, ob-strik'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and *stringo*, to strain, Lat.) Obligation; bond.

OBSTRUCT, ob-strukt', *v. a.* (*obstruo*, Lat.) To block up; to bar; to fill with obstacles; to stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; to retard; to interrupt; to render slow.

OBSTRUCTER, ob-strukt'ur, *s.* One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, ob-strukt'shun, *s.* The act of obstructing; hinderance; impediment; obstacle; anything which retards progress, or that stops a way or channel; a heap.—Not used in the last sense.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strukt'iv, *a.* Hindering; causing impediment;—*s.* impediment; obstacle.—Obsolete as a substantive.

OBSTRUCTIVELY, ob-strukt'iv-le, *ad.* By way of obstruction.

OBSTRUENT, ob'stru-ent, *a.* (*obstruens*, Lat.) Hindering; blocking up;—*s.* any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

OBSTUPEFACTION.—See *Stupefaction*.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE.—See *Stupefactive*.

OBSTUPIFY.—See *Stupify*.

OBTAIN, ob-tane', *v. a.* (*obtineo*, Lat.) To gain; to acquire; to procure; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another; to keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of;—*v. n.* to be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established; to subsist in nature or practice; to prevail; to succeed.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

OBTAINABLE, ob-ta'na-bl, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained.

OBTAINER, ob-ta'ner, *s.* One who obtains.

OBTAINMENT, ob-tane'ment, *s.* The act of obtaining.

OBTEMPER, ob-temp'ur, *v. n.* (*obtempero*, I obey, Lat.) In Scottish Law, to obey or comply with the judgment of a court.

OBTEMPERATE, ob-temp'er-ate, *v. a.* (*obtempero*, Lat.) To obey.—Obsolete.

OBTEND, ob-tend', *v. a.* (*ob*, and *tendo*, I stretch, Lat.) To oppose; to hold out in opposition; to pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.—Obsolete.

OBTENEBRATION, ob-ten-e-bra'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and

OBTENSION—OBERSE.

tenebra, darkness, Lat.) Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening.—Obsolete.

OBTENSION, ob-ten'shun, *s.* The act of opposing or holding out in opposition.—Obsolete.

OBTTEST, ob-test, *v. a.* (*ob*, and *testor*, to witness, Lat.) To beseech; to supplicate;
A truce, with olive branches in their hand,
Obtest his clemency.—*Drummen*.
—*v. n.* to protest.—Seldom used.

OBTETATION, ob-tes-ta'shun, *s.* Supplication; entreaty; solemn injunction.

OBTRECTION, ob-trek-ta'shun, *s.* (*ob*, and *trecto*, to handle, Lat.) Slander; detractation; calumny.—Obsolete.

OBTUDE, ob-trood, *v. a.* (*ob*, and *trudo*, I thrust, Lat.) To thrust into any place or state by force or imposition; to offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon one against the will; to *obtrude one's self*, to enter or thrust one's self into a place or company uninvited, and where one is not desired;—*v. n.* to enter when not invited; to thrust or be thrust upon.

OBTUDER, ob-trood'ur, *s.* One who obtrudes.

OBTUNSCATE, ob-trung'kate, *v. a.* (*ob*, and *trusco*, I cut off, Lat.) To deprive of a limb; to lop.—Seldom used.

OBTUNSCATION, ob-trung-ka'shun, *s.* The act of cutting off.—Seldom used.

OBTUSION, ob-troo'zhun, *s.* The act of obtruding.

OBTUSIVE, ob-troo'siv, *a.* Inclined to force one's self, or anything else, upon others, without invitation.

OBTUSIVELY, ob-troo'siv-le, *ad.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering uncited.

OBTUND, ob-tund', *v. a.* (*obtundo*, Lat.) To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden; to moderate the pungency or violent action of any thing. In Pharmacy, oily or other medicines, supposed to allay the parts to which they are applied from acrimony and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions.

OBTURATION, ob-tu-ra'shun, *s.* (*obturatus*, stopped, Lat.) The act of stopping, by spreading over, or covering.

OBTURATOR, ob-tu-ra'tor, *s.* (*obturare*, to close up, Lat.) In Anatomy, a name applied to certain muscles which fill up the openings in bones.

OBTUSANGULAR, ob-tuse-ang'gu-lar, *a.* (*obtus*, and *angular*.) Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, ob-tuse', *a.* (*obtusus*, Lat.) Blunt, not pointed or acute; dull; not having acute sensibility; not sharp, or shrill; obscure.

OBTUSELY, ob-tuse-le, *ad.* Without a sharp point; dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ob-tuse'nes, *s.* Bluntness; dulness; devoid of lively sensibility; dullness of sound.

OBTUSION, ob-tu'zhun, *s.* The act of making blunt; the state of being dulled or blunted.

OBUMBRATE, ob-um'brate, *v. a.* (*obumbro*, Lat.) To shade; to cloud; to darken.—Seldom used.

OBUMBRATION, ob-um-bra'shun, *s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

OBTENTION, ob-ren'shun, *s.* Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally.—Obsolete.

OBTVERSANT, ob-ver'sant, *a.* Conversant; familiar.—Obsolete.

OBTVERSE, ob-vers', *a.* In Botany, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

OBVERSE, ob'vers, *s.* The face of a coin; opposed to reverse.

OBVERT, ob-vert', *v. n.* (*ob*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn towards.

OBVIATE, ob've-ate, *v. a.* (*obvier*, Fr.) To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to remove as difficulties or objections.

OBVIOUS, ob've-us, *a.* (*obvius*, Lat.) Easily discovered; plain; evident; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; open; exposed; meeting; opposed in front.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast.—Milton.

OBVIOUSLY, ob've-us-le, *ad.* Evidently, apparently; easily to be found; naturally; manifestly.

OBVIOUSNESS, ob've-us-ness, *s.* The state of being evident or apparent to the eye or the mind.

OBVOLUTE, ob'vo-lute, *a.* (*obvolutus*, Lat.)

OBVOLUTED, ob'vo-lu-ted, *s.* Having one part rolled on another.

OCCANDEROU, ok-kan'dar-oo, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Lion-tailed Monkey, the *Simia silensis* of Linnaeus.

OCCASION, ok-ka'zhun, *s.* (*occasio*, Lat.) An occurrence; casualty; incident; opportunity; convenience; favourable time, season, or circumstances; accidental cause; incident, event or fact, giving rise to something else; casual exigency; incidental need;—*v. a.* to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONABLE, ok-ka'zhun-a-bl, *a.* That may be occasioned.—Seldom used.

OCCASIONAL, ok-ka'shun-al, *a.* Incidental, casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; produced by accident; produced or made on some special event.

OCCASIONALLY, ok-ka'zhun-al-le, *ad.* According to incidental exigency; incidentally.

OCCASIONALISM, ok-ka'zhun-al-izm, *s.* In Metaphysics, the theory that the will is not the cause of the action of the body, but that whenever the will requires a motion, God causes the body to move in the required direction.

OCCASIONER, ok-ka'zhun-ur, *s.* One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCASIVE, ok-ka'siv, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

OCCIGATION, ok-se-ka'shun, *s.* (*occigatio*, Lat.) The act of making blind; state of being blind.—Seldom used.

OCCIDENT, ok'ce-dent, *s.* (*occidens*, Lat.) The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere, so called from the decline or fall of the sun.

OCCIDENTAL, ok-se-den'tal, *a.* Western, opposed to oriental; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere.

OCCIDUOUS, ok-sid'u-us, *a.* (*occiduus*, Lat.) Western.—Obsolete.

OCCIPITAL, ok-sip'e-tal, *a.* (*occiput*, the head, Lat.) Pertaining to the occiput. *Occipital bone*, the occiput or irregularly shaped bone, which forms the posterior and inferior part of the skull.

OCCIPUT, ok'se-put, *s.* (Latin.) The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OCCISION, ok-zish'un, *s.* (*occisio*, Lat.) The act of killing; a killing.—Obsolete.

OCCLUDE, ok-klud', *v. a.* (*occludo*, Lat.) To shut up.—Obsolete.

OCCLUDE, ok-klud', *a.* Shut up; closed.—Obsolete.

OCCCLUSION, ok-kluzhun, *s.* The act of shutting up; a closing.—Obsolete.

OCCULT, ok-kult', *a.* (*occultus*, Lat.) Secret; invisible; unknown; undiscovered. *Occult line*, a line in a draught not intended to be seen when the plan is finished. *Occult sciences*, the imaginary science of the Mediaeval ages, namely, magic, alchemy, and astrology.

OCCULTATION, ok-kul-ta'shun, *s.* (*occulto*, I hide, Lat.) In Astronomy, a phenomenon in which the sun, moon, a planet, or star, is hidden from our view by the intervention of another celestial body.

OCCULTED, ok-kult'ed, *a.* Hid; secret.—Obsolete.

OCCULTNESS, ok-kult'nes, *s.* Secretness; the state of being concealed or hidden from view.

OCCUPANCY, ok'ku-pan-se, *s.* (from *occupo*, to occupy, Lat.) The act of taking possession. In Law, the taking possession of those things which before belonged to nobody, which is the true foundation of all property, or of holding those things in severalty, which, by the law of nature, unqualified by that of society, were common to all mankind.

OCCUPANT, ok'ku-pant, *s.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession. In Law, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.

OCCUPATE, ok'ku-pate, *v. a.* (*occupo*, Lat.) To hold; to possess; to take up.—Obsolete.

OCCUPATION, ok-ku-pa'shun, *s.* The act of taking possession; possession; use or tenure; that which engages the time and attention; employment; business; trade; calling; vocation.

OCCUPIER, ok'ku-pi-ur, *s.* One that occupies or takes possession; a possessor; one who follows an employment.

OCCUPY, ok'ku-pi, *v. a.* (*occupo*, Lat.) To take possession; to keep in possession; to possess; to keep; to take up; to cover or fill; to employ; to use; to busy one's self; to follow as business; to use; to expend;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

All the gold occupied for the work, was twenty and nine talents.—Exodus xxxviii. 24.

—*v. n.* to follow business.

OCCUR, ok-kur', *v. n.* (*occurro*, Lat.) To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there; to clash; to strike against; to meet; to obviate; to oppose.—Obsolete in the last five senses.

OCCURRENCE, ok-kur'rens, *s.* (French.) Any incident or incidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event; occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, ok-kur'rent, *s.* Incident; any thing that happens.—Obsolete.

OCCURSION, ok-kur'shun, *s.* A meeting of bodies; a clash.

OCEAN, o'shun, *s.* (French, *oceanus*, Lat.) The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the main; the great sea; any immense expanse;—*a.* pertaining to the main or great sea.

OCEANIA, o-she-a-ne-a, *s.* A genus of the Pulnograda.

OCEANIC, o-she-an'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

OCEANIDES, o-she-an-i-des, *s.* In Mythology, Sea-Nymphs, the daughters of Oceanus and Zethys.

OCEANUS, o-she-a'nus, *s.* In Mythology, the oldest of the Titans, the son of Ouranos and Gaia, and husband of Zethys—his daughters were called Oceanides.

OCELLATED, o-sel'lay-ted, *a.* (*ocellatus*, Lat.) Resembling the eye; formed with the figures of little eyes.

OCELLARIA, o-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*ocellus*, a little eye, Lat.) A genus of Corals: Family, Polyparia membranacea.

OCELOT, o'se-lot, *s.* One of the names given to certain species of Tiger-cats, particularly *Felis Ocelot*.

OCHLOCRACY, ok-lok'ra-se, *s.* (*ochlos*, a multitude, and *kratos*, I govern, Gr.) The government of the multitude; democracy.

OCHNA, ok'na, *s.* (*ochne*, the wild pear, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the order Ochnaceæ.

OCHNACEÆ, ok-na'se-e, *s.* (*ochna*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of tropical trees and shrubs, abounding in a watery juice; calyx, five; sepals, five; petals, five; stamens, five; ovaries, five; carpels, one-seeded—seeds without albumen.

OCHODÆUS, o-ko-de'us, *s.* (*ochos*, carriage, and *daios*, destructive, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

OCHRADENUS, ok-ra-de'nus, *s.* (*ochros*, yellow, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. from the colour of the gland or rather disk of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Resedaceæ.

OCHRE, o'kur, *s.* (*ochros*, yellow, Gr.) The hydrated sesquioxide of iron, an earth used in painting, in which the oxide of iron is the colouring matter.

OCHREÆ, ok're-e, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a sort of military boots made of tin, and ornamented with gold and silver.

OCHREOUS, o'kre-us, *a.* Consisting of ochre; resembling ochre.

OCHREY, o'kre, *a.* Partaking of ochre.—Obsolete.

OCHROITE, ok'ro-ite, *s.* One of the ores of Cerium.

OCHROMA, ok-ro'ma, *s.* (*ochros*, yellow, Gr. in allusion to the wool of the pods being yellow as well as the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Bombaceæ.

OCHROSIA, ok-ro'zhe-a, *s.* (*ochros*, yellow, Gr. colour of flowers.) A genus of plants with cream-coloured flowers: Order, Apocynaceæ.

OCHRUS, o'kros, *s.* (*ochros*, yellow, Gr. colour of the flowers.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

OCHTERA, ok'te-ra, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidæ.

OCHTHEBIUS, ok-the-be-us, *s.* (*ochthe*, a rising ground, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Palpicornes.

OCHTHOCHARIS, ok-thok'a-ris, *s.* (*ochthos*, a river-side, and *chairo*, I delight in, Gr. in reference to its habitat.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

OCKRA, ok'ra, *s.* The name given to several species of Hibiscus.

OCREA, ok're-a, *s.* A term used in Botany to express those kinds of stipulæ which grow together by their back and front edges in such a way as to form a tube, through which the stem passes.

OCTACHORD, ok'ta-kawrd, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *chorde*, a chord, Gr.) An instrument or system of eight sounds.

OCTÆTERIS, ok-te-te'ris, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *etos*, a year, Gr.) A cycle or period of eight years, at the lapse of which three lunar months were added. It was in use previous to the invention by Mentor of the golden number, or cycle of 19 years.

OCTAGON, ok'ta-gon, *s.* (*okto*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. In Fortification, a place which has eight bastions or sides.

OCTAGONAL, ok-tag'o-nal, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OCTAGYNOUS, ok-taj'e nus, *a.* (*okto*, eight, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, having eight styles.

OCTAHEDRAL, ok-ta-he'dral, *a.* (*okto*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Having eight equal sides.

OCTAHEDRITE, ok-ta-he'drite, *a.* (*okto*, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) In Mineralogy, the octahedral oxide of titanium; called also *oisanite*, from its occurring near the town of Oisan, in the department of Isère.

OCTAHEDRON, ok-ta-he'dron, *s.* In Geometry, one of the five regular solids contained under eight equal and equilateral triangles.

OCTANDER, ok-tan'dur, *s.* In Botany, a plant having eight stamens.

OCTANDRIA, ok-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The class in Linnæus' system of Botany, including those plants which have eight stamens.

OCTANDRIAN, ok-tan'dre-an, *a.* Having eight stamens.

OCTANGULAR, ok-tan'gu-lar, *a.* Having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, ok-tang'gu-lar-nes, *s.* The quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, ok'tant, *s.* (*okto*, eight, Lat.) In Geometry, an aspect or position. The moon is said to be in her *octants* when she is in her nontransis intermediate between her syzygies and quarters, or at 45°, 135°, and 315° from her conjunctions.

OCTANS, ok'tans, *s.* In Astronomy, Hadley's Octant, one of the constellations at the south pole.

OCTATEUCH, ok'ta-tuke, *s.* (*okto*, and *teuchos*, a book, Gr.) A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament.

OCTAVE, ok'tave, *a.* (French, from *octavus*, Lat.) Denoting eight. In Music, the eighth note of the scale, the most perfect of scales, the most perfect of concords. The octave embraces all the primitive sounds, namely, all the original tones and semitones. In Ecclesiastical Antiquity, the eighth day after the feast, as *octave natalis domini*, the octave of Christmas.

OCTAVIA, ok-ta've-a, *s.* (*octavus*, the eighth, Lat. in reference to the drupe containing eight pyrenæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

OCTAVO, ok-ta'vo, *a.* (Latin.) In Bookbinding, a folding of the sheet into eight leaves, usually contracted 8vo.

OCTENNIAL, ok-ten'no-al, *a.* (*okto*, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

OCTHODIUM, ok-tho'de-um, *s.* (*okthodes*, warted, Gr. in allusion to the warted surface of the pods.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

OCTILE, ok'til, *s.* The same as Octant,—which see.

OCTILLION, ok-til'yun, *s.* The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.

OCTOBER, ok-to'bur, *s.* (Latin, from *octo*, eight.) The eighth month of the old Roman year, which commenced in March; the tenth month of the year in our calendar. It contains thirty-one days, on the twenty-second of which the sun enters the sign Scorpio (♏).

OCTOCERA, ok-to'se-ra, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A name given by De Blainville for the first family of his order Cryptodibranchiata.

OCTODECIMAL, ok-to-des'e-mal, *a.* (*octo*, and *decem*, ten, Lat.) In Crystallography, designating a crystal whose prisms or the middle part has eight faces, and the two faces together ten faces.

OCTODENTATE, ok-to-den'tate, *a.* Having eight teeth.

OCTODON, ok-to-don, *s.* (from *okto*, eight, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. in allusion to the limb of the calyx which is 8 toothed.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs: Order, Cinchonaceae.

OCTOFID, ok-to-fid, *a.* (*octo*, and *findo*, I cleave, Lat.) In Botany, cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

OCTOGENARIAN, ok-to-je-na're-an, *s.* A person eighty years of age.

OCTOGENARY, ok-to-je-nar-e, *a.* (*octogenarius*, Lat.) Of eighty years of age;—*s.* an instrument having eight strings; also, a person of eighty years of age.

OCTOGONAL.—See Octagonal.

OCTOLOCLAR, ok-to-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*octo*, eight, and *locus*, a place, Lat.) In Botany, having eight cells for seeds.

OCTOMERIA, ok-to-m'e-re-a, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *meros*, a part, Gr. the pollen being into eight parts.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

OCTOMERIS, ok-to-m'er-is, *s.* (*okto*, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Order, Cirripoda.

OCTONARY, ok-to-na-re, *a.* Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, ok-to-nok'u-lar, *a.* (*octo*, and *oculus*, an eye, Lat.) Having eight eyes.

OCTOPERA, ok-to-pe'ra, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *pera*, a sack, Gr. in reference to the 8-celled capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceae.

OCTOPETALOUS, ok-to-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*okto*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having eight petals or flower-leaves.

OCTOPOD, ok-to-pod, *s.* (*okto*, and *pous* *podos*, a foot, Gr.) An animal having eight feet.

OCTORADIATED, ok-to-ra'de-ay-ted, *a.* (*octo*, eight, and *radius*, a ray, Lat.) Having eight rays.

OCTOSPERMOUS, ok-to-sper'mus, *a.* (*okto*, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Containing eight seeds.

OCTOSTYLE, ok-to-stile, *s.* (*okto*, eight, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) A temple with eight columns on its principal façade.

OCTOSYLLABLE, ok-to-sil'la-bl, *s.* (*octo*, and *syllaba*, a syllable, Lat.) A word consisting of eight syllables.

OCTUPLE, ok'tu-pl, *a.* (*octuplus*, Lat.) Eight-fold.

OCULAR, ok'u-lar, *a.* Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight.

OCULARLY, ok'u-lar-le, *ad.* By means of the eye; by observation.

OCULATE, ok'u-late, *a.* Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

OCULIFORM, ok'u-le-fawrm, *a.* (*oculus*, the eye,

and *forma*, form, Lat.) In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.

OCULIST, ok'u-list, *s.* (*oculus*, the eye, Lat.) One who professes to cure diseases of the eye; one versed in the physiology of the eye.

OCULUS-BELT, ok'u-lus-be'li, *s.* A semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate of a greyish-white colour, variegated with yellow, and with a black central nucleus.

OCYDROMIA, o-se-dro'me-a, *s.* (*okys*, swift, and *dromas*, running, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

OCYMUM, o'se-mum, *s.* (*ozo*, I smell, Gr. on account of the powerful scent of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

OCYPODA, o-sip'o-da, *s.* Sand-crab, a genus of Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

OCYPTERA, o-sip'tur-a, *s.* (*okys*, swift, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

OCYPTERUS, ok-ip'ter-us, *s.* (*okys*, quick, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Laniidae.

OCYROE, o-se-ro'e, *s.* (*okys*, swift, and *roe*, a river or flood, Gr.) A genus of Acalephans: Order, Ciliograda.

OCYTHOE, o-se-tho'e, *s.* (*okys*, swift, and *theo*, I run, Gr.) A name given by Rafinesque to the naked Cephalopod, supposed to construct and inhabit the Paper Nautilus.

ODACANTHA, o-da-kan'tha, *s.* (*odax*, biting, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

ODALISK, } o'da-lisk, *s.* (*oda*, a chamber, Turk.)

ODALISQUE, } The name given to the female slaves in Turkey, who are employed in the domestic service of the wives and female relatives of the Sultan.

ODATHIA, o-da'tre-a, *s.* A genus of Saurian Reptiles: Family, Lacertidae.

ODAX, o'daks, *s.* (Greek, biting with the teeth.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Labrinæ: Family, Chaetodonidae.

ODD, od, *a.* (*udda*, Swed.) Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; more than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified; singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account; uncommon; particular; unlikely; in appearance improper; separate from that which is regularly occupied.

ODDITY, od'de-te, *s.* Singularity; strangeness; a singular person.

ODDLY, od'le, *ad.* Not evenly;—(seldom used in this sense;—)strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly.

ODDNESS, od'nes, *s.* The state of being not even; singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness.

ODDS, odz, *s.* Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favour of one and against another; advantage; superiority; quarrel; dispute; debate; *it is odds*, more likely than the contrary; *at odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

ODE, ode, *s.* (Greek.) A short lyric composition, usually intended to be sung, and accompanied by some musical instrument.

ODEON, o'de-on, } *s.* (*ode*, an ode or song, Gr.)

ODEUM, o'de-um, } In Ancient Architecture, a

building wherein the poets and musicians contended for the prizes both in vocal and instrumental music.—The term is preserved in most modern languages.

ODIBLE, o'de-bl, *a.* (*odi*, I hate, Lat.) Hatred.—Obsolete.

Apes, howlettes, meremaydes, and other odible monsters.—*Bale.*

ODIN, o'din, *s.* The chief of the Scandinavian deities, who, by his wife Frída, had two sons, Thor and Balder. The ancient Odin was regarded by the Romans as the representative of their Mercury.

ODIOUS, o'de-us, *a.* (*odiosus*, Lat.) Hatred; detestful; abominable; offensive to the senses; causing hate; invidious; exposed to hatred.

ODIOUSLY, o'de-us-le, *ad.* Hatredfully; abominably; invidiously; so as to cause hate.

ODIOUSNESS, o'de-us-nes, *s.* Hatredfulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; the state of being hated.

ODIUM, o'de-um, *s.* (Latin.) Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

ODOMETER, o-dom'e-tur, *s.* (*odos*, a road, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, by which the distance travelled is measured.

ODOMETRICAL, o-do-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or the measurement accomplished by it.

ODONIA, o-do'ne-a, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the wings being furnished with one tooth each on the upper side.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ODONTALGIA, o-don-tal'je-a, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Toothache.

ODONTALGIC, o-don-tal'gic, *s.* A medicine for the cure of toothache;—*a.* pertaining to the toothache.

ODONTANDRIA, o-don-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*odontus* *odontos*, a tooth, *aner*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the sterile stamens appearing like teeth.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

ODONTARRHENA, o-don-ta-re'na, *s.* (*odontus*, and *arrhen*, a male, Gr.) A genus of cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizææ.

ODONTITES, o-don-ti'tes, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, Gr. the plant is said to be good against the toothache.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. In Pathology, inflammation of the teeth.

ODONTOCYCLUS, od-on-to-si'klas, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *kyklos*, round, Gr.) A genus of cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizææ.

ODONTOGNATHUS, o-don-tog-na'thus, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or herrings: Family, Salmonidæ.

ODONTOID, o-don'toyd, *s.* (*odontus*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Something having the form of a tooth;—*a.* resembling a tooth.

ODONTOLOGY, o-don-to'l'o-je, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of medical science which treats of the teeth.

ODONTOMACHUS, o-don-tom'a-kus, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) A genus of Aculeate Hymenopterous insects: Family, Formicidæ.

ODONTOMYIA, o-don-to-mi'e-a, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

ODONTOPHORUS, o-don-tof-or-us, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *phoros*, I bear, Gr. in allusion to a double tooth at the point of the bill.) A genus of birds: Family, Tetraonidæ.

ODONTOPTERIS, o-don-top'ter-is, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns, from the coal formation.

ODONTOSTEMMA, o-don-to-stem'ma, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in allusion to the toothed petals.) A genus of plants with white flowers: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

ODORAMENT, o'dur-a-ment, *s.* (*odoramentum*, Lat.) A perfume; any strong scent.

ODORATE, o'do-rate, *a.* Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant.

ODORATING, o'do-ray-ting, *a.* Diffusing odour or scent; fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, o-do-rif'er-us, *a.* (*odoriferus*, Lat.) Giving scent; diffusing scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent.

ODORIFEROUSLY, o-do-rif'er-us-le, *ad.* In the manner of producing odour; fragrantly.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, o-do-rif'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

ODORINE, o'do-rine, *s.* One of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil, obtained from the distillation of bone. So termed from its peculiar odour.

ODOUR, o'dur, *s.* (*odor*, Lat.) Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume.

ODOURLESS, o'dur-less, *a.* Free from odour; diffusing no fragrance.

ODOROUS, o'dur-us, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

ODOROUSNESS, o'dur-us-nes, *s.* The quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell; fragrance.

ODOSTOMIA, o-dos-to'me-a, *s.* (*odontus*, a tooth, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Fleming for a genus consisting of several species of land shells, characterized by the shell being conical, aperture ovate; peristome incomplete, and furnished with a tooth on the pillar: Family, Turbidæ.

ODYNERUS, o-de-ne'rus, *s.* (*odyneros*, painful, Gr.) A genus of the Hymenopterous insects of the wasp kind: Family, Vespidae.

ODYSSEY, od'e-se, *s.* The name of the celebrated Epic poem written by Homer, about 900 years before Christ, so called from Ulysses or Odysseus, being the hero whose adventures after the siege of Troy are therein related.

OEANTHE, e-an'the, *s.* (*oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the odour of the flower.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.

ECONOMICAL, &c.—See Economical.

ECOPORO, e-kol'o-ra, *s.* (*oikos*, a house, and *phoros*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.

ECUMENICAL, e-ku-me'ne-kal, *a.* General; universal; respecting the whole habitable world.

ECUS, e'kus, *s.* In ancient Architecture, an apartment adjoining a dining-room.

EDEMA, e-de'ma, *s.* (*oedema*, Gr.) In Pathology, a swelling of parts of the body from the collection of water in the cellular membranes.

CEDEMAGENA, e-de-maj'e-na, *s.* (*oedema*, a swelling, and *gemao*, I produce, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs on the back of the reindeer.

CEDEMASARCA—CESTROMANIA.

CESTRUS—OFFENSIVENESS.

CEDEMASARCA, e-de-ma-sár'ka, *s.* (*adema*, and *sarz*, flesh, Gr.) A humour of a nature between Edema and Sacoma.

CEDEMATOID, e-de-ma-toyd, *a.* Like an Edema.

CEDEMATOUS.—See Edematous.

CEDENERA, e-de-me-ra, *s.* (*oidema*, a swelling, and *meros*, the thigh, Gr. the posterior thighs being inflated.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, type of the tribe Cedenerites.

CEDEMERITES, e-de-me-rites, *s.* A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which the genus Cedenera is the type.

CEDEMLA, e-de-me-a, *s.* (*oidema*, a swelling tumour, Gr. from the base of the bill being enlarged into compressed and elevated lobes.) A genus of birds belonging to the Fuliginae, or Sea Ducks: Family Anatidae.

CEDERA, e-de-ra, *s.* (in honour of Professor George Ceder, Copenhagen.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

CEDENERUS, e-dik-ne-nus, *s.* (*cedeo*, I swell, and *aneme*, the leg, Gr.) Thick-knee, a genus of birds belonging to the Plovers: Family, Charadriidae.

CENAS, e-na, *s.* (*oinos*, the vine, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Columbidae.

CENAS, e-nas, *s.* (*oinas*, a vine, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cantharidae.

CENOCARPUS, e-no-kar'pus, *s.* (*oinas*, a vine, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmae.

CENOMANCY, e-no-man-se, *s.* (*oinos* wine, and *nunteia*, divination, Gr.) A mode of divination practised among the ancient Greeks, from the observation of the colour and sound of wine when poured out in libations.

CENOPLIA, e-nop'le-a, *s.* (*oinoplex*, vinous, Gr. the juice of the flowers resembling that of the grape.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceae.

CENOPLIE, e-nop'le, *s.* In Antiquity, a name given in Athens to certain officers, or censors, who attended feasts, regulated the number of cups each was to drink, took care that no person drank too much or too little, and represented to the Areopagus such as exceeded the bounds of temperance.

CENOTHERA, e-no-the-ra, *s.* (*oinos*, wine, and *thera*, a catching, Gr. in reference to the roots of Ebiennes being formerly eaten after meat, as incentives to wine drinking, as olives are.) The Evening-primrose, a genus of plants: Order, Onagraceae.

O'ER, ore. Contracted from over, which see.

CESTEDITE, e-sté-dite, *s.* A crystalized mineral, of a brown colour, and splendid lustre, found at Arendel, Norway. Its constituents are—titanate of zirconia, 68.965; silica, 19.708; lime, 2.612; magnesia, 2.047; protoxide of iron, 1.136; water, 5.332. Sp. gr. 3.628. Hardness, = 6.5.

ESOPHAGITIS, e-os-fa-jí'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the Esophagus.

ESOPHAGOTOMY, e-so-fa-got'o-me, *s.* (*oisophagus*, the gullet, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) The operation of cutting into the Esophagus to extract a foreign body.

ESOPHAGUS, e-sof'a-gus, *s.* (*oiein*, to carry, *phago*, I eat, Gr.) The gullet; the canal leading from the pharynx; the short cavity at the back of the mouth to the stomach.

CESTROMANIA, e-stro-ma-ne-a, *s.* (*oistros*, the venereal organ, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) Excessive and irresistible sexual desire.—See Nymphomania.

CESTRUS, e'strus, *s.* (*oistros*, Gr.) A genus of Dip-terous insects, the larva of which is found in the stomach of the horse and other animals: Family, Estridae.

ETHRA, e'thra, *s.* A name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

OF, ov, *prep.* (Saxon, *ab*, Germ. Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, and Dutch.) From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing; *of* has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from*, or *out of*; and a derivative sense, denoting possession or property.

OFF, of, *a.* Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team;—*ad.* from, noting distance; from, with the action of removing or separating, as to *ply off*; from, noting separation; from, noting departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving. In Painting, it denotes projection, or relief; away; not towards, as to look *off*, opposed to *on* or *toward*; on the opposite side of a question; *off-hand*, without study or preparation; *off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss; *to be off*, in familiar language, to depart or recede from an agreement or design; *to come off*, to escape, or to fail in the event; *to get off*, to alight, to come down; to make escape; *to go off*, to depart; to desert; to take fire; to be discharged, as a gun; *well off*, *ill off*, *badly off*, having good or ill success;—*prep.* not on; distant from; *interfect*. a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OFFAL, off'al, *s.* (*ofcal*, Dut.) Waste meat; that which is rejected as unfit for the table; carrion; coarse meat; refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value; anything of no value; rubbish.

OFFENCE, of-fens', *s.* (*offensus*, Lat.) Any transgression of Law, divine or human; a crime; act of wickedness or omission of duty; an injury; attack; assault; anger; displeasure conceived; cause of disgust; scandal.

OFFENCEFUL, of-fens'fúl, *a.* Injurious; giving displeasure.—Obsolete.

OFFENCELESS, of-fens'les, *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive.

OFFEND, of-fend', *v. a.* (*offendo*, Lat.) To make angry; to displease; to assail; to attack; to transgress; to violate; to injure; to pain; to annoy;—*v. n.* to be criminal; to transgress the law; to sin; to commit a crime; to cause dislike or anger; to be scandalized.

OFFENDER, of-fen'dur, *s.* A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, of-fen'dres, *s.* A female that offends.

OFFENSIBLE, of-fen'se-bl, *a.* Hurtful.—Obsolete.

OFFENSIVE, of-fen'siv, *a.* (*offensiv*, Fr.) Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting; causing pain; injurious; assailing; invading; opposed to *defensive*; a *league offensive and defensive*, an agreement among two or more nations to make war together against another party; also to assist each other when attacked;—*s.* the part of attacking.

OFFENSIVELY, of-fen'siv-le, *ad.* In a manner to give displeasure; mischievously; injuriously, so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack or invasion.

OFFENSIVENESS, of-fen'siv-nes, *s.* Injuriousness; mischief; cause of disgust.

OLECRANON, o-le-krá'non, *s.* (*olene*, the ulna, and *kranos*, a helmet, Gr.) The process of the ulna which forms the elbow.

OLEFIANT GAS, o-lef'e-ant gas, (*olfacio*, I smell, Lat.) A gas compounded of two equivalents of carbon, and two of hydrogen: so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

OLEIC ACID, o'le-ik as'id, *s.* The product resulting from the action of alkalis upon the elaine, or liquid part of fats and oils.

OLEOMETER, o-le-om'e-tur, *s.* (*oleum*, oil, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in ascertaining the purity and weight of oil.

OLEON, o'le-on, *s.* A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid slime.

OLEOSACCHARUM, o-le-o-sak'ka-rum, *s.* A mixture of oil and sugar.

OLEOSE, o'le-ose, } *a.* (*oleosus*, Lat.) Oily.—

OLEOUS, o'le-us, } Seldom used.

OLERACEOUS, ol-e-rá'shus, *a.* (*oleraceus*, Lat.)

Relating to potherbs; of the nature or qualities

of herbs for culinary purposes.

OLERON, o'le-ron, *s.* The laws, constituencies, or judgments of Oleron, are a capitulary of ancient marine customs written in old French, and bearing the name of Oleron for several centuries, because tradition points to the island so called as the place of their original propagation.

OLFACT, ol'fakt, *v. a.* (*olfacto*, Lat.) To smell; used only in burlesque.

OLFACTORY, ol-fak'tur-e, *a.* Relating to smelling; having the sense of smelling.

OLIBANUM, o-le-bá-num, *s.* The gum resin of the plant *Boswellia serrata*, believed to have been the frankincense used in the religious ceremonies of the ancients.

OLID, ol'id, } *a.* (*olidus*, Lat.) Fetid; having

OLIDOUS, ol'id-us, } a strong disagreeable smell.—Seldom used.

OLIGARCHAL, ol-e-gar'kal, } *a.* Relating to

OLIGARCHICAL, ol-e-gar'ke-kal, } oligarchy, or government by few.

OLIGARCHY, ol'e-gar-ke, *s.* (*oligos*, few, and *archo*, I rule, Gr.) A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, as opposed to government by the many; a species of aristocracy.

OLIGARRHENA, ol-e-ga-re'na, *s.* (*oligos*, few, and *arrhen*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.

OLIGIST, ol'e-jist, } *a.* (*oligistos*, Gr.) *Oligist*

OLIGISTIC, ol'e-jis'tik, } iron, so called, is a crystallized oxide of iron.

OLIGODON, o-lig'o-don, *s.* (*oligos*, small, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of serpents: Family, Colubridæ.

OLIGOTROPHY, ol-e-gá'tro-fe, *s.* (*oligos*, little, and *trophe*, nourishment, Gr.) Deficient or imperfect sustenance for the body.

OLIGYRA, o-lí-je-ra, *s.* (*oligos*, little, *pyros*, round, Gr.) A genus of Agate shells, in which the aperture is entire, and the base of the pillar produced beyond: Family, Helicidæ.

OLIXIA, ol-í-ne-a, *s.* (the name of a town in Spain.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhannaceæ.

OLIO, o'le-o, *s.* (Italian.) A mixture; a miscellany; a collection of various pieces, usually applied to musical collections.

OLISBEA, o-lis'be-a, *s.* (*olisbos*, penis coriaceous, Lat.

in reference to the consistence of the anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhizophoraceæ.

OLISTUS, o-list'us, *s.* (*olisthos*, slipperiness, Gr.)

A genus of fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

OLITORY, ol'e-tur-e, *a.* (*olitor*, a gardener, Lat.)

Belonging to a kitchen garden, as *olitory seeds*.

OLIVA, ol-i-vá, *s.* The olive shell: so named from the olive-like shape of the shell. A genus of marine Mollusca, the undervalue of which is cylindrical, and has the aperture narrow, long, and emarginated opposite to the spire, which is short and pointed; the plaits of the columella are numerous, and resemble stria; the whorls sulciform; the base not effuse: Family, Volutidæ.

OLIVACEOUS, ol-e-vá'shus, *a.* (from *oliva*, olive, Lat.) Of the colour of the olive; green, with an admixture of brown.

OLIVASTER, ol-e-vá'stur, *a.* Resembling the olive in colour; tawny.

OLIVE, ol'iv, *s.* (*elaia*, Gr.) The plants and fruit of the genus *Olea*,—which see; the emblem of peace. In Conchology,—see *Oliva*. *Olive oil*, the produce of the seeds of the plant, *Olea Europea*.

OLIVE-BARK TREE.—See *Bucida*.

OLIVED, ol'ivd, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees.

OLIVELLA, ol-e-vel'la, *s.* A genus of the Olives, in which the shell is oliviform; the spire rather produced; the lip acute; inner lip not thickened; outer lip straight; base of the pillar curved inward, and marked by two strong plaits; upper plaits obsolete or wanting; aperture effused at the base only.

OLIVENITE, ol'e-ve-nite, *s.* An ore of copper of an olive-green colour. It consists of oxide of copper, 63.0; phosphoric acid, 26.6; water, 8.4. It occurs with quartz in micaceous clay slate in drusy cavities.

OLIVE-PARSLEY.—See *Elaeosilinum*.

OLIVERIA, ol-e-ve're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. G. A. Olivier, author of a history of Insects.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylosperrinæ.

OLIVE-WOOD.—See *Elaeodendron*.

OLIVEWORTS, ol'iv-wurts, *s.* A name given by Lindley to plants of the order Oleaceæ.

OLIVEYARD, ol'iv-yard, *s.* An inclosure or piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of olives.

OLIVIFORM, ol'e-ve-fawrm, *a.* In Conchology, having a shape resembling *Oliva*, the olive shell.

OLIVILE, ol'e-vile, *s.* A substance found in the gum resin of *Olea Europea*. It forms white needles, which have an acrid taste. Formula, C₁₂ H₉ O₄.

OLIVINÆ, ol'e-ve-ne, *s.* (*oliva*, one of the genera.) The Olives, a subfamily of the Volutidæ, or Volutes, in which the shells are smooth, and slightly polished; the spire very short; the suture channelled; inner lip much thickened; plaits numerous, crowded, extending in the typical genus to the whole length of the aperture.

OLIVINE, ol'e-vine, *s.* A variety of chrysolite, containing oxide of iron. It is of an olive-green colour—hence the name. It usually occurs in basalt, and is sometimes found associated with meteoric iron.

OLLA PODRIDA, ol'la pod-re'da, *s.* (Spanish, putrid mixture.) A mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables; a favourite dish in Spain; any in-

- congruous mixture, in cookery, is sometimes so called in England.
- OLOPHLYCTIS**, o-lof-lik'tis, *s.* (*olos*, whole, and *phlyctis*, a pustule, Gr.) An inflammatory eruption of small hot pustules over the skin.
- OLOSTYLA**, o-lost'e-la, *s.* (*olos*, entire, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. the style being undivided.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- OLYMPIAD**, o-lim-pe-ad, *s.* A Grecian epoch of four years, being the interval between the celebration of the Olympian games.
- OLYMPIAN**, o-lim-pe-an, *a.* Belonging to or performed at Olympia.
- OLYMPIC**, o-lim-pik, *a.* formed at Olympia. The Olympic games, in honour of Olympian Jupiter, the most famous in Grecian history, were said to have commenced about 1354 years B.C., but having fallen into disuse, they were revived by Iphitus, king of Elis, 844 years B.C.
- OLYNTIA**, o-lin'the-a, *s.* (*olynthos*, a fig or berry, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.
- OLYNTIAN**, o-lin'the-an, *s.* An inhabitant of the town of Olynthia, in Macedonia.
- OLYRA**, o-li'ra, *s.* (the Greek name of a grain mentioned by Homer.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.
- OMAGRA**, o-mag'ra, *s.* (*omos*, the shoulder, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the shoulder.
- OMALANTHES**, om-a-lan'thes, *s.* (*homalos*, smooth, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.
- OMALISUS**, o-ma-lis-us, *s.* (*omalizo*, I soften, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sericornes.
- OMALIUM**, o-ma-le-um, *s.* (*omalos*, level, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.
- OMASUM**, o-ma'sum, *s.* (*obomasum*, Lat.) The third stomach of ruminating animals; manyplies.
- OMBE**, om'ber, *s.* (*hombre*, Span.) A game at cards, usually played by three persons. *Ombre de soleil*, the shadow of the sun; a Heraldry phrase, when the sun is borne in armoury, so that the eyes, nose, and mouth do not appear, and the colouring is so slight, that the field is seen through it.
- OMBRIA**, om'bri-a, *s.* (*ombros*, rain, Gr.) A name formerly given to certain fossil echini, under the supposition that they had descended in rain from the clouds.
- OMBROMETER**, om-brom'e-tur, *s.* (*ombros*, rain, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A rain gauge; an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls.
- OMEGA**, om'e-ga. The last letter of the Greek alphabet—hence 'Alpha and Omega,' in Scripture, 'the first and the last.'
- OMELET**, om'let, *s.* (*omelette*, Fr.) A pancake or fritter, made of eggs and other ingredients.
- OMEN**, u'men, *s.* (Latin.) A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic.
- OMENED**, o'mend, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.
- OMENTITIS**, o-men-ti'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the omentum.
- OMENTUM**, o-men'tum, *s.* (from *omen*, because the soothsayers in ancient times prognosticated from an inspection of it.) The caul or eploon, the adipose membranous viscous of the abdomen, attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines.
- OMER**, o'mur, *s.* (Hebrew.) A Hebrew measure, containing ten baths, or seventy-five gallons, and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry.
- OMETIS**, o-me'tis, *s.* (*omethes*, living together, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.
- OMILETICAL**, om-e-let'e-kal, *a.* Affable; polite; gifted in conversation.—Obsolete.
- OMINATE**, om'e-nate, *v. a.* (*ominor*, Lat.) To foreshow; to presage; to foretoken;—*v. n.* to foretoken.—Seldom used.
- I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation.—*Seasonable Sermons.*
- OMINATION**, om-e-na'shun, *s.* Prognostic; a foreboding or presaging.—Obsolete.
- OMINOUS**, om'e-nus, *a.* (*ominosus*, Lat.) Presaging or foreboding evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious; presaging something good.
- OMINOUSLY**, om'e-nus-le, *ad.* With good or bad omen.
- OMINOUSNESS**, om'e-nus-nes, *s.* The quality of being ominous.
- OMISSIBLE**, o-mis'se-bl, *a.* (*omissus*, Lat.) That may be omitted.
- OMISSION**, o-mish'un, *s.* (French, from *omissio*, Lat.) Neglect or failure to do something which ought to have been done; a leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention.
- OMISSIVE**, o-mis'siv, *a.* Leaving out.
- OMIT**, o-mit', *v. a.* (*omitto*, Lat.) To leave out; not to mention; to leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail, or forbear to do, or to use.
- OMITTANCE**, o-mit'tans, *s.* Forbearance; neglect.—Obsolete.
- OMNIBUS**, om'ne-bus, *s.* (Latin, to or with all.) A carriage for the conveyance of passengers from one part of a city to another, or for short distances.
- OMNIFARIOUS**, om-ne-fa'ri-us, *a.* (*omnifarius*, Lat.) Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.
- OMNIFEROUS**, om-ni'fer-us, *a.* (*omnifer*, Lat.) All-bearing; producing all kinds.
- OMNIFIC**, om-ni'fik, *a.* (*omnis*, all, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) All-creating.
- OMNIFORM**, om'ne-fawm, *a.* Having every form or shape.
- OMNIFORMITY**, om-ne-fawr'me-te, *s.* The quality of possessing every form.
- OMNIGENOUS**, om-nij'e-nus, *a.* (*omnis*, and *genus*, kind, Lat.) Consisting of all kinds.
- OMNIPARITY**, om-ne-par'e-te, *s.* (*omnes* and *par*, equal, Lat.) General equality.
- OMNIPERCIPIENCE**, om-ne-per-sip'e-ens, *s.* (*omnis*, and *percipiens*, perceiving, Lat.) Perception of everything.
- OMNIPERCIPIENT**, om-ne-per-sip'e-ent, *a.* Perceiving everything.
- OMNIPOTENCE**, om-nip'o-tens, *s.* (*omnes*, and *potens*, powerful, Lat.) Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power.
- OMNIPOTENT**, om-nip'o-tent, *a.* Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful;—*s. one* of the appellations of the Godhead.
- OMNIPOTENTLY**, om-nip'o-tent-le, *ad.* With almighty power.
- OMNIPRESENCE**, om-ne-prez'ens, *s.* (*omnis*, and *presens*, present, Lat.) Ubiquity; unbounded presence; presence in every place at the same time.

OMNIPRESENT—OMPHALO-MESENTERIC.

OMPHALOPTER—ONCHIDIUM.

OMNIPRESENT, om-ne-prez'ent, *a.* Ubiquitary; present in every place at the same time.

OMNIPRESENTIAL, om-ne-pre-zen'shal, *a.* Implying unbounded presence.

OMNISCIENCE, om-nish'ens, } *s. omnis*, and *sci-*
OMNISCIENCY, om-nish'en-se, } *entia*, knowledge.

Knowledge unbounded or infinite; the quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge.

OMNISCIENT, om-nish'ent, *a.* Infinitely wise; having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things.

OMNISCIOUS, om-nish'us, *a.* All-knowing.—Obsolete.

OMNIUM, om'ne-um, *s.* (Latin, the whole.) In Finance, a term used to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is now usually funded. *Omni-um* also denotes the securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from the Government, and is, therefore, a subject of speculation.

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, om'ne-um-gath'er-um, *s.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

OMNIVAGANT, om-niv'a-gant, *a.* (*omnis*, all, and *vago*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering anywhere and everywhere.

OMNIVORES, om'niv-or-es, or om'ne-vor-z, *s.* (*omnis*, all, and *oro*, I eat, Lat.) A name given by Timminck to an order of birds, including such species of the Insectores as feed on both animal and vegetable species, as in the case of the Starling.

OMNIVOROUS, om-niv'o-rus, *a.* All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately.

OMNOPHON, om-nof'ron, *s.* (Greek, agreeing, united.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

OMOBANCHUS, om-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*homois*, like, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A genus of fishes in which the head is obtuse; the mouth small; the branchial orifice above the base of the pectoral; dorsal fin undivided; crests generally wanting; the canine teeth very large: Family, Blennioidei.

OMOCYTE, o-mok'ite, *s.* (*omos*, the shoulder, and *kyte*, a cavity, Gr.) The cavity in the extremity of the neck of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus is articulated.

OMOHOIDEUS, o-mo-hi-o'id'e-us, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle which pulls the os hyoideus obliquely downwards. It is sometimes termed the *coraco-hyoideus*.

OMOPLATE, om'o-plate, *s.* (*omos*, shoulder, and *platus*, broad, Gr.) The shoulder-blade or scapula.

OMPHACINE, om'fa-sine, *a.* (*omphakinos*, Gr.) Pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit.

OMPHALIC, om'fay-lik, *a.* (*omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) Pertaining to the navel.

OMPHALOCARPUM, om-fa-lo-kar'pum, *s.* (*omphalos*, the navel, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. the fruit being umbilical at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceae.

OMPHALODES, om-fa-lo'des, *s.* (*omphalos*, the navel, and *eidos*, like, Gr. the nuts and fruit resembling the navel.) Navelwort, a genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

OMPHALODIUM, om-fa-lo'de-um, *s.* (*omphalos*, the navel, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) In Botany, the centre of a hilum of a seed, through which the nourishing vessels pass from its placent into the seminal integuments.

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC, om'fa-lo-me-sen-ter'ik, *a.*

In Anatomy, an epithet applied by Haller to blood-vessels which, consisting of an artery and vein, distribute their ramifications on the umbilical vessel, and traversing, with the funis, the umbilical orifice, terminate respectively in the superior mesenteric artery and vein.

OMPHALOPTER, om-fa-lop'tur, } *s.* (*omphalos*, and
OMPHALOPTIC, om-fa-lop'tic, } *optikos*, optio,
Gr.) An optical glass, convex on both sides, generally termed a *convex lens*.

OMPHALOTOMY, om-fa-lo'to-me, *s.* (*omphalos*, the navel, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) The division of the navel string.

OMY, o'me, *a.* Mellow, as land.

ON, on, *prep.* (*an*, Germ. *ana*, Goth. *an*, Dut.) Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; coming or falling to the surface of anything; performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part or outside or anything; noting addition; at or near; it denotes resting for support; at or in the time of, with reference to cause or motive; it is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of *towards* or *for*; at the peril of, or for the safety of; denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged; noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting on; in consequence of, or immediately after; noting part, distinction or opposition; *on the way*, *on the road*, denoting proceeding, travelling, journeying, or making progress; *on the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity; *on high*, in an elevated place; sublimely; *on fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and, metaphorically, in a rage or passion; *on a sudden*, suddenly; *on the wing*, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing;—*ad.* forward; in succession; in progression; in continuance; without interruption or ceasing; adhering; not off; attached to the body;—*interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically, *for go on*.

ONABROMA, o-na-bro'ma, *s.* (*onos*, an ass, and *brome*, food, Gr. in allusion to the worthlessness of its herbage.) A genus of Composite plants of the Thistle tribe: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

ONAGRACEAE, on-a-gra'se-e, } *s.* (*onager*, one of the
ONAGRARIÆ, on-a-gra're-e, } genera, now called
anothera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs with simple leaves, and axillary flowers disposed in terminal spikes or racemes; limb of the calyx usually four-lobed, sometimes two-lobed; petals and stamens equal in number to the lobes of the calyx; filaments free and filiform; anthers oblong or ovate; ovary many-celled; style filiform; stigma capitate or lobed; fruit capsular, baccate, or drupaceous, and two or four-celled; seeds many in each cell.

ONANISM, o'nan-izm, *s.* (from *Onan*, in Scripture.) The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, wuns, *ad.* (from *one*.) One time; a single time; the same time; at a point of time indivisible; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly; at a former time; *once* is used as a substantive when preceded by *this* or *that*, as *this once*, *that once*.

ONCHIA, ong'ke-a, *s.* (*onyx*, the nail, Gr.) A disease of the nails; whitlow.

ONCHIDIUM, on-kid'e-um, *s.* A genus of the Limacinae, or Slugs, furnished with two tentacula;

ONCHIDORO—ONERARY.

ONERATE—ONOSMODIUM.

mantle very large and tuberculated; mouth with two triangular flattened lobes—allied to *Limax*.

ONCHIDORO, on-kid'o-ro, *s.* A genus of Mollusca: Order, Nudibranchiata.

ONCIDIUM, on-sid'e-um, *s.* (*onkos*, a hook, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

ONCINUS, on-si'us, *s.* (*onkos*, a hook, Gr. in reference to the segments of the corolla being hooked.) A genus of climbing shrubs: Order, Theophrastaceae.

ONCORYNCHUS, on-ko-ring'us, *s.* (*onkos*, bulk, and *rhynchus*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhinanthaceae.

ONCOSTEMUM, on-kos-te'mum, *s.* (*onkos*, a mass, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. the stamens being combined into an egg-formed mass in *O. commersonianum*.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrsinaceae.

ONCOTOMY, on-kot'o-me, *s.* (*onkos*, a tumour, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) In Surgery, the opening of a tumour.

ONE, wun, *a.* (*an*, Sax. *een*, Dut. *tein*, Ger. *un* or *yn*, Welsh, *unus*, Lat. *en*, Gr. *un*, Fr.) Single in number: individual; indefinitely, some or any; it frequently follows *any*; different; diverse; opposed to *another*; one of two opposed to *the other*; not many; the same; particularly one; some future; *at one*, in union; in agreement or concord; *in one*, in union; in one united body; *one*, like many other adjectives, is used without a substantive, and is to be considered as a substitute for some substantive understood, as let the men depart *one by one*; count them *one by one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits; *one* in this use may be plural, as the great *ones* of the earth; *one* is used indefinitely for any person, as, *one* sees; *one* knows, after the French manner, *on voit*.

ONE-ARCHED, wun'artsht, *a.* Having only one arch.

ONEBERRY, wun'ber-re, *s.* The plant True-love.

ONE-CELLED, wun'eld, *a.* In Botany, having only one cell, as an ovary.

ONE-EYED, wun'ide, *a.* Having one eye only; taking a prejudiced view of a subject.

ONEIROCRITIC, o-ni-ro-krit'ik, } *a.* (*oneiros*,
ONEIROCRITICAL, o-ni-ro-krit'e-kal, } a dream,
 and *kritikos*, discerning, Gr.) Having the power
 of interpreting dreams, or foretelling particular
 events supposed to be indicated by dreams.

ONEIROCRITIC, o-ni-ro-krit'ik, *s.* (*oneirokritikos*,
 Gr.) One who pretends to interpret what is in-
 dicated by dreams.

ONEIROCRITICS, o-ne-ro-krit'iks, *s.* (*oneiros*, a
 dream, and *kritikos*, I judge, Gr.) The science of
 interpretation of dreams.

ONEIRODYNIA, o-ne-ro-din'e-a, *s.* (*oneiros*, a
 dream, and *dyne*, pain, Gr.) Disturbance of the
 mind in dreams, including nightmare and som-
 nambulism.

ONEIROLOGY, o-ne-ro-l'o-je, *s.* (*oneiros*, a dream,
 and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine and
 theory of dreams.

ONEIROMANCY, o-ne-rom'an-se, *s.* (*oneiros*, and
manteia, divination, Gr.) Divination by
 dreams.

ONEMENT, wun'ment, *s.* State of being one;
 union.—Obsolete.

ONENESS, wun'nes, *s.* Unity; the quality of being
 one.

ONERARY, on'er-ar-e, *a.* (*onus*, a load, Lat.) Fitted
 for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ONERATE, on'er-ate, *v. a.* To load; to burden.

ONERATION, on'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of loading.

ONEROUS, on'er-us, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.
 In Scottish Law, being for the advantage of both
 parties, as an *onerous* contract, opposed to *gra-
 tuitous*.

ONESIDED, wun'si-ded, *a.* Having only one side.

ONESIDEDNESS, wun-si'ded-nes, *s.* State of having
 only one side.

ONION, un'yun, *s.* (*ognon*, Fr.) The bulb of the
 plant *Allium cepa*, a well-known pot-herb, used
 also as a salad and pickle. *Tree onion*, *Allium
 proliferum*. *Welsh onion*, *Allium fistulosum*.

ONISCIA, o-nis'se-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, sepa-
 rated from *Cassidaria* by Mr. G. B. Sowerby. It
 differs from *Cas-is* in the canal of the shell not
 being suddenly reflected.

ONISCIDIA, on-is-sid'e-a, *s.* (*oniskos*, a little ass,
 Gr.) A genus of the Nassinae, the shell of which
 has the general shape of *Cypræ cassia*, but is less
 ventricose; the base more attenuated, and the
 canal truncated; the spire very short; both lips
 thickened; the inner lip granulated; the outer
 inflected and toothed; aperture, narrow.

ONISCODA, o-nis'ko-da, *s.* (*oniskos*, a little ass,
 Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, of the order Iso-
 poda: Family, Oniscidae.

ONITICELLUS, o-ni-te-sell'us, *s.* (*onitis*, a kind
 of Scythian stone, Gr. and *ocellus*, a little eye,
 Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,
 Scarabæidae.

ONLY, on'le, *a.* (*anlic*, one-like, Sax.) Single; one
 alone; this and no other; this above all others;—
ad. simply; singly; merely; barely; so, and no
 otherwise.

ONOBRYCHIS, on-o-bri'kis, *s.* (*onos*, an ass, and
brachyo, I gnaw, Gr. the plants being grateful to
 the ass.) A genus of Leguminous herbs: Sub-
 order, Papilionaceae.

ONOCLEA, on-o-kle'a, *s.* (a name given by Pliny
 and Dioscorides to a Boraginous plant.) A genus
 of ferns: Order, Polypodiaceae.

ONOMANCY, on'o-man-ee, } *s.* (*onomo*, a
ONOMOMANCY, on-on-o-man'ee, } name, and
manteia, divination, Gr.) A species of divination
 current among the ancients, derived from the
 letters of a person's name.

ONOMANTIC, on-o-man'tik, } *a.* Predicting
ONOMANTICAL, on-o-man'te-kal, } by names, or
 the letters composing names.

ONOMASTICON, on-o-mas'te-kon, *s.* (*onoma*, a
 name, Gr.) In Literature, a work containing
 names or words and their explanation; a com-
 monplace book or dictionary.

ONOMATOPE, on'o-ma-to-pe, } *s.* (*onoma*, and *poeio*,
ONOMATOPY, on'o-ma-to-pe, } I make, Gr.) In
 Grammar and Rhetoric, a word expressing by its
 sound the thing represented.

ONOMATOPOETIC, on-o-ma-to-po-et'ik, *a.* Formed
 to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

ONOPORDUM, on-o-paw'dum, *s.* (a name given by
 Pliny to a plant, but to which is unknown.)
 Cotton-thistle, a genus of Composite plants of the
 Thistle tribe: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

ONOSMA, on-os'ma, *s.* (*onos*, an ass, and *osma*,
 smell, Gr. from its being agreeable to the ass.)
 A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

ONOSMODIUM, on-os-mo'de-um, *s.* (from its re-
 semblance to *onosma*.) A genus of herbaceous
 plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

ONOSNIS, o-nos'nis, *s.* (*onos*, an ass, and *oninemi*, to delight, Gr.; some of the species are said to be agreeable to asses.) Rest-harrow, a genus of Leguminous herbs or subshrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ONOSURUS, on-o-su'rus, *s.* (*onos*, an ass, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceæ.

ONSET, on'set, *s.* A violent attack; assault; a rushing or setting upon; a storming; the assault of an army upon an enemy; an attack of any kind;—*v. a.* to set upon; to begin.—Obsolete as a verb.

ONSLAUGHT, on'slawt, *s.* Attack; storm; onset.

ONSTEAD, on'sted, *s.* A single farmhouse.

ONTHOPHAGUS, on-thof'a-gus, *s.* (*onthos*, dung, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabidæ.

ONTOLOGIC, on-to-loj'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
ONTOLOGICAL, on-to-loj'e-kal, } the science of
being in general and its affections.

ONTOLOGIST, on-to-loj'ist, *s.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ONTOLOGY, on-to-loj'e, *s.* (*ontos*, a being, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of being or existence in itself, or its ultimate grounds and conditions.

ONUSTUS, on-us'tus, *s.* (*onus*, a burden, Lat.) The Carriers, a genus of singular and half-formed shells, allied to Solarium and Monodonta: Family, Trochidæ.

ONWARD, on'wawrd, } *ad.* (*onward*, and *weard*,
ONWARDS, on'wawrdz, } Sax.) Forward; pro-
gressively; in a state of advanced progression;
somewhat further.

ONWARD, on'wawrd, *a.* Advanced or advancing; increased; improved; conducting; leading forward to perfection.

ONYCHIA, o-nik'e-a, *s.* An abscess round the finger nail; whitlow.

ONYCHITE, on'e-kite, *s.* A kind of marble.

ONYCHOGRYPTOSIS, o-ne-ko-grip-to'sis, *s.* (*onyx*, a nail, and *grypto*, I curve, Gr.) Curvature of the nails in disease, a phenomenon frequent in hectic fever.

ONYCHOMANCY, on-e-kom'an-se, *s.* (*onyx*, and *manteia*, Gr.) Divination by the nails.

ONYCHOTEUTHIS, o-nik-o-tu'this, *s.* (*onyx*, a claw, and *teuthis*, a calamary, Gr.) A genus of calamaries, in which the suckers of the cephalic appendages are severally armed with a hook.

ONYCHOTHERIUM, on-e-ko-the're-um, *s.* A name proposed by Fischer for the Megatheroid and Megalonyx Jeffersonii.

ONYGENA, o-nij'e-na, *s.* (*onyx*, a hoof, and *geinoma*, I am produced, Gr. in allusion to this fungus always being found on old horse hoofs in shady places.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gastromycetes.

ONYKIA, o-nik'e-a, *s.* (*onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Cephalopods, which have the long arms furnished with cups terminating in hooked claws, in other respects the same as Loligo.

ONYX, on'iks, *s.* In Mineralogy, an agate with banded stripes. In Surgery, an abscess of the cornea of the eye.

OOLITE, o'o lite, *s.* (*oon*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Roe-stone, a granular variety of carbonate of lime; the name of a secondary geo-

logical formation intermediate between the new red sandstone and the chalk.

OOLOGIST, o-ol'o-jist, *s.* The author of a work on the eggs of birds.

OOLOGY, o-ol'o-je, *s.* (*oon*, an egg, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the eggs of birds.

OOTHECA, o-oth'e-ka, *s.* (*oon*, an egg, and *theka*, a repository, Gr.) A term applied by some botanists to the ovary of Ferns, and proposed by Dr. Palmer as a substitute for *ovarium*, in designating a cabinet collection of the eggs of birds.

OOZE, ooze, *v. n.* (etymology uncertain.) To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small apertures;—*s.* soft mud or slime; soft flow; spring; the liquor of a tan vat.

OOZY, oo'ze, *a.* Mire; containing soft mud; slimy.

OPACATE, o'pa-kate, *v. a.* (*opaco*, Lat.) To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.—Obsolete.

OPACITY, o-pas'e-te, *s.* (*opacitas*, Lat.) Opaque-ness; the quality of a body, which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency; darkness; obscurity.

OPACOUS, o-pa'kus, *a.* (*opacus*, Lat.) Dark; obscure; not transparent.—See Opaque.

OPACOUSNESS, o-pa'kus-nes, *s.* Imperviousness to light.

OPAL, o'pal, *s.* (*opalus*, Lat.) In Mineralogy, a hydrate of silica, of which there are many varieties, the most precious of which is the noble opal, which is white, blue, or bluish-white, and exhibits a beautiful variety and play of colours, as blue, green, yellow, and red, several of which appear together. The varieties are—Fire-opal, Hydrophane, Common-opal, Semi-opal, Wood-opal, Casholong-jasper, Menilite, Hyalite, Geyserite.

OPALESCENCE, o-pal-es'sens, *s.* A coloured shining lustre, reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

OPALESCENT, o-pal-es'sent, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

OPALIA, o-pa'le-a, *s.* Roman festivals celebrated in honour of the goddess Ops, the wife of Saturn, on the fourteenth day of January, which was the third day of the Saturnalia.

OPALINE, o'pal-ine, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

OPALIZE, o'pal-ize, *v. a.* To make to resemble opal.

OPALIZED, op'a-lizd, *a.* Having the properties of opal, or opalized wood.

OPAQUE, o-pake', *a.* (French.) Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; dark; obscure.

OPAQUENESS, o-pake'nes, *s.* The quality of being impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency; opacity.

OPATRUM, o-pa'trum, *s.* (*opatros*, by the same father, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

OPE, ope, *v. a.* To open; chiefly used in poetry;—*a.* open.—Not used as an adjective.

OPEGRAPHIA, o-pe'gra-fia, *s.* (*ope*, a chink, and *grapho*, I write, Gr. from the shields or apothecia forming a crack upon the surface of the thallus resembling Hebrew letters.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiotalameæ.

OPEN, o'pn, *a.* (Saxon.) Not shut; unclosed; spread; expanded; unsealed; not covered; clear; not stopped; not fenced or obstructed; warmer than usual; not freezingly; severely; public; be-

fore a court and its suitors, admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers; clear of ice; plain; apparent; evident; not secret or concealed; not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless; not clouded; having an air of frankness and sincerity; not hidden; exposed to view; ready to hear or receive what is offered; free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person; exposed; not protected; with defence; attentive; employed in inspection; unobstructed; unsettled; not balanced or closed; not closed; free to be debated. In Music, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce. *Open flank*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Open land*, in Agriculture, land tilled every year;—*v. a.* (*penium*, Sax.) To unlock or unbar; to remove any fastening or cover, and set open; to break the seal of a letter, and unfold; to separate parts that are close; to remove a covering from; to cut through; to perforate; to lance; to break; to divide; to split or rend; to clear; to make by removing obstructions: to spread; to expand; to unstop; to begin; to make the first exhibition; to show; to bring to view or knowledge; to interpret; to explain; to reveal; to disclose; to make liberal; to make the first discharge of artillery; to enter on or begin;—*v. n.* to uncloseth; not to remain shut; not to continue closed; to begin to appear; to commence; to begin; to bark, a term used by sportsmen.

OPENER, o'pu-ur, *s.* One that opens; one that unlocks or uncloses; one that renders clear anything difficult to understand; an interpreter; that which separates or rends; an aperient in medicine.

OPENETED, o'pu-ide, *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

OPENHANDED, o-pn-hand'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal; benevolent.

OPENHEADED, o-pn-hed'ed, *a.* Bareheaded.

OPENHEARTED, o-pn-hart'ed, *a.* Generous; frank; candid.

OPENHEARTEDLY, o-pn-hart'ed-le, *ad.* With frankness; without reserve.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, o-pn-hart'ed-nes, *s.* Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

OPENING, o'pn-ing, *s.* A place admitting entrance, as a bay or creek; dawn; first appearance or visibility. In Architecture, openings are the unfilled parts left in a wall, for the purpose of admitting light, air, &c.

OPENLY, o'pu-le, *ad.* Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, o'pn-mowthd, *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

OPENNESS, o'pn-nes, *s.* Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise; unreservedness; expression of frankness or candour; unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost.

OPERA, op'er-a, *s.* (Italian, Spanish, and French, from *opera*, work, Lat.) A regular drama, set to music, always accompanied by scenic representation, frequently by machinery, and sometimes by dancing.

OPERABLE, op'er-a-bl, *a.* Practicable.—Obsolete.

OPERANT, op'er-ant, *a.* Active; having power to

produce an effect;—*s.* one who operates.—Obsolete.

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My operant powers their functions leave to do.—
Shaks.

OPERATE, op'er-ate, *v. n.* (*operor*, Lat.) To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. In Surgery, to perform some important operation on the human body, with a view to arrest the progress of some complaint, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like; to act; to have agency; to produce any effect;—*v. a.* to affect; to produce by agency.—Not well authorized as an active verb.

OPERATICAL, op'er-at'e-kal, *a.* Relating to musical displays, as in the opera.

OPERATION, op'er-a'shun, *s.* (*operatio*, Lat.) The exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; action; effect; process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments. In Surgery, any methodical operation with the hand, or with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.; the motions or employments of an army or fleet; movements of machinery, or of any physical body.

OPERATIVE, op'er-a-tiv, *a.* Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious;—*s.* an artisan, or labouring man; a workman.

OPERATOR, op'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. In Surgery, one who performs an operation on the human body, either by the hand or with instruments.

OPERCULARIA, o-per-ku-la're-a, *s.* (*operculum*, a lid, Lat. in reference to the operculate calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

OPERCULATE, o-per'ku-late, } *a.* In Botany,
OPERCULATED, o-per'ku-lay-ted, } having an operculum or lid.

OPERCULIFERA, o-per-ku-lif'er-a, *s.* (*operculum*, a lid, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by De Blainville to one of the families of his Polyparia membranacea: also termed Eschariaria.

OPERCULIFORM, o-per'ku-le-lawrm, *a.* (*operculum*, Lat. and *form*.) Having the form of a lid or cover.

OPERCULINA, o-per-ku-li'na, *s.* (*operculum*, a lid, Lat.) One of the subdivisions of the genus *Rotalia*; one of the genera of the Foraminifera of D'Orbigny, belonging to his family Helicostigues.

OPERCULUM, o-per'ku-lum, *s.* (Latin, a lid.) The plate which serves to protect the apertures or exposed parts of certain Mollusca. In Botany, the cap which forms the upper extremity of the theca or sporangium of a mass covering the peristome, and usually falling off when the spores are ready for dispersion; also, the lid of the pitcher plant *Nepenthes*. In Ichthyology, the apparatus supported by four bones which protects the gills of fishes.

OPEROSE, op'er-ose', *a.* (*operosus*, Lat.) Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

OPEROSNESS, op'er-ose'nes, *s.* The state of being laborious.

OPEROSITY, op'er-os'e-te, *s.* Operation; action.—Obsolete.

OPETIDE—OPHIOLATRY.

OPETIDE, op'e-tide, *s.* The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.

OPHELIA, o-fe'le-a, *s.* (*ophelia*, service, Gr. from their usefulness in medicine.) A genus of annual plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

OPHELINA, o-fe-li'na, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

OPHELUS, o-fe'lus, *s.* (*ophelos*, use, Gr. in allusion to the economical use of the fruit in Cochinchina.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree nearly allied to *Adansonia*: Order, Bombaceae.

OPHIASIS, o-fi'a-sis, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A kind of partial baldness, in which the parts destitute of hair exhibit a winding serpent-like figure.

OPHIOCEPHALUS, of-e-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with body lengthened, nearly cylindrical, and having the form of a blenny: Family, Mullidae.

OPHICHTHYS, o-fik'this, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Synbranchidae.

OPHICLEIDE, of-i'kle-ide, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key, Gr.) A musical wind-instrument, made of brass or copper, and intended to supersede the serpent, of which it is a decided improvement, in the orchestra and in military bands. It is a conical tube nearly nine feet long, terminating in a bell like the horn. It has ten holes, all of which are stopped by keys similar to those of the bassoon, only of larger dimensions, and is furnished with the same kind of mouth as the instrument called the serpent.

OPHIDIA, o-fid'e-a, } *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, Gr.)

OPHIDIANS, o-fid'e-ans, } An order of Reptiles, including all the serpentiform species of that class.

OPHIDIAN, o-fid'e-an, } *a.* Relating to serpents.

OPHIDIOUS, o-fid'e-us, } *a.* Relating to serpents.

OPHIDINAE, o-fid'e-ne, *s.* (*ophidium*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Riband-fishes, in which the body is anguiform; the fins more or less fleshy; ventral fins none; dorsal and anal fins united; caudal obsolete: Tribe, Gymnetres.

OPHIDIUM, o-fid'e-um, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A genus of Riband-fishes, in which the body is anguiform and opaque; the eyes very large, and the throat furnished with cirri: Tribe, Gymnetres.

OPHIDONIDAE, of-e-don'e-de, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A subfamily of the Gymnetres, or Riband-fishes, in which the body is anguiform, more robust, and less compressed than in the Gymnetrinæ; the anal fin nearly as long as the dorsal, and united to the caudal; all the fins thickened.

OPHIGNATHUS, of-e-na'thus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Muraenidae.

OPHIMORUS, of-e-mo'rus, *s.* (*ophis*, Gr. and *Morea*, one of the localities where found.) A genus of lizards: Family, Scincoidae.

OPHIOCEPHALUS, o-fe-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Nematoidae.

OPHIODES, o-fi'o-des, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *eidos*, like, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Scincoidae.

OPHIOLATRY, o-fi-o-l'a-tre, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) Serpent worship, prevalent among the ancient eastern nations. The

OPHIOLITE—OPHISPERMUM.

winged serpent, Cneph, was esteemed the good genius and creator of the world.

OPHIOLITE, o-fi'o-lite, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Another term for the mineral Serpentine.

OPHIOLOGIC, of-e-o-loj'ik, } *a.* Pertaining

OPHIOLOGICAL, of-e-o-loj'e-kal, } to ophiology.

OPHIOLOGIST, of-e-o-loj'ist, *s.* One versed in the natural history of fishes.

OPHIOLOGY, of-e-o-loj'e, *s.* (*ophis*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.

OPHIOMANCY, of-e-o-man-se, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) The art of divination by serpents.

OPHIOMORPHOUS, of-e-o-maw'r'fus, *a.* (*ophis*, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) Having the form of a serpent.

OPHION, o-fi'un, *s.* (Greek name of a fabulous animal.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora of Cuvier, and Ophionidae of Swainson.

OPHIONIDAE, o-fi'o-ne-de, *s.* (*ophion*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the tribe Ichneumonides.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, of-e-o-f'a-gus, *a.* (*ophis*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Eating or feeding on serpents.

OPHIOPHAGUS, of-e-o-f'a-gus, *s.* A serpent-eater. The Ophiophagi was the name of a certain people of Africa mentioned by Pliny.

OPHIPOGON, of-e-o-po'gon, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Smilacaceae.

OPHIOPS, of-e-ops, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *ops*, the eye, or face, Gr.) A genus of Lacertian reptiles, the Amystes of Weigmann, and Pristidactyle ocolodons of Dumeril.

OPHIORHIZA, of-e-o-ri'za, *s.* (*ophis*, a snake, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. in allusion to its being used for the cure of the bite of the riband-snake.) A genus of plants, consisting of dwarf perennial East Indian herbs: Order, Clusoniaceae.

OPHIOSTOMA, of-e-o-sto-ma, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) In Helminthology, a genus of cylindrical, elastic, and bilabiate Entozoa: Order, Nematoidae.

OPHIOTHALMES, of-e-o-thal'mes, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *ophthalmos*, an eye, Gr.) A subfamily of Scincoidae lizards, having naked eyes, and being completely without the eyelid.

OPHIOXYLON, of-e-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*ophis*, a snake, and *xylon*, wood, Gr. from its twisted roots and stems.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

OPHISAURUS, of-e-saw'rus, *s.* (*ophis*, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr. from the tail being longer than the body.) The Glass-snake, a genus of serpents, formed from the *Anguis ventralis* of Linnaeus, or *Cecilia maculata* of Catesby.

OPHISOMA, of-e-so'ma, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Muraenidae.

OPHISOMUS, of-e-so'mus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is anguiform and compressed: Family, Blennidae.

OPHISPERMUM, of-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*ophis*, a snake, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the twisted form of the seed.) Snake-seed, a genus of plants: Order, Aquilariaceae.

OPHISURUS—OPHTHALMORRHAGIA.

OPHISURUS, of-e-sū'rus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of anguilliform fishes: Family, Muraenidae.

OPHITE, o'fite, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) Green Porphyry, or Serpentine, a Greenstone, varying from blackish-green to pistachio-green, containing greenish-white crystals of felspar.

OPHIUCHUS, of-e-u-kus, *s.* The Serpent-bearer, one of the old constellations; called also Serpentarius. It is represented by a man holding a serpent, which is twined about him. The serpent now constitutes a different constellation. The figure of the man rests his feet on the back of Scorpius, and is surrounded by Libra, Bootes, Corona, Hercules, and Aquila.

OPHIURA, of-e-u'ra, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Star-fishes, belonging to the family Asterophidia of Lamarck. The Ophiuræ swim and creep often with much facility in all directions, agitating the appendages of the arms in a serpent-like manner.

OPHIURUS, of-e-u'rus, *s.* (*ophis*, a serpent, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from a fancied resemblance of the spikes to the tail of a viper.) Hard-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

OPHYRÆSSA, of-re-es'sa, *s.* (*ophrys*, an eyelash, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidae.

OPHYRS, of'ris, *s.* (Greek, an eyelash, to which the delicate fringe of the inner sepals may be well compared.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

OPHTHALGIA, of-thal'je-a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the eye.

OPHTHALMIA, of-thal-me-a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) Inflammation of the eye.

OPHTHALMIC, of-thal'mik, *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMITES, of-thal-mi'tes, *s.* Ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHOIA, of-thal-mo-blen-o-re'a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, *blenna*, mucus, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A puriform discharge from the eyelids.

OPHTHALMOCARCINOMA, of-thal-mo-kār-sin-o'ma, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *karinoma*, cancer, Gr.) Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCELE, of-thal-mo-se'le, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia, or extraordinary protrusion of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMODYNIA, of-thal-mo-din'e-a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *dyne*, pain, Gr.) Pain of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOEDEMA, of-thal-mo-de-me-a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *oidema*, a swelling, Gr.) An oedematous swelling of the conjunctiva of the eye.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, of-thal-mog'ra-fe, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, of-thal-mol'o-je, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description or treatise upon the eye.

OPHTHALMOMETER, of-thal-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPLEGY, of-thal-mop'lej-e, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *plege*, a stroke, Gr.) Paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA, of-thal-mo-ra'je-a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *rhegymi*, to burst forth, Gr.) A profuse flow of blood from the eyeball.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIC—OPINIASTRE.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIC, of-thal-mo-ra'jik, *a.* Relating to, or proceeding from, ophthalmorrhagia.

OPHTHALMORRHŒA, of-thal-mo-re'a, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Extravasation of blood, or other fluid, from the eyelids.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY, of-thal-mos'ko-pe, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *sko-peo*, I view, Gr.) Inspection of the eye; or, according to the French lexicographers, the art of distinguishing the temperature of an individual by the inspection of the eye.

OPHTHALMOTHERAPEUTICS, of-thal-mo-ther-a-pu-tet'iks, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr. and *therapeutics*.) Treatment of the morbid affections of the eye.

OPHTHALMOTOLOGIST, of-thal-mo-tol'o-jist, *s.* One who treats on ophthalmology.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, of-thal-mo-tol'o-je, *s.* A treatise on ophthalmology.

OPHTHALMOXYYSIS, of-thal-moks'e-ses, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *xyo*, I scratch, Gr.) Scarification of the eye.

OPHTHALMY, of-thal'me, *s.* (*ophthalmia*, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the mucous membrane, which invests the eyeball and corresponding surface of the eyelid.

OPHTHALTOMY, of-thal-ot'o-me, *s.* (*ophthalmos*, the eye, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) In Anatomy, dissection of the eye. In Surgery, incision of the cornea, or extirpation of the eyeball.

OPIANE, o'pe-ane, *s.* Narcotine; the pure narcotic principle of opium.

OPiate, o'pe-ate, *s.* (from *opium*.) Any medicine containing opium that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; that which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness;—*a.* inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing rest or inaction.

OPiated, o'pe-ay-ted, *a.* Mixed with opium.

OPIFEROUS, o-pi'fer-us, *a.* (*ops*, *opis*, help, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Assisting; bringing help.

OPIFICE, o'pe-fis, *s.* Workmanship.—Obsolete.

OPIFICER, o-pi'f'e-sur, *s.* (*opus*, work, and *ficio*, I do, Lat.) One that performs any work; an artificer.

OPILA, o-pi'la, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cleridæ.

OPIMATOR, o-pe-ma'tur, *s.* (*opimatores*, Lat.) In Antiquity, the title given to those officers in the Roman army who had the charge of the provisional department, and took care that the soldiers were duly supplied.

OPINABLE, o-pi'na-bl, *a.* (*opinor*, I think, Lat.) Which may be thought.—Obsolete.

OPINATION, op-e-na'shun, *s.* Opinion; notion.—Obsolete.

OPINATIVE, o-pin'a-tiv, *a.* Stiff in opinion.—Obsolete.

OPINATOR, op-e-na'tur, *s.* One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion.

OPINE, o-pine', *v. n.* (*opinor*, Lat.) To think; to judge; to be of opinion.—Obsolete.

And they'll *opine* they feel the pain,
And blows they felt to-day, again.—Butler.

OPINER, o-pi'nur, *s.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.—Obsolete.

OPINIASTRE, o-pin-yas'tr, *a.* (*opiniatre*, Fr.)

OPINIASTROUS, o-pin-yas'trous, *s.* Fond of one's own opinion, or adhering to it pertinaciously.—Obsolete.

Men are so far in love with their own *pinkastre* conceits.—Raleigh.

OPINATE—OPISTOGNATHUS.

OPINATE, o-pin'yate, *v. a.* To maintain one's own opinion with pertinacity.—Obsolete.

OPINIATED, o-pin'yay-ted, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPINATIVE, o-pin'ya-tiv, *a.* Stiff in preconceived notions; imagined; not established by facts.

OPINATIVENESS, o-pin'ya-tiv-nes, *s.* Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.

OPINIATOR, o-pin-ya'tur, *s.* One unduly wedded to his own notions.—Obsolete.

OPINIATRE, o-pin-ya'tur, *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate;—*s.* one fond of his own opinions.—Obsolete.

OPINIATRETY, o-pin-ya'tre-te, *s.* Stubborn adhesion to one's own notions; unreasonable attachment to preconceived opinions.—Obsolete.

OPINIATRY, o-pin'ya-tre, *s.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate;—*s.* one fond of his own opinions.—Obsolete.

OPINION, o-pin'yun, *s.* (French, from *opinio*, Lat.) Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; the judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, or theory presented, or of persons or their qualities; settled judgment or persuasion; favourable judgment; estimation;—*v. a.* to think.—Obsolete as a verb.

OPINIONATE, o-pin'yun-ate, *a.* Pertinacious adhesion to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

OPINIONATED, o-pin'yun-ay-ted, *a.* Pertinacious adhesion to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

OPINIONATELY, o-pin'yun-ate-le, *ad.* Obstinate; conceitedly.

OPINIONATIVE, o-pin'yan-a-tiv, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

OPINIONATIVELY, o-pin'yan-a-tiv-le, *ad.* Stubbornly; with undue attachment to one's own opinions.

OPINIONATIVENESS, o-pin'yan-a-tiv-nes, *s.* Obstinacy; unreasonable attachment to one's own notions.

OPINIONED, o-pin'yund, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

OPINIONIST, o-pin'yun-ist, *s.* One excessively attached to his own notions or opinions. *Opinionists*, a name given in the time of Pope Paul to a sect who boasted of poverty, and held that there could be no vicar of Christ on earth who did not practise that virtue.

OPIPAROUS, o-pip'a-rus, *a.* (Opiparus, Lat.) Sumptuous.—Obsolete.

OPIPAROUSLY, o-pip'a-rus-le, *ad.* Sumptuously.—Obsolete.

OPISTHOCOMUS, op-is-thok'o-mus, *s.* (Opisthokomos, wearing the hair long behind, Gr. from the long hair of its crest.) A genus of birds: Family, Cracidae.

OPISTHODOME, o-pis'tho-dome, *s.* (Opisthos, behind, and *domos*, a house, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house.

OPISTHOGRAPHUM, op-is-thog'raf-um, *s.* (Opisthen, backward, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) In Antiquity, a set of tickets or roll of parchment or paper, answering the purpose of a memorandum book or commonplace book, to enter notes or other matters to be revised afterwards. It was so called from being written over both on the front and back.

OPISTHOTONOS, o-pis-thot'o-nos, *s.* (Opisthen, backward, and *teino*, I bend, Gr.) A convulsive affection of several muscles, by which the body is bent rigidly backward.

OPISTOGNATHUS, o-pis-to-na'thus, *s.* (Opisthen,

OPIUM—OPPORTUNELY.

backward, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Blennidae.

OPIUM, o-pe-un, *s.* (Opus, juice, Gr.) The inspissated juice of the poppy, obtained by wounding the unripe seed-capsules of the plant *Papaver somniferum*, collecting the milky juice, and kneading it into cakes.

OPLITROBROMI, op-lit-rod'ro-me, *s.* (Greek.) The name given by the Greeks to those who ran in armour at the Olympic and other public games.

OPLICEPHALUS, op-lo-sel'a-lus, *s.* (Opilon, a tool or instrument, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of Ophedian reptiles: Family, Crotalidae.

OPLOTHECA, op-lo-the'ka, *s.* (Opilon, armour, and *theka*, a sheath, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Amarthaceae.

OPOBALSAMUM, op-o-bal'sa-mum, *s.* One of the names of the balm of Gilead or Mecca, the produce of the tree *Balsanodendron opobalsamum*.

OPODELDOC, o-po-del'dok, *s.* (A term invented by Paracelsus to signify a plaster for all external injuries.) In Surgery, a linament made by dissolving soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOPANAX, o-pop'a-nax, *s.* (Opus, juice, *pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy, Gr. that is to say, a plant fit to cure all diseases.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae. Also, a gum resin formerly used in medicine. It has a disagreeable odour, and is the produce of the plant *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPORINEA, o-po-rin'e-a, *s.* (Oporinos, autumnal, Gr. autumn being the time of flowering.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

OPOSSUM, o-possum, *s.* A name generally applied to those Scansorial marsupials of the genus *Didelphis*, which are natives of America.

OPPIDAN, op-pe-dan, *s.* (from *oppidum*, a town, Lat.) An inhabitant of a town;—(obsolete);—an appellation given to the students of Eton school;—*a.* relating to a town.—Obsolete as an adjective.

OPPIGNERATE, op-pig'ner-ate, *v. a.* (Oppignero, Lat.) To pledge; to pawn.—Obsolete.

OPPIATE, op-pe-late, *v. a.* (Oppilo, Lat.) To heap up obstructions; to crowd together.

OPPIATION, op-pe-la'shun, *s.* The act of filling or crowding together; entire stoppage by redundant matter, particularly in the lower intestines.

OPPIATIVE, op-pe-lay-tiv, *a.* Obstructive.

OPPLETED, op-ple'ted, *a.* (Oppletus, Lat.) Filled; crowded.—Obsolete.

OPPONE, op-pone', *v. a.* (Oppono, Lat.) To oppose.—Obsolete.

Against lords spiritual or temporal,
That shall *oppose* you.—Ben Jonson.

OPPONENCY, op-po-nen-se, *s.* The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.

OPPONENT, op-po-nent, *a.* That opposes; opposite; adverse;—*s.* one that opposes in controversy or disputation; an antagonist or adversary; one who begins to dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.

OPPORTUNE, op-por-tune', *a.* (Opportunus, Lat.) Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

OPPORTUNELY, op-por-tune'le, *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently; at a time favourable for the purpose.

OPPORTUNENESS—OPPRESSIVE.

OPPORTUNENESS, op-por-tune'-nes, *s.* In seasonable time.

OPPORTUNITY, op-por-tu'-ne-le, *s.* Fit time or place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end; convenient means.

OPPOSABLE, op-po'-za-bl, *a.* That may or can be opposed.

OPPOSAL, op-po'-zal, *s.* Opposition.—Obsolete.
The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*.
—*Sir J. Herbert.*

OPPOSE, op-po'-ze, *v. a.* (*opposer*, Fr.) To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front; to set opposite; to act against, as a competitor; —*v. n.* to act adversely; —(obsolete in the last sense;) —to object in a disputation.

OPPOSED, op-po'-zed, *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

OPPOSELESS, op-po'-ze-less, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible.—Obsolete.

OPPOSER, op-po'-zur, *s.* One who acts in opposition; an opponent; one who assists an antagonist; an enemy; a rival; an adversary.

OPPOSITE, op-po'-zit, *a.* (French, from *oppositus*, Lat.) Placed in front; facing each other; adverse; repugnant; contrary; —*s.* an opponent or antagonist; an adversary; an enemy.
He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite*, that you could have found in Illyria.—*Shaks.*

OPPOSITELY, op-po'-zit-le, *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other; in front; adversely; against each other.

OPPOSITENESS, op-po'-zit-nes, *s.* The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, op-po'-ze-te-fo'-le-us, *a.* (*oppositus*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, opposite to the leaf, as an *oppositifolious* peduncle.

OPPOSITION, op-po'-zish-un, *s.* (*oppositus*, Lat.) Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against; hostile resistance; contrariety of affection; obstacle; contrariety of interests, measures, or designs; contrariety or diversity of meaning; contradiction; inconsistency. In Astronomy, the aspect of two bodies when diametrically opposed to each other: thus the moon is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. In Politics, the party in parliament opposed to the existing ministry, and which would in all probability succeed to power were ministers dismissed. In the Fine Arts, contrast. *Opposition of propositions*, in Logic, the disposition of propositions according to their diversity in quantity and quality, which may otherwise be termed *contraposition*.

OPPOSITIONIST, op-po'-zish-un-ist, *s.* One of the party opposing the administration.

OPPOSITIVE, op-po'-ze-tiv, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

OPPRESS, op-pres', *v. a.* (*oppressus*, Lat.) To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity; to overpower; to overburden; to sit or lie heavy upon.

OPPRESSION, op-presh'un, *s.* The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; the state of being oppressed; misery; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits; depression; lassitude of body; a sense of heaviness or weight on the breast.

OPPRESSIVE, op-pres'siv, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; heavy; overwhelming; overpowering; tyrannical.

OPPRESSIVELY—OPTICIAN.

OPPRESSIVELY, op-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner.

OPPRESSIVENESS, op-pres'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR, op-pres'sur, *s.* One who harasses others with unjust exactions or unreasonable severity; a tyrant.

OPPROBRIOUS, op-pro'-bre-us, *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous; blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, op-pro'-bre-us-le, *ad.* Reproachfully; with contempt; scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, op-pro'-bre-us-nes, *s.* Reproachfulness, mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, op-pro'-bre-um, *s.* (*ob*, and *probrum*, disgrace, Lat.) Disgrace; infamy.

OPPROBRY, op-pro'-bre, *s.* Opprobrium.—Obsolete.

OPTUGN, op-pune', *v. a.* (*ob*, and *pugno*, I fight, Lat.) To oppose; to attack; to resist.

OPTUGNANCY, op-pug'-nan-se, *s.* Opposition; resistance.

OPTUGNANT, op-pug'-nant, *a.* Opposing; resisting.

OPTUGNATION, op-pug'-na-shun, *s.* Resistance; opposition.

OPTUGNER, op-pu'-nur, *s.* One who opposes or attacks.

OPS, ops, *s.* In Mythology, the Latin name of the goddess Rhea or Cybele.

OPSINATHY, op-sin'-a-the, *s.* (*opse*, late, and *manthano*, to learn, Gr.) Late education; erudition acquired late in life.

OPSONATION, op-so'-na-shun, *s.* (*obsono*, I cater, Lat.) Catering; a buying provisions.—Obsolete.

OPSONOMI, op-sou'-o-mi, *s.* In Antiquity, the Athenian officer who had charge of the fishmarket.

OPTABLE, op-ta'-bl, *a.* (*opto*, I wish, Lat.) Desirable; to be wished.—Obsolete.

OPTATE, op'tate, *v. a.* To choose; to wish for; to desire.—Obsolete.

OPTATION, op-ta'-shun, *s.* The expression of a wish.—Obsolete.
To this belong—*optation*, obtestation, interrogation.
—*Peacham.*

OPTATIVE, op-ta'-tiv, *a.* Expressing a wish; wishing. *Optative mood*, in Greek grammar, that form of the verb which expresses the wish of doing a thing; —*s.* something to be desired.—Obsolete as a substantive.

OPTERIA, op-te'-re-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Antiquity, presents made by a bridegroom to the bride when he first met her.

OPTIC, op'tik, *a.* (*optikos*, from *ops*, the eye, Gr.) Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; relating to the science of optics. *Optic angle*, the angle included or contained between the two rays of light drawn from the extreme points of an object. *Optic axis*, a ray of light passing through the centre of the eye, or falling perpendicularly on it. *Optic inequality*, in Astronomy, an apparent irregularity in the motions of very distant bodies, so called. *Optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves arising from the thalami nervorum, and perforating the bulb of the eye; —*s.* an organ of sight.

OPTICAL, op-te'-kal, *a.* Relating to optics, or the phenomena of vision. *Optical delusions*, erroneous impressions sometimes conveyed through the organs of vision to the mind, under the influence of natural or morbid causes.

OPTICALLY, op-te'-kal-le, *ad.* By optics or vision.

OPTICIAN, op-tish'an, *s.* A person versed in the

science of optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

OPTICS, op'tiks, *s.* (*ops*, the eye, Gr.) That branch of physical science which explains the formation of images or objects, as depending on the known laws by which the modifications of light are governed. *Practical optics*, is that part of science which applies the physical properties of light, and the mathematical laws of optics, to the construction of useful optical instruments.

OPTIMACY, op'te-ma-se, *s.* (*optimates*, from *optimus*, Lat.) Nobility; the body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

OPTIMATES, op'te-mayts, *s.* (Lat.) In Antiquity, the Roman nobility were sometimes so called, in contradistinction to the plebeians.

OPTIMISM, op'tim-izm, *s.* In Moral Philosophy, the system which regards physical and moral evil as elements of the universal order of things; so that, viewed as a whole, 'whatever is right.' The optimism of Leibnitz is thus expressed—'If this world be not the best possible, God must either, 1st, not have known how to make a better; 2d, not have been able; 3d, not have chosen. The first position contradicts his omniscience; the second, his omnipotence; the third, his benevolence.'

OPTIMIST, op'te-mist, *s.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

OPTIMITY, op'tim'e-te, *s.* The state of being best.

OPTIO, op'she-o, *s.* An officer in the Roman army, who acted as assistant or lieutenant to every centurion, and so called because he was the choice or option of the centurion in later times, though they were chosen by the tribunal as chief commanders of the legion.

OPTION, op'shun, *s.* (*optio*, Lat.) Choice; election; power of choosing; the right of choice or election; preference. In Ecclesiastical Law, a prerogative of the archbishop of the English Church. Every bishop is bound, immediately after his confirmation, to make a legal conveyance to the archbishop of the next avoidance of any one benefice or dignity belonging to his see which the archbishop may choose—whence the name. At the Stock Exchange, a per centage given for the *option* of putting or calling, is a selling or buying stock in time bargains.

OPTIONAL, op'shun-al, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference; leaving something to choice.

OPTIONALLY, op'shun-al-le, *ad.* With the privilege of choice.

OPULENCE, op'u-lens, *s.* (*opulentia*, Lat.) Wealth; riches; affluence.

OPULENT, op'u-lent, *a.* Rich; wealthy; affluent.

OPULENTLY, op'u-lent-le, *ad.* Richly; with profusion or splendour.

OPUNTIA, o-pun'she-a, *s.* (so named from a species growing near Opus, a city of Læris.) Indian-fig, a genus of plants: Order, Cactaceæ.

OPUSCULE, o-pus'kule, *s.* (*opusculum*, Lat.) A small work.

OR, w. A Latin termination of substantives; contracted from *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word *vir* is, in our mother tongue, *wer*, from which we have the English termination *er*. It signifies an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor*, &c.

OR, awr, conj. (*other*, Sax. *odor*, Germ.) A connective that marks an alternative, as 'you may

remain or depart.' It has the same signification as *either*, as 'you may either ride to London or Windsor.' It frequently connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either, as 'he may enter the army, or join the navy;' or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. In Poetry, *or* is sometimes used for *either*; or *ever*, in this phrase *or* is supposed to be a corruption of *ere*;—(*ere*, Sax.) before, that is, *before ever*;—(*or*, gold, Fr.) in Heraldry, one of the metals employed in blazonry. It is equivalent to *topas* among the precious stones, and *sol* among the planets. In Engraving, it is represented by a surface sprinkled with equidistant dots.

ORA, o'ra, *s.* (*ore*, metal, Sax.) The name of a money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, of which there appears to have been two kinds: one, value 6d., and the other, 20d.

ORACLE, awr'a-kl, *s.* (French, from *oraculum*, Lat.) Among some ancient nations, the answer of a god, or some supposed divinity, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance; the deity who gave, or was supposed to give, answers to inquiries, as the Delphic *oracle*. Among Christians, *oracles*, in the plural, denote the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets; the sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant;—any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; any person famed for great wisdom and foresight, whose opinions are of great authority; a wise sentence or decision of great authority;—*v. n.* to utter oracles.

ORACULAR, o-rak'u-lar, } *a.* Uttering oracles;
ORACULOUS, o-rak'u-lus, } resembling oracles;
grave; venerable; positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical; obscure; ambiguous, like the answers of ancient oracles.

ORACULARLY, o-rak'u-lar-le, } *ad.* In the manner of an oracle;
ORACULOUSLY, o-rak'u-lus-le, } *ad.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

ORACULOUSNESS, o-rak'u-lus-nes, *s.* The state of being oracular.

ORAISON.—See *Orison*.

ORAL, o'ral, *a.* (French, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth, Lat.) Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken; not written.

ORALLY, o'ral-le, *ad.* By mouth; in words; without writing.

ORANGE, or'rinj, *s.* The well-known fruit of the Orange-tree, *Citrus aurantium*. *Oranges*, in Heraldry, are roundles of a tawny colour.

ORANGEADE, or'rinj-ade, *s.* A mixture of the essence of orange-peel and lemon juice, with water and sugar.

ORANGEMAN, or'rinj-man, *s.* One of the society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and a-cendancy, and for the discouragement of Catholicism.

ORANGE-PEEL, or'rinj-peel, *s.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

ORANGERY, or'rin-je-e, *s.* (*orangerie*, Fr.) A plantation of orange trees.

ORANGE-TAWNY, or'rin-j-taw-ne, *a.* Of the colour of an orange.

ORANG-OUTANG, o-rang'oo-tang', *s.* (*orang utan*, the man of the woods, Malay.) The *Simia satyrus* of Linnæus. A very large species of monkey without either tail, cheek pouches, or ischia

ORATION—ORBICULA.

es, but with an appendix to the cæcum in man.

o-ra'shun, *s.* (*oratio*, Lat.) A speech according to the laws of rhetoric, and in public; a harangue; a public speech or —*v. a.* to make a speech; to harangue.—as a verb.

or'a-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A public speaker; pronounces a discourse publicly on some occasion; an eloquent public speaker. In a speaker in debate in a legislative body. *ecery*, a petitioner; an officer in English ties.

al, or *a-to're-al*, } *a.* Relating to an *al*, or *a-to're-kal*, } orator or oratory; *al*; becoming an orator.

al-ly, or *a-to're-al-le*, } *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.

al-ly, or *a-to're-kal-le*, } *ad.* In a rhetorical manner. *al*, or *a-to're-an*, *s.* One of an order: so from the orating of St. Jerome, in Rome, they used to pray.

o-ra-to're-o, *s.* (Italian, from *orato*—small chapel, Lat.) A sacred musical tion, consisting of airs, recitations, duets, oruses, &c., the subject of which is given from Scripture.

us—See Oratorical.

us-ly—See Oratorically.

or'a-tur-e, *s.* (*oratoria*, Lat.) The art of speaking well, or of combining persuasive argument with rhetorical expression; exercise of *s.* Among Roman Catholics, a close seat near a bedchamber, furnished with a sacrifice, &c. for private devotions; a allotted for prayer, or a place for public

Priests of the oratory, a designation of congregations living in the community, being bound by any special vow.

or'a-tres, } *s.* A female orator.
or'a-triks, }

s. (*orbe*, Fr. Ital. and Span. *orbis*, Lat.) A circular body; a wheel; a circular body that rolls; a circle; a sphere defined by a circle described by any mundane sphere; period; revolution of time; the eye. In tactics, the circular form of a body of

In Astronomy, a hollow sphere or space between two concentric spherical sur-

The ancients conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent spheres enclosing one another, and including the whole of the planets;—*v. a.* to form into a

awr'bato, *a.* (*orbatus*, Lat.) Bereaved; childless.

awr-ba'shun, *s.* Privation of parents; any privation.—Obsolete.

awr'be-a, *s.* (*orbis*, an orb, Lat. in reference to the orb in the centre of the flower, which is large and elevated.) A genus of plants: *Asclepiadaceæ*.

awr'bd, *a.* Round; circular; orbicular; or covered on the exterior.

awr'bik, *a.* Spherical.

awr-bik'u-la, *s.* (*orbiculus*, a little round shell.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which consists of two unequal valves, one of which is round and conical; the other is flat, and is a rock. When viewed by itself, it resembles the shell of a patella: Class, Brachiopoda.

ORBICULAR—ORCHARDING.

ORBICULAR, *awr-bik'u-lar*, *a.* (*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculus*, Lat.) Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Orbicular bone*, in Anatomy, one of the little bones of the inner part of the ear.

ORBICULARLY, *awr-bik'u-lar-le*, *ad.* Spherically.

ORBICULARNESS, *awr-bik'u-lar-nes*, *s.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATA, *awr-bik u-la'ta*, } *s.* (*orbiculatus*, Lat.) A tribe of Crustaceans, including such as have an oblong ovoid carapace: Family, Brachyura.

ORBICULATE, *awr-bik'u-late*, } *a.* (*orbiculatus*, Lat.) Made,

ORBICULATED, *awr-bik'u-lay-ted*, } Lat.) Made, or being, in the form of an orb. In Botany, an orbiculate leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.

ORBICULATION, *awr-bik-u-la'shun*, *s.* The state of being in the form of an orb.

ORBICULATUS, *awr-bik-u-la'tus*, *s.* (Lat. round.) In Botany, the whole mass of that part of a flower called the corolla in the genus *stapelia*; also, a round flat hymenium contained in the peridium of some fungi.

ORBICULINA, *awr-bik-u-li'na*, *s.* (*orbiculatus*, orbicular, Lat.) A genus of Foraminifera, belonging to the family Entomostegia of D'Orbigny.

ORBIT, *awr'bit*, *s.* (*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.) In Astronomy, the path of a planet or comet, being the curve line described by its centre in its proper motion in the heavens. The orbit of a planet is an ellipse having the sun in one of its foci. In Anatomy, the cavity in which the eye is situated: each orbit is composed of seven bones—namely, the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal, ethmoid, palatine, and sphenoid. *Orbiter externus*, the hole in the cheek bone below the orbit. *Orbiter internus*, a hollow in the coronal bone of the skull, within the orbit. In Ornithology, the skin which surrounds the eye.

ORBITAL, *awr'be-tal*, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.

ORBITUAL, *awr-bit'u-al*, }

ORBITES, *awr-bi'tes*, *s.* (*orbis*, an orb, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

ORBITOLITES, *awr-bit-o-li'tes*, *s.* (*orbis*, an orb, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of corals, the polyparium of which is orbicular, discoid, cellular, and cretaceous: Family, Milleporidæ.

ORBITUDE, *awr'be-tude*, } *s.* (*orbitus*, Lat.) Loss of parents; bereavement; any privation.—Seldom used.

She's in orbit;
At once receiver, and the legacy.—*Donne*.

ORBLIKE, *awr'b'like*, *a.* Resembling an orb.

ORBULITES, *awr-bu-li'tes*, *s.* (*orbis*, an orb, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of corals: Family, Coralliferi.

ORBY, *awr'be*, *a.* Of the shape of an orb.

ORCANNETTIVE, *awr-kan'net-tiv*, *s.* The colouring matter of the alkanet root, *Lithospermum tinctorium*.

ORCHANET, *awr'ka-net*, *s.* The plant *Anchusa tinctoria*; also, a bitter astringent substance obtained from the plant *Lithospermum tinctorium*.

ORCHARD, *awr'tshurd*, *s.* (*ortgeard*, Sax.) An enclosure for fruit trees.

ORCHARDING, *awr'tshurd-ing*, *s.* The cultivation of orchards.

ORCHARDIST—ORDEAL

ORCHARDIST awr'tshurd-ist, *s.* One that cultivates orchards.

ORCHECELE, awr-ke-se'le, *s.* (*orchis*, the testis, and *cele*, a hernia, Gr.) Hernia of the scrotum; also, swelling of the testis.

ORCHESIA, awr-ke'zhe-a, *s.* (*orchesis*, dancing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

ORCHESIOGRAPHY, awr-ke-sog'ra-fe, *s.* (*orchesis*, a dance, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A treatise on dancing.

ORCHESTES, awr-kes'tes, *s.* (Greek, a dancer.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

ORCHESTRA, awr'ke-s'tra, *s.* (Greek, from *orchesthai*, to dance.) That part in a theatre, situated immediately between the stage and the audience, in which the musicians perform. It is so called from being, in the Greek theatres, the place where the chorus danced and the musicians played.

ORCHESTRAL, awr'kes-tral, *a.* Relating to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in an orchestra.

ORCHID, awr'kid, *s.* A plant of the order Orchidaceae.

ORCHIDACEAE, awr-ke-da'se-e, } *s.* (*orchis*, one of }
ORCHIDEAE, awr-kid'e-e, } the genera.) A }
 natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of }
 herbs and shrubs, with flowers very irregular and }
 varied in form.

ORCHIDACEOUS, awr-ke-da'shus, *a.* Relating or belonging to the Orchidaceae.

ORCHIDEAL, awr-kid'e-al, } *a.* Relating or be- }
ORCHIDEOUS, awr-kid'e-us, } longing to the }
 genus *Orchis*.

ORCHOTOMY, awr-ke-ot'o-me, *s.* (*orchis*, the testis, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Castration; removal by surgical operation of one or both of the testis.

ORCHIPEDA, awr-ke-pe'da, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypogynaceae.

ORCHIS, awr'kis, *s.* (Greek.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Orchidaceae.

ORCHITES, awr-ke'tes, *s.* (*orchis*, testis.) Inflammation of the testis.

ORCIO, awr'se-o, *s.* In Commerce, an oil measure of Florence, equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English measure.

ORCYNUS, awr-si'us, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of fishes: Family, Scomberidae.

ORD, awrd, *s.* (Saxon.) An edge or sharpness, as in ordhelm. In old English, *ord* signified beginning, as in the familiar phrase, 'odds (*ords*) and ends.'

ORDAIN, awr-dane', *v. a.* (*ordino*, from *ordo*, order, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.) To appoint; to decree; to establish; to settle; to institute; to set apart for an office; to invest with ministerial functions or sacerdotal power.

ORDAINABLE, awr-dane'a-bl, *a.* That may be appointed.

ORDAINER, awr-dane'ur, *s.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with ministerial powers.

ORDAINMENT, awr-dane'ment, *s.* The act of ordaining.

ORDEAL, awr'de-al, *s.* (*ordal*, or *ordal*, Sax.) An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practised by the rude nations of Europe, and still practised in the East Indies. In England the ordeal was of two kinds—the first, *ordal by fire*, was performed either by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one,

ORDEL—ORDER.

two, or three pounds weight, or else by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise, at unequal distances; and if the party escaped unhurt he was adjudged innocent; if otherwise, he was condemned as guilty. *Water ordeal*, was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond: if in the former case his arm was burned, or in the latter, if he floated without any action of swimming, he was considered guilty; if otherwise, he was held as innocent. *Ordeal by combat*, which was, when the person accused of murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the person murdered;—severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

ORDEL, awr'del, *s.* In Archaeology, oaths or ordeals formed a part of the privileges and immunities granted in old charters, meaning the right of administering oaths, and adjudging ordeal trials within a given liberty or precinct.

ORDELEAN LAW, awr-de'le-an law, *s.* The law which established the trial by ordeal.

ORDER, awr'dur, *s.* (*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.) Method; regular disposition; established process; proper state; regularity; settled mode; mandate; precept; command; rule; regulation; regular government; rank; class; division of men; measures; care. In Architecture, the rule of proportion which is to be observed in the construction of any building. The principal part which constitutes the order are the column and the entablature. The column is divided into a shaft, a base, and capital. The entablature in a cornice, frieze, and architrave. The five principal orders are—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. Besides these are—*Attic order*, the pilaster of an attic; *Caryatic order*, in which the entablature is supported by women instead of columns; *Persian order*, in which the entablature is supported by the figures of men instead of columns. The orders of temples are—Amphipro style, Antae, Dipteral, Peripteral, and Prostyle. In the Fine Arts, the regular disposition of the parts of a work, so that neither confusion nor jarring effects may prevail. In Geometry, *order of curves*, that order or rank of the equator by which the curve is expressed. Orders, in Heraldry, religious and military, are societies of knights, instituted by princes, either for the defence of the faith, or for conferring marks of honour on those who have distinguished themselves by their valour or military prowess. In Natural History, a subdivision of a class, containing under it tribes, genera, and species. In Rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence, in such a manner as to contribute to the force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. *Orders in military tactics*, is applied to military companies either in the sense of disposition and arrangement, or in that of command. Order, in the sense of disposition, is employed in the following cases—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army, according to the nature of the ground, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, &c. *Parade order* is said of any regiment, troop, or company, when it is drawn up with the ranks open and the officers in front. *Close order* is said of the ranks that

ORDERER—ORDERLESS.

stand at the distance of a pace between each other. *Open order* comprehends the distance of two paces between each other; whence the phrase, 'to take close order,' 'to take open order.' *Extended order* is generally formed by doubling the front. *Loose order*, a certain extension of files in line or column, in contradistinction to close order. *Watering order*, arrangements among the cavalry for watering and exercising their horses. *Order arms*, a word of command on which the soldier brings the butt of his musket to the ground, the barrel being held in a line perpendicular with the right side. *Order*, in the sense of command, is commonly taken in the plural to signify whatever is lawfully commanded by superior officers. *Commander-in-chief's orders* issue directly from the commander-in-chief's office, for the government of the army at large, or for any other specific purpose; these orders are sanctioned by the sovereign. *General orders* are such as are delivered out by the general who commands, who gives them in writing to the adjutant-general. *Brigade orders*, orders issued by the general commanding, through the brigademajors, to the several adjutants of regiments, for the government of troops that do duty together, or are brigaded. *District orders* are issued by the general commanding a district. *Garrison orders*, such orders and instructions as are given by the governor or commanding officer of a town or fortified place. *Regimental orders*, such orders as grow out of garrison or general orders, or proceed immediately from the commanding officer. *After orders*, instructions given subsequently to the regular communication of orders. *Pass order*, written directions to the sentries to suffer the bearer to go through the camp or garrison unmolested. *Standing orders*, certain general rules and instructions which are to be invariably followed, and that are not subject to the intervention of rank. *Station orders*, orders issued by the commanding officer of some particular station or military post. *Beating orders*, an authority to an individual, empowering him to raise men by beat of drum. *Orders in ecclesiastical history*, congregations and societies of religious persons that are governed by particular rules, living under the same superior, in the same manner, and wearing the same habit. *Orders in law* are the rules made by courts in causes there depending, which, when drawn up and entered by the registrars in the Court of Chancery, or the clerk of the rules in the King or Queen's Bench, &c. become orders of the court. These are personally served on the parties whom they concern, who are bound to obey them under pain of imprisonment. *Holy orders*, the Christian ministry. *To take orders*, to have a license to preach the gospel, and perform other ministerial functions;—*v. a.* to regulate; to adjust; to methodize; to subject to system in management and execution; to lead; to conduct; to direct; to command; to manage to best; to ordain;—(obsolete in the last sense;)—to dispose in any particular manner.

ORDERER, awr'dur-ur, *a.* One that orders, methodizes, or regulates.

ORDERING, awr'dur-ing, *a.* Disposition; distribution.

ORDERLESS, awr'dur-less, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly.

ORDERLINESS—ORDINARY.

ORDERLINESS, awr'dur-le-ness, *s.* State of being orderly or methodical; regularity.

ORDERLY, awr'dur-le, *a.* Methodical; regular; observant of method; well regulated; not tumultuous; according to established method; peaceable. In Military affairs, an *orderly officer* of the day is one whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy and good order of the corps, or the division of it, to which he belongs. *Orderly book*, a book in which the sergeants write down both the general and regimental orders. *Orderly drummer*, the drummer who beats and gives notice of the hour of mess;—*ad.* methodically; according to due order; regularity; according to rule.

ORDINABILITY, awr-de-na-bil'e-ty, *s.* Capability of being appointed.—Obsolete.

ORDINABLE, awr'de-na-bl, *a.* Such as may be appointed.—Obsolete.

ORDINAL, awr'de-nal, *a.* (*ordinalis*, Lat.) Noting order, as, first, second, &c.;—*s.* a number noting order; a ritual; a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, *s.* (*ordonnance*, Fr.) A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; observance commanded; appointment; established rite or ceremony. In Law, a temporary act of parliament not introducing any new law. It differs from an act of parliament in the latter not being subject to alteration without the consent of the three estates of the realm, whereas the former may be ordained and altered by any two of them. *Self-denying ordinance*, in English History, a resolution of the Long Parliament, in 1644, by which its members bound themselves to like certain executive officers, particularly commanders in the army, the effect of which was the transference of power, first in the army, and then in the state, from the Presbyterian to the Independent party.

ORDINANT, awr'de-nant, *a.* Ordaining; decreeing.—Obsolete.

Woe, even in that was heaven *ordinant*.—Shaks.

ORDINARILY, awr'de-na-re-le, *ad.* According to established rules or settled method; commonly; usually; in most cases.

ORDINARY, awr'de-na-re, *a.* (*ordinarius*, Lat.) Established; methodical; regular; common; usual; mean; of low rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; plain; not handsome; inferior; of little merit;—*s.* settled establishment; regular price of a meal; the establishment of persons employed by Government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbours; a dinner provided at any inn or place, where any person may be admitted by paying so much per meal. *In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; stately attending and serving. *Ordinary*, in Common Law, is the bishop of a diocese, or a commissioner or official of the bishop, or other ecclesiastical judge, who has judicial authority within his jurisdiction. In Heraldry, figures frequently found in coat-armour. They are divided into two classes—honourable, or greater ordinaries, and subordinate, or lesser. The honourable ordinaries are—the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fesse, bar, chevron, cross, and saltire. The subordinates are—the bordure, orle, tressure, inescutcheon, canton, quarter billet, gyson, pile, flanche, lozenge, fusil, rustre, masle, fret roundle, and gutte. *Ordinary of Newgate*, a divine who is appointed to attend the condemned criminals in that prison, to prepare them for death.

ORDINATE, awr'de-nate, *a.* (*ordinatus*, Lat.) Regular; methodical;—*s.* *ordinates*, in conic sections and geometry, are lines drawn parallel to each other, and cutting the curve in a certain number of points;—*v. a.* to appoint.—Obsolete as a verb.

ORDINATELY, awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* In a regular methodical manner.

ORDINATION, awr'de-na'shun, *s.* (*ordinatio*, Lat.) Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power, termed also consecration. In the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority. *Ordinatione contra serventes*, in Law, a writ that lay against a servant for leaving his master contrary to the ordinance or the statute.

ORDINATIVE, awr'de-nay-tiv, *a.* Directing; giving orders.

ORDINATOR, awr'de-na'tur, *s.* One who ordains.

ORDNANCE, awrd'nans, *s.* Cannon or great guns; artillery. *Board of Ordnance*, the Board which provides the troops of the line, the regiments of artillery and engineers, the militia volunteers, and the navy, with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description. It also superintends the affairs of the regiments of artillery, the provision of forage for the whole of the troops at home, and the erection of fortifications and military works at home and abroad.

ORDONNANCE, awr'don-nans, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the right of assignment, for convenience and propriety, of the measure of the several apartments, that they be neither too small for the purposes of the building, nor inconveniently distributed and lighted. In Painting, the disposition of the parts of a picture.

ORDURE, awr'dure, *s.* (French.) Dung; excrements.

ORE, ore, *s.* (*ore*, *ora*, Sax.) The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, termed its mineralizer. Metals found free from such combination are termed native metals; metal. A Swedish coin, the twelfth of a skilling, a skilling being worth rather more than a penny.

OREAD, o're-ad, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, Gr.) In Greek Mythology, a mountain nymph, and companion of Diana.

OREAS, or-e-as, *s.* (*oreias*, a nymph of the mountain, Gr. in allusion to the habitat of the plant.) A genus of Cruciform plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

OREWEED, ore'weed, *s.*

OREWOOD, ore'wud, *s.* Sea-weed.

ORFGILD, awrf'gild, *s.* (*orf*, cattle, and *gild*, payment, Sax.) In Law, a delivery or restitution of cattle; a restitution made by the hundred, or county, for any wrong done to cattle that were in pledge.

ORFRAYS, awrf'raze, *s.* (*orfrei*, Fr.) Fringe of gold; gold embroidery.—Obsolete.

*Of fine orfrays had she eke
A chaquet.—Chaucer.*

ORSAL, awr'gal, *s.* Among Dyers, the lees of wine dried.

ORGAN, awr'gan, *s.* (*organum*, Lat.) A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on; the instrument or

means of conveyance or communication; a wind instrument, or rather machine, containing a collection of instruments or pipes of various sizes, blown by bellows, and under the command of a single performer's fingers on a key-board. *Organ joint*, in Music, a succession of chords, in some of which the harmony of the fifth is taken unprepared on the bases as a holding note, whether preceded by the tonic only, the harmony of the fourth key;—*v. a.* to form organically.—Obsolete as a verb.

ORGAN-BUILDER, awr'gan-bild'ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGAN-GALLERY, awr'gan-gal'tur-e, *s.* The gallery in a church or other place appropriated to the organ.

ORGANIC, awr-gan'ik, *a.* (*organicus*, Lat.)

ORGANICAL, awr-gan'e-kal, *s.* Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; relating to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end. *Organic bodies*, such as have organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection. *Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of some organ of the body is in a morbid state, as the lungs in pulmonary consumption. *Organic laws*, in Political Economy, laws concerning the fundamental constitution of the state. *Organic remains*, the remains of animals or plants found in a fossil state. *Organical description of curves*, the method of describing curves on a plane by the regular motion of a point.

ORGANICALLY, awr-gan'e-kal-le, *ad.* By means of organs or instruments; with organical structure or disposition of parts.

ORGANICALNESS, awr-gan'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being organical.

ORGANISM, awr'gan-izm, *s.* Organical structure.

ORGANIST, awr'gan-ist, *s.* One who plays on the organ; one who sung in parts—an old musical use of the term.

ORGANIZATION, awr-gan-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions, and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government; structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body. In Physiology, the condition of an organized body; the assemblage of parts by which it is constituted, or of the laws which regulate its actions.

ORGANIZE, awr'gan-ize, *v. a.* (*organiser*, Fr.) To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically; to distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one.

ORGAN-LOFT, awr'gan-loft, *s.* The loft where an organ stands.

ORGANOGRAPHIC, awr-gan-o-graf'ik, *a.*
ORGANOGRAPHICAL, awr-gan-o-graf'e-kal, *s.*
Relating to organography.

ORGANOGRAPHIST, awr-gan-o-gra-flst, *s.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

ORGANOGRAPHY, awr-gan-o-gra-fe, *s.* (*organon*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) In Botany, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

ORGANOLOGY, awr-gan-o-lo-je, *s.* (*organ*, and *logos*,

ORGAN-PIPE—ORIENTALISM.

a description, Gr.) The science of the construction of organs.

ORGAN-PIPE, awr'gan-pipe, *s.* The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGAN-STOP, awr'gan-stop, *s.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name.

ORGANZINE, awr'gan-zin, *s.* A kind of silk imported into this country from Italy.

ORGASM, awr'gasm, *s.* (*orgasmos*, Gr.) Sudden vehemence, or immoderate excitement or action.

ORGEAT, awr'je-at, *s.* (French.) A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ORGIES, awr'jeze, *s. pl.* (French, *orgia*, Gr. and Lat.) Frantic revels at the feast in honour of Bacchus, a feast which was held in the night—hence nocturnal *orgies*.

ORGILD, awr'gild, *s.* (Saxon, without compensation.) In Archæology, a term used in law when no satisfaction was to be made for the death of a man killed, he being judged lawfully slain.

ORGILLOUS, awr'jil-lus, *a.* (*orgueilleux*, Fr.) Proud; haughty: a very ancient word.—Obsolete.

From isles of Greece
The princes *orgilous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.—*Shaks.*

ORGUES, awr'gez, *s.* (French.) In the art of military defence, long thick pieces of timber pointed with iron, and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack; a machine composed of several musket barrels united, by which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.

ORGYIA, awr'ji'e-a, *s.* (*orgyio*, I extend the arms, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Mesembryaceæ.

ORGYIA, awr'ji-ra, *s.* (Greek.) A Grecian measure of length, containing four pecheis, or six Grecian feet, the foot being 1.0875 English feet.

ORINATA, or-e-ba'ta, *s.* (*oreibates*, mountain-ranging, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides, of the tribe Acarides, and family Hyletra of Cuvier.

ORICALCUM, o-re-kal'kum, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, brass, Gr.) Mountain-brass, a name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to a peculiar kind of mixed metal of the nature of our brass. Its exact constituents are not known.

ORIEL, o-re-el, *s.* (*oriot*, old Fr.) In Gothic Architecture, a bay window; formerly it meant also a recess. The *oriel window* is a projecting angular window, usually of a pentagonal or triangular form, and divided by mullions and transoms into different bays and compartments.

ORIENCY, o-re-en-se, *s.* Brightness of colour; strength of colour.—Seldom used.

ORIENT, o-re-ent, *a.* (*oriens*, Lat.) Rising as the sun; eastern; oriental; bright; shining; glittering;—*s.* the east. In Astronomy, the rising point of the sun. *Orient equinoctial*, the point of the horizon which the sun rises upon when it enters the signs Aries and Libra. *Orient estival*, the summer-east, or north-east. *Orient hybernal*, the winter-east, or south-east. *To orient a plan*, in Surveying, to mark its situation with respect to the four cardinal points.

ORIENTAL, o-re-en'tal, *a.* Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east;—*s.* an inhabitant or native of some eastern part of the world.

ORIENTALISM, o-re-en'tal-izm, *s.* An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALIST—ORIGINATION.

ORIENTALIST, o-re-en'ta-list, *s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; one versed in the eastern languages and literature.

ORIENTALITY, o-re-en'tal'e-te, *s.* The state of being oriental.—Obsolete.

ORIFICK, or'e-fis, *s.* (French, from *orificium*, Lat.) Any opening or perforation, as of a pipe, tube, or other cavity.

ORIFLAMÉ, awr'e-flame, *s.* The ancient royal standard of the kings of France. The banner was that of the Abbey of St. Denis, presented to the lord-protector of the convent, whenever engaged in the field on its behalf. This protectorship was attached to the countship of Bezin, and when that country was added to the possessions of Philip I., this banner, which he bore in consequence, became the royal standard of the kingdom.

ORIGANUM, o-re-ga-num, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, joy, Gr. the delight of the mountain.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ORIGENISM, or'e-jen-izm, *s.* The doctrines or tenets of Origen.

ORIGENIST, or'e-jen-ist, *s.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria.

ORIGIN, or'e-jin, *s.* (*origo*, Lat. *origen*, Span. *origine*, Ital.) The first existence or beginning of anything; fountain; source; cause: that from which anything primarily proceeds.

ORIGINABLE, o-rj'in-a-bl, *a.* That may be originated.

ORIGINAL, o-rj'e-nal, *s.* Origin; first copy; archetype; that from which anything is transcribed or translated, or any likeness made;—*a.* (*originalis*, Lat.) primitive; pristine; first. *Original writ*, in law, a process formerly in use for the commencement of personal actions. It consisted of a mandatory letter from the king, issued at Chancery, sealed with the great seal, and directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the injury was committed, requiring him to command the wrongdoer, or accused party, either to do justice to the plaintiff, or else to appear in court and answer the accusation against him. *Original sin*, held by Calvinists to be imputed to the posterity of Adam through the transgression of our first parents, and by which the human race became corrupt, and subject to misery and death in this world, and punishment in the next.

ORIGINALIA, o-rj-e-na'le-a, *s.* In Law, transcripts or records in the Exchequer, sent there from the Chancery.

ORIGINALITY, o-rj-e-nal'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being original; the power of originating or producing new conceptions, or uncommon combinations of thoughts or design.

ORIGINALLY, o-rj'e-nal-le, *ad.* Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning; at first; by the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, o-rj'e-nal-nez, *s.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, o-rj'e-na-re, *a.* (*originaire*, Fr.) Productive; causing existence; primitive; that which was the first state.—Seldom used.

Remember, I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust.—*Sandys on Job.*

ORIGINATE, o-rj'e-nate, *v. a.* To bring into existence; to produce what is new;—*v. n.* to take first existence; to have origin.

ORIGATION, o-rj-e-na'shun, *s.* The act of bring-

ORILLON—ORNATURE.

ing or coming into existence; first production: mode of production or bringing into being.

ORILLON, o-ril'lun, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a mass of earth faced with stone, built on the shoulder of a bastion, which has casemates to cover the cannon of the retired flank.

ORIOLES.—See *Oreolus*.

ORIOLES, o-re-o'lus, *s.* The Orioles, a genus of birds: Family, *Moralidae*.

ORION, o-ri'on, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Hyrieus, a youth, according to Homer, slain by Diana on account of the love borne him by Aurora. According to others, he was a king and mighty hunter, who, for his exploits, was placed in the heavens by Jupiter, where his constellation is situated between Canis and Lepus. He is supposed to have been the Nimrod of Scripture. He is called Venator, the hunter, by Plautus and Verro.

ORIOSOMA, o-re-o-so'ma, *s.* (*origo*, I divide or separate, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is thick, oval, and armed with conical tubercles of different sizes, ten of which represent the dorsal fin: Family, *Percidae*.

ORISMOLOGY, o-riz-mol'o-je, *s.* (*orismos*, a term, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That department of natural history which treats of terms.

ORISON, or'e-zun, *s.* (*oratio*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.) A prayer or supplication.

ORISSAN, o-ris'san, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Orissa, a country in the East Indies.

ORLAYA, awr-la'ya, *s.* (in honour of John Orlay, M.D., Moscow.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Suborder, *Orthosperma*.

ORLE, awr'l, *s.* In Heraldry, an ordinary forming a border or selvedge within the shield, at some distance from the edges.

ORLET, awr'let, } *s.* (*orlet*, Fr. *orlo*, a hem Ital.)

ORLO, awr'lo, } In Architecture, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

ORLOF-DECK, awr'lof-dek, *s.* The lowest deck of a ship, below the water, on which the cables are coiled, the sails, &c. stowed.

ORMOCARPUM, or-mo-kar'pum, *s.* (*ormos*, a necklace, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the pods, which are jointed, and may be likened to a necklace.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Order, *Papilionaceae*.

ORMOSIA, or-mo'zhe-a, *s.* (*ormos*, a necklace, Gr.) the seeds, *Ormosia coccinea*, are strung for necklaces; they are red, and have a black spot at one end.) The Bead-tree, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, *Papilionaceae*.

ORNA, awr'na, *s.* In Commerce, a measure for oil at Trieste, equal to about 17 gallons English.

ORNAMENT, awr'na-ment, *s.* (*ornamentum*, from *orno*, I adorn, Lat.) Embellishment; decoration; something that embellishes; additional beauty;—*v. a.* to adorn; to deck; to embellish.

ORNAMENTAL, awr'na-men'tal, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

ORNAMENTALLY, awr'na-men'tal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

ORNATE, awr'nate, *a.* (*ornatus*, Lat.) Adorned; decorated; beautiful;—*v. a.* (*orno*, Lat.) to adorn.

ORNATELY, awr'nate-le, *ad.* With decoration.

ORNATENESS, awr'nate-ness, *s.* State of being adorned.

ORNATURE, awr'na-ture, *s.* Decoration.—Obsolete.

A mushroom for all your other ornatures.—*Ben Jonson*.

ORNEODES—ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

ORNEODES, awr-ne'o-des, *s.* (Greek, a fickle person.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, *Noctuidae*.

ORNICHTHYS, awr-nik'this, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of American fishes, in which the pectoral fins are very large; the spines on the head small; caudal fin rounded; lateral line smooth; ventral fins small: Family, *Triglidae*.

ORNISCOPICS, awr-nis-kop'iks, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *skepeo*, I view, Gr.) Divination by the observation of fowls.

ORNISCOPIST, awr-nis-ko-pist, *s.* One who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight.—Seldom used.

ORNITHICNITE, awr-ne-thik'nite, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a trace, Gr.) Palaeontology, the name given to the impression of a bird's foot on strata. These occurred first on the New Red Sandstone formation.

ORNITHIDIUM, awr-ne-thid'e-um, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, Gr. the upper lip of the stigma being like a bird's beak.) A genus of plants: Order, *Orchidaceae*.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS, awr-ne-tho-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) The name proposed by Sommering for the *Pterodactylus* of Cuvier.—See *Pterodactyle*.

ORNITHOGALEM, awr-ne-thog'a-lum, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *gala*, milk, Gr.) Star of Bethlehem, a genus of plants: Order, *Liliaceae*.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM, awr-ne-tho-glos'um, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) Bird's-tongue, a genus of plants: Order, *Melanthaceae*.

ORNITHOLITE, awr-nith'o-lite, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The fossil remains of a bird in a petrified state.

ORNITHOLOGICAL, awr-ne-tho-lj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST, awr-ne-thol'o-jist, *s.* One skilled in the natural history of fowls, and who understands their structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.

ORNITHOLOGY, awr-ne-thol'o-je, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of natural history which treats of the structure, form, habits, and classification of birds. Linnaeus gives six orders—the Accipitres, or birds of prey; the Picæ; the Anseres, or swimming-birds; the Grallæ, or waders; the Gallinæ; and the Passeres. Swainson adopts the following orders—Raptores, birds of prey; Insessores, perchers; Scansores, climbers; Rassores, scratchers; Grallatores, waders; Notatores, swimmers.

ORNITHOMANCY, awr-nith-o-maa'w, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by the flight of birds.

ORNITHOMYIA, awr-ne-tho-mi'e-a, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Pupipara*.

ORNITHON, awr-ne-thon, *s.* (Greek.) A building for the keeping of fowls.

ORNITHOPUS, awr-nith'o-pus, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the legumes being like the claws of a bird, and disposed of in a similar manner.) Bird's-foot, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, *Papilionaceae*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, awr-ne-tho-ring'kus, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A singular

aquatic quadruped, a native of New Holland. It is furnished with a bill resembling that of a duck or spoon. It is a genus of the Monotremata of Cuvier.

ORNITROPE, awr-nit'-ro-pe, *s.* (*ornis*, a bird, and *trophe*, nourishment, Gr. the fruit being eat by small birds.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

ORNUS, awr'-nus, *s.* (*oren*, Heb. *ornus*, Lat.) The Flowery-ash, or Manna-ash, a genus of plants: Order, Oleaceæ.

OROBANCHACEÆ, o-ro-bang-ka'se-e, *s.* (*orobanche*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of parasitical, leafless, rather fleshy, scaly herbs, with terminal, solitary, spicate, or ramose flowers; calyx divided and permanent; corolla tubular, hypogynous, irregular, permanent; stamens four; anthers usually spurred at the base; ovary one-celled; stigma two-lobed or undivided; capsule one-celled, two-valved, and many-seeded.

OROBANCHE, o-ro-bang-ke, *s.* (*orobos*, a vetch, and *ancho*, I strangle, Gr. because it is supposed to strangle and kill the plants on which it grows.) Broomrape, a genus of plants: Type of the order Orobanchaceæ.

OROBUS, o-ro'-bus, *s.* (the name of a plant mentioned by Theophrastus and Dioscorides, from *oro*, I excite, and *bous*, an ox, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

OROGRAPHY, o-ro-gra'-fe, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Description of mountains as to height, scenery, &c.

OROLOGICAL, or-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to a description of mountains.

OROLOGIST, o-rol'-o-jist, *s.* A describer of mountains.

OROLOGY, o-rol'-o-je, *s.* (*oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Description of mountains as to their geological structure, relations, &c.

OROMODES, o-ro-mos'-des, *s.* In the Persian Mythology, the good principle, the opponent of Ahrimanes.

ORONTIACEÆ, o-ron-she-s'e-e, *s.* (*orontium*, one of the genera.) A genus of herbaceous Endogenous plants, with broad, entire, or deeply-divided leaves, occasionally sword-shaped; flowers on a simple spadix, furnished with a spathe, green, white, or purple; calyx and corolla absent, or consisting of four to eight scales; stamens of the same number, hypogynous or perigynous; anthers two-celled; ovary free; fruit a berry.

ORONTIUM, o-ron-she-un, *s.* (Greek name of a plant, so named, it is supposed, from growing on the banks of the Orontes.) Floating-arum, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Orontiaceæ.

OROPHEA, o-ro'-fe-a, *s.* (*orophe*, the top, Gr. in allusion to the cohesion of the inner petals at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceæ.

ORPHAN, awr'-fan, *s.* (*orphanos*, Gr. *orfano*, Ital.) A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both;—*a.* bereaved of parents.

ORPHANAGE, awr'-fan-ij, *s.* The state of an orphan. **ORPHANISM**, awr'-fan-izm, *s.* orphan. **Orphanage part**, in Law, that portion of an intestate's effects which his children are entitled to by the custom of London.

ORPHANEED, awr'-fand, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

ORPHANOTROPHY, awr'-fa-not'-ro-fe, *s.* (*orphanos*, and *trophe*, food, Gr.) An hospital for orphans.

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ORPHEAN, awr'-fe-an, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, as the *Orphean mysteries*, which are said to have been taught by Orpheus through the Icean dactyle, and to have been introduced into Thrace, whence they were gradually propagated throughout all Greece by his initiated followers. What those mysteries were is not well known, but they are considered to have had like all others for their object, the inculcation of a purer religion than was considered fit for the vulgar ear.

ORPHEUS, awr'-fe-us, *s.* In Ornithology, the Mocking-bird, a genus of birds: Family, Merulideæ.

ORPHIC, awr'-fik, *a.* Belonging to or following Orpheus; in the manner of Orpheus.

ORPIMENT, awr'-pe-ment, *s.* (*auripigmentum*, Lat.) The yellow sulphurate of arsenic, which forms the basis of the paint called king's yellow.

ORPIN, awr'-pin, *s.* (French.) A yellow colour of different degrees of intensity, approaching to red.

ORPINE, awr'-pine, *s.* The common English name of the succulent plant, *Sedum telephium*.

ORRERY, or'-rer-e, *s.* (In honour of the Earl Orrery, who first patronized the invention.) A machine for exhibiting the various motions and appearances of the sun and planets.

ORRIS ROOT, or'-ris root, *s.* The root of the plant *Iris Florentina*, used in perfumery.

ORSEDUE, awr'-se-du, *s.* Manheim, or Dutch gold, an inferior kind of gold leaf, or rather brass leaf, manufactured at Manheim.

ORT, awrt, *s.* A Danish coin, value elevenpence; also, a weight equal to the thirty-second part of an ounce.

ORTALAN, awr'-ta-lan, *s.* In Ornithology, the Emberiza hortulana of Linnæus, a species of Bunting.

ORTALIDA, awr'-tal'e-da, *s.* (*ortalica*, I frisk about, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Great-foots: Family, Megapodinae.

ORTALIS, awr'-ta-lis, *s.* (Greek, a young chicken.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

ORTEGIA, awr'-te'-je-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Casimir Gomez de Ortega, a Spanish botanist, Madrid.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

ORTHIDEÆ, awr'-the-de, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) The Spinning Hawk-moths, a family of nocturnal Lepidopterous insects.

ORTHUS, awr'-the-us, *s.* A poetical foot, consisting of five short syllables.

ORTHOCAEPUS, awr'-tho-kar'-pus, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

ORTHO CERATITE, awr'-tho-ser'-a-tite, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) An extinct family and genus of Cephalopods, with chambered cells, separated by a siphuncle.

ORTHO CERINA, awr'-tho-ser'-e-na, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of the Foraminifera of D'Orbigny: Family, Stycostegua.

ORTHOCELES, awr'-tho-ke'-tes, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *chaite*, long flowing hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncephora.

ORTHO COLON, awr'-tho-ko'-lon, *s.* (Greek.) A stiff joint, which causes the limb to be straight.

ORTHODOX, awr'-tho-doks, *a.* (*orthos*, and *doxa*, opinion, Gr.) Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; according with the doctrines of Scripture.

ORTHODOXAL, awr'-tho-doks'al, *a.* Orthodox.—Obsolete.

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ORTHODOXLY, awr'tho-doks-le, *ad.* With soundness of faith.

ORTHODOXNESS, awr'tho-doks-nes, *s.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.

ORTHODOXY, awr'tho-dok-se, *s.* (*orthodoxia*, Gr.) Soundness of faith; belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines.

ORTHODROMIC, awr'tho-drom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.

ORTHODROMICS, awr'tho-drom'iks, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *dromio*, I run, Gr.) The art of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

ORTHODROMY, awr'tho-drom-e, *s.* (*orthos*, and *dromos*, a course, Gr.) The sailing in a straight course.

ORTHOEPICAL, awr'tho-ep'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

ORTHOEPIST, awr'tho-e-pist, *s.* One who pronounces words correctly, or one who is well skilled in pronunciation.

ORTHOEPY, awr'tho-e-pe, *s.* (*orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word, Gr.) That part of grammar which treats of the manner of uttering words, or of pronunciation in its limited sense.

ORTHOGON, awr'tho-gon, *s.* (*orthos*, right, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A rectangular figure.

ORTHOGONAL, awr'tho-g'o-nal, *a.* (Greek.) Rectangular; right-angled.

ORTHOGONIUS, awr'tho-go'ne-us, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

ORTHOGORISCUS, awr'tho-g'o-ris'kus, *s.* (*orthogoriskos*, a sucking pig, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Cephalinae, in which the body is nearly orbicular, the skin rough, but without spines or compartments: Family, Blastidae.

ORTHOGRAPHER, awr'tho-gra'fur, *s.* One who spells words according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHIC, awr'tho-graf'ik, *a.* Rightly

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, awr'tho-graf'e-kal, *a.* spelled; written with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words. *Orthographic* or *Orthographical projection of the sphere*, in Prospective, a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed vertically at a convenient distance from it.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, awr'tho-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the rules of spelling; in the manner of orthographic projection.

ORTHOGRAPHY, awr'tho-gra'fe, *s.* (*orthos*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) That part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly; the practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters. In Geometry, the art of delineating the fore right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane. In Architecture, the elevation of a building, showing all their parts in their true proportion. In Perspective, the fore right side of any plane. In Fortification, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.

ORTHOLOGY, awr'tho-lo'je, *s.* (*orthos*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The right description of things.

ORTHOMETRY, awr'tho-m'e-tre, *s.* (*orthos*, and

metron, a measure, Gr.) The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

ORTHONOTUS, awr'tho-no'tus, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Caprini of Swainson, belonging to his circle Reduviidae.

ORTHONYX, awr'tho-niks, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Buphaginae of Swainson.

ORTHOPLCEÆ, awr'tho-pl'o'se-e, *s.* (*orthos*, upright, and *ploke*, a folding together, Gr. from the cotyledons being folded together.) A suborder of Cruciferous plants, embracing such species as have the cotyledons incumbent and folded together, or plaited lengthwise through their middle, and enveloping the radicle in the recess; the style generally enlarged, with a cell and seed at its base; seeds generally globose, never marginate.

ORTHOPNEA, awr'tho-p'ne'a, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) A diseased state of the lungs, in which respiration can only be performed when the patient is in an upright position.

ORTHOPOGON, awr'tho-po'gon, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

ORTHOPTERA, awr'tho-pt'er-a, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects, including all those species which have the wings, when at rest, in straight longitudinal folds.

ORTHOSIPHON, awr'tho-si'fon, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *siphon*, a tube, Gr. in reference to the straight tube of the corolla.) A genus of perennial herbs or undershrubs: Order, Lamiaceae.

ORTHOSPERME, awr'tho-sper'me, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A suborder of the Umbelliferae, distinguished by the albumen being flat or flattish inside, and neither convolute nor involute.

ORTHOSTATE, awr'tho-sta'te, *s.* In ancient Architecture, a name given to pilasters, buttresses, or supporters of a building.

ORTHOSTEMON, awr'tho-ste'mon, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. the stamens being equal.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaeeae.

ORTHOTOMOS, awr'tho-to'mus, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Sylviidae.

ORTHOTRICHUM, awr'tho't're-kum, *s.* (*orthos*, straight, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. from the straight direction of the teeth of the peristome.) A genus of urn mosses: Order, Brynceae.

ORTHOTROPOUS, awr'tho't-ro-pus, *a.* (*orthos*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) In Botany, erect on the embryo of a plant.

ORTHOTYPOUS, awr'tho't'e-pus, *a.* (*orthos*, and *typos*, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having a particular cleavage.

ORTHROSANTHES, awr'tho-san'thes, *s.* (*orthros*, morning, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

ORTIVE, awr'tiv, *a.* (*ortus*, rising, Lat.) *Ortice amplitude*, in Astronomy, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises and the east point.

ORTOCHILE, or-to-ki'le, *s.* (*orto*, from *ornymi*, I stir up, and *chellox*, the lip, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

ORTS, awr'ts, *s.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. Thou son of crums and orts.—*Ben Jonson.*

ORTYGIS, awr-tij'is, *s.* (*ortyx*, the quail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Tetraonidae.

ORTYX, awr'tiks, *s.* (Greek, the quail.) A genus of birds: Family, Tetraonidae.

ORUS, } o'rus, *s.* In Egyptian Mythology, the son of
Horus, } Isis and Osiris, answering to the Greek Apollo. In Egyptian paintings, he is frequently represented as sitting on the lap of Isis.

ORVIETAN, awr-ve-e'tan, *s.* (*orvietano*, Ital.) An antidote or counter-poison.

ORYAL, awr'y'al, *s.* In Archaeology, a cloister or arched room in a monastery.

ORYCTERUS, o-rik'ter-us, *s.* (*orykter*, a digger, Gr.) A genus of Ruminants of the Antelope family.

ORYCTES, o-rik'tes, *s.* (*orykter*, a digger, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the subfamily Dynastinae: Family, Scarabaeidae.

ORYCTOGNOSTIC, or-ik-tog-nos'tik, *a.* Relating to Orctognosy.

ORYCTOGNOSTY, o-rik-tog'no-se, *s.* (*oryktos*, fossil, and *gnosis*, knowledge, Gr.) Mineralogy, or, more properly, that branch of mineralogy which has for its object the arrangement and classification of minerals.

ORYCTOGRAPHY, or-ik-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*oryktos*, fossil, and *graphe*, I write, Gr.) A description of fossil organic remains; palaeontology.

ORYCTOLOGY, o-rik-tol'o-je, *s.* (*oryktos*, fossil, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of Geology which treats of fossil remains.

ORYSSUS, o-ris'sus, *s.* (*orysso*, I dig, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

ORYZA, o-ri'za, *s.* (Greek.) Rice, a genus of plants, forming one of the highly useful cereal grasses: Order, Graminaeae.

ORYZOPSIS, o-ri-zop'sis, *s.* (*oryza*, rice, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaeae.

Os, os, *s.* (Latin, a bone.)—See Bone.

Os, os, *s.* (*os*, *oris*, a mouth, Lat.) In Anatomy, an opening of parts either external or internal. *Os uterum*, or the orifice of the uterus. *Os externum*, the entrance to the vagina, so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OSBECKIA, os-bek'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Peter Osbeck, a Swedish naturalist.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Melastomaceae.

OSCEOPHYMA, os-se-o-fi'ma, *s.* (*osche*, the scrotum, and *phyma*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, a tumour of the scrotum.

OSCHEOCELE, os-ke-o-se'le, *s.* (*osche*, the scrotum, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, a scrotal rupture, a tumour of the scrotum from an accumulation of water.

OSCHITIS, os-ki'tes, } *s.* (*osche*, the scro-
OSCHROTITIS, os-ke-o-ti'tes, } tum, Gr.) In-
flammation of the scrotum.

OSCHOPHORIA, os-ko-f'o-re-a, *s.* (*oschai*, boughs hung with grapes, and *pherein*, to carry, Gr.) A celebrated festival observed by the Athenians. It was instituted by Theseus.

OSCI, os'so, *s.* A people of ancient Italy, seemingly identical with the Ausonians or Aurunci, and who inhabited the southern part of the peninsula.

OSCILLATE, os'il-late, *v. n.* (*oscillo*, Lat.) To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.

OSCILLATION, os-sil-la'shun, *s.* (*oscillatio*, Lat.) Swinging. The term is particularly applied to the motion of a pendulum. *Axis of oscillation*, a right line passing through the point of suspension, parallel to the horizon. *Centre of oscillation*, that point in a pendulum in which its whole moving force is concentrated, and at which, if it meet with resistance, it instantly stops without vibration or strain of the other parts.

OSCILLATORIA, os-sil-la-to're-a, *s.* A genus of Algae, so named from their oscillatory motion: Order, Confervaceae.

OSCILLATORY, os'sil-lay-tur-e, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

OSCINES, os-si'nes, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscides. Also, an epithet among the Romans for those birds whose notes were regarded as omens and predictions.

OSCITANCY, os'se-tan-se, *s.* (*oscito*, I yawn, Lat.) The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dulness.

OSCITANT, os'se-tant, *a.* Yawning; gaping; sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish.

OSCITANTLY, os'se-tant-le, *ad.* Carelessly.

OSCITATE, os'se-tate, *v. n.* To yawn; to gape.

OSCITATION, os-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of yawning or gaping.

OSCUANT, os'ku-lant, *a.* Kissing.

OSCUATION, os-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*osculatio*, a kissing, Lat.) In Geometry, the contact between any curve and a circle, which has the same curvature as the given curve at the point of contact.

OSCUULATORIUS, os-ku-la-to're-us, *s.* (*osculatio*, a kissing, Lat.) In Anatomy, the sphincter muscle of the lips, so called because by it the act of kissing is performed.

OSCUATORY, os'ku-la-tur-e, *a.* An osculatory circle in Geometry, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point;—*s.* in Church History, a tablet or board with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest, and then delivered to the people for the same purpose.

OSHAC, o'shak, *s.* The Gum ammoniac plant; the *Dorema ammoniacum*.

OSIANDRIANS, os-e-an'dre-ans, *s.* A sect among the Lutherans, so called from their founder, a celebrated divine, named Osiander. They differed from the followers of Luther and Calvin as to the efficient cause of justification.

OSIER, o'zher, *s.* (French.) A name given to those varieties of the willow which are used in basket and wicker work. The common osier is the *Salix viminalis* of botanists.

OSIERED, o'zherd, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

OSIERHOLT, o'zher-holte, *s.* (*osier*, and *holt*, a wood, Sax.) A place where osiers are cultivated.

OSIRIS, o-si'ris, *s.* One of the chief Egyptian divinities, the brother and husband of Isis, and, together with her, the greatest benefactor of Egypt.

OSMAZOME, oz-ma'zome, *s.* (*osme*, smell, and *zomos*, broth, Gr.) A brownish-yellow animal substance, obtained by digesting cold water on muscular fibre, and then treating it with pure alcohol. When the alcohol is dissipated by a gentle heat, the osmazome is obtained. It gives the peculiar flavour to boiled meat and soup—hence the name.

OSMERUS, os-me'rus, *s.* (*osmeres*, smelling, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

OSMIA—OSSEOUS.

OSMIA, os'me-a, *s.* (*osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila.

OSMIC, os'mik, *a.* Relating to osmium;—*s.* *osmic acid*, a volatile, acid, and poisonous acid, obtained from the union of oxygen with osmium.

OSMIO-CHLORIDES, os'me-o-klo'rides, *s.* Compounds of osmium with hydrochloric acid.

OSMITES, os-mi'tes, *s.* (*osme*, a smell, Gr. from one of the species having a strong smell of camphor.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

OSMIUM, os'me-um, *s.* (*osme*, smell, Gr. from its peculiar pungent odour.) A metal discovered by M. Tennant, in 1803, of no use hitherto in the arts.

OSMORHIZA, os-mo-rh'za, *s.* (*osme*, smell, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. the roots being sweet-scented.) A genus of American perennial umbelliferous herbs: Suborder, Campylospermae.

OSMUNDA, os-mun'da, *s.* (*osmunder*, one of the names of Thor, a Celtic deity.) A genus of Ferns: Order, Polypodiaceae.

OSMUNDACEAE, os-mun-da'se-e, } *s.* A family of
OSMUNDEAE, os-mun-de'e, } the Polypodiaceae, distinguished by spore-cases, dorsal or panicle, stalked, with a broad dorsal incomplete ring opening vertically: spores oblong or roundish.

OSMYLUS, os-mi'lus, *s.* (*osmylos*, the great name of a strongly-scented sea polypus, from *osme*, smell, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.

OSNABURG, oz'na-burg, *s.* A sort of coarse linen, first imported from Osnaburg in Germany.

OSORIUS, o-so're-us, *s.* (*os*, *oris*, a mouth, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

OSPHRESIOLOGY, os-fre-se-o'l'o-je, *s.* (*osphresis*, the sense of smelling, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the sense of smell, or, more properly, on odours.

OSPHROMENUS, os-fro-me'nus, *s.* (*osphrainomai*, I smell or scent, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is broadly ovate, and the caudal fin rounded, one of the rays forming a long filament: Family, Spirobranchidae.

OSPHYTES, os-fe-y'tis, } *s.* (*osphys*, the loins, Gr.)
OSPHYTES, os-fi'tis, } Inflammation of the parts in and about the coxo-femoral articulation, or of the cellular membrane of the loins.

OSPKEY, os'pray, *s.* (*ossifraga*, Lat.) A bird of the eagle tribe, the *Falco ossifragus* of Linnaeus. It is about the size of a turkey, and lives chiefly on fish.

OSSAEA, os-se'a, *s.* (in honour of Don Antonia de la Ossa, Cuba.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.

OSSA INNOMINATA, os'sa in-nom-e-na'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, two large bones situated on the sides of the os sacrum.

OSSEANS, os'she-ans, } *s.* (*os*, a bone, Lat.) Pisces
OSSEI, os-se'i, } ossei, a primary division of the class of fishes, including all those which have a true bony skeleton.

OSSELET, os'se-let, *s.* (French.) A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSSEOUS, os'h'e-us, *a.* (*osseus*, Lat.) Bony; resembling bone. *Osseous breccia*, the cemented mass of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks.

OSSICLE—OSTENTATIVELY.

OSSICLE, os'se-kl, *s.* (*ossiculum*, Lat.) A small bone.

OSSIFEROUS, os-sif'er-us, *a.* (*os*, a bone, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or furnishing bones.

OSSIFIC, os-sif'ik, *a.* (*os*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.) Having power to ossify or change corneous and membranous substances to bone.

OSSIFICATION, os-se-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*os*, a bone, and *facio*, I become, Lat.) The formation of bone; the change of any soft solid of the body into bone; the formation of bones in animals.

OSSIFRAGE, os'se-fra-je, *s.* (*os*, and *frango*, I break, Lat.) The osprey, or sea-eagle.

OSSIFY, os'se-fi, *v. a.* (*os*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bone;—*v. n.* to become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OSSILEGIUM, os-sil-le-je-um, *s.* (*os*, a bone, and *lego*, I collect, Lat.) In Antiquity, the act of collecting the bones and ashes of the dead, after the funeral pile was burned down.

OSSIVOROUS, os-siv'o-rus, *a.* (*os*, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Feeding on bones; eating bones.

OSSIVORUS, os-siv'o-rus, *s.* A tumour that destroys and causes decay in the bone.

OSSUARY, os'su-a-re, *s.* (*ossuarium*, Lat.) A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

OST, ost, }
OUST, owt, } *s.* A kiln for drying hops or malt.

OSTAGRA, os-tag'ra, *s.* (Greek.) Bone-forceps, a forceps used for extracting fragments of broken bone.

OSTARA, os'ta-ra, *s.* An ancient German and Celtic divinity, worshipped with peculiar veneration by the Anglo-Saxons.

OSTEALGIA, os-te-al'je-a, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain in the bones.

OSTEALGITES, os-te-al'je-tes, *s.* Acute inflammation of the osseous structure.

OSTENSIBILITY, os-ten-se-bil'i-te, *s.* The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTENSIBLE, os-ten-se-bl, *a.* (*ostensibile*, from *ostendo*, I show, Lat.) Such as is proper or intended to be shown; plausible; colourable; appearing; seeming; shown, declared, or avowed.

OSTENSIBLY, os-ten-se-ble, *ad.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.

OSTENSIVE, os-ten'siv, *a.* (French.) Showing; exhibiting. *Ostensive demonstrations*, in Geometry, such as plainly and directly demonstrate the truth of any proposition.

OSTENT, os'tent, *s.* (*ostentum*, Lat.) Appearance; air; manner; mien; show; token; a portent; a prodigy; anything ominous.—Seldom used. Latinus, frightened with this dire *ostent*.—Dryden.

OSTENTATE, os'ten-tate, *v. a.* To make an ambitious display of; to display boastfully.—Obsolete. So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading.—Fletcher.

OSTENTATION, os-ten-ta'shun, *s.* Outward show or appearance; ambitious display; boast; vain show; a show; a spectacle.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

OSTENTATIOUS, os-ten-ta'shus, *a.* Vain; fond of show; making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of appearing to advantage; showy; gaudy; intended for vain display.

OSTENTATIVELY, os-ten-ta'shus-le, *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, os-ten-ta'shus-nes, *s.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTATOR, os-ten-ta'tur, *s.* One fond of appearing to advantage; a vain boaster.

OSTENTOUS, os-ten'tus, *a.* Fond of making a gaudy show.—Seldom used.

OSTEOCELE, os-te-o-se'le, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *cele*, hernia, Gr.) The osseous or cartilaginous induration sometimes occurring in hernial sacs, after the reduction of their contents.

OSTEOCOLLA, os-te-o-kol'la, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue, Gr.) An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones, used as an old mineralogical term for encrusting carbonate of lime, to which the property of uniting a fractured bone has been attributed.

OSTEOCOPUS, os-te-ok'o-pos, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *topos*, weariness, Gr.) In Pathology, a weariness of the bones caused by too much motion.

OSTEOGENY, os-te-oj'e-ne, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *genesis*, I generate, Gr.) In Anatomy, the growth of bones.

OSTEOGLOSSUM, os-te-o-glos'sum, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinae, or Herrings, with a long linear and greatly compressed body: Family, Salmonidae.

OSTEOGRAPHY, os-te-o-gra'fe, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) In Anatomy, a description of the bones.

OSTEOLITE, os-te-o-lite, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil petrified bone.

OSTEOLOGER, os-te-o-l'o-jur, *s.* One who describes the bones of animals.

OSTEOLOGIST, os-te-o-l'o-jist, *s.* One who describes the bones of animals.

OSTEOLOGIC, os-te-o-l'o-jik, *a.* Relating to osteology.

OSTEOLOGICAL, os-te-o-l'o-j'e-kal, *a.* A description of the bones of animals.

OSTEOLOGICALLY, os-te-o-l'o-j'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to osteology.

OSTEOLOGY, os-te-o-l'o-je, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Anatomy, a description of the bones.

OSTEOMALACIA, os-te-o-ma-la'she-a, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *malakos*, soft, Gr.) Softening of the bones, from chronic inflammation of their cellular tissue.

OSTEOMELIS, os-te-o-me'lis, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *melos*, an apple, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pomaceae.

OSTEOPATHY, os-te-op-a'the-ro'sis, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *pathos*, fragile, Gr.) Fragility of the bones.

OSTEOSARCOMA, os-te-o-sark'o-ma, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) Conversion of bone into a mass resembling flesh, from inflammation of the osseous structure.

OSTEOSPERMUM, os-te-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *sperma*, seed, Gr. in allusion to the hardness of the seed.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

OSTEOTOMY, os-te-o'to-me, *s.* (*osteon*, bone, and *to-me*, incision, Gr.) An anatomical dissection or preparation of the bone.

OSTERICUM, os-ter'e-kum, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, Gr. from the nature of the seeds.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

OSTIANS, os'te-aks, *s.* An Asiatic tribe, who form the greater proportion of the native population of Siberia.

OSTIARY, os'te-a-re, *s.* (*os*, a mouth, Gr.) A mouth.

the opening by which a river discharges itself: generally spelt Estuary.

OSTITES, os-ti'tes, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, Gr.) Inflammation of the bones.

OSTLER.—See Hostler.

OSTLERY.—See Hostlery.

OSTMEN, ost'men, *s.* Eastmen; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called.

OSTORHYNCHUS, os-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*osteon*, a bone, and *rhynchus*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Channodidae.

OSTRACEAN, os-tra'shan, *s.* A shell belonging to the Ostracidae, or Oyster family.

OSTRACIDAE, os'tra-se-da, *s.* (*ostrea*, an oyster, Lat.) A family of bivalvular Mollusca; animal sedentary, and generally fixed by the under valve; shell foliaceous; rarely pearly.

OSTRACISM, os'tra-sizm, *s.* (*ostrakismos*, Gr.) Banishment by the people of Athens of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them; banishment.

OSTRACITES, os'tra-sitse, *s.* (*ostrea*, an oyster, Lat.) A name applied to the fossil oysters, which are so common in many parts of England.

OSTRACIZE, os'tra-size, *v. a.* To banish by the popular voice.

OSTREA, os'tre-a, *s.* (Latin, oyster.) Oyster, a genus of marine Mollusca, in which the shell is foliaceous, irregular, generally attached by the under valve, without teeth; the margins solid and plicated: Type of the family Ostracidae.

OSTRICH, os'tritch, *s.* (*ostrache*, Fr.) A bird distinguished by its immense size and peculiar habits, as well as by the great beauty and value of its plumage. It forms one of the species of the genus *Struthio*. Its feathers are in great repute, and form a very important adornment to the female person at balls and other assemblies.

OSTROGOTHS, os'tro-goths, *s.* A division of the great Gothic nation, settled in Pannonia in the fifth century, whence they extended their dominion over Noricum, Rhaetia, and Illyricum.

OSTRYA, os'tre-a, *s.* (*ostrea*, a scale, Gr. in allusion to the scaly catkins of the fruit.) Hop-hornbeam, a genus of plants: Order, Corylaceae.

OSWALD'S LAW, os'wawlds law, *s.* A law made by Oswald, bishop of Worcester, to expel married priests, and bring monks into churches.

OSWEGA TEA, os-we'ga te, *s.* The plant *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a very grateful and refreshing odour: Order, Lamiaceae.

OTACOUS TIC, ot-a-kow'stik, *a.* (*ous otos*, an ear, and *akouo*, I hear, Gr.) Assisting the sense of hearing.

OTACOUS TIC, ot-a-kow'stik, *s.* An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTACOUS TICON, ot-a-kow'ste-kon, *s.* A ment to facilitate hearing.

OTAHEITE APPLE, o'ta-hete ap'pl, *s.* The tree *Popartia dulcis*: Order, Sapindaceae.

OTAHEITEAN, o'ta-he'te-an, *s.* Of, or belonging to, Otahite.

OTALGIA, o-tal'je-a, *s.* (*ous*, the ear, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, the ear-ache.

OTANTHERA, o-tan'the'ra, *s.* (*ous otos*, an ear, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers being furnished with two auricles at the base of each.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.

OTANTHUS, o-tan'thus, *s.* (*ous otos*, an ear, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the appendages

OUTHEROD—OUTPARTERS.

OUTHEROD, owt-her'od, *v. a.* To surpass in enormity, absurdity, or cruelty.
OUTHEST, owt'h'est, } *s.* In Law, the summoning
OUTHOORN, owt'hawrn, } of subjects to arms by the
 sound of the horn.—*Obsolete.*
OUTHOUSE, owt'how's, *s.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.
OUTING, owt'ing, *s.* A going from home; an airing.
OUTLAND, owt'land, *a.* (*utlande*, Sax.) Foreign;—(*obsolete.*)

The little lamb
 Nurs'd in our bosoms—
 The outland pagans have deprived us of.—*Strutt.*

In Law, land let out to any tenant merely at the pleasure of the lord of the manor.—*Obsolete.*

OUTLANDER, owt'land-ur, *s.* A foreigner; not a native.—*Obsolete.*

OUTLANDISH, owt'land'ish, *a.* (*utlandisc*, Sax.) Foreign; not native; born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people—hence, vulgar, rustic, rude, clownish.

OUTLAW, owt'law, *s.* One who is deprived of the benefit of the law, and therefore held to be out of the king's protection;—*v. a.* (*utlagium*, Sax.) to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

OUTLAWRY, owt'law-re, *s.* In Law, the process of putting a man out of the protection of the law, so that he is incapable to bring an action for redress of injuries; and it is also attended with a forfeiture of the party's goods and chattels to the king.

OUTLAY, owt'lay, *s.* A laying out or expending; expenditure.

OUTLEAP, owt'leap, *s.* Sally; flight; escape.

OUTLET, owt'let, *s.* Passage outward; the place or the means by which anything escapes or is discharged.

OUTLICKER, owt'lik-ur, *s.* A naval term for a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUTLIER, owt'li-ur, *s.* One not belonging to a group. In Agriculture, an animal not admitted to the fold at night. In Geology, a detached rock at some distance from the principal mass.

OUTLINE, owt'line, *s.* Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; the first sketch of a figure; first general sketch of any scheme or design;—*v. a.* to draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.

OUTLIVER, owt'liv'ur, *s.* A survivor.

OUTLOOK, owt'look', *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat; to select.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

Away to the brook,
 All your tackle outlook.—*Cotton.*

OUTLOPE, owt'lope, *s.* An excursion.—*Obsolete.*

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay,
 But very short.—*Florio.*

OUTLYING, owt'li'ing, *a.* Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

OUTMOST, owt'moste, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle.

OUTPARISH, owt'par-ish, *s.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border.

OUTPART, owt'párt, *s.* A part remote from the centre or main part.

OUTPARTERS, out'pár-turz, *s.* In Law, a sort of freebooters in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way.—*Obsolete.*

OUTPORCH—OUTSTAND.

OUTPORCH, owt'portshe, *s.* An entrance.

OUTPORT, owt'porte, *s.* A port at some distance from the city of London.

OUTPOST, owt'poste, *s.* A post or station without the limits of a camp; a body of soldiers placed beyond the main-guard.

OUTPOUR, owt'pore, *v. a.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.

OUTPOURING, owt'po-ring, *s.* A pouring out; effusion.

OUTRAGE, owt'raje, *v. a.* (*outrager*, Fr.) To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind;—*v. n.* to commit exorbitance; to be guilty of violent rudeness;—*s.* (French) injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, owt-ra'jus, *a.* (*outrageux*, Fr.) Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent; excessive; exceeding reason or decency; enormous; atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, owt-ra'jus-le, *ad.* With great violence; furiously; excessively.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, owt-ra'jus-nes, *s.* Fury; violence; enormity.

OUTRAZE, owt-raze', *v. a.* To raze to extermination.

OUTRE, owt'ray, *a.* (French.) Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

OUTREIGN, owt-rane', *v. a.* To reign through the whole of.

OUTRIDE, owt-ride', *v. a.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than;—*v. n.* to travel about on horseback; or in a vehicle.

OUTRIDER, owt'ri-der, *s.* A servant attached to any travelling equipage, who is appointed to ride forward for the purpose of paying tolls, &c.; a summoner, whose office is to cite men before the sheriff;—(*obsolete* in the last sense;)—one who travels about on horseback; or in a vehicle.

OUTRIGGER, owt-rig'gur, *s.* The sea term for any projecting spar or piece of timber, for extending ropes, sails, and for other temporary purposes.

OUTRIGHT, owt'rite, *ad.* Immediately; without delay; at once; completely.

OUTRODE, owt'rode, *s.* An excursion.

OUTROOT, owt-root', *v. a.* To eradicate; to extirpate.

OUTSCAPE, owt'skape, *s.* Power of escaping.—*Obsolete.*

OUTSCOURINGS, owt-skow'ringz, *s.* Substances washed or scoured out.

OUTSKILL, owt-sel', *v. a.* To exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the price of things sold; to gain a higher price.

OUTSET, owt'set, *s.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.

OUTSIDE, owt'side, *s.* The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side, which forms the surface or superficies; superficial appearance; exterior; person; external mien; the part or place that lies without or beyond an enclosure; the utmost.

OUTSKIRT, owt'skirt, *s.* Border; outpost; suburb.

OUTSPREAD, owt-spre'd', *v. a.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.

OUTSPREADING, owt-spre'd'ing, *s.* The act of spreading out or diffusing.

OUTSTAND, owt-stand', *v. a.* To support; to resist; to stand beyond the proper time; to withstand; to sustain without yielding;—*v. n.* to project outwards from the main body.

OUTSTANDING—OVAL

OUTSTANDING, owt'-stand'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid.

OUTSTARTING, owt'-start'-ing, *a.* Rushing forth.

OUTSTREET, owt'-street, *s.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUTTAKE, owt'-take, *prep.* Except.—Obsolete.

All was golde men myght se,

Outtake the fethers and the tree.—Chaucer.

OUTVOTE, owt'-vote', *v. a.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by a majority of suffrages.

OUTWALL, out'-wawl, *s.* The interior part of a building or fortress; superficial appearance.

OUTWARD, owt'-ward, *a.* (*utward*, or *uteward*, Sax.) External; exterior; forming the superficial part; visible; opposed to inward; extrinsic; adventitious; foreign; not intestine;—(obsolete in the last four senses;)—tending to the exterior part. In Scripture, civil; public. In Theology, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual;—*s.* external form. *Outward flanking angle*, in Fortification, the angle of the tennille, comprehended by the two flanking lines of defence.

OUTWARD, owt'-ward, } *ad.* To the outer parts;

OUTWARDS, owt'-wardz, } tending or directing towards the exterior; from a port or country.

OUTWARDBOUND, owt'-ward-bownd, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUTWARDLY, owt'-ward-le, *ad.* Externally; opposed to inwardly; in appearance; not sincerely.

OUTWASH, owt'-wash', *v. a.* To wash out; to cleanse from.—Seldom used.

OUTWATCH, owt'-watch', *v. a.* To surpass in watching.

Have I outwatch'd,

Yea, and outwalk'd any ghost alive!—Ben Jonson.

OUTWEAR, owt'-wear', *v. a.* To pass tediously to the end; to last longer than something else; to wear out.—Obsolete in the last sense.

He—

To live, and to increase his race, himself outwears.—*Donne.*

OUTWEED, owt'-weed', *v. a.* To extirpate, as a weed.

OUTWIN, owt'-win', *v. a.* To get out of.—Obsolete.

OUTWIND, owt'-winde', *v. a.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.

OUTWING, owt'-wing', *v. a.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip.

OUTWIT, owt'-wit', *v. a.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.

OUTWORK, owt'-wuck, *s.* The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel, for the purpose of keeping the besiegers at a distance.

OUTWORTH, owt'-worth', *v. a.* To exceed in value.

OUTWREST, owt'-rest', *v. a.* To extort by violence.

OUTZEAL, owt'-ze'-ne, *v. a.* To exceed in buffoonery.—Seldom used.

O run not proud of this; yet, take thy dre;

Thou dost outzeal Cokely.—Ben Jonson.

OVA, o'-va, *s.* The plural of the Latin word *ovum*, an egg. In Architecture, ornaments in the form of an egg, carved on the contour of the ovola, or quarter-round, and separated from each by anchors and arrowheads. In Entomology, the name for the first stage in the existence of an insect, from which it is metamorphosed into the larva.

OVAL, o'-val, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, Lat.) A curved

OVALBUMEN—OVER.

figure resembling an ellipse, or the transverse section of an egg;—*a.* of the form of the transverse section of an egg.

OVALBUMEN, o-val'-bu-men, *s.* The albumen or white of an egg.

OVAL-SHAPED, o'-val-shaypt, *a.* Resembling the form of an egg.

OVARIA, o'-va'-re-a, *s.* The plural of ovarium; the two organs which contain the female ova.

OVARIAL, o'-va'-re-al, } *a.* Relating to the ovary

OVARIAN, o'-va'-re-an, } of females.

OVARIOUS, o'-va'-re-us, *a.* Consisting of or containing eggs.

OVARIUM, o'-va'-re-um, } *s.* (*ovaire*, Fr.) That part

OVARY, o'-va-re, } of the body of a female animal in which impregnation is performed. In Botany, that part of the flower which ripens into fruit.

OVATE, o'-vate, } *a.* (*ovatus*, Lat.) With the

OVATED, o'-va-ted, } lower extremities broadest, as an ovate leaf; egg-shaped. *Ovate lanceolate*, between the form of an egg and a lance. *Ovate*

infusate, between oblong and oval-shaped.

OVATION, o'-va'-shun, *s.* In Antiquity, an inferior kind of triumph, which, according to the ancient Roman custom, was granted to distinguished military leaders. The word is said to be derived from *ovare* (to cry O!), the cry of the soldiers on the occasion; or from *ovis*, a sheep, the animal sacrificed upon such occasions.

OVEN, uv'-vn, *s.* (*Dutch, oven*, Sax. and Germ.) An arch or kiln, of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for the table.

OVER, o'-vur, *prep.* (*ober*, *ofer*, Sax.) From side to side; across; above in place, position, superiority, excellence, or authority; through the whole extent, or upon the surface, as to walk *over* a field, or any particular place; upon, as 'his tender mercies are *over* all his works'; during an entire period of time; covering or immersing, as the water is *over* anything; as a poetical contraction it is written *o'er*;—*ad.* from side to side; on the opposite side, as the boat is *safe over*; from one place to another; on the surface; above the top; more than the quantity apportioned; beyond a limit; from beginning to end; completely; *over and over*, once and again; repeatedly; *over again*, another time; with repetition; *over and above*, beyond what is understood or limited; *over against*, in front; opposite;

Over against this church stands a large hospital.—*Addison.*

Over is also used to signify a rolling or turning from side to side, as, to turn *over*; to give *over*, to relinquish; to look back upon as hopeless.

NOTE.—*Over*, as a prefix in composition, is frequently appended to verbs, adjectives, participles, and substantives, in which cases it generally signifies excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*, &c., or spreading, covering above, as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or it denotes across, as to *overhear*; or above, as to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overtake*. For the definitions and etymologies of the affixes in the following list of compounds, the reader is referred to their respective places in the Dictionary.—*Overabound*, *overact*, *overglaze*, *overanxious*, *overarch*, *overbalance*, *overbottle*, *overbend*, *overbid*, *overbuilt*, *overbulk*, *overburden*, *overburn*, *overbusy*, *overbay*, *overcanopy*, *overcare*, *overcareful*, *overcarried*, *overcarry*, *overcautious*, *overclimb*, *overcloud*, *overcloys*, *overconfidence*, *overconfidently*, *overcorn*, *overcount*, *overcover*, *overcredulous*, *overcrow*, *overcurious*, *overdate*, *overdiligent*, *overdose*, *overdress*, *overdrink*, *overdrive*, *overdry*, *overeager*, *overeagerly*, *overeager-*

OVERALLS—OVERDO.

ness, overeat, overelephant, overempty, overestimate, overexcited, overexclamation, overflattize, overfeed, overfill, overflow, overfourish, overflush, overfly, overfond, overforward, overforwardness, overfreight, overfruitful, overfull, overget, overgild, overglance, overgo, overgorge, overgrassed, overgrat, overhand, overharden, overhaste, overhastily, overhastiness, overhasty, overhear, overhiss, overlabor, overlabor, overlade, overlage, overlargeness, overlash, overlashingly, overlavish, overleap, overliberal, overlight, overload, overlove, overmeasure, overmickle, overmish, overmodest, overmultitude, overname, overnat, overnoise, overoffend, overodious, overomit, overpassionate, overpassionately, overpatient, overpeer, overpeople, overperch, overpersumptory, overpersuade, overpicture, overply, overpoise, overpolish, overponderous, overpost, overpress, overprize, overprompt, overpromptness, overproportion, overquietness, overrank, overread, overreadily, overreadiness, overready, overred, override, overrippe, overripen, overroast, oversaturate, overscrupulousness, overscrupulous, overshadow, overskip, oversleep, overslip, oversnow, oversoon, oversorrow, overspan, overspeak, overspread, overstare, overstate, overstore, overstrain, overstretch, overstrike, overstuffed, oversupply, overwarning, overswallow, overswell, overtask, overtalk, overtake, overtax, overthwart, overtime, overveil, overvote, overwatch, overwatched, overweak, overweary, overweather, overweigh, overweight, overwing, overwise, overwiseness, overword, overwork, overworn, overwrestle, overyearned, overzealed, overzealous.

OVERALLS, o'vur-awlz, *s.* A kind of trousers for being worn over and protecting the ordinary trousers.

OVERAWE, o-vur-aw', *v. a.* To keep in check by intimidation, fear, or superior influence.

OVERBEAR, o-vur-bare', *v. a.* To repress or bear down; to subdue by superior force.

Till overborne with weight the Cyprians fell.—*Dryden*.

OVERBEARING, o-vur-ba'ring, *a.* Of a domineering haughty disposition; tending to repress or subdue by intolerance or effrontery.

OVERBLOW, o-vur-blo', *v. n.* In Nautical language, to blow so hard that the ship can bear no topsails; to blow over, or be past its violence;—(obsolete in the last sense);—to blow from its place, or scatter by blowing.

OVERBOARD, o'vur-borde, *ad.* (*over*, and *bord*, side, Fr.) Literally, over the side of a ship; out of a ship, or from on board.

OVERBROW, o-vur-brow', *v. a.* To jut or project over.

OVERCAST, o-vur-kast', *v. a.* To darken or intercept with gloom; to estimate at too high a value; to sew over;—*a.* dull; cloudy. *Overcast staff*, a measure or scale used by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of the timbers of a vessel.

OVERCHARGE, o-vur-tshǎj', *v. a.* To load or fill to excess; to surfeit; to oppress; to load or crowd too much; to charge beyond value; to load with too great a charge, as a gun.

OVERCHARGE, o'vur-tshárj, *s.* An exorbitant or unjust charge; an oppressive or improper load or burden.

OVERCOAT, o'vur-kote, *s.* A greatcoat or topcoat.
OVERCOME, o-vur-kum' *v. a.* To render powerless.

less; to vanquish or subdue; to rise above or get the better of; to overflow; to surcharge; to come upon; to invade;—(obsolete in the last four senses);—*v. n.* to be victorious.

OVERCOMER, o-vur-kum'ur, *s.* One who subdues opposition or difficulties.

OVERCOMINGLY, o-vur-kum'ing-le, *ad.* With suc-
cess or superiority.

OVERDO, o-vur-doo', *v. a.* To do or perform beyond what is necessary; to fatigue or harass with

OVERDRAW—OVERLEATHER

oppressive labour or action ; to boil, bake, or roast too much ;—*v. n.* to labour to excess.

OVERDRAW, o-vur-draw', *v. a.* In Commerce, to draw an order for a larger sum than is due, or beyond one's credit; to draw to excess.

OVERFALL, o'vur-fawl, s. A term used by seamen for a dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea; also, a cataract, or the fall of a river.

OVERFLOW, o-vur-flo', *v. a.* To inundate or cover over with water or other fluid; to fill to excess; to deluge; to overwhelm or cover, as with numbers; The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to swell and escape over the brim or embankments; to be diffuse or abundant; to run over.

OVERFLOW, o'vur-flo, *s.* Superabundance; an inundation.

OVERFLOWING, o-vur-flo'ing, *a.* Diffusive; abundant; exuberant;—*s.* abundance; exuberance.

OVERFLOWINGLY, o-vur-flo'ing-le, *ad.* In great exuberance : with plenty.

OVERGROW, o-vur-grô', *v. a.* To spread over with growth or luxuriance: to grow beyond or above; —*v. n.* to grow to excess, or beyond natural limits.

OVERGROWTH, o'ver-grothé, *s.* Growth beyond the natural or ordinary size.

OVERHANG, o-vur-hang', *v. a.* To impend or project over; to jut or hang over;—*v. n.* to jut over.

OVERHANGING, o-vur-hang'ing, *a.* Inclining from the perpendicular; jutting or projecting over.

OVERHAUL, o-vur-hawl', *v. a.* To scrutinize or examine with care; to spread over; to inspect; to

gain upon in a chase; to come up to.
OVERHEAD, o-vnr-hed', *ad.* Above, in the zenith
or ceiling; aloft.

OVERHEAR, o-vur-here', *v. a.* To hear what is addressed to another person, or what is not intended to be heard; to hear by accident.

OVERHELE, o-vur-heel', *v. a.* To cover over.—
Obsolete.

OVERHEND, o-vur-hend', *v. a.* To overtake.—Obsolete.

OVERJOY, o-vur-joy', *v. a.* To transport with pleasing excitation and gladness; to give great joy to; —*s.* excessive transport or gladness.

OVERJOYED, o'-vur-joyd', *a.* Joyous in the extreme.
OVERLAND, o'-vur-land, *a.* Across the land; travelling or passing by land, as an *overland* journey to India.

OVERLAP, o-vur-lap', *v. a.* To lay one fold over another; to fold and lay over.

OVERLAY, o-vur-lá', *v. a.* To lay upon with oppressive weight; to spread over the surface; to smother or overwhelm with covering; to overcast, or render obscure:

As when a cloud his beam doth overlay.—*Spenser*.
—to cover.

And overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.—*Milton*

OVERLAYING, o-vur-la'ing, *s.* The act of covering;
a superficial covering.

OVERLEAP, o-vur-leep', *v. a.* To pass from one side to another by leaping.

OVERLEAPED, o-vur-lept', *a.* Part passed by leaping.

OVERLEATHER, o'vur-leth-ur, *s.* The leather forming the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot.

OVERLEAVEN—OVERRUN.

OVERLEAVEN, o-vur-lev'en, *v. a.* To leaven to excess; to cause to rise and swell beyond what is requisite; to corrupt.

OVERLINESS, o-vur-le-nes, *s.* Carelessness; superficialness.—Obsolete.

OVERLIVE.—See *Outlive*.

OVERLIVER, o-vur-liv'ur, *s.* A survivor; one that outlives others.

OVERLONG, o-vur-long, *a.* Too long.

OVERLOOK, o-vur-look', *v. a.* To view or see from a higher place or position; to stand on such an elevation as to afford the means of looking down on; to see from a higher position; to view or examine fully; to superintend or oversee; to review; to excuse; to pass by without censure; to alight; to neglect.

OVERLOOKER, o-vur-look'ur, *s.* One that oversees or inspects.

OVERLY, o-vur-le, *a.* (*oferlice*, Sax.) Inattentive; thoughtless.—Obsolete.

OVERMAST, o-vur-mast', *v. a.* To furnish with a mast or with masts, that are too high or too heavy for the hull to counterbalance.

OVERMASTER, o-vur-mas'tur, *v. a.* To overpower or subdue; to vanquish; to subdue.

OVERMATCH, o-vur-matsh', *v. a.* To subdue or conquer by inferior force, stratagem, or superiority; —*s.* one able to overcome or subdue; one superior in power.

OVERMUCH, o-vur-mutsh, *a.* Beyond what is needed or required; far too much;—*ad.* in too great a degree;—*s.* more than sufficient.

OVERNIGHT, o-vur-nite, *s.* The night before.

OVERPLUS, o-vur-plus, *s.* (*over*, and *plus*, more, Lat.) That which is left after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus.

OVERPOWER, o-vur-pow'ur, *v. a.* To affect with irresistible power or force; to render powerless; to vanquish; to subdue; to defeat.

OVERPOWERINGLY, o-vur-pow'ur-ing-le, *ad.* With irresistible force, so as to vanquish or subdue.

OVERRAKE, o-vur-rake', *v. a.* To break in upon, as waves on a ship when riding at anchor in a head sea.

OVERREACH, o-vur-reetsh', *v. a.* To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to deceive by artifice; to cheat;—*v. n.* in the Manege, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as a horse;—*s.* the act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot.

OVERREACHER, o-vur-reetsh'ur, *s.* One that takes advantage of another by stratagem or deceit.

OVERRULE, o-vur-rool', *v. a.* To keep in due control by the exercise of power or influence; to subject to superior authority; to govern with high authority. In Law, to dismiss or supersede, as 'the plea was *overruled* by the court.'

OVERRULER, o-vur-rool'ur, *s.* One who guides, directs, or governs.

OVERRULING, o-vur-rool'ing, *a.* Directing by superior power or influence.

OVERRUN, o-vur-run', *v. a.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage; to outstrip another in speed; to overspread with numbers; to injure by treading down. In Letter-press Printing, to alter the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns;—*v. n.* to overflow, or run over.

OVERRUNNER—OVERTRADE.

OVERRUNNER, o-vur-run'ur, *s.* One that overruns, or goes beyond.

OVERSEA, o-vur-se', *a.* From beyond sea; foreign.

OVERSEE, o-vur-se', *v. a.* To superintend or inspect with vigilance and care; to pass without examination; to omit or neglect.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

OVERSEEN, o-vur-seen', *a. part.* Mistaken; deceived.

OVERSEER, o-vur-se'ur, *s.* A superintendent; a supervisor; one appointed to watch over others; an officer intrusted with a public duty, as the care of the poor, &c.

OVERSET, o-vur-set', *v. a.* To subvert; to invert or remove from the proper basis; to turn upon the side; to overthrow;—*v. n.* to turn or be removed from the proper basis or foundation.

OVERSHADE, o-vur-shade', *v. a.* To render gloomy or imperceptible by the intervention of shade; to cover with anything that causes darkness.

OVERSHADOWER, o-vur-shad'o-ur, *s.* One that throws a shade over anything.

OVERSHOOT, o-vur-shoot', *v. a.* To shoot beyond the point aimed at; to pass swiftly over. To *overshoot one's self*, to venture without caution; to assert too much;—*v. n.* to fly beyond the mark.

OVERSHOT-WHEEL, o-vur-shot-hweel, *s.* In Mechanics, a water-wheel, in which the water is conveyed over the top of the wheel, and applied above the axle. In this case the water acts by weight, and not by the impulse of the stream.

OVERSIGHT, o-vur-site, *s.* Superintendence; vigilant inspection; omission; error; mistake.

OVERSTOCK, o-vur-stok', *s.* More than is sufficient; superabundance;—*v. a.* to crowd or supply with more than is wanted; to furnish with more cattle or seed than is required for the purpose.

OVERT, o'vert, *a.* (*ouvert*, Fr.) Apparent; open to view; public; chiefly used in law, as an *overt* act.

OVERTAKE, o-vur-take', *v. a.* To come up within a pursuit or course; to catch; to come upon; to fall on afterwards; to take by surprise.

OVERTHROW, o-vur-thro', *v. a.* To invert the order of affairs; to ruin or demolish; to defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to destroy; to subvert.

OVERTHROWN, o-vur-thro, *s.* The state of being overthrown, or turned off the proper basis; discomfiture; ruin; destruction; defeat; degradation.

OVERTHROWER, o-vur-thro'ur, *s.* One that inverts the regular order of affairs; one who defeats or destroys.

OVERTHWART, o-vur-thwawrt', *a.* Opposite; crossing at right angles; cross; perverse; adverse;—*prep.* across; from side to side.

OVERTHWARTLY, o-vur-thwawrt'le, *ad.* Transversely; across; perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, o-vur-thwawrt'nes, *s.* The state of being athwart, or lying across; perverseness; crossness.

OVERTOP, o-vur-top', *v. a.* To surpass or excel; to eclipse or diminish by superior merit or excellence.

OVERTOWER, o-vur-tow'ur, *v. a.* To soar to a great height; to rise above others.

OVERTRADE, o-vur-trade', *v. a.* To trade without due caution, or beyond capital; to purchase be-

yond the means of payment, or the requirements of the market.

OVERTROW, o-vur-tro', *v. a.* (*overturwan*, Sax.) To think too highly; to be too sure.

OVERTRUST, o-vur-trust', *v. a.* To place too much reliance in.

OVERTURE, o'vur-ture, *s.* (*overture*, Fr.) In Music, the introductory piece of music prefixed to an opera or oratorio; a proposal made. It is used in this last sense in the Presbyterian Church Courts of Scotland.

OVERTURN, o-vur-turn', *v. a.* To upset; to subvert; to turn or throw from a basis or position occupied; to destroy; to conquer or overpower; —*s.* state of being subverted or overthrown.

OVERTURNABLE, o-vur-turn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being subverted or overthrown.

OVERTURNER, o-vur-turn'ar, *s.* One that overthrows or subverts established order.

OVERTURNING, o-vur-turn'ing, *s.* Change; revolution; subversion of order.

OVERWEEN, o-vur-ween', *v. a.* To think with inflated notions; to think conceitedly or arrogantly; to exceed the truth in thought; to think too favourably.

OVERWEENING, o-vur-ween'ing, *a.* Vain; conceited; filled with inflated notions of one's own importance.

OVERWEENINGLY, o-vur-ween'ing-le, *ad.* With too inflated notions of one's self.

OVERWHELM, o-vur-hwel'm', *v. a.* To encompass or overspread with something violent and weighty; to crush underneath; to immerse and bear down, as, to be *overwhelmed* with affliction; to overlook gloomily; to put over.—Obsolete in the last sense.

OVERWHELM, o'vur-hwel'm, *s.* The act of overwhelming.

OVERWHELMINGLY, o-vur-hwel'm'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to overwhelm.

OVIOS, o've-bos, *s.* (*ovis*, a sheep, and *bos*, an ox, Lat.) The Musk-ox, a genus of quadrupeds intermediate between the sheep and ox: Order, Ruminantia.

OVICULAR, o-vik'u-lar, *a.* (from *ovum*, an egg, Lat.) Relating to an egg.

OVIDUCT, o've-dukt, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a passage, Lat.) A canal or duct through which the ova pass, after impregnation, from the ovary to the uterus. In the human subject, the oviducts are called the Fallopian tubes.

OVIFEROUS, o-vif'ur-us, *a.* (*ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, I bear, Gr.)—See *Ovigerous*.

OVIFORM, o've-fawrm, *a.* (*ovum*, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the shape of an egg. *Oviform limestone*, oolite or roestone.

OVIGEROUS, o-vig'ur-us, *a.* (*ovum*, an egg, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) The same as *oviferous*, an epithet applied in Zoology to certain receptacles in which the eggs are received after they have been excluded from the formative organs of the ovum, as the long pouches appended to the hinder part of the body in many of the Entomostracans and parasitic Crustaceans. It is applied likewise to the ciliated plates which are situated beneath the last of the higher crustaceans, as the crab and lobster, in which the eggs are attached after having quitted the oviducts.

OVINE, o'vibe, *a.* (*ovis*, a sheep, Lat.) Relating to sheep; consisting of sheep.

OVIPAROUS, o-vip'a-rus, *a.* (*ovum*, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.) Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs.

OVIPOSIT, ov-e-poz'it, *v. a.* (*ovum*, and *pono positus*, to place, Lat.) To lay eggs.

OVIPOSITION, ov-e-po-zish'un, *s.* The laying or depositing of eggs, as animals.

OVIPOSITOR, ov-e-poz'e-tur, *s.* The terminal apex of the abdomen of insects, the organ by which the eggs are deposited.

OVIS, o'vis, *s.* (Latin.) The Sheep, a genus of well-known and highly useful Ruminants. The principal varieties of the English sheep are—the large Lincolnshire, the Dorset breed, the South Down, and the Cheviot.

OVISAC, o've-sak, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, and *sacca*, a sack, Lat.) The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum. In the Mammifera, it forms the *corpus luteum* after the ovum has been expelled.

OVOID, o'voyd, *a.* (*ovum*, Lat. and *oidos*, form, Gr.) Having the shape of an egg.

OVOLO, ov'o-lo, *s.* In Architecture, a round moulding, the profile and sweep of which, in the Ionic and Corinthian capitals, is usually the quadrant of a circle, or quarter-round.

OVO-VIVIPAROUS, o'vo-vi-vip'a-rus, *a.* (*ovum*, an egg, *vivens*, alive, and *pario*, I produce, Lat.) An epithet applied to animals which, like the salamander and the viper, never lay eggs, but hatch them in the body; so that, though originally contained in eggs, the offspring are brought forth in a living state.

OVULA, o'vu-la, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is oviform; the top of the outer lip elevated, and produced beyond that of the inner, which is turned and much thickened; both lips equal at their base, and slightly produced: Type of the *Ovulinæ*: Family, Cypridæ.

OVULE, o'vule, } *s.* (dim. of *ovum*, an egg, Lat.) In Botany, the seed before it is perfected. The small bodies produced on the margins of the carpella in pistils are called *ovula* or *ovules*. When perfected, they become the seed of the plant. The *ovule* is generally attached to the placenta of the ovacium by a very small stalk.

OVULIGER, o-vul'e-jur, *s.* (*ovulum*, a little egg, and *gero*, I carry, Lat.) The name of a hydatid supposed to be formed in the wrist.

OVULINÆ, o-vu-lin'e, *s.* (*ovula*, one of the genera) A subfamily of the Cypridæ, or Cowries, the shells of which are oviform, smooth and polished; the extremities of the aperture more or less produced; inner lip without teeth: Order, Gastropoda.

OVULITE, o'vu-lite, *s.* (*ovum*, an egg, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A fossil egg.

OVULITES, o-vu-lit'es, *s.* A name given by Lamarck to a genus of small corallines, which are oviform and hollow, and frequently perforated at both ends.

OVUM, o'vum, *s.* (Latin, an egg.) In Physiology, the capsule containing the prolific germ of animals; thus, the egg of a bird, the vesicles found in the ovarium in mammifera, and the spawn of fishes, are all ova.

OWE, o, *v. a.* (*egou*, Sax.) To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for. In an obsolete sense, to

have; to possess; to be the owner of—for which we now use the word *own*;

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *owest* not.—*Shaks.*

—*n. m.* to be bound or obliged;—(obsolete);—for which we now use *ought*, which was formerly only the past of *owe*, in an active sense.

OWING, *o'ing*, *part.* (used in the passive form for *own* or *owed*.) Due as a debt; imputable as an effect, as 'his misery is *owing* to his carelessness'; imputable to, as an agent; consequential; ascribable to, as the cause.

OWL, owl, *s.* (*ula, ule*, Sax.) The common name of birds of the genus *Strix*.—Which see.

OWLER, owl'er, *s.* One who conveyed wool or other contraband goods by night, for the purpose of sending them to some distant place.

OWLET, owl'et, *s.* An owl.

OWLING, owl'ing, *s.* In Law, the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the country to the detriment of its staple manufacture: so called from its being usually carried on in the night.

OWLISH, owl'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

OWL-LIGHT, owl'ite, *s.* Glimmering or imperfect light.

OWL-LIKE, owl'like, *a.* Like an owl in its habits.

OWN, one, *a.* (*agen*, Sax.) Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others, as my *own*, his *own*—the substance being understood, as 'he came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not,' i. e. his *own* people;—*v. a.* to have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right to use; to acknowledge; to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to; to avow; to confess a fault. In general, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny.

OWNER, own'er, *s.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is possessor or not.

OWNERSHIP, own'er-ship, *s.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title.

OWRE, owl, *s.* The obsolete name of some large quadruped, but which is not known.

OWSE, owl, *s.* The bark of a young oak, beaten small, and used by tanners.

OWSER, owl'sur, *s.* The bark and water in a tanner's pit.

OX, oks, *s.* (*oxa*, Sax.) The *Bos taurus* of Linnaeus, of which there are several varieties; a castrated bull. *Oxeye-bean*, or *Burning Cow-itch*, the plant *Mucuna urens*.

OXEA, oks-e'a, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthiophila.

OXALATES, oks-a-layts, *s.* A genus of salts, compounded of oxalic acid and salifiable bases.

OXALIC, oks-al'ik, *a.* Pertaining to sorrel. *Oxalic acid*, a poisonous acid obtained from sugar. It is often called *salt of sorrel*, and as such it is used to take stains out of furniture, dresses, &c. It is also extensively used as a bleaching material, and to clean boot tops.

OXALIDACEA, oks-a-lid-a'-se-e, *s.* An order of Ex-

OXALIDEE, oks-a-lid'e-e, *s.* Ogenous plants, consisting of subshrubs or herbs, with alternate, rarely oppo- it: or whorled, leaves; calyx five; sepals five-parted; petals five; hypogynous; stamens ten; filaments awl-shaped; styles five and filiform; anthers two-celled, not adnate; ovary free, five-

angled and five-celled; stigmas usually pencil-formed, also capitate and somewhat bifid; capsule ovate or oblong; membranous; five-celled and five or ten-valved; seeds few, and fixed to the central axis of the cells.

OXALIS, oks'a-lis, *s.* (*oxys*, acid, Gr. from the acid taste of the leaves.) Wood-sorrel, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Oxalidaceae.

OXAMIDE, oks'a-mid, *s.* A substance obtained from the distillation of oxalate of ammonia. It adheres in little floccules to the neck of the retort, and remains in the liquid when the water has been driven from the oxalate by heat.

OXEN, oks'n. Plural of ox.

OXERA, oks-e'ra, *s.* (*ogkeros*, or *onkeros*, tamed, Gr. in allusion to the swollen throat of the corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of New Caledonia; Order, Bignoniaceae.

OX-EYED, oks'ide, *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox.

OX-FLY, oks'fli, *s.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OXGANG, oks'gang, *s.* As much land as an ox could plough in a season.—Obsolete.

OXHOFT, oks'hof, *s.* A wine-measure in Holland and Germany, equal to about 58 English gallons.

OXIDABILITY, oks-id-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being converted into an oxide.

OXIDATE, oks'e-date, *v. a.* To convert into an oxide.

OXIDATION, oks-e-da'shun, *s.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen.

OXIDE, oks'ide, *s.* A substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. Some substances are capable of different degrees of oxidation. Thus we have black and white oxide of mercury; and in chemical nomenclature, the terms protoxide, dextoxide, tritoxide, &c., are employed to denote the first, second, third, &c. degrees of oxidation.

OXIDIZE.—See Oxidate.

OXIDIZEMENT.—See Oxidation.

OXIODIC, oks-e-od'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a compound of oxygen and iodine.

OXLEYA, oks-le'ya, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Oxley, New South Wales.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree 100 feet in height or more, a native of the eastern coast of New Holland: Order, Cedrelaceae.

OXLIKE, oks'like, *a.* Resembling an ox.

OXLIP, oks'lip, *s.* The Cowslip, a plant.

OXPECKER, oks'pek-ur, *s.* A bird of the genus Buphaga: Family, Certhiidae.

OXSTALL, oks'stawl, *s.* A stand or stall for oxen.

OXTER, oks'tur, *s.* The arm-pit.

OXTONGUE.—See Picris.

OXURA, oks-u'ra, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

OXYANTHUS, oks-e-an'thus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the acute teeth of the calyx and acuminate segments of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

OXYBAPHUS, oks-e-ba'fus, *s.* (*oxys*, acid, and *baphe*, a dyer's colour, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Nyctaginaceae.

OXYBELUS, oks-e-bel'us, *s.* (*oxybeles*, sharp-pointed,

OXYCERA—OXYMEL.

Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossorinae.

OXYCERA, oks-sis'e-ra, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

OXYCHEILA, oks-e-ke'la, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cincindelidae.

OXYCOCUS, oks-e-kok'kus, *s.* (*oxys*, and *kokkos*, a berry, Gr. in reference to the sharp acid taste of the berries.) A genus of plants, with red acid berries: Order, Ericaceae.

OXYCRATE, oks'e-krate, *s.* An old term in Pharmacy, denoting a mixture of vinegar and water, proper to assuage, cool, and refresh the body.

OXYDE, oks'ide, *s.* The former method of spelling oxide according to the true etymology.

OXYGEN, oks'e-jen, *s.* (*oxys*, acid, and *gennao*, I engender, Gr.) An elementary body which sometimes exists in the solid or fluid form, but which can only be examined in the state of a gas. It is the most extensively diffused substance in nature, forming 21 per cent. by volume of the atmosphere, and eight-ninths by weight of the waters of the globe. It is the great supporter of life and combustion, and, in combination with other substances, it forms oxides and acids.

OXYGENATE, oks'e-je-nate, *v. a.* To unite, or cause to be combined with oxygen.

OXYGENATION, oks'e-je-na'shun, *s.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

OXYGENIZABLE, oks'e-je-ni'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being oxygenated; the term used synonymously with oxidization and oxidizement—these two latter terms, however, being restricted in their application to cases in which an oxide is formed, and oxygenation merely denoting a combination with oxygen without reference to the product.

OXYGENIZEMENT, oks'e-je-ni'ze-ment, *s.* Same as oxygenation.—Which see.

OXYGENOUS, oks-ij'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OXYGENSIA, oks-e-jen'she-a, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *genesis*, taste, Gr.) An excessive morbid development of the organ of taste.

OXYGNATHUS, oks-e-na'thus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *gnathos*, the jaw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

OXYGON, oks'e-gon, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A term applied in Geometry to figures in which all the angles are acute.

OXYHYDROGEN, oks-e-hi'dro-jen, *a.* An epithet applied to the *Oxyhydrogen blowpipe*, an instrument by which one volume of oxygen is consumed with two of hydrogen, in passing through a small aperture, producing an intense heat. *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, an instrument resembling a magic lantern, but in which the light is formed by the action of hydrogen thrown in an ignited state upon a cylinder of lime.

OXYLOBIUM, oks-e-lo'be-um, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in allusion to the pods having a sharp point.) A genus of small Australian Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

OXYLOPHUS, oks-sil'o-fus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of birds, so named from its crested head: Family, Cuculidae.

OXYMEL, oks'e-mel, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, *mele*, honey, Gr.) A mixture of honey and vinegar, sometimes made the vehicle of medicine, as oxymel of squills.

OXYMERIS—OXYTROPIS.

OXYMERIS, oks-e-me'ris, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *meris*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Brazilian shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.

OXYMORON, oks-e-mo'ron, *s.* A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as 'cruel kindness.'

OXYMURIATES, oks-e-mu're-ayts, *s.* An old name for those compounds which are now called chlorides.

OXYNITRUM, oks-e-ni'trum, *s.* A plaster composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre.

OXYNOTUS, oks-e-no'tus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of birds, so named from the rigid feathers on the back: Family, Laniidae.

OXYOPES, oks-si'o-pes, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides, or Spiders: Order, Pulmonariae.

OXYOPY, oks-si'o-pe, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A preternatural sensibility of the retina, by which a person sees more acutely than usual.

OXYPETALUM, oks-e-pe'ta-lum, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. in reference to the long sharp-pointed petals.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

OXYPHONY, oks-si'o-ne, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *phone*, voice, Gr.) Unnatural shrillness of voice, indicative of inflammation or spasm of the larynx.

OXYPORA, oks-sip'o-ra, *s.* (*oxys*, and *poroi*, fibres of the nerves of a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

OXYPRUSSIC ACID, oks-e-prus'sic as'id, *s.* The former name of the chloroeyanic acid.

OXYREA, oks-sir'e-a, *s.* (*oxys*, acid, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceae.

OXYREGMY, oks'e-reg-me, *s.* (*oxyregmia*, Gr.) Acid eructation, a common symptom of dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.

OXYRHYNCHUS, oks-e-ring'kus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds, natives of South America: Family, Picidae. Also, a genus of Batrachians.

OXYRHINA, oks-e-ri'na, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes.

OXYRRHODINE, oks-sir-ro-dine, *s.* (*oxys*, and *rhodon*, a rose, Gr.) A mixture of the oil of roses and vinegar.

OXYSPORA, oks-e-spo'ra, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being awned at both ends.) A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.

OXYSTELMA, oks-e-stel'ma, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the foliola of the corona being acute.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

OXYSTOMUS, oks-sis'to-mus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds, so named from its large sharp bill: Family, Sturnidae. Also, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

OXYSULPHURET, oks-e-sul'fu-ret, *s.* Combination of sulphur with a metallic oxide.

OXYTARTRATE, oks-e-tar'trate, *s.* The former name of the acetate of potash.

OXYTELUS, oks-e-tel'us, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *telos*, a dart, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

OXYTROPIS, oks-si'tro-pis, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr. in reference to the keel of the flower ending in an exerted mucrone on the back of the apex.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

OXYURI—OYSTER.

OXYURI, oks-e-u'ri, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to a tribe of Hymenopterous insects, included in his family *Papirora*.

OXYURIS, oks-e-u'ris, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Eutozoa: Order, Nematodea.

OXIURUS, oks-e-u'rus, *s.* (*oxys*, sharp, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Picidae.

OYER AND TERMINER, o'yer and ter'me-nur, *s.* (French, to hear and determine.) In Law, a commission of oyer and terminer is a commission under the king's great seal, directed to certain persons, among whom two common law judges are usually appointed, empowering them to hear and determine treasons, felonies, robberies, and criminal offences in general.

OYES, o-yes', *interj.* Hear ye! An expression used by the crier of a court to enjoin silence when any proclamation is made.

OYSTER, oys'tur, *s.* (*oyster*, Germ.) The common

OZENA—OZOLI.

name of the testaceous bivalve mollusc, *Ostrea edulis*, and other species of the same genus.

Oyster-bed, a bank where oysters are planted, nursed, and fed.

Oyster-catcher, or *Sea-pie*, the English names of the bird *Haematopus ostralegus* of Linnaeus: Family, Charadriidae.

Oyster-plant, the plant *Mertensia maritima* is sometimes so called, from its taste resembling that of the oyster.

The other compounds of *oyster* are—oyster-shell, the shell of an oyster; oyster-wench, oyster-woman, oyster-wife, a woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman.

OZENA, o-ze'na, *s.* (*ozaina*, Gr.) An ulcer in the nose, discharging fetid, purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones; by some it is regarded as being the same as glanders.

OZOLÆ, o-ze'le, *s.* A people who inhabited the eastern part of Ætolia, called *Ozoles*—a tract of territory which lay at the northern extremity of the bay of Corinth.

P.

P—PACATION.

P, the sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and, in Greek, into *ph*. This letter occurs in the Oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin, except, however, the Arabic, which has not this letter. In some words taken from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm*, *psychology*, &c.; and when before *h*, those two letters united have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*. As an abbreviation, *P* stands for *Publius*, *pondo*, &c.; *P.M.* stands for *post-meridien*, afternoon; as a numeral, *P*, like *G*, stands for one hundred, and, with a dash over it, *P*, for four hundred thousand. Among physicians, *P* stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a hand-ful; *P.Æ.*, for *partes aequales*, equal parts of the ingredients, and *ppt.* for *preparatus*, prepared. In Law, for parliament, as *M.P.*, member of parliament. In Music, *p* stands for *piano*, or softly; *p-p.* for *piu piano*, or more softly; and *ppp.* for *pianissimo*, or very softly.

PAAGE, pa'aje, *s.* (*payment*, Norm.) A toll or due paid for passing over another's ground.—Obsolete.

PABULAR, pab'u-lar, *a.* (from *pabulum*, food, Lat.) Relating to food; yielding a nutritive substance; consisting of food or aliment.

PABULATION, pab-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of procuring food; the act of feeding.

PABULOUS, pab'u-lus, *a.* Yielding or affording aliment or food; alimental.

PABULEM, pab'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) Nutritive substance; food; that which affords nutrition; fuel; that which gives the means of combustion.

PACATE, pa'kate, *a.* (*pacatus*, Lat.) Calm; peaceful.—Obsolete.

PACATED, pa'kay-ted, *a.* Appeased; calmed down.—Obsolete.

PACATION, pa-ka'shun, *s.* (from *paco*, I appease, Lat.) The act of tranquillizing or appeasing.

PACE—PACHYBLEPHAROSIS.

PACE, pase, *s.* (*passus*, Lat. *pas*, Fr. *passo*, Ital.) The distance between the two feet in walking, commonly estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; but the geometrical pace is double that distance, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another—a degree on the equator measures 60,000 such paces; a step; gait; manner of walking, as a quick or slow pace; degree of celerity. *Paces of a horse*, the natural paces are three—a walk, a trot, and a gallop, to which may be added, an amble. *To keep or hold pace*, to continue to move as fast as something else; not to fall back;—*v. n.* to walk or move; to move or walk slowly; to move by lifting the legs on the same side, as a horse;—*v. a.* to measure by steps; to regulate in motion.

PACED, paste, *a.* Having a peculiar gait, often affixed to other terms, as *slow-paced*, *thorough-paced*, &c.

PACER, pa'sur, *s.* One that paces; a horse that paces.

PACHA, } pa-shaw', *s.* A title of honour given, in PASHA, } the origin of the Turkish empire, to the ministers and chief assistants of the sultan, whether military or learned. It is now more particularly attributed to the governors of provinces, styled pachaliks. The distinction of rank between the two classes of pachas, consists in the number of horse tails which are carried before them as standards—the higher having three, and the lower two.

PACHACAMAC, pak-a-kam'ak, *s.* The name given by the idolaters of Peru to the being whom they worshipped as the creator of the universe, and who was held by them in the highest veneration.

PACHALIC, pa-shaw'lik, *a.* Relating to the government of a pacha;—*s.* the jurisdiction of a pacha.

PACHYBLEPHAROSIS, pak-e-ble-fa-ro'sis, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *blepharon*, the eyelid, Gr.) The thickening of the eyelids on the margins, from the obstruction of the meibomian glands.

PACHYCENTRON—PACHYLOMA.

PACHYCENTRON, pak-e-sen'tron, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *centron*, a spur, Gr. in reference to the thick fleshy spurlike appendages of the anthers, called connectives.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth parasitical shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Melastomaceae.

PACHYCEPHALA, pak-e-sef'a-la, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) The Thickheads, a genus of birds belonging to the Veredinae, or Greenlets and Thickheads: Family, Sylviidae.

PACHYCEPHALINAE, pak-e-sef-a-li'ne, *s.* (*pachycephala*, one of the genera.) The Great-headed Chatterers. The name given by Swainson to a subfamily of the Ampelinae, but the genus *Pachycephala* is now classed by him under the Veredinae, or Greenlets.

PACHYCHOLIA, pak-e-ko'le-a, } *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *chole*, bile, Gr.) Disease consequent on thickening of the bile.

PACHYCHYMIA, pak-e-kim'e-a, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *chymos*, juice, Gr.) A morbid thickening of the animal juices.

PACHYCOORMUS, pak-e-kaw'r-mus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *coormos*, a log, Gr.) A genus of Ganoid fossil fishes, from the lias of England and Wirtemberg.

PACHYDENDRON, pak-e-den'dron, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hemorocallidaceae.

PACHYDERMA, pak-e-der'ma, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *derma*, a skin, Gr. in allusion to the thick skin of the berries.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, a native of Java, where it is called Patjar-guning: Order, Oleaceae.

PACHYDERMATA, pak-e-der-ma'ta, } *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) Thick-skins, the name given by Cuvier to his seventh order of Mammiferous quadrupeds. It includes the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, swine, and many extinct genera.

PACHYDERMATOUS, pak-e-der'ma-tus, *a.* Relating to the order Pachydermata.

PACHYGLOSSATES, pak-e-glos'sayts, } *s.* (*pachy-glossa*, one of the genera.) A family of parrots, comprehending such as have thick tongues.

PACHYGNATHUS, pak-e-na'thus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is short, broad, and compressed; the head very large, and nearly as long as the body; the eyes very remote from the mouth, placed high upon the crown, and immediately above the pectoral fins; the front teeth remarkably long; first dorsal spine obtuse and rough; pelvis with minute rays; caudal fin doubly lunate: Family, Blastidae.

PACHYLIS, pa-kil'is, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.

PACHYLOBUS, pa-kil'o-bus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. from the thickness of the cotyledons.) The edible Sagu, a genus of plants, consisting of a large tree, a native of the island of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea: Order, Amyridaceae.

PACHYLOMA, pak-e-lo'ma, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. in reference to the thick marginal nerve of the leaf.) A genus of Brazilian

PACHYMYA—PACHYSTOMA.

shrubs, with purple flowers: Order, Melastomaceae.

PACHYMYA, pak-e-mi'a, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, Gr. and *mya*, a genus of Mollusca.) A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shell of which is bivalved; transversely elongated; very thick; sub-bilobate, with the beak near the anterior extremity; the ligament partly immersed, and attached to prominent processes or fulera: Family, Mytilidae.

PACHYNEMA, pak-e-ne'ma, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *nema*, a filament, Gr. the filaments being thick.) A genus of plants: Order, Dilleniaceae.

PACHYNEMUS, pak-e-ne'mus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lamellicornes.

PACHYNEMUS, pak-e-ne'mus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *kneme*, the leg, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cetoniidae.

PACHYDON, pa-ke'o-don, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of bivalve shells, which occur fossil in the Lias and Oolite formations; the Cardinia of Agassiz: Family, Unionidae.

PACHYOTES, pak-e-o'tes, } *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *otus*, an ear, Gr.) A family of the Cheiroptera, or Bats, including such of that order as have thick external ears.

PACHYPLEURUM, pak-e-plu'rum, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *pleuron*, a side, Gr. the ribs of the fruit being thick and corky.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Umbellaceae.

PACHYPODIUM, pak-e-po'de-um, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *podus*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the thick fleshy roots.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

PACHYPTERUS, pa-kip'ter-us, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is oblong; the muzzle slightly depressed; the eyes not remote, but large; the first dorsal placed over the ventral: Family, Siluridae.

PACHYPTILA, pa-kip'til-a, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *ptilon*, a feather, Gr.) A genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the Laridae, or Gulls: Family, Alcedidae.

PACHYTUS, pak'e-pus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *pus*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cetoniidae.

PACHYRHIZUS, pak-e-riz'us, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. in reference to the thick tuberos roots of the plants.) A genus of twining Leguminous shrubs, with edible roots, and bluish-violet flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PACHYRHYNCHUS, pak-e-ring'kus, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Psarsianae, or Black-caps: Family, Muscipidae.

PACHYSA, pa-ki'wa, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, Gr. in reference to the thick substance of the corolla.) A genus of small erect shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ericaceae.

PACHYSANDRA, pak-e-san'dra, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

PACHYSOMA, pak-e-so'ma, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

PACHYSTOMA, pa-kis'to-ma, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of testaceous Mollusca, the shell of which has a thick mar-

ginated lip, frequently channelled, and a testaceous operculum.

PACHYTERIUM, pak-e-the're-nim, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) A genus of extinct Mammiferous quadrupeds: Family, Megatheriidae.

PACHYURUS, pak-e-u'r-us, *s.* (*pachys*, thick, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is very slender; the pectoral fins very minute; the tail much shorter than the body, very obtuse, and much thickened at the extremity; dorsal fin commencing behind the vent, shorter than the ventral fin, and uniting both with the caudal: Family, Muraenidae.

PACIFIC, pa-sif'ik, *a.* (*pacificus*, Lat.) Promoting peace; conciliatory; suited or adapted to restore peace, or reconcile differences; appeasing; tranquil; calm. *Pacific Ocean*, the ocean between America on the east, and Asia and Australia on the west. The name was given to it by Magalhães, the first European who visited it, on account of his enjoying fair weather immediately on entering this vast expanse of water, after having experienced stormy weather and tempestuous gales in passing through the straits which still bear his name.

PACIFICATION, pas-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*pacificatio*, Lat.) The act of making peace, or reconciling differences between parties at variance; the act of appeasing or calming down. *Edicts of pacification*, the term usually applied to the edicts issued by the French monarchs in favour of their Protestant subjects, to allay the commotions occasioned by their previous persecution.

PACIFICATOR, pas-e-fe-ka'tur, *s.* A peacemaker; one who reconciles contending parties and restores amity.

PACIFICATORY, pa-sif'e-kay-tur-e, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

PACIFIER, pas'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who pacifies.

PACIFY, pas'e-fi, *v. a.* (*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *ficio*, I make, Lat.) To appease; to still resentment; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; to restore peace to; to tranquillize.

PACK, pak, *s.* (Germ. and Swed. *pak*, Dut.) A bundle of anything enclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a burden or load; a number of cards, or the number used in games, so termed from being enclosed together; a number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together; a number of persons confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number as to quantity and pressure, as a *pack* or world of troubles;—(seldom used in the last sense);—a loose or lewd person;—(obsolete in the last sense);

Young wanton wenches, beguines, and naughty *packs*.—*World of Wonders*.

a load of seventeen stone and two pounds, or 240 pounds weight;—*v. a.* (*pakken*, Dut. *packen*, Germ.) to place in close order; to put together and bind fast; to send in a hurry; to put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards—hence to unite persons iniquitously with a view to some private interest;—*v. n.* to be pressed or closed; to close; to shut; to remove in haste; to go off in a hurry; to concert bad measures; to confederate for bad purposes; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion

PACKAGE, pak'aje, *s.* A bundle or bale; a quantity bound or pressed together; a charge made for packing goods.

PACKCLOTH, pak'kloth, *s.* A coarse cloth used for packing goods, or in which they are tied.

PACKER, pak'ur, *s.* One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pak'it, *s.* (*paquet*, Fr.) A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from one country or port to another; a vessel employed for the conveyance of despatches, passengers, or goods;—*v. n.* to ply with a packet; to bind up in parcels.

PACKET-SHIP, pak'it-ship, *s.* A ship for the regular conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, &c., between distant countries.

PACKFONG, pak'fong, *s.* The Chinese name of the alloy called German silver, composed of 7 parts zinc, 2.5 copper, and 6.5 nickel.

PACK-HORSE, pak'hawrs, *s.* A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKING, pak'ing, *s.* A trick; collusion; falsehood;

We hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and *packing*.—*Milton*.

the fastening of anything up tightly; also, the hemp or other material put round or between the various parts of the piston of a pump or steam-engine, to prevent the steam or water from oozing through. *Packing-whites*, an ancient kind of cloth so called.

PACKMAN, pak'man, *s.* A pedler; one who carries a pack.

PACKSADDLE, pak'sad-dl, *s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKSTAFF, pak'staf, *s.* A staff by which a pedler occasionally supports his pack.

PACKTHREAD, pak'thred, *s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PAKTOLOS, pak-to'los, *s.* (*paktoos*, I fasten, Gr.) A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the family Apterygia, and type of the tribe Pectolia.

PACKWAX, pak'waks, *s.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal.

PACLITES, pak-li'tes, *s.* (*paktos*, fixed, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of Belemnites, curved at the extremity, with a pore at the apex, and a straight elongated aperture.

PACOS, pa'kos, *s.* In Mineralogy, an earthy-looking ore found in Peru, consisting of brown oxide of iron, with imperceptible particles of native silver disseminated through it.

PACT, pakt, *s.* (French, *pactum*, Lat.) A contract; a bargain or covenant.

PACTION, pak'shun, *s.* (*pactio*, Lat.) An agreement or bargain.

PACTIONAL, pak'shun-al, *a.* By way of bargain or covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pak-tish'us, *a.* Settled by agreement or covenant.

PACTOLIAN, pak-to'le-an, *a.* Relating to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

PACTOLIANS, pak-to'le-ans, *s.* (*paktolus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Crustaceans, belonging to the family Apterygia.

PAD, pad, *s.* (*paad*, Sax.) The road; a footpath;—(obsolete);—

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post.—*Prior*.

PADAR—PÆDERIA.

an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot, usually called a *foot-pat*; a soft saddle, cushion, or bolster, stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance;—*v. n.* to travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

PADAR, pad'ar, *s.* Grouts, coarse flour or meal.

PADDED, pad'ded, *a.* Stuffed or filled with a soft substance.

PADDER, pad'dur, *s.* A highwayman; a robber on foot.

PADDING, pad'ding, *s.* In Calico Printing, the impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

PADDLE, pad'dle, *v. n.* To row; to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger;—*v. a.* to propel by an oar or paddle;—*s.* a short oar used by savage nations in navigating their canoes, and has been adopted in natural history to designate the swimming apparatus of the Chelonian reptiles and Marine saurians; it is also employed to denote a small sluice, similar to those by which locks are filled and emptied. *Paddle-holes*, the crooked arches through which the water passes from the upper pond of a canal into the lock to fill it, or through which it is let out into the lower pond on the entrance and exit of vessels. *Paddle-wheels*, wheels supporting paddles or floats fixed at equal distances round the rim, employed in propelling steam-boats.

PADDER, pad'dl-ur, *s.* One who paddles.

PADDLE-STAFF, pad'dl-staf, *s.* A staff beaded with broad iron.

PADDOCK, pad'duk, *s.* (*pada*, Sax.) A toad or frog (said to be corrupted from *parrue*, a park, Sax.); a small enclosure for deer or other animals. *Paddock-pipe*, the plant *Equisetum palustre*. *Paddock-stool*, a kind of mushroom; vulgarly, toadstool.

PADDDY, pad'de, *s.* An East Indian name for rice in the husk; also, a vulgar epithet applied to a native of Ireland. *Paddy-bird*, a species of heron, the *Ardea tora*, which frequents the paddy or rice fields.

PADISHA, pad'ish-a, *s.* (*pad*, protector, or throne, and *shah*, prince, Pers.) A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

PADLOCK, pad'lok, *s.* (*padde*, a toad, Dut. from its shape.) A lock to be hung on a staple, and held by a link;—*v. a.* to fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

PADNAG, pad'nag, *s.* An ambling nag.
An easy *padnag* to ride out a mile.—*Dr. Pope.*

PADOLLUS, pad'o-lus, *s.* (meaning not given.) A name given by De Montfort for those species of the *Halotis*, which are distinguished by a parallel rib hollowed interiorly.

PADRA, pad'ra, *s.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

PADUAN COINS, pad'u-an koynz, *s.* Coins holding the first rank in imitation of ancient medals, for their masterly execution; they were forged by Cavino and Bassiano, celebrated natives of Padua.

PADUASOY, pad-u-a-soy', *s.* (from *Padua*, in Italy, and *soie*, silk, Fr.) A kind of silk.

PÆAN, pe'an, *s.* In Antiquity, a song of rejoicing in honour of Apollo; also, a song of triumph. In ancient poetical measurement, a foot of four syllables: written also *pæon*.

PÆDERIA, pe-de-re-a, *s.* (*pæderos*, an opal, Lat. in reference to the transparency of the berries.) A genus of shrubs, with small white flowers: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

PÆDEROTA—PAGOD.

PÆDEROTA, pe-der-o'ta, *s.* A name given by the ancients to a species of *Acanthus*; a genus of dwarf Alpine shrubs: Order, *Scrophulariaceæ*.

PÆDOBAPTIST, pe-do-bap'tist, *s.* (*pais*, a child, and *baptizo*, I baptize, Gr.) One who holds that persons should be baptized in infancy.

PÆONIA, pe-o'ne-a, *s.* (the physician Pæon was the first to use the pæony in medicine. The Greek legend adds that he used it to cure Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules.) Pæony, a genus of plants, with large showy white or purplish flowers: Order, *Ranunculaceæ*.

PÆONY, pe'o-ne, *s.* The English name of the plants of the genus *Pæonia*.

PAGAMEA, pa-ga'me-a, *s.* (meaning not given by Aublet.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, *Loganiaceæ*.

PAGAN, pa'gan, *s.* (*paganus*, Lat.) An idolater; a heathen; a Gentile; one who worships false gods;—*a.* heathenish; implying a person who worships false gods; relating to idolatry; originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who, on the first propagation of Christianity, adhered to their ancient worship after the Christian religion had been introduced into towns and cities.

PAGANALIA, pay-gan-a'le-a, *s.* Festivals held in Roman villages in honour of the local tutelary divinities.

PAGANISH, pa'gan-ish, *a.* (*paganisc*, Sax.) Heathenish; relating to the worship of false gods.

PAGANISM, pa'gan-izm, *s.* (*paganisme*, Fr.) Heathenism; the system of religious doctrines held, and the worship practised by pagans.

PAGANIZE, pa'gan-ize, *v. a.* To render heathenish;—(obsolete;)

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized*.—*Hallucell.*

—*v. n.* to behave like a pagan.

PAGE, pajé, *s.* (French and Spanish.) A boy attending on a great person rather for show, and as an indication of high rank, than for the performance of menial duties; (*pagina*, Lat.) one side of a leaf of a book; writing or writings, as the *page* of history;—*v. a.* to mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript; to attend as a page.

PAGEANT, paj'ent, *s.* (*pegma*, Lat.) A statue in show; any show; a spectacle of entertainment; a public display, in which all kinds of showy decorations are used to heighten the effect, as flags, &c.; something intended for pomp; anything showy, without stability or duration;—*a.* showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial;—*v. a.* to exhibit in show; to represent.

PAGEANTRY, paj'en-tre, *s.* Pomp; show; gaudy display or spectacle.

PAGEHOOD, paj'e-hood, *s.* The state of a page.

PAGELLUS, pa-jel'lus, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is more fusiform than in *Pagrus*; the head more pointed; the anterior canines crowded, conic, and slender; pectorals rather lengthened: Order, *Chætonodontæ*.

PAGETTING, paj'et-ting, } *s.* Rough plastering,
PARGETTING, paj'et-ting, } especially that in the interior of chimney flues.

PAGINA, pa'je-na, *s.* In Botany, the surface of a leaf.

PAGINAL, pa'je-nal, *a.* Consisting of pages.

PAGOD, pa'god, } *s.* (a corruption of *pontghod*,
PAGODA, pa-go'da, } a house of idols, Pers.) A name given to all temples of the Indians, of what-

ever shape or size, or to whatever idol or deity they may have been dedicated. The Indian pagodas are mostly square; those of China are lofty towers, frequently rising to the height of many stories, and are exceedingly magnificent.

PAGODA, pa-go'da, *s.* The name of numerous gold coins in India, generally weighing about 52.85 troy grains, and containing 44.39 troy grains of pure metal; the standard of the star pagoda—the former integer of account at Madras, and worth 7s. 10d.

PAGODITE, pa-go-dite, *s.* (*pagoda*, a Chinese temple.) A species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures.

PAGRUS, pag'rus, *s.* (*pagros*, the Greek name of an unknown bird.) A genus of fishes, in which the head is very large, and broader than the body; the pectoral fins long; front high, not gibbous; the anterior teeth small and even; each jaw with two rows of molars on each side: Family, *Chetodonidae*.

PAGURIANS, pa-gu're-ans, *s.* (*pogurus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Crustaceans, the species of which are known by the names of soldier-crabs and hermit-crabs. They generally lodge in some turbinated shell.

PAGURUS, pag-u'rus, *s.* (*pogurus*, a crab, Gr.) A genus of Crabs, type of the tribe Paguria: Family, *Anomoura*.

PAID, paid, *past* and *past part.* of the verb *To pay*.

PAIGLE, pa'gl, *s.* One of the names of the common cowslip, *Primula veris*.

PAIL, pale, *s.* (*paed*, Welsh.) An open wooden vessel, in which milk and water are commonly carried for the use of families.

PAILFUL, pale'ful, *s.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL-MAIL.—See *Pail-mall*.

PAIN, pane, *s.* (*poen*, Welsh, *peine*, Fr.) An uneasy sensation, varying in degree from slight uneasiness to acute suffering; punishment denounced; penalty; labour; work; laborious effort—in the three last senses the plural only is used, as 'the pains they had taken'; uneasiness of mind about something absent or future; anxiety; solicitude; grief; the throes of childbirth; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime. *Bill of pains and penalties*, an act of parliament to inflict punishment on state offenders out of the ordinary course of justice. *Paine fort et dure*, (French,) punishment strong and severe—a special punishment for those who, being arraigned for felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stubbornly stood mute. It was vulgarly called pressing to death;—*v. a.* (*peiner*, Fr.) to afflict; to torment; to make uneasy; to disquiet; to labour (with the reciprocal pronoun).—Seldom used in the last sense.

PAINFUL, pane'ful, *a.* Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction; giving pain; afflictive; difficult; requiring labour; industrious; laborious; exercising labour.

PAINFULLY, pane'ful-le, *ad.* With great pain or affliction; laboriously; diligently.

PAINFULNESS, pane'ful-ness, *s.* Affliction; sorrow; grief; industry; laboriousness.

PAINIM, pa'nim, *s.* (*paynim*, Norm.) A pagan;—*a. pagan*; infidel.—Obsolete.

PAINLESS, pane'les, *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble.

PAINSTAKER, paynz'tay-kur, *s.* A laborious person.

I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.—
Gag.

PAINSTAKING, paynz'tay-king, *a.* Laborious, industrious;—*s.* great labour; continued industry.

PAINT, paynt, *v. a.* (*peindre*, Fr.) To represent by delineation and colours; to cover or besmear with colour or colours, either with or without figures; to represent by colours, appearances, or images; to represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe; to colour; to diversify with colours; to deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation;

Jezebel *Painted* her face and tired her hair.—
2 Kings ix. 30.

—*v. n.* to lay colours on the face; to practise painting;—*s.* a colouring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; colour laid on canvas or other material; colour laid on the face; rouge.

PAINTED ANTELOPES.—See *Tragelophas*.

PAINTER, payn'tur, *s.* (*peintre*, Fr. *pictor*, Lat.)

An artist who represents objects by means of colours, or light and shade, as a landscape painter; an artisan who lays colours on wood, stone, plaster, &c., as a house painter. In Marine affairs, a rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object. *Painters' cream*, a preparation used by painters to cover their work, preserving the freshness of the colours when they have long intervals between their periods of labour, and which they can remove at pleasure. *Painters' varnish*, boiled linseed or drying oil. *Painter-stainer*, a painter of coats of arms. *Painters' colic*, the peculiar disease, which usually terminates in palsy and mental imbecility, to which painters, and others subject to lead poisons, are liable. It is also called colic of Poitou and Devonshire—the miners employed in lead-works being also subject to its attacks.

PAINTING, paynt'ing, *s.* The art of representing, by delineation and colouring on canvas or other material, objects in nature, or scenes in human life, with truthfulness and passion; a painted representation; a picture; colours laid on.

PAINTRESS, payn'tres, *s.* A female painter.

PAINTURE, payn'ture, *s.* (*peinture*, Fr.) The art of painting.

PAIR, pare, *s.* (French, *par*, Lat. *Span* and *Port.*)

Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; two of a sort; a couple; a brace;—*v. n.* to be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit; to fit, as a counterpart;—*v. a.* to unite in couples; to unite, as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

PAIR-OFF, pare'of, *v. n.* To separate from a company in pairs. In parliament, when two members of opposite politics withdraw from a division of the house, they are said to *pair-off*.

PAIS, pays, *s.* (French.) A trial *per pais*, or by the country, is one by a jury, and not *per recordum*.

PALACE, pal'ase, *s.* (*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.)

A magnificent house, in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence. *Palace-court*, the court which administers justice among the domestic servants of the crown: its jurisdiction extends twelve miles in circuit from the royal palace.

PALACIOUS—PALÆOZOIC.

- PALACIOUS**, pa-la'shus, *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent.—Obsolete.
London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements.—*Graunt*.
- PALADIN**, pal'a-din, *s.* A knight-errant. In Archæology, a knight of the round table.
- PALADOS**, pa-la'dos, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, the grand entrance of the scene of a theatre, which conducted to the stage and the orchestra.
- PALÆMON**, pa-le'mon, *s.* (*Palæmon*, a name of Melicertes, son of Io, who was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the shipwrecked.) The Prawns, a genus of Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.
- PALÆMONIDÆ**, pal-e-mo'ne-de, } *s.* (*palemon*,
PALÆMONIANS, pal-e-mo'ne-ans, } one of the
genera.) The Prawn tribe, characterized by the body being laterally compressed; the thorax large; carapace armed in front with a great sabre-like rostrum, nearly always dentated above; feet slender; abdomen large.
- PALÆOGRAPHY**, pal-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*palaïos*, ancient, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Description of ancient manuscripts, inscriptions, &c.
- PALÆOLOGY**, } pal-e-o'lo-je, *s.* (*palaïos*, ancient,
PALÆOLOGY, } and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The study of ancient things.
- PALÆOMYS**, pal-e-o'mis, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) A genus of Rodents, the remains of which occur in the Epplesheim sand.
- PALÆONISCUS**, pal-e-o-nis'kus, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, and *oniskos*, a little ass, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, in which the body is elongated and fusiform; all the fins of moderate size, with small rays on their edges; the dorsal fin opposite the interval of the ventral and anal fins; scales moderate; in some species the scales are large; there are always large mesial scales in front of the dorsal and anal fins. This genus comprehends the genera *Palæoniscum* and *Palæothrissum* of De Blainville.
- PALÆONTOLOGY**, pal-e-on-to'lo-je, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, *onta*, the things which exist, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of zoological science which treats of the fossil remains of plants and animals.
- PALÆOPHYTOLOGY**, pal-e-o-fe-to'lo-je, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, *phyton*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Fossil botany, or that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants.
- PALÆORNIS**, pa-le-awr'nis, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr. because the genus is a native of the Old World.) A genus of birds belonging to the Macrocercine, or Macaws: Family, Psittacidæ.
- PALÆOTHERIUM**, pal-e-o-the're-um, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) An extinct genus of quadrupeds, allied to the tapirs, the remains of which are found in the Eocene and Miocene strata of the tertiary period. No less than eleven or twelve species have been detected in the gypsum quarries of Paris.
- PALÆOXYRIS**, pal-e-ok-si'ris, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, Gr. and *xyris*, a genus of plants.) A genus of fossil plants.
- PALÆOZOIC**, pal-e-o-zo'ik, *a.* (*palaïos*, old, and *zoe*, life, Gr.) Containing the remains of the earliest created animals; in Geology, applied to the fossiliferous strata, older than the carboniferous system.

PALESTES—PALATINE.

- PALESTES**, pa-les'tes, *s.* (*palaistes*, a wrestler, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Prionidæ.
- PALESTRA**, pa-les'tra, *s.* (*palaistra*, Gr.) A gymnasium, or place for athletic exercises. It properly means a place for wrestling, being derived from the Greek verb *palaicain*, to wrestle.
- PALEZAMIA**, pa-le-za'me-a, *s.* (*palaïos*, old, Gr. *zamia*, a genus of plants.) A genus of Cycadeous plants, found fossil in the Lias formation.
- PALAFOXIA**, pal-a-foks'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the Spanish general Palafox.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- PALAGIUM**, pa-la'je-um, *s.* (*palagus*, the sea, Lat.) In Law, a duty anciently paid to the lords of manors for exporting and importing vessels of wine into any of their ports.
- PALAMEDIA**, pa-la-me'de-a, *s.* (*pala*, a shovel, and *medias*, middling, Lat.?) A genus of birds, natives of America: Family, Megapodidæ.
- PALANQUIN**, } pal-an-keen', *s.* (*palkee*, Hindoo,
PALANKEEN, } *palanque*, Portug.) A sort of litter or covered carriage, used in the East Indies, borne on the shoulders of four porters called coolies, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.
- PALARUS**, pa-la'rus, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossoræ.
- PALASADE**, pal'a-sade, } *s.* (*palus*, a stake, Lat.)
PALASADO, pal-a-sa'do, } In Fortification, stakes driven into the ground, and sharpened at the top for the purpose of defence. The stakes are usually from nine to ten feet in length, and planted so as to make an angle inclining outwards from the work.
- PALATABLE**, pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savoury; that is relished.
- PALATABLENESS**, pal'a-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.
- PALATAL**, pal'a-tal, *a.* Relating to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate;—*s.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth, as *g* and *k*, in *eg*, *ek*.
- PALATE**, pal'at, *s.* (*palatum*, Lat.) The partition which separates the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose, forming the roof of the one, and the floor of the other; mental relish; intellectual taste. In Botany, the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla. *Palato-labialis*, the external maxillary or facial artery, as distributing its branches on the palate and lips. *Palatopharyngeus*, a membraniform muscle, situated vertically on the lateral paries of the pharynx and the velum palati, and forming the posterior column of the fauces;—*v. a.* to perceive by the taste.—Obsolete as a verb.
- PALATIAL**, pal-a'shal, *a.* Befitting a palace; magnificent.
- PALATIO**, pal'a-tik, *a.* Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.
- PALATINATE**, pa-lat'e-nate, *s.* The province or seignory of a palatine.
- PALATINE**, pal'a-tin, *a.* (*palatinus*, Lat.) Relating to a palace; applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges;—*s.* one invested with royal privileges. In Law, the counties of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster, are called *counties palatine*; the two former as such by prescription or

immemorial custom, or at least as old as the Norman Conquest; the latter was created by King Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first Earl and Duke of Lancaster. These counties are so called because the owners thereof, the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster, had in them *juria regalia* as fully as the king in his palace. *Palatine monkey*, or *Diana monkey*, the Cercopithecus Diana, or Simia Diana of Linnaeus. *Electoral Palatine*, a title of an elector of the German Empire. *Palatini ludi*, in Roman Antiquity, games instituted by Livia in honour of Augustus, after he was enrolled among the gods.

PALATIVE, pal'a-tiv, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.—Obsolete.

Glut not thyself with *palative* delights.—*Brown*.

PALAVEN, pa-lav'ur, *s.* (*palavra*, Port.) Idle superfluous talk; flattery; conversation; conference;—*v. a.* to flatter.—Vulgar as a verb.

PALAVEREN, pa-lav'ur-ur, *s.* A flatterer.

PALAVIA, pa-la've-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Antonia Palau y Verdara, once Professor of Botany in Madrid.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

PALE, pale, *a.* (French.) Of a whitish or wan colour; not ruddy or fresh of colour; approaching to colourless transparency; not bright; faint of lustre; dim;—*v. a.* to make pale;—*s.* (*pal*, Sax.) a narrow board, pointed at one end, and used in fencing or enclosing; a pointed stake; an enclosure; a district or territory. *Within the pale*, an expression used in Irish history to denote that portion of Ireland to which, for some centuries after its invasion by the English, under Henry II., in 1172, the dominion of the latter was confined. The limits of the pale seldom extended beyond the modern province of Leinster. In Heraldry, (*paleus*, a stake, Lat.) the first and simplest kind of ordinary, bounded by two vertical lines at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon, which it encloses one-third. It seldom contains more than three charges;—*v. a.* to enclose with stakes or pales; to enclose or encompass.

The English beech

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.—*Shaks.*

PALEACEOUS, pal-e-a'shus, *a.* (*palea*, chaff, Lat.) Resembling chaff, or consisting of it; furnished with chaff; chaffy.

PALEÆ, pal'e-e, *s.* (*palea*, chaff, Lat.) In Botany, the bracts situated upon the receptacle of composite plants between the flowerets. They have frequently a membranous texture, and are colourless. The name is also given to the interior bracts on the flowers of grasses.

PALECHINUS, pa-le-ki'nus, *s.* (*paleios*, old, Gr. and *echinus*, a genus of the Echinoderms.) A name given by Dr. Scouler to a genus of fossil Echinodermata, found in the mountain limestone of Ireland.

PALED, payld, *a.* In Heraldry, a coat of armour is said to be *paled* when equally charged with metal and colour. *Counterpaled*, is when the pale is cut, and the demi-pales of the chief, though of the same colours with those of the point, are yet different in the place where they meet.

PALE EYED, pale'ide, *a.* Having eyes dimmed.

PALE-FACED, pale'faste, *a.* Of a wan or whitish complexion.

PALHEARTED, pale'hart-ed, *a.* Dispirited in feeling.

That I may tell *palehearted* fear it lies,
And sleep in spite of thunder.—*Shaks.*

PALELY, pale'le, *ad.* Wanly; not ruddily or with robust vigour.

PALENDAR, pal'en-dar, *s.* A kind of coasting-vessel.—Obsolete.

Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *palandars*.—*Kiveller*.

PALENESS, pale'nes, *s.* Wanness; want of colour or freshness; sickly whiteness of look; want of colour or lustre.

PALEOLOGIST, pal-e-ol'o-jist, *s.* A person versed in whatever relates to antiquity, or who writes on it.

PALEONTOLOGICAL, pal-e-on-to-loy'e-kal, *a.* Relating to paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGIST, pal-e-on-to-loy'e-jist, *s.* One intimately versed in the science of paleontology.

PALEOUS, pa'le-us, *a.* (*palea*, Lat.) Husky; chaffy.

PALES, pa'les, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess who presided over cattle.

PALESTRA, pa-les'tra, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Greece, a place in which the youth practised and were taught athletic exercises; a wrestling.

PALESTRIAN, pa-les'tre-an, } *a.* (from *palaio*, I

PALESTRIC, pa-les'trik, } wrestle, Gr.) Re-

PALESTRICAL, pa-les'tre-kal, } lating to the exer-

PALET, pal'et, *s.* (*pelote*, Fr.) The crown of the head.—Obsolete.

PALETTE.—See Pallet.

PALFREY, pawl'fre, *s.* (*palfroi*, Fr.) A small

horse, used by ladies, as distinguished from a war-

horse.

PALFREYED, pawl'frid, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells.—*Tickell*.

PALICI, pa-lis'i, *s.* In Grecian Mythology, two divinities worshipped in Sicily; according to some, sons of Jupiter and Thalia, the daughter of Vulcan; according to others, of Vulcan and Ætna, the daughter of Ocean. Their names are said to be derived from two Greek words (*palein kethai*), which signify returning out of the earth, under which their mother had born them.

PALICOUREA, pal-e-koo're-a, *s.* (meaning not given by Aublet.) A genus of American glabrous shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PALIFICATION, pal-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (from *paleus*, a stake, Lat.) The act or practice of driving pointed posts or piles into the ground for the purpose of making it firm.

PALILIA, pa-lil'e-a, *s.* Festivals celebrated in honour of Pales by the Romans, on the 21st of April, the day on which, according to tradition, Romulus laid the foundation of the city.

PALILLOGY, pa-lil'lo-je, *s.* (*palin*, again, and *logos*, a word, Gr.) In Rhetoric, the repetition of a word or fragment of a sentence, for the sake of giving energy to the expression, as

The sleep—

Sleep that knits up the ravelled brow of care.—*Macbeth*.

PALIMBIA, pa-lim'be-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of glabrous perennial herbs: Order, Umbellaceæ.

PALIMPSEST, pal'imp-sest, *s.* (*palin*, again, and *paso*, I rub, Gr.) A kind of parchment, from which anything written thereon could be erased, so that it might be written on anew.

PALINDROME, pal'in-drome, *s.* (*palin*, again, and *dromos*, a course, Gr.) A verse or line, which is the same whether read forwards or backwards, as the word *madam*, or the sentence, *subi dura a rudibus*.

PALING, ps'ling, *s.* A kind of fencework for enclosures.

PALINGENESIA, pal-in-je-ne'zhe-a, *s.* (*palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth, Gr.) In Philosophy, a new or second birth; regeneration; the doctrine of the destruction and reproduction of worlds. The Stoics believed that the Demiurgus, or Creator, had absorbed all things in himself, and reproduced it out of himself. In Theology, it means spiritual and moral regeneration, or the new birth.

PALINGMAN, pa'ling-man, *s.* A name given to a merchant denizen, (one born within the English pale,) in the statutes 22 Ed. IV. c. 23, and 11 Henry VII. c. 23.

PALINODE, pal'in-ode, *s.* (*palin*, again, and *ode*, a song, Gr.) In Poetry, a recantation, or properly, a piece in which the poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire.

PALINURUS, pal-e-nu'rus, *s.* (the name of the skilful pilot of the ship in which Eneás sailed.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

PALISADE, pal'a-sade, } *s.* (*palissade*, Fr.) A fence or fortification, consisting of a row of stakes or posts pointed, and driven firmly into the ground.

PALISADE, pal'e-sade, *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PALISES, pal'is-es, *s.* In Heraldry, a range of palisades before a fortification, represented on a fess, rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PALISH, pale'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

PALIURUS, pal-e-u'rus, *s.* (the name of an ancient town in Africa.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

PALL, pawl, *s.* (*pallium*, Lat.) A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over a dead body at funerals; a pontifical vesture made of lamb's wool, in breadth not exceeding three fingers, cut round, that it may cover the shoulders. It was given or sent by the pope to archbishops and metropolitans, and upon extraordinary occasions to other bishops. In Heraldry, a figure like the Greek gamma, and about the breadth of a pallet; sometimes called a *cross pall*, on account of its being looked upon as an episcopal bearing; —*v. a.* to cover or invest; to cloak; to make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless; to dispirit; to weaken; to impair; to cloy; —*v. n.* to grow vapid; to become insipid; to be weakened; to become spiritless; to dispirit.

PALLA, pal'la, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the long outer garment used by females of respectable rank. In Archæology, a canopy such as is borne over a sovereign at his coronation; an altar cloth.

PALLADIA, pal-lad'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants, natives of Cape Horn: Order, Gentianaceæ.

PALLADIUM, pal-lad'e-um, *s.* A celebrated statue of Pallas, representing the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left

a distaff and spindle; this statue, it was alleged, was the guardian of Troy—hence the term comes to signify any security or protection;—a metal discovered by the late Dr. Wollaston in the grains of native platinum. It is of a greyish-white colour, is very malleable and slightly elastic. Its density, when fused, is 11.3, when rolled, 11.86. Symbol, Pal: equiv. 54.

PALLAS, pal'las, *s.* One of the names of the goddess Minerva. In Astronomy, one of the small planets which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

PALLET, pal'let, *s.* (*palette*, Fr.) Among Painters, a little oval tablet or board, or piece of ivory, on which a painter places the colours to be used. Among Potters, Crucible-makers, &c., a wooden instrument for forming, beating, and rounding their works. In Gilding, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, for lifting the gold leaves from the pillow. In Heraldry, a little post; a measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces. In Horology, pallets are pieces connected with the pendulum or balance, which received the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel, or balance-wheel.

PALLIAL, pal'le-al, *a.* (*pallium*, a pall, Lat.) In Conchology, the term *pallial impression* is used to denote the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle of the animal. In the normal condition it occurs near the margin, and is thence called the *marginal impressions*, the shells containing two impressions of the muscles of attachment. This mark passes from the one to the other, and if, in its passage, it bends posteriorly, it is said to be sinuated, and the part where it occurs is called the *syphonal scar*.

PALLIAMENT, pal'le-a-ment, *s.* (*pallium*, a cloak, Lat.) A dress; a robe.—Obsolete.

The people of Rome
Send thee by me, their tribune,
This palliament of white and spotless hue.—
Shaks.

PALLIARD, pal'le-ard, *s.* (French.) A lewd, lecherous person.—Obsolete.

Thieves, panders, palliards, sins of every sort;
These are the manufactures we export.—Dryden.

PALLIARDISE, pal'le-ard-ise, *s.* Fornication; lewdness.—Obsolete.

PALLIATE, pal'le-ate, *v. a.* (*pallio*, from *pallium*, a cloak, Lat.) To clothe.—This, though the primary sense, is now obsolete;

Being palliated with a pilgrim's coat, and hypocritical sanctity.—Sir T. Herbert.

to cover with excuse; to extenuate; to soften by favourable representations; to abate or lessen in violence; to mitigate; —*a.* eased; mitigated.—Obsolete as an adjective.

PALLIATION, pal'le-a'shun, *s.* Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation; mitigation; abatement.

PALLIATIVE, pal'le-a-tiv, *a.* (*palliatif*, Fr.) Extenuating; tending to soften the most il-grant features by favourable representation; mitigating, not removing; partially, not radically curative; —*s.* something mitigating; that which moderates the violence of anger, or alleviates the virulence of pain.

PALLID, pal'lid, *a.* (*pallidus*, Lat.) Pale; not highly coloured; wan; of a whitish aspect.

PALLIDITY, pal'lid-e-te, *s.* Paleness.—Obsolete.

PALLIDLY, pal'lid-le, *ad.* Palely; wanly.

PALLIDNESS—PALMÆ.

PALLIDNESS, pal'lid-nes, *s.* Paleness; wanness.

PALLIOBRANCHIATA, pal-le-o-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*pallium*, a cloak, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) A name given by De Blainville to the first order of his class *Accephalophora*, in which the branchiæ are applied to the internal surface of the lobes of the mantle; the mouth provided with a pair of long ciliated appendages; the body more or less compressed between the two pieces of a bivalve shell, one superior and the other inferior, opening anteriorly and articulating posteriorly.

PALLIO COOPERIRE, pal-le-o koo-per-i're, *s.* In Antiquity, a custom, when children were born out of wedlock, and their parents afterwards intermarried, that those children, together with the father and mother, stood under a cloth (*palla*, Lat.) extended while the marriage was solemnizing—a ceremony in the way of adoption, and after which the children were held to be legitimate.

PALLIUM, pal-le-um, *s.* (Latin, a cloak or mantle, Gr.) In Malacology, the mantle of a mollusc.

PALL-MALL, pel-mel', *s.* A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring with a mallet. Also, the name of the mallet which strikes the ball.

PALLOR, pal'lor, *s.* (Latin.) Paleness.

PALM, pām, *s.* (*palma*, Lat.) The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree, or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa, the branches of which were anciently worn in token of victory, from which the word now signifies superiority, victory, or triumph; the broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. Among Seamen, an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble. In Measurement, the breadth of the hand: the Roman palm was about 8½ inches, the English is reckoned at 3 inches. *Order of the Fruitful Palm*, a literary society, founded in Germany in 1617, which is said to have done much for the German language in the way of innovation and refinement. It was dissolved in 1680. *Palm-oil*, an article used in the manufacture of soap, ointments, &c. It is chiefly imported from the west coast of Africa, where it is principally obtained from the tree *Elaeis guineensis*. *Palm-Sunday*, the Sunday before Easter, so named because on that day boughs of palm-trees used to be carried in procession, in imitation of those which the Jews strewed in the way of the Saviour as he went up to Jerusalem. The ceremony of bearing palms on Palm-Sunday was retained in England after many other ceremonies were dropped;—*v. a.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; *They palm'd the trick that lost the game.—Prior.* to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALMA, pal'ma, *s.* In Commerce, an Italian measure of about nine inches: the Spanish palma is an inch shorter.

PALMACEÆ, pal-ma'se-æ, } *s.* The Palms, a natural order of Endogenous plants, with arborescent stems, simple, sometimes branched; rough with the dilated half-sheathing bases of the leaves or their scars; leaves clustered, terminal, usually pinnate or flabelliform, with parallel simple veins, in some cases eroded and wedge-shaped, occasionally armed with stiff spines; spadix scaly; flowers small, supported by scaly bracts; petals three; stamens inserted at the base of the perianth;

PALMACITES—PALMISTRY

ovary free, usually composed of three carpels; ovules solitary; styles continuous with the carpels; completely united, or nearly so; fruit drupaceous, or nut-like; seed filling the cavity in which it grows.

PALMACITES, pal-ma-si'tes, *s.* A genus of fossil palms from the Coal formation.

PALMAPEDES, pal-na-pe'des, } *s.* (*palma*, the hand, *Lat.*) The name given by Cuvier and others to an order of birds corresponding to the Anseres of Linnæus, and the Natatores, or Swimming-birds, of Illiger and Swainson.

PALMAR, pal'mar, *a.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied to parts or organs connected with the palm of the hand.

PALMARES, pal-ma'ris, *s. plu.* In Anatomy, the name given to two muscles of the hand.

PALMARY, pal'ma-re, *a.* (*palmaris*, Lat.) Principal; capital.—Seldom used.

Sentences proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age,' in his *palmary* work.—*Bp. Horne.*

PALMATE, pal'mate, } *a.* Divided so as to resemble a hand spread open.

PALMATED, pal'ma-ted, }

PALMATELY, pal'mate-le, *ad.* In a palmate manner.

PALMATES, pal'mayts, *s.* A genus of salts, formed by the union of palmic acid with salifiable bases.

PALMATIFID, pal-mat'e-fid, *a.* Divided so as to resemble a hand.

PALMELLA, pal-mel'la, *s.* (an apparent, but not obvious, diminutive of palm.) A genus of Algae: Order, Diatomaceæ.

PALMER, pām'ur, *s.* A pilgrim bearing a staff, or one who returned from the Holy Land carrying branches of palm. The palmer was distinguished from other pilgrims by his great poverty, and his living upon the charitable contributions of those among whom he journeyed.

PALMIC ACID, pal'mik as'sid, *s.* When palmine is treated with a solution of potash, it is saponified, and glycerine is separated. When the soap is dissolved in water, and hydrochloric acid is added to it, it is decomposed, and the palmic acid separates. It forms acicular colourless crystals, and has the property of reddening litmus paper strongly.

PALMIFEROUS, pal-mifer-us, *a.* (*palma*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing palms.

PALMINA, pal-mi'na, *s.* (*palme*, a shield, Gr.) A name given to a genus of Cirripeds, differing only from Otion in the animal having only one auricle.

PALMINE, pal'mine, *s.* A substance obtained from castor oil by treatment with nitric acid, containing a portion of nitrous acid.

PALMIPED, pal'me-ped, *a.* Web-footed; having the toes connected with a membrane, as an aquatic fowl;—*s.* a fowl having its toes connected with a membrane.

PALMI-PHALANGIANOUS, pal'me-fal-an-je-a'nus, *a.* In Anatomy, an epithet applied by Chaussier to the Lumbriciform muscles, as extending from the palmar portion of the tendons of *flexor profundus digitorum*, to the first phalanges of the last four fingers.

PALMISTER, pal'mis-tur, *s.* One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, pal'mis-tre, *s.* (*palma*, the hand, Lat.) A species of divination by the inspection of the

PALMITATES—PALSY.

- lines and marks on the hands and fingers; chiro-mancy.
- PALMITATES**, pal'me-tayts, *s.* A genus of salts, in which the palmitic acid is combined with salifiable bases.
- PALMITIC ACID**, pal-mit'ic as'id, *s.* An acid discovered by Ferny in palm oil, which resembles margaric acid, forming pearly scales. Formula of the hydrated acid, $C_{32}H_{51}O_3 + HO$.
- PALMITINE**, pal'me-tine, *s.* The palmitate of oxide of glycerule, the principal solid ingredient of palm oil, or butter.
- PALMY**, pām'e, *a.* Bearing palms.
- PALMYRA**, pal-mi'ra, *s.* (the ancient city of that name.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Errantes. In Botany, the name given by Europeans in India to the stately palm-tree *Borassus flabelliformis*, the Tal or Tar of the Hindoos; the sap is termed Taree, which, being fermented, produces a spirit called by the Europeans *toddy*.
- PALO DE VACO**, pal'o de vak'o, *s.* The Cow-tree, a native of the Caraccas, from which a vegetable milk, or glutinous or milky sap, is obtained by incision.
- PALOVEA**, pal'o-ve-a, *s.* (an alteration from the Guiana name of the shrub.) A genus of Leguminous shrubs, with red flowers: Suborder, Cuscutaceae.
- PALP**, pa'p, } *s.* (*palpus*, a feeler, Lat.) In
- PALPI**, pl. pal'pe, } Entomology, a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the labium and maxilla of insects, and termed, respectively, labial and maxillary feelers, or *palpi*.
- PALPABILITY**, palp-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being perceptible by the touch.
- PALPABLE**, palp'a-bl, *a.* (French.) Perceptible by the touch; gross; coarse; easily detected; plain; obvious; easily perceptible.
- PALPABLENESS**, palp'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.
- PALPABLY**, pal'pa-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly; plainly; obviously.
- PALPATION**, pal-pa'shun, *s.* (*palpatio*, Lat.) The act of feeling.
- PALPIFORM**, pal'pe-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of feelers.
- PALPIGEROUS**, pal-pij'e-rus, *a.* Bearing feelers.
- PALPITATE**, pal'pe-tate, *v. n.* (*palpito*, Lat.) To beat, as the heart; to flutter; to move with little throes, or, as the phrase goes, to *pit-a-pat*.
- PALPITATION**, pal-pe-ta'shun, *s.* A beating of the heart; that alteration in the pulsation of the heart which follows violent excitement, fear, or disease; irregular motion of the heart.
- PALSGRAVE**, pawlz'grave, *s.* (*pfalzgraf*, Germ.) A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.
- PALSICAL**, pawlz'e-kal, *a.* Afflicted with palsy; disposed to paralytic affections.
- PALSY**, pawlz'e, *s.* A privation of motion or feeling, or both, accompanied with coldness, flaccidity, and latterly wasting of the parts; sometimes affecting all the parts below the head except the thorax and heart; in other cases, affecting one side of the body only, or portions of one side. Palsy has a threefold division—sensation, with a privation of motion; in other cases, motion, with a privation of sensation; and sometimes a privation of both

PALTER—PAN.

- sensation and motion;—*v. a.* to paralyze; to destroy action or energy.
- PALTER**, pawl'tur, *v. n.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks;
- Romans that have spoke the word,
And will not palter.—Shaks.
- v. a.* to squander.—Obsolete.
- PALTERER**, pawl'tur-ur, *s.* An insincere, shuffling dealer; a shifter.
- PALTRINESS**, pawl'tre-nes, *s.* The state of being paltry or worthless.
- PALTRY**, pawl'tre, *a.* Worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean; vile.
- PALUDAL**, pa-lu'dal, *a.* (from *palus*, a marsh, Lat.) Relating to marshes; marshy.
- PALUDAMENTUM**, pal-u-da-men'tum, *s.* In Antiquity, the peculiar military dress of a Roman general under the Republic, and afterwards worn by the emperors. It was worn only in the campaign, and exchanged for the toga in Rome.
- PALUDINA**, pal-u-di'na, *s.* (*palus*, a marsh, Lat.) A genus of fresh-water or marsh Mollusca, the shell of which is spiral; the spire equal or longer than the aperture; the lips thin: Family, Turbidae.
- PALY**, pa'le, *a.* Pale; used only in poetry.
- Fain would I go to chafe his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses.—Shaks.
- In Heraldry, divided by pales into four equal parts.
- PALYTHOA**, pa-le-tho'a, *s.* A genus of zoantharian Zoophytes, or Animal-flowers, allied to Alcyonium; the Mammillifera of Lesueur: Family, Zoanthidae.
- PAM**, pam, *s.* (supposed to be from *palm*, victory.) The knave of clubs.
- Ev'n mighty pam that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu.—Pope.
- PAMBORUS**, pam-bo-rus, *s.* (*pamboros*, all-devouring, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.
- PAMPAS**, pam'pas, *s.* A name for the vast plains of South America.
- PAMPER**, pam'pur, *v. a.* (*pambere*, *pamberato*, Ital.) To glut; to fill with food; to feed luxuriously; to furnish that which delights.
- PAMPERING**, pam'pur-ing, *s.* Luxuriance.
- PAMPHILIUS**, pam-fi'e-us, *s.* (*pamphilos*, beloved of all, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.
- PAMPHLET**, pam'flet, *s.* (*papelon*, from *papel*, paper, Span.) A small book, consisting of a sheet or sheets stitched, but not bound;—*v. a.* to write a pamphlet.
- PAMPHLETEER**, pam-flet-ee'r, *s.* A scribbler; a writer of small books or pamphlets.
- PAMPHLETEERING**, pam-flet-ee'r-ing, *a.* Writing or scribbling pamphlets;—*s.* the writing and publishing pamphlets.
- PAMPHREDON**, pam'fre-don, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossares.
- PAMPINIFORM**, pam-pin'e-fawrm, *a.* (*pampinus*, a tendril, and *forme*, form, Lat.) Resembling a tendril, as, in Anatomy, when applied to the spermatic chord, &c.
- PAMPRE**, pam'per, *s.* (French, from *pampinus*, a cluster, Lat.) In Sculpture, ornaments consisting of vine leaves and grapes.
- PAN**, pan, *s.* (Dutch, *panna*, Sax. and Swed.) A vessel, broad and shallow, with a raised border, in which provisions are dressed or kept; the part of a gun, lock, or other fire-arms, for holding the

- priming that communicates with the charge; something hollow; among farmers, the hard stratum of earth below the soil. In Grecian Mythology, the chief rural deity, who presided over flocks and herds. He was represented with a chest and head of a man, wearing horns, while his lower parts were those of a goat. His emblems were the shepherd's crook, and a pipe of silver reeds, his own invention;—*v. a.* to join or close together.—Obsolete as a verb.
- PANACEA**, pan-a-se'a, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *akeomai*, I cure, Gr.) In Mythology, the daughter of Æsculapius, the goddess of Health, to whom, in conjunction with her sister Hygeia, was given the power of healing all diseases; hence the word is used for a universal remedy in cases of disease.
- PANACHE**, pan-ash', *s.* In Architecture, the French term for the triangular part of an arch, that contributes towards the support of a turret or elevation raised on any building.
- PANADA**, pan-a'da, } *s.* (*panade*, Fr.) A kind of
PANADO, pan-a'do, } food made by boiling bread in water, and sweetened.
- PANETIA**, pan-e'she-a, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- PANARY**, pan'a-re, *a.* (from *panis*, bread, Lat.) Relating to bread.
- PANATHENÆA**, pan-a-the'ne-a, *s.* (*panathenai*, from *pan*, all, and *Athenaios*, Athenian, Gr.) In Antiquity, the great national festival of the inhabitants of Attica in honour of Minerva. There were two solemnities which went under this name—the greater celebrated every five years, and the lesser every three years, or, according to some, every year.
- PANAX**, pa'naks, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy, Gr. in allusion to the medical virtues of *Panax quinquefolium*, the ginseng of the shops.) *Ginseng*, a genus of plants: Order, Araliaceæ.
- PANCAKE**, pan'ka'ke, *s.* A thin cake baked in the frying-pan.
- PANCARPI**, pan-kar'pi, *s.* (Greek, from *pan*, all, and *karpou*, fruit.) In ancient Architecture, festoons of fruit, flowers, and leaves, for the ornament of altars, doors, vestibules, &c.
- PANCARPUS**, pan-kar'pus, *s.* In Antiquity, a spectacle exhibited by the Roman emperors, which consisted in a chase, in which deers, hares, bullocks, and other animals, being let loose in an amphitheatre, men fell upon them, and killed as many as they could, each carrying off his victims.
- PANCARTE**, } pan'kart, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *charta*,
PANCHARTE, } a charter, Lat.) In Diplomats, a royal charter, in which the enjoyment of all his possessions, enumerated in the instrument, is confirmed to a subject.
- PANCH**, pansh, *s.* A strong thick mat, used by seamen for fastening on the yards to prevent friction.
- PANCHATANTRA**, pan'ka-tan'tra, *s.* A celebrated collection of fables in the Sanscrit language, so called from its being divided into five tantras, or chapters.
- PANCHATIC**, pan-krat'ik, } *a.* (*pan*, all, and
PANCHATICAL, pan-krat'e-kal, } *kratos*, strength, Gr.) Excelling in gymnastic exercises and feats of strength; very strong and active.
- PANCRAIIST**, pan'kra-tist, *s.* One skilled in gymnastic exercises.
- PANCRAIUM**, pan-kra'she-um, *s.* (*pankratein*, from *pan*, all, and *kratein*, to subdue, Gr.) In Antiquity, a kind of athletic contest practised by the Greeks, which combined wrestling and boxing.
- PANCREAS**, pan'kre-as, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh, Gr.) In Anatomy, the Sweat-bread, a flat glandular viscus, resembling in structure the salivary glands, and deeply seated in the abdominal cavity, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, to the right of the spleen. Its secreted fluid is conveyed by an excretory duct, which opens with or near the cysto-hepatic into the duodenum.
- PANCREATIALGIA**, pan-kre-a-tal'je-a, *s.* (*pankreas*, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) Pain of the pancreas.
- PANCREATEMPHAXIS**, pan-kre-a-tem-frak'sis, *s.* (*pankreas*, and *emphrax*, obstruction, Gr.) Obstruction of the abdominal salivary gland, or pancreas.
- PANCREATHELCOSIS**, pan-kre-a-thel-ko'sis, *s.* (*pankreas*, and *elkosis*, ulceration, Gr.) Ulceration of the pancreas.
- PANCREATIA**, pan-kre-a'she-a, *s.* (*pan*, all, *kratos*, power, Gr. from the supposed virtues of a plant, a kind of Scilla, so called by the Greeks.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.
- PANCREATIC**, pan-kre-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas. *Pancreatic juice*, the fluid secreted by the pancreas.
- PANCREATICO-DUODENAL**, pan-kre-at'e-ko-duo'd'e-nal, *a.* (*pankreas*, and *duodenum*, Gr.) In Anatomy, an epithet applied to certain blood-vessels distributed on the pancreas and duodenum.
- PANCREATITIS**, pan-kre-a-ti'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the pancreas.
- PANCREATORRHAGIA**, pan-kre-a-to-ra'je-a, *s.* (*pankreas*, and *rhagnymi*, to burst forth, Gr.) Hemorrhage from the pancreas.
- PANDA**, pan'da, *s.* One of the names of the plantigrade quadruped, *Ailurus fulgens*.
- PANDANACARPUM**, pan-dan-o-kar'pum, *s.* (*pandanus*, a genus of plants, and *karpou*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pandanaceæ.
- PANDANACEÆ**, pan-da-na'se-e, } *s.* (*pandanus*, one
PANDANÆ, pan-da'ne-e, } of the genera.) An order of Endogens, with numerous naked and scaly flowers arranged on a spadix, covered by many spathes; stalked anthers, loose seeds, and a solid minute embryo. It consists of trees or bushes, with imbricated leaves.
- PANDANUS**, pan-da'nus, *s.* (the Malay name of the genus in Pandang, which, being interpreted, is said to signify 'something to be regarded,' on account of the beauty and odour of the trees.) A genus of trees: Type of the order Pandanaceæ.
- PANDARIZE**, pan'dar-ize, *v. a.* To act the part of a pimp.
- PANDECT**, pan'dekt, *s.* (*pandectæ*, Lat.) A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Pandects* (plural), the name given to the books of the civil law, compiled by Justinian.
- PANDEMIC**, pan-dem'ik, *a.* (*pan*, all, and *demoi*, people, Gr.) Incident to a whole people; epidemic.
- PANDEMONIUM**, pan-de-mo'ne-um, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon, Gr.) The name given by Milton to hell.
- The high capital
Of Satan and his peers.—*Par. Lost.*
- PANDER**, pan'dur, *s.* A pimp; a male bawd; a

PANDERAGE—PANDURATED.

procurer; a profligate agent for carrying out the lecherous purposes of others;—*r. a.* to pimp; to be instrumental in forwarding the lewd designs of others;—*v. n.* to be subservient to lust or passion; to be an agent for lewd purposes.

PANDERAGE, pan'dur-aje, *s.* A procuring of sexual connection.

PANDERISM, pan'dur-izm, *s.* The employment of a pimp or pander.

PANDERLY, pan'dur-le, *a.* Acting the part of a lewd agent; pimping.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a conspiracy against me.—*Shake.*

PANDICULATED, pan-dik'u-lay-ted, *a.* Stretched out; extended.

PANDICULATION, pan-dik-u-la'shun, *s.* (*pandiculatio*, I stretch in yawning, Lat.) Extension of the limbs in yawning; an involuntary action, frequently observed before and after sleep; a common precursor of febrile attacks, and of the paroxysm of hysteria and other nervous diseases.

PANDION, pan'de-on, *s.* (the name of a king of Athens.) A genus of Eagles, belonging to the subfamily Aquilinae, natives of Europe and America: Family, Falconidae.

PANDIT, pan'dit, } *s.* A designation for a learned pundit, pun'dit, } man in Hindostan.

PANDOUR, } pan'door, *s.* A light cavalry soldier

PANDOUR, } in the Austrian service. The pandours were originally raised from the Servian and Rascian inhabitants of the Turkish frontier, under leaders of their own, called Haram bachas. In 1755, they were incorporated in the regular army.

Her whisker'd pandours, and her fierce hussars.—*Campbell.*

PANDORA, pan-do'ra, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *dora*, a gift, Gr. literally, the all-gifted.) In Grecian Mythology, the first female that was created. She was formed of clay by Vulcan at the request of Jupiter, for the purpose of punishing Prometheus for his numerous properties. All the gods are said to have vied with each other in presenting her with gifts. She received beauty from Venus, the power of captivating from the Graces, eloquence from Mercury, and from Minerva wisdom; but Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was desired to give to the man who married her. She was conducted to Prometheus, who, knowing the deceit, would not accept the present; but his brother Epimetheus, captivated by her charms, accepted the box, from which, on being opened, there issued all the ills which have afflicted mankind. Hope alone remained as the only consolation of the human race. In Malacology, a genus of testaceous Mollusca, the shell of which is inequivalve, thin, rostrated, perlaceous; one valve flat, the other convex; ligament internal; umbones small; cardinal teeth 2-0, lamellar, sagittate, or like a V reversed; allied to Anatina: Family, Myadæ.

PANDORE, pan'dore, } *s.* (*pandoura*, Gr.) A

PANDORAN, pan'do-ran, } musical instrument of the lute kind.

The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike.—*Dryden.*

Pandore oyster, a variety of the oyster.

PANDURATED, pan'du-ray-ted, *a.* Having furrowed stalks.

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PANDURIFORM—PANICLE.

PANDURIFORM, pan-du're-fawrm, *a.* (*pandoura*, the Greek name of a musical instrument with three strings, which has been compared with the pandura or pandora of the Italians, and the mandore, a four-stringed instrument of the French.) In Botany, fiddle-shaped, applied to the form of certain leaves.

PANE, pane, *s.* (*pan*, Fr.) A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated work with other pieces.

PANED, paynd, *a.* Variegated; chequered; composed of small squares.

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pan'd hose.—*Massinger.*

PANEGYRIC, pan-e-je'rik, *s.* (*panegyris*, a panegyric, Gr.) A eulogy or harangue, written or spoken, in praise of an individual or body of men.

PANEGYRIC, pan-e-je'rik, } *a.* Encomiastic;

PANEGYRICAL, pan-e-je'e-kal, } containing praise or eulogy.

PANEGYRIS, pan-e-ji'ris, *s.* A festival; a public meeting for the celebration of some solemn occasion.

PANEGYRIST, pan-e-je'rist, *s.* One who eulogises another; one who bestows praise either in writing or speaking.

PANEGYRIZE, pan'e-je-ize, *v. a.* To commend or praise highly; to pronounce a eulogy on;—*v. n.* to bestow praise on.

PANEL, pan'il, *s.* A square piece of board or other material inserted between other pieces; a schedule or roll, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff to serve on a jury; the whole jury;—*v. a.* to form with panels;—*s.* in Masonry, one of the faces of a hewn stone; (*panella*, Lat.) in Law, the slip of parchment on which the sheriff returns the names of the jurors who are to serve on a jury.

PANELESS, pane'les, *a.* Wanting panes of glass.

PANG, pang, *s.* (*pynigen*, Dut.) Extreme pain; a sudden paroxysm of pain; anguish; agony of body;—*v. a.* to torture; to torment cruelly.

PANGIA, pan'je-a, *s.* (*panis*, bread, Lat.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order *Pangiacæ*.

PANGIACEÆ, pan-je-a'se-e, *s.* (*pangia*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, with alternate leaves and polypetalous flowers, which have scales in the throat of the females; sepals five; petals five, rarely six; scales as many opposite the petals; stamens five or none; ovary free, one-celled; capsules succulent, indehiscent, and one-celled.

PANGOLIN, pan'go-lin, *s.* (*pangoeling*, the Javene name, signifying an animal which rolls itself up.) The common name of the scaly Ant-eaters. They form the genus *Manis* of Linnaeus.

PANGONIA, pan-go'ne-a, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tabanidæ.

PANHELLENIUM, pan-hel-le'ne-um, *s.* (*panhellenion*, Gr.) The national council of Greece.

PANIC, pan'ik, *s.* (*panico*, Span. and Ital.) A sudden fright, arising out of some unfounded apprehension of danger; terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension.

PANIC, pan'ik, } *a.* Violent or sudden with-

PANICAL, pan'e-kal, } out cause, applied to fear.

I left the city in a panic fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight.—*Dryden.*

PANICLE, pan'e-kl, *s.* (*panicula*, Lat.) A loose kind of inflorescence, as in the oat.

PANICLED—PANORAMA.

- PANICLED**, pan'e-kld, *a.* Furnished with panicles.
PANIC-STRUCK, pan'ik-struk, *a.* Seized with sudden terror or alarm.
PANICULATE, pa-nik'u-late, } *a.* In Botany,
PANICULATED, pa-nik'u-lay-ted, } having branches
 variously subdivided; having the flowers in panicles.
PANICULATELY, pan-ik'u-late-le, *ad.* In a paniculated manner.
PANICUM, pan'e-kum, *s.* (Pliny says it is so called from its flowers being in a panicle; but others derive it from *panis*, bread, Lat. from its uses as such.) Panic-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.
PANIER, pan'e-ur, *s.* (*panitarius*, Lat.) An attendant or domestic who waits at table, and gives bread (*panis*), wine, &c., to those who dine. The term is still in use in the learned societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, having been handed down from the knight-templars.
PANIFICATION, pan-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*panis*, bread, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act or process of baking bread.
PANIVOROUS, pa-niv'o-rus, *a.* (*panis*, and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Eating or subsisting on bread.
PANNADE, pan-nade', *s.* In the Manege, the curvetting or prancing of a lively horse.
PANNAGE, pan'ni-j, *s.* (from *panis*, bread, Lat.) Food used by swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c.; also termed *panna*. Also, a term for the money taken by agistors, as a license for so doing.
PANNEL, pan'nul, *s.* In Scottish Law, the person accused in a criminal action from the time of his appearance in court. In Architecture,—see Panel;—a rustic saddle; the stomach of a hawk.
PANNELLATION, pan-nul-la'shun, *s.* The act of impanneling a jury.—Obsolete.
PANNIER, pan'yur, *s.* (*panier*, Fr.) A basket; a wicker basket, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse; a name formerly given to the man who sounded the horn and rang the bell at Inns of Court.
PANNIKEL, pan'ne-kil, *s.* The brain-pan, or skull.—Obsolete.

To him he turned, and with vigour fell
 Smote him so rudely on the panndet,
 That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.—
 Spenser.

- PANNUS**, pan'nus, *s.* (Latin, a piece of cloth.) In Pathology, that state of vascularity in the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.
PANOPLIED, pan'o-plid, *a.* Arrayed completely in armour.
PANOPLY, pan-op'le, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *oplon*, armour, Gr.) Complete armour; literally, all the armour that can be worn for defence.
PANOPE, pan'ops, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanytonina.
PANOPTICON, pan-op'te-kon, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *optoma*, I see, Gr.) A name given by Jeremy Bentham to a prison recommended by him, the cells of which were to be so constructed, that the inspector could see each prisoner at all times without being seen himself.
PANORAMA, pan-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *orao*, I see, Gr.) A picture, in which all the objects that are visible from a single point are represented on

PANORAMIC—PANTHEON.

- the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder; complete or entire view.
PANORAMIC, pan-o-ra'mik, *a.* Relating to an entire or complete view; belonging to a panorama.
PANORPA, pan-awr'pa, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous insects: Type of the subfamily Panorpinæ.
PANORPINÆ, pan-awr'pe-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Libellulidæ, or Dragon-flies, peculiar for the possession of an elongated rostrum, at the apex of which the mouth is situated.
PANSOPHICAL, pan-sof'e-kal, *a.* Aiming or pretending to know everything.
PANSOPHY, pan'so-fe, *s.* (*pan*, and *sophia*, wisdom, Gr.) Universal wisdom.—A very old word, obsolete.
 The precepts of *pansophy* ought to contain nothing in them but what is worth our serious knowledge.—*Hartlib.*
PANSTEREORAMA, pans-ter-e-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*pan*, all, *stereos*, solid, and *orao*, I see, Gr.) In Relief, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, paste-board, or other substance.
PANSY, pan'ze, *s.* (*pensee*, Fr.) The plant Heart's-ease, or *Viola tricolor*. The name is given to the violets in general of the section Melanium.
PANT, pant, *v. n.* (*panteler*, Fr.) To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to play with intermission, or with feeble efforts;
 The whispering breeze
 Pans on the leaves, and dies upon the trees.—*Pope.*
 to long; to wish earnestly;—*s.* palpitation; motion of the heart.
PANTALOO, pan-ta-loon', *s.* (*pantalon*, Fr.) A kind of close long trousers, extending to the heels, worn by males; a character in Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimic representations.
PANTAMORPHIC, pan-ta-mawr'fik, *a.* Taking all forms.
PANTECHNICON, pan-tek'ne-kon, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *techné*, art, Gr.) A place in which every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale.
PANTER, pant'ur, *s.* One that pants; (*painter*, a net, Irish,) a snare.—Obsolete in the last sense.

To catche in his *panthers*
 These damocils and bachelers,
 Love will none othir birdis catche.—*Chaucer.*

- PANTESS**, pant'es, *s.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.
PANTHEISM, pan'the-izm, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *Theos*, God, Gr.) In Metaphysical Theology, the theory which identifies nature, or the universe, in its totality with God.
PANTHEIST, pan'the-ist, *s.* One who adopts the theory of Spinoza, that the universe is God.
PANTHEISTIC, pan-the-is'tik, *s.* (*pan*, and *Theos*, God.) In Scripture, a term applied to statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities together, the meaning of which has been a subject of much dispute among antiquaries.
PANTHEISTIC, pan-the-is'tik, } *a.* Relating
PANTHEISTICAL, pan-the-is'te-kal, } to the theory
 of pantheism; confounding God with the universe.
PANTHEON, pan-the'un, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *Theos*, God.) A temple dedicated to all the gods. It is also used to designate a place of public exhibition, in which every variety of amusement is to be found. A work describing the Mythology, or

PANTHER—PANURGUS.

- all the gods of the ancients, is likewise distinguished by this name.
- PANTHER, pan'thur, *s.* The feline quadruped, *Felis pardus*.
- PANTILE, pan'tile, *s.* A gutter tile.
- PANTING, pan'ting, *s.* Palpitation; hurried or irregular breathing; longing.
- PANTINGLY, pan'ting-le, *ad.* With palpitation or hurried breathing.
- PANTLER, pan'tur, *s.* (*panetier*, Fr.) The officer in a great family who takes charge of the bread.
- When my old wife liv'd,
She was *panler*, butler, cook.—*Shaks.*
- PANTOCHRONOMETER, pan-to-kro-nom'e-tur, *s.* A sun-dial affixed to a magnetic needle, suspended in the usual way, and in such a manner as to allow for the variation. It adjusts itself in every position of the instrument.
- PANTOFLE, pan'to-fl, *s.* (*pantoufle*, Fr.) A slipper for the foot.
- PANTOGRAPH, pan'to-graf, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans.
- PANTOGRAPHIC, pan-to-graf'ik, } *a.* Relating to a pantograph, or performed by it.
- PANTOGRAPHICAL, pan-to-graf'ik-al, } *ing* to a pantograph, or performed by it.
- PANTOGRAPHY, pan-to-graf'ia-fe, *s.* General description; full and complete of a thing.
- PANTOLOGY, pan-to-l'og-je, *s.* (*pan*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A work of universal instruction on science, equivalent to an encyclopedia.
- PANTOMETER, pan-tom'e-tur, *s.* (*panta*, all, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used in measuring every variety of elevations, angles, and distances.
- PANTOMETRIC, pan-to-met'rik, } *a.* Relating to a pantometer, or ascertained by it.
- PANTOMETRICAL, pan-to-met'rik-al, } *to* a pantometer, or ascertained by it.
- PANTOMETRY, pan-tom'e-tre, *s.* Universal measurement.
- PANTOMIME, pan'to-mime, *s.* (*pan*, and *mimos*, mimic, Gr.) One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a theatrical representation, in which the entire plot is developed by gesticulation and scenic agency, without the aid of speech; a kind of musical entertainment;—*a.* representing only in dumb show, or by gesture.
- PANTOMIMIC, pan-to-mim'ik, } *a.* Relating to a pantomime, or representing only by gesture or dumb show.
- PANTOMIMICAL, pan-to-mim'ik-al, } *to* the pantomime, or representing only by gesture or dumb show.
- PANTOMIMIST, pan-to-mim'ist, *s.* One who takes a part in a pantomime.
- PANTON, pan'tun, } *s.* A horse shoe constructed for the purpose of recovering a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
- PANTONSHOE, pan'tun-shoo, } *s.* A horse shoe constructed for the purpose of recovering a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
- PANTOPHAGIST, pan-tof'a-jist, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) An animal that eats all kinds of food.
- PANTOPHAGOUS, pan-tof'a-gus, *a.* (*pan*, all, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Omnivorous.
- PANTOPHAGY, pan-tof'a-je, *s.* Indiscriminate use of all kinds of food.
- PANTRY, pan'tre, *s.* (*panarium*, from *panis*, bread, Lat.) An apartment or closet for the keeping of provisions.
- PANURGUS, pan-ur'gus, *s.* (*pan*, all, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophila.

PANURGY—PAPER.

- PANURGY, pan'ur-je, *s.* (*pan*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) Versed in all kinds of handicraft or business.
- PAOLA, pa-o'la, *s.* A coin used in Rome, value 5½d.; at Florence, its value is 4½d.
- PAP, pap, *s.* (*papilla*, Lat.) A nipple of the breast; a teat; soft food made for infants, with bread softened or boiled in water; the pulp of fruit;—*v. a.* to feed with pap.
- PAPA, pa-pa', *s.* (Latin, French, Dutch, German.) A fond name for father, chiefly used by children.
- PAPACY, pa'pa-se, *s.* (*papato*, from *papa*, the pope, Ital.) Papal authority; the office and dignity of the pope and bishops of Rome.
- PAPAL, pa'pal, *a.* (French.) Relating to the pope or pontiff of Rome; proceeding from or belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishopric of Rome.
- PAPALIN, pa'pa-lin, *s.* A papist.—Obsolete.
- PAPALIST, pa'pal-ist, *s.* One favorable to papal ascendancy.
- PAPALIZE, pa'pal-ize, *v. a.* To spread papal opinions;—*v. n.* to conform to papal doctrines.
- PAPAYER, pa-pa'vr, *s.* (Latin, from *papa*, pap, or thick milk.) The Poppy, a genus of plants, consisting of perennial or annual herbs, usually pilose, and in which a white narcotic juice flows in every part when cut. It is from *Papaver somniferum* that the well-known drug opium is obtained: Type of the order *Papaveraceæ*.
- PAPAVERACEÆ, pap-a-ver-a-se-e, *s.* (*papaver*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, or suffrutescent herbs, yielding white, yellow, copper-coloured, or blood-like juice; roots fibrous; leaves alternate, sessile, or stalked; flowers fugacious, large, white, yellow, red, or purple; calyx of two deciduous sepals, enclosing the young flower; petals usually four; stamens indefinite; ovary one, free, oblong, constantly of two or many carpels, clasped by a membranous production of the thalamus; style short or wanting; stigmas two, four, six, or numerous; capsule the same as the ovaries, or numerous; seeds numerous; embryo small, and placed in the base of a fleshy oily albumen.
- PAPAVEROUS, pa-pa'vr-us, *a.* Resembling poppies; belonging to the order *Papaveraceæ*.
- PAPAW, pa-paw', *s.* (abbreviated from *papaia-maram*, its name in Malsbar.) The common name of the tree, *Carica papaya*.
- PAPAYACEÆ, pa-pay-a'se-e, *s.* The Papaw-trees, a natural order of trees, without branches, and yielding an acrid milky juice; leaves alternate, and palmately-lobed, standing on long ternate petioles; flowers unisexual; calyx inferior, minute, five-lobed; corolla monopetalous, in the male tubular, with five lobes and ten stamens; in the female, divided nearly to the base by five segments; ovary superior and one-celled; stigma sessile, five-lobed, and lacerated; fruit succulent.
- PAPER.—See *Pope*.
- PAPER, pa'pur, *s.* (from *papyrus*, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of writing material was made; *papier*, Fr. *papiro*, Ital.) A substance commonly made from linen or cotton rags macerated in water till reduced to a pulp, and then formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed; a piece of paper; a sheet printed or written; any written instrument; a promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange. *Paper-kite*, a light frame covered with

paper, for flying in the air like a kite. *Paper-maker*, a manufacturer of paper. *Papermill*, a mill in which paper is manufactured. *Paper-stainer*, one who colours or variegates paper, or impresses it with various designs for hangings. *Paper-book*, an issue in law is so called when copied on paper for the purpose of delivering to the judges: called also *Demurrer-book*. *Paper credit*, any transfer made on the credit of another by means of a written document containing an obligation, such as bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. *Paper days*, in Law, particular days in each term set apart for hearing the argument of such demurrers and special cases as had been duly put down in the paper for argument. *Paper-hangings*, long sheets of paper stained and printed in various devices for the purpose of lining the walls of apartments ornamentally. *Paper office*, an office in Whitehall for the custody of public papers, writings, &c. *Paper money*, or *currency*, promissory notes or bills issued by the credit of the government of the country, as the representation of coin, evidence of debt. *Paper-mulberry*, the tree *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is so termed from paper being manufactured from the pulp produced from the bark;—*a.* made of paper; thin; slight;—*v. a.* to cover with paper, as to paper an apartment or house; to pack in paper; to register.—Obsolete in the last sense.

PAPERFACED, pa'pur-faste, *a.* Of a sickly, whitish colour; having a face as white as paper.

Better thou hadst struck thy mother, thou *paperfaced* villain.—*Shaks.*

PAPESCENT, pa-pes'sent, *a.* (from *pap.*) Containing pap; softening; easily digested, as food for infants.

PAPETTA, pa-pet'ta, *s.* A coin used at Rome, worth elevenpence.

PAPHIAN, pa'f'e-an, *a.* Relating to the rites of Venus.

PAPIER-MACHE, pap'e-ay-mash'ay, *s.* (French.) Articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of old paper ground into a pulp, bleached, if necessary, and moulded into various forms. These are lighter, more durable, and less brittle and liable to damage than articles made of plaster, and they can be coloured, gilt, or otherwise ornamented.

PAPIL, pap'il, *s.* (*popilla*, Lat.) A small pap or nipple.

PAPILIO, pa-pil'yo, *s.* (Latin, a butterfly.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects, forming the type of the family Papilionaceæ.

PAPILIONACEÆ, pa-pil-yo-na'se-e, *s.* (*popilio*, a butterfly, Lat. from the disposition of the petals resembling that of a butterfly.) A suborder of the order Leguminosæ, distinguished from the other suborders, by having the embryo, with the radicle, curved upon the back of the cotyledons, lying above the commissure formed by the lobes; sepals usually imbricate in æstivation, rarely somewhat valvate; petals disposed in a papilionaceous corolla or pea-flower.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pa-pil-yo-na'shus, *a.* (*popilio*, a butterfly, Lat.) Applied to the corolla of Leguminous plants, from its fancied resemblance to the figure of a butterfly.

PAPILIONIDÆ, pa-pil-yon'e-de, *s.* (*popilio*, one of the genera.) A family of the Diurnal butterflies, belonging to the tribe Papilionides.

PAPILIONIDES, pa-pil-yon'e-des, *s.* A tribe of Lepidopterous insects, comprehending the Diurnal butterflies, with clavate antennæ. It consists of the families—Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Satyridæ, Erycinidæ, and the Hesperidæ.

PAPILIONINÆ, pa-pil-yo-ni'ne, *s.* The Swallow-tailed Butterflies, a subfamily of the Papilionidæ, so termed from the lower wings being dilated into two spatulate lengthened lobes; but this form is not general. The Papilioninæ are distinguished by the shortness of their palpi; the antennæ are long; the club very slender, cylindrical, and slightly curved. Their colours are not brilliant, but rich and imposing. Brown or black is the prevailing ground colour, varied with spotted bands of yellow, red, or green; in some, the wings are striped with black upon a yellow ground.

PAPILLA, pa-pil'la, *s. pl.* **PAPILLÆ**, (Latin, a nipple.) In Anatomy, the appendage of the mammary gland; the nipple; small eminences which project from the surfaces of the mucous membranes. The papillæ are divided into the lenticular, the fungiform, and the conical. In Botany, the minute puncta upon the surface of a leaf; the vesicles on leaves of twigs; the conical eminences discovered by the microscope in the grain of the pollen of divers plants. *Papillæ intestinorum*, small glandules or kernels which abound in the intestines, and serve to secrete the chyle. *Papillarum processus*, the papillary process; the extremities of the olfactory nerves, which convey the slimy humours by the fibres passing through the os cribriforme.

PAPILLARY, pap'il-la-re, *a.* Having emulgent PAPILLOUS, pap'il-lus, } vessels; relating to the pap or nipple; resembling the nipple.

PAPILLATE, pap'il-late, *v. n.* To grow into a nipple.

PAPILLATED, pap'il-ay-ted, } *a.* Besprinkled with PAPILLOSE, pap'il-ose, } papillæ.

PAPILLONE, pap-il-lo'ne, *s.* In Heraldry, a field divided into variegated specks, so as to resemble the wings of a butterfly.

PAPIO, pa'po-o, *s.* The Mandril, a genus of baboons.

PAPISM, pa'pizm, } *s.* The doctrines held, or PAPISTRY, pa'pis-tre, } ceremonies practised, by the Church of Rome.

PAPIST, pa'pist, *s.* (*papa*, the pope, Ital.) The vulgar name given to a Roman Catholic. It is used with a certain degree of prejudice and obliquity attached to it.

PAPISTIC, pay-pis'tik, } *a.* Relating or ad-PAPISTICAL, pay-pis'te-kal, } hering to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

PAPIZED, pa'pizd, *a.* Adhering to the Church of Rome; imbued with Roman Catholic doctrines.

PAPPOOS, pap-poos', *s.* The name given by the native Indians of New England to a babe or young child.

PAPPOPHORUM, pa-pof'o-rum, *s.* (*pappos*, down, and *phoreo*, I carry, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Gramineæ.

PAPPOUS, pap'pus, *a.* Having a soft light down growing from the seeds, as of certain plants, as thistles, &c.; downy.

PAPPUS, pap'pus, *s.* (*pappus*, thistle-down, Lat. *pappos*, Gr.) The feathery appendage that crowns many seeds which have no pericarpium; a particular form of calyx, of which we have a familiar example in the dandelion.

PAPPY—PARABOLOID.

PAPPY, pap'pe, *a.* Soft; succulent; easily divided.

PAPULE, pap'u-le, *s.* (Latin.) Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin; pimples.

PAPULOSE, pap'u-lose, *a.* Covered with little blisters or pustules.

PAPULOUS, pap'u-lus, *s.* blisters or pustules.

PAPYRACEOUS, pap-e-ra'shus, *a.* Of the consistence of paper.

PAPYRI, pa-pi're, *s.* The name given to the written scrolls made of the papyrus, which have been found in various places, but more particularly in Egypt and Herculaneum.

PAPYRUS, pa-pi'rus, *s.* (Latin.) A plant which the ancient Egyptians made use of as paper. It is the Papyrus antiquorum of botanists, and, with two other species, constitute a genus of the Gramineae.

PAR, pdr, *s.* (Lat. equal.) State of equality; equal value; equality in condition; also, a term in exchange of money, defined to be a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that of another number of pieces of the coin of some other country. In Ichthyology, the young of the salmon, up to the end of the second year, is so called in England and Scotland.

PARA, pa'ra, *s.* A small Turkish coin of rather less value than a halfpenny.

PARABLE, par'a-bl, *s.* (*parabole*, Fr. from *parabola*, Lat.) An allegorical narrative or representation, embracing familiar occurrences, from which a moral may be drawn for instruction;—*v. a.* to represent by a parable;—*a.* easily procured.—Obsolete as an adjective.

PARABOLA, pa-rab'o-la, *s.* (Latin, from *parabole*, Gr.) One of the five conic sections. If a cone be cut by a plane, parallel to one of its sides, the section will be a parabola.

PARABOLE, pa-rab'o-le, *s.* In Oratory, comparison; similitude.

PARABOLIC, par-a-bol'ik, *a.* Expressed by **PARABOLICAL**, par-a-bol'e-kal, *a.* parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola. *Parabolic asymptote*, in Geometry, a line continually approaching to a curve, but, though both indefinitely produced, they will never meet. *Parabolic conoid*, the solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. Its contents are equal to half the circumscribed cylinder and to three-fourths of the cone, having the same base and altitude. *Parabolic curve*, a curve frequently employed for approximating to the areas of other curves. It is always possible to make the area of a parabolic curve approach that of any other nearer than any given difference; and, as the area of the former can always be determined, that of the latter may be ascertained to any degree of approximation. *Parabolic spindle*, the solid conceived to be formed by the rotation of a parabola about its base, or double ordinate.

PARABOLICALLY, par-a-bol'e-kal-le, *ad.* By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLIFORM, par-a-bol'e-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pa-rab'o-lizm, *s.* In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pa-rab'o-loyd, *s.* (*parabole*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A word sometimes used to denote the

PARACELSIAN—PARACYESIS.

parabolas of the higher orders, and sometimes the solid formed by the rotation of a parabola about its axis, or the parabolic conoid.

PARACELSIAN, par-a-sel'shan, *s.* A follower of **PARACELSUS**, par-a-sel'sist, *s.* the distinguished medical quack Paracelsus, who died in 1541, and whose opinions and nostrums influenced the schools of Germany for more than a century;—*a.* denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

PARACENTERIUM, par-a-sen-te're-um, *s.* A small trocher, employed for the puncture of the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ; also, the instrument used in the operation of couching.

PARACENTESIS, par-a-sen-te'ses, *s.* (*para*, **PARACENTESIS**, par-a-sen'te-se, *s.* through, and *kenteo*, I pierce, Gr.) In operative Surgery, the act of puncturing the abdomen or thorax for the removal of the effused serum in dropsy of these cavities.

PARACENTRIC, par-a-sen'trik, *a.* (*para*, **PARACENTRIC**, par-a-sen'tre-kal, *a.* yond, and *kenon*, the centre, Gr.) Deviating from a circular motion. *Paracentric motion*, in Astronomy, denotes the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval.

PARACEPHALOPHORES, par-a-sef'a-lo-fo-res, *s.* (*para*, beside, *kephale*, the head, and *phero*, I carry, Gr.) A name given by M. De Blainville to a class of Molluscs, comprehending those in which the head is but little distinct from the body, but always provided with some of the organs of sense.

PARACHRONISM, par-ak'ro-nism, *s.* (*para*, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) In Chronology, a mistake or error respecting the date of an event.

PARACHROSE, par'a-krose, *a.* (*parachrosis*, Gr.) In Mineralogy, changing colour by exposure to the weather.

PARACHUTE, par-a-shoot', *s.* (*pares*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall, Gr.) An apparatus to enable an aeronaut to descend from his balloon to the ground without injury. It is generally of the form of an umbrella, and operates through the resistance of the atmosphere.

PARACLETE, par'a-klete, *s.* (*parakletos*, advocate, Gr.) A name given to the Holy Spirit, as an advocate, intercessor, or comforter of mankind; any advocate or intercessor.

Bragging Winchester, the Pope's *paraclete* in England—*Bale*.

PARACOROLLA, par-a-ko-rol'la, *s.* In Botany, the corolliform organ situated within the true corolla or perigone of certain plants, as in Narcissus. It is termed also the Nectary and Crown.

PARACOUSIS, par-a-kow'ses, *s.* (*parakouo*, I hear imperfectly, Gr.) Confused perception of sound.

PARACROSTIC, par-a-kros'tik, *s.* (*para*, and *akros-tikon*, an acrostic, Gr.) A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains in order all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

PARACYANOGEN, par-a-si-an'o-jen, *s.* A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water of ammonia, left in small quantity on decomposing bichlorure of mercury in a retort by heat. It forms a dark-brown powder.

PARACYESIS, par-a-si-e'sis, *s.* (*para*, beside, and *kyesis*, pregnancy, Gr.) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

PARACYNANCHE—PARADOXIDES.

PARACYNANCHE, par-a-si'nan-ke, *s.* (*para*, beside, *kyon*, a dog, and *ancho*, or *agcho*, I strangle, Gr.) A slight form of Anguina, consisting of inflammation of the regions of the throat.

PARADE, pa-rade', *s.* (French.) Show; ostentation; procession; pompous assemblage; military order; guard; posture of defence. In Military affairs, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, or other purpose;—*v. n.* to go about in military procession; to assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised;—*v. a.* to exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PARADIGM, par'a-dim, *s.* (*paradeigma*, an example, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which parable and fable are species. In Grammar, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses, and persons.

PARADIGMATIC, par-a-dig-mat'ik, } *a.* Ex-
PARADIGMATICAL, par-a-dig-mat'e-kal, } emplary.
—Seldom used.

PARADIGMATIZE, par-a-dig'ma-tize, *v. a.* To set forth, as a model or example.

PARADISE, par'a-dise, *s.* (*paradeisos*, Gr. said to be derived from the Arabic *firdaus*, a fruitful valley.) The blissful regions in which Adam and Eve were placed; any place of felicity. The Greek historians used this name to denote the extensive parks or pleasure-grounds of the Persian monarchs.

PARADISEA, par-a-dis'e-a, *s.* Birds of Paradise, a genus of birds belonging to the subfamily Paradisiadæ: Family, Trochilidæ.

PARADISEAN, par-a-diz'an, or par-a-dis'yan, } *a.*
PARADISIAN, par-a-de-se'an, }
Paradisical.—Not used.

PARADISED, par'a-diste, *a.* Containing the felicity of paradise.

PARADISIACAL, par-a-de-si'a-kal, *a.* Relating to Eden or Paradise, or to a place of supreme felicity or delight; suiting paradise; making paradise.

PARADISIADÆ, par-a-de-si'a-de, *s.* Paradise-birds, a subfamily of the Trochilidæ, the species of which are remarkable for their beauty of plumage, and the large development of the hypochondriacal feathers.

PARADOX, par'a-doks, *s.* (*paradoxos*, contrary to received opinion, Gr.) A term applied to any proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth; though, when properly investigated, it may be found to be perfectly well-founded.

PARADOXICAL, par-a-doks'e-kal, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, par-a-doks'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner; in a manner opposed to existing belief.

PARADOXICALNESS, par-a-doks'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being paradoxical, or opposed to current opinions.

PARADOXIDES, par-a-doks'e-des, *s.* (*paradoxia*, marvellousness, Gr.) A genus of Trilobites, in which the body is not rounded posteriorly, but terminated by very large spiniform prolongations, between the base of which is found a small caudal lamina.

PARADOXOLOGY—PARAGRAPHICAL.

PARADOXOLOGY, par-a-doks-ol'o-je, *s.* The use of paradoxes.—Obsolete.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable paradoxology, must put upon the attempter.—*Brown.*

PARADOXUS, par-a-doks'us, *s.* (Greek.) A name devised to express the obscure nature of a genus of Trilobites (fossil Crustaceans), characterized by the absence or indistinct nature of the prominent eyes, which are borne on the shield of all other trilobites. It serves also as a specific name for obscure and anomalous animals.

PARADROME, par'a-drome, *s.* A large open gallery or space.

PARAFFINE, par'a-fine, *s.* (*parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, Gr.) A substance contained in the products of the distillation of tar of beechwood. It is of a tasteless, inodorous, fatty nature, and is considered to be a hydrocarbon.

PARAGE, pa'raje, *s.* (*paragium*, Lat.) In Law, equality of name, blood, or dignity. The term, however, is more especially applied to equality in the partition of an inheritance between co-heirs: hence the word *disparage*.

PARAGEUSIA, par-a-gu'se-a, *s.* (*para*, beside, and *geusia*, taste, Gr.) Perversion of the sense of taste.

PARAGIUM.—See Parage.

PARAGOGE, par'a-go-je, *s.* (*para*, by the side of, *ago*, I bring, Gr.) In Grammar, a figure by which one or more letters are added at the end of a word.

PARAGOGIC, par-a-goj'ik, } *a.* (*paragoge*, an
PARAGOGICAL, par-a-goj'e-kal, } addition, Gr.)
Relating to a paragoge; an epithet applied to certain letters in the Semitic language, which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the words, impart emphasis, or some peculiar inflexion, to the sense.

PARAGON, par'a-gon, *s.* (*parangon*, comparison, Fr.) A model or pattern; something supremely excellent; a companion; a fellow;

Alone he rode without his paragon.—*Spenser.*

emulation; a match for trial.—Obsolete in the last four senses.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse,
But deign'd with her the paragon to make.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to compare; to parallel;

Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.—*Milton.*

to equal;

He hath achiev'd a maid
That paragon's description and wild fame.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to pretend equality or comparison.—Obsolete as a verb.

PARAGRAM, par'a-gram, *s.* (*paragramma*, Gr.) A play upon words; a pun.

PARAGRAMMATIST, par-a-gram'ma-tist, *s.* A punster.

PARAGRAPH, par'a-graf, *s.* (*paragraphe*, Gr.) In Composition, a small subdivision of a connected discourse, marked sometimes thus (¶), but more generally distinguished by a break in the composition or lines; any portion of a writing which relates to a particular point;—*v. a.* to write or form paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHIC, par-a-graf'ik, } *a.* Consist-
PARAGRAPHICAL, par-a-graf'e-kal, } ing of para-
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PARAGRAPHEALLY—PARALLEL.

graphs, or distinct divisions in a writing or discourse.

PARAGRAPHEALLY, par-a-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARAGUAY TEA, par'a-gay te, *s.* The leaves of the South American plant, *Ilex paraguensis*, from its being extensively used in Paraguay and other places. The pot in which it is infused is called *mate*, and also the tea.

PARALAPUSIS, par-a-lap-u'sis, *s.* (Greek.) A variety of Albugo, forming a lucid pearl-like speck on the cornea.

PARALEPIS, par-a-le'pis, *s.* (*para*, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is linear, and the two dorsal fins placed much nearer to the caudal than to the pectoral fins: Family, Zeidae.

PARALEPSIS, par-a-lep'sis, *s.* (*paraleipsis*, Gr.) In Rhetoric, an artificial omission, or slight mention, of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, &c.

PARALIPOMENA, par-a-le-po'me-na, *s.* (*paraleipomena*, things left out or put aside, Gr.) In Bibliography, a work of a supplementary character.

PARALLACTIC, par-al-lak'tik, } *a.* Pertaining
PARALLACTICAL, par-al-lak'te-kal, } to the paral-
lax of a heavenly body.

PARALLAX, par'al-laks, *s.* (*parallaxis*, Gr.) In Astronomy, the difference between the position of a celestial body as seen from the surface of the earth, and that in which it would be seen if the observer were placed at the centre of the earth. In Practical Optics, the longitudinal misplacement of the wires in a telescope or microscope.

PARALLEEA, pa-ral'le-a, *s.* (*parala*, the Caribbean name of the tree.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tall tree, with a branched top and sweet-scented flowers, a native of Guiana: Order, Ebenaceae.

PARALLEL, par'al-lel, *a.* (*para*, and *allelon*, one another, Gr.) Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like; similar;—*s.* a line which, throughout the whole extent, is equidistant from another line; direction conformable to another line; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness; comparison made; anything resembling another in all essential particulars. *Parallel lines*, in Geometry, straight lines which are in the same plane, and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet. *Angular parallel*, in Astronomy, the angle under which the earth's orbit is seen by a superior planet. *Parallels of declination*, in Astronomy, small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator. *Parallel sphere*, in Geography, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir. *Parallels of altitude*, in Geography, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon; termed also *almacantars*. *Parallels of latitude*, small circles on the terrestrial sphere parallel to the equator. *Parallel sailing*, in Navigation, sailing on a parallel of latitude, or circle, parallel to the equator. *Parallel motion*, a particular motion of the steam-engine, by which the piston-rod and pump-rod are always perpendicular or parallel to the sides of the cylinder.

PARALLELA—PARALYSIS.

Parallel ruler, a mathematical instrument, formed of two equal rulers, connected by two cross-bars or blades, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers is increased and diminished, their edges always remain parallel.

Parallel roads, in Geology, a phenomenon observable in Glen Roy, and some other valleys of the Scottish highlands, exhibiting very distinctly a series of parallel and very nearly horizontal lines, embracing the sides of the hills, and entering many of the lateral glens, at levels from a few to several hundred feet above the general bed of the valley. They are supposed to indicate the different elevations of the surface which took place in former ages of the world;—*v. a.* to place, so as always to keep the same direction and at an equal distance with another line; to level; to equal; to correspond to; to be equal to; to resemble in all leading particulars; to compare.

PARALLELA, par'al-lel-a, *s.* A species of scurvy or leprosy, affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines.

PARALLETABLE, par'al-lel-a-bl, *a.* That may be equalled.—Seldom used.

PARALLELACTIC, par-a-lel-lak'tik, *a.* An epithet applied to an angle subtended by two lines drawn from the centre of a planet—the one from the centre of the earth, and the other to some point on the surface.

PARALLELESS, par'al-lel-less, *a.* Not to be compared with anything else; matchless.—Obsolete.

Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *paralleless*? Is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?—
Desou. and Flet.

PARALLELISM, par'al-lel-izm, *s.* State of being parallel; resemblance; comparison. *Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that invariable position of the terrestrial axis by which it always points to the same point in the heavens, abstracting for the trifling effect of nutation.

PARALLELLY, par'al-lel-le, *ad.* With parallelism; in the same direction.

PARALLELOGRAM, par-al-lel-o-gram, *s.* (*parallelos*, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) In Geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. In ordinary use, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth. *Parallelogram of forces*, the composition of forces, or the finding a single force that shall be equivalent to two or more given forces acting in given directions.

PARALLELOGRAMIC, par-al-lel-o-gram'ik, }
PARALLELOGRAMICAL, par-al-lel-o-gram'e-kal, }
a. Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED, par-al-lel-o-pi'ped, *s.* (*parallel*, and *opipedon*, Gr.) A solid contained in six planes, three of which are parallel to the other three.

PARALOGISM, par-a-loj'izm, *s.* (*para*, beside, and *logos*, reason, Gr.) In Logic and Rhetoric, a reasoning which is false in point of form, i. e. in which a conclusion is drawn from premises which do not logically warrant it. It is the opposite of a syllogism.

PARALOGIZE, pa-ral'o-jize, *v. n.* To reason falsely.

PARALOGY, pa-ral'o-je, *s.* False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pa-ral'e-sis, *s.* (Greek.) Palsy; abolition or marked diminution of muscular contractibility, or of sensation of one or more parts of the

body. It is usually symptomatic of lesion of the brain, spinal marrow, or nerves emanating from them.

PARALYTIC, par-a-lit'ik, *s.* A person affected with palsy.

PARALYTIC, par-a-lit'ik, } *a.* Palsied; in-
PARALYTICAL, par-a-lit'e-kal, } clined to palsy;
affected with involuntary shaking.

PARALYZE, par'a-lize, *v. a.* (*para*, and *lyo*, I loose, Gr.) To affect with palsy; to check or destroy the power of action; to render inactive or useless.

PARAMA, pa-ram'a, *s.* A name given in South America to a mountainous district covered with stunted trees exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. The Paramas, which are situated in the torrid zone, are generally from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in height.

PARAMECIUM, pa-ra-me'she-um, *s.* A genus of Infusorie: Order, Homogenia.

PARAMETER, pa-ram'e-tur, *s.* (*para*, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) In Geometry, a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; called likewise the *latus rectum*. In the parabola, it is a third proportional to the absciss and its correspondent ordinate. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of a diameter is a third proportional to that diameter and its conjugate. The term is likewise used to denote the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

PARAMINISPERMINE, pa-ra-min-e-sper'mine, *s.* A substance said to have the same composition as Memispermine, but different in appearance.

PARAMORPHINE.—See Thebaine.

PARAMOUNT, par'a-mownt, *a.* (*peramont*, Norm.) Superior; having the highest jurisdiction; eminent; distinguished by title or dignity from others;—*s.* the chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*.—*Milton*.

Lord paramount, in Law, the supreme lord of a fee, used in contrast to the *mesne* lord, who held of some superior under certain services.

PARAMOUR, par'a-moor, *s.* (French.) A lover; a wooer; a mistress.

PARAMUCIC ACID, par-a-mu'sik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained by saturating water with mucic acid, evaporating to dryness, digesting the matter in alcohol, and allowing this alcoholic solution to evaporate spontaneously, when a crystalline mass of paramucic acid is obtained.

PARANAPHTHALINE, par-a-naf'tha-line, *s.* A substance which in nature approaches to naphthaline.

PARANDRA, pa-ran'dra, *s.* (*para*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Prionidae.

PARANTHINE.—See Scopelite.

PARA NUT, par'a nut, *s.* The fruit of the Brazilian tree, *Bertholetia excelsa*; sold also in England under the name of the Brazilian Nut.

PARANYMPH, par'a-nimf, *s.* (*paranympnos*, Gr.) A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage; one who countenances and supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymp* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate.—*By. Taylor*.

PARAPEGM, par'a-peu, *s.* (*parapegma*, Gr.) A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table placed in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars,

eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c.

PARAPET, par'a-pet, *s.* (*parapetto*, Ital.) In Fortification, a breastwork, wall, or screen, raised on the extreme edge of a rampart or other work, throughout which embrasures or openings are cut for cannon to fire through.

PARAPH, par'af, *s.* Any mark or flourish at the termination of a person's signature.

PARAPHERNAL, par-a-fer'nal, *a.* Pertaining to paraphernalia.

PARAPHERNALIA, par-a-fer-na'le-a, *s.* (*para*, besides, and *pherne*, dower, Gr.) Literally, something to which a wife is entitled beyond her dower, under which is included such apparel and ornaments of the wife as are suitable to her condition in life.

PARAPHIMOSIS, par-a-fe-mo'sis, *s.* (Greek.) Strangulation of the glans penis by contraction of the prepuce.

PARAPHONIA, par-a-fo'ne-a, *s.* (Greek.) Indistinct articulation of sounds.

PARAPHORA, pa-raf'o-ra, *s.* (Greek.) Slight delirium.

PARAPHRASE, par'a-fraze, *s.* (*para*, and *phrasi*, phrase, Gr.) An ample or copious explanation of some passage or text in a book; a lengthened exposition of an author's meaning;—*v. a.* to interpret with verbosity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain with greater latitude and preciseness the meaning of an author, than is embraced in his own words;—*v. n.* to make a paraphrase.

PARAPHRAST, par'a-frast, *s.* One that paraphrases.

PARAPHRASTIC, par-a-fras'tik, } *a.* Ample

PARAPHRASTICAL, par-a-fras'te-kal, } and copious in explanation; not verbal or literal.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, par-a-fras'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAPHRENITES, par-a-fre-ni'tes, *s.* (*para*, and *phrenites*, frenzy, Gr.) Inflammation of the diaphragm; the delirium of that form of disease.

PARAPHYSES, par-a-fi'sis, *s. pl.* (*para*, and *physis*, nature or essence, Gr.) In Botany, the fistulous and partitioned filaments intermingled with the fructification of the mosses.

PARAPLEGIA, par-a-ple'je-a, *s.* (*para*, and *plege*, a stroke, Gr.) Partial paralysis from apoplexy. The term is ordinarily employed, however, to denote paralysis of the lower limbs, bladder, and rectum.

PARAPLEURITES, par-a-plu-ri'tes, *s.* Spurious pleurisy, or pleurodynia.

PARAQUET, par-a-ket', } *s.* A little parrot.

PARAQUITO, par-a-ko'to, }

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to this question that I ask.—*Shaks.*

PARASANG, par-a-sang', *s.* (*parasanges*, Gr. from *farsang*, Persian.) A Persian measure of length, equal to nearly four English miles.

PARASCENASTIC, par-a-sen-as'tik, *a.* Preparatory.

PARASCENE, par-a-sene', *s.* Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

It was the *parascene*, which is the Sabbath-eve.—*St. Mark* xv. 42.

PARASCENE, par'a-sene, } *s.* (*para*, and
PARASCENIUM, par-a-se'ne-um, } *skene*, a scene, Gr.) In Antiquity, the postscenium, or back part of a theatre, beyond the stage, or the room to which the actors withdrew on retiring from the

PARASELENÆ—PARAVANT.

stage, equivalent to the green-room of the present day.

PARASELENÆ, par-a-se'le-ne, *s.* (*para*, and *silene*, the moon, Gr.) Images of the moon, seen under the same circumstances as *Parhelia*.—Which see.

PARASEMON, par-a-se'mon, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a figure painted on the prow of a ship, generally that of an animal.

PARASIOPESES, par-a-se-o-pe'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure, when the orator mentions a thing, by saying he will pass it over.

PARASITE, par'a-site, *s.* (French, *parasite*, Lat. from *para*, and *sitos*, corn, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a priest or minister, whose business was to collect and take care of the corn destined for the service of the temples and the gods, and to see that the sacrifices were duly performed; a fawning flatterer of the rich; one that ingratiate himself at the tables of the wealthy, by a slavish adulation of his entertainers. In Zoology and Botany, an animal or plant which attaches itself to, and lives upon another.

PARASITIC, par-a-sit'ik, } *a.* Flattering;
PARASITICAL, par-a-sit'e-kal, } fawning or
crouching to superiors for favours; growing or supported from another stem or branch, as a plant; or feeding and living on the bodies of other animals.

PARASITICALLY, par-a-sit'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a flattering manner; by dependence on another.

PARASITISM, par'a-sit-izm, *s.* The behaviour of a parasite.

PARASOL, par'a-sol, *s.* (*para*, and *sol*, the sun, Gr.) A small umbrella, used by ladies as a shelter from rain and the heat of the sun.

PARASPADIA, par-as-pa'de-a, *s.* (*para*, and *spadon*, a eunuch, Gr.) In Surgery, the opening of the urethra on one side of the penis.

PARASTATE, par'a-state, *s.* (*para*, beside, and *istemi*, I stand, Gr.) In Architecture, insulated pilasters or square pillars.

PARASTRANTHUS, par-a-stran'thus, *s.* (*parastrepho*, I invert, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being upside down, compared with those of the other genera of the order.) A genus of herbaceous plants, with yellow or blue flowers: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

PARASYNEXIS, par-a-se-nek'sis, *s.* In Civil Law, a conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

PARATHESIS, par-a-tho'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, a figure; a small hint of a thing given to the auditors. In Grammar, a figure wherein two or more substantives are put in the same case.

PARATOMOUS, pa-rat'o-mus, *a.* (*para*, and *temno*, I cleave, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

PARATROPIA, par-a-tro'pe-a, *s.* (*paratrope*, a bending, Gr. the petals being kneed and bent.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs and trees, natives of Java: Order, Araliaceæ.

PARAVAIL, par'a-vale, *s.* In Law, a tenant paravall was the lowest tenant of land, being the tenant of a mesne lord. He was so called because he was supposed to make avail or profit of the land.

PARAVANT, } par'a-vant, *ad.* (*par*, and *avant*,
PARAVAUNT, } before, Fr.) Publicly; in front.—
Obsolete.

That fair one,
That in the midst was placed paravaut:—
Spenser.

PARBOIL—PARCHMENT.

PARBOIL, par'boyl, *v. a.* (*parbouiller*, Fr.) To half boil; to boil in part.

PARBREAK, par'brake, *v. n.* To vomit.—Obsolete.
And virulently disgorg'd.
As though ye wold parbreak.—Shelton.

PARBUCKLE, par'buk-kl, *s.* Among seamen, a rope like a pair of slings, for hoisting bales, casks, &c.

PARCÆ, par'se, *s.* In Mythology, the three powerful goddesses who presided over the fate of mankind. Their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the daughters of Nox and Erebus, or, according to Hesiod, of Jupiter and Themis. Clotho, the youngest, presided over births, and held a distaff in her hand; Lachesis, over the whole events of life; and Atropos, the oldest, cut the thread of life with her scissors.

PARCEL, par'sil, *s.* (*parcelle*, Fr.) A small bundle; a part of the whole, or a part taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt;

This youthful parcel
Of noble bachelors stand at my bestowing.—
Shaks.

any number or quantity, in contempt;—*s. a.* to divide into portions; to make up into a mass;—(seldom used in the last sense;)—to *parcel a room or rope*, in Nautical language, to put a sufficient quantity of canvas round it, that has been well daubed with tar. *Parcel-makers*, two officers in the Exchequer, who make up the parcels of the escheators' accounts, wherein they charge them with everything they have levied for the sovereign's use within the time of their being in office, and deliver the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

PARCELLING, par'sil-ing, *s.* A name given by seamen to long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and bound about by a rope, in the manner of bandages.

PARCENARY, par'se-na-re, *s.* In Law, coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

PARCENERS, par'se-nurs, *s.* The holding of lands jointly by parceners or coparceners. There are two sorts; namely, according to the course of the common law, and according to custom. In Common Law, *parcenary*, or *coparcenary*, is where a person, seized in fee-simple or in fee-tail, dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they all inherit, and these coheirs are called parceners or coparceners. Parceners, by particular custom, are where lands descend, as in gavel kind, to all males in equal degree, as sons, brothers, uncles, &c. Parceners are so called, because they may be constrained to make partition.

PARCH, par'tsh, *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up;—*v. n.* to be scorched or slightly burnt; to become very dry.

PARCHEDNESS, par'tsh'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being scorched or dried up.

PARCHING, par'tsh-ing, *a.* Having the quality of scorching or drying up.

PARCHMENT, par'tsh'ment, *s.* (*parchemia*, Fr.) The prepared skin of the sheep or goat, much employed for charters and other writings, for which great durability is desirable. *Parchement-maker*, one who dresses skins for parchment.

PARCITY—PARELCON.

PARCITY, pār'se-te, *s.* (*parcitas*, Lat.) Sparingness.—Obsolete.

PARCO-FRACTO, pār'ko-frak'to, *s.* In Law, a writ which lay against a person for breaking open a pound, and taking out the beasts which were therein impounded.

PARCOURIA, par-koo're-a, *s.* (*parcouri-rana*, the name of the tree in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

PARD, pār'd, *s.* (*pardus*, Lat.) A poetical name for the leopard, or any spotted beast.

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf,
As pard to hind, or stepdame to her son.—
Shaks.

PARDALOTUS, pār-da-lo'tus, *s.* (*pardos*, a leopard, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Pipridae, or Manakins: Family, Ampelidae.

PAIRDANTHUS, pār-dan'thus, *s.* (*pardos*, a leopard, *anthos*, a flower, Gr. on account of the spotted petals.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of China: Order, Iridaceae.

PARDO, pār'do, *s.* The name of a kind of Chinese vessel, used either for trade or warfare; also, a coin at Goa, in the East Indies, worth 2s. 6d.

PARDON, pār'dn, *v. a.* (*pardonner*, Fr.) To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty; 'pardon me,' a phrase of civil denial or slight apology;—*s.* forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime; remission of a penalty; forgiveness received. In Law, a work of mercy, whereby the sovereign, either before the attainder, sentence, or conviction, or after, forgives any crime, offence, punishment, execution, title, debt, or duty, temporal or ecclesiastical. Pardons are general or special: general, as by act of parliament; special, as to persons convicted of manslaughter; or of grace, which are by the royal charter.

PARDONABLE, pār'dn-a-bl, *a.* Venial; excusable; that may be pardoned, overlooked, or forgiven.

PARDONABLENESS, pār'dn-a-bl-nes, *s.* Venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness.

PARDONABLY, pār'dn-a-bl-ly, *ad.* Venially; excusably; in a way admitting of forgiveness.

PARDONER, pār'dn-ur, *s.* One who forgives; one that absolves an offender; one who formerly carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them.

Of his craft, fro Berwick unto Ware,
No was there swiche another pardonere.—
Chaucer.

PARDUS, pār'dus, *s.* (Latin.) The specific name of the panther, *Felis pardus*.

PAIRE, pare, *v. a.* (*parer*, Fr.) To cut off the surface or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to lessen gradually, or by little and little.

PAIREBASIS, pa-rek'ba-sis, *s.* (*parekbasis*, Gr.) A figure in Rhetoric, in which the main subject is departed from.

PAIREGORIC, par-e-gor'ik, *a.* (*paragorikos*, Gr.) Soothing; alleviating;—*s.* a medicine used as a soothing remedy.

PAIREHA-BRAYA, pa-re'ra-bra'ya, *s.* In Materia Medica, the mucilaginous and slightly bitter roots of two species of *Cissampelos*.

PARELCON, pa-rel'kon, *s.* (*parello*, I draw out, Gr.) In Grammar, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.

PARELLA—PARES.

PARELLA, pa-rel'la, *s.* (*parelle*, Fr.) The lichen *Licanora parella*, extensively used in dyeing.

PAREMBOLE, par-em'bo-le, *s.* (*para*, and *emballo*, I throw in, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a kind of parenthesis, by which a paragraph is inserted in the middle of a sentence with which it does not grammatically cohere: called also *Parempsis*.

PAREMPTOSIS, par-em-to'sis, *s.* Same as *Parembol*.—Which see.

PARENCHYMA, par-en'ke-ma, *s.* (Greek, from *para*, and *chymos*, juice.) The proper tissue of the glandular organs of animals; the pulp which constitutes the base of the soft parts of plants.

PARENCHYMATOSA, par-en-ke-ma-to'sa, *s.* (*parenchyma*, Gr.—which see.) The name given by Cuvier to the second order of his class Intestineux, containing those Entozoa whose bodies are filled with a callosity, or even continuous parenchyma.

PARENCHYMATOUS, par-en-kim'a-tus, *a.* *Parenchymous*, par-en'ke-mus, } taining to the parenchymatosa; spongy; soft; porous.

PARENESIS, pa-ren'e-sis, *s.* (*parainco*, I exhort, Gr.) Persuasion; exhortation.—Obsolete.

PARENETIC, par-e-net'ik, } *a.* Hortatory;

PARENETICAL, par-e-net'e-kal, } encouraging.

PARENT, pa'rent, *s.* (*parens*, Lat.) A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source. *De parentela se tollere*, in Law, signifies to renounce one's kindred, which was done in open court before the judge, and in the presence of twelve men, who made oath that they believed it was lawfully done, and for a just cause.

PARENTAGE, pa'rent-ij, *s.* (French.) Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

PARENTAL, pa-ren'tal, *a.* (*parentale*, Ital.) Becoming parents; pertaining to parents; affectionate; tender.

PARENTATION, par-en-ta'shun, *s.* Something done or said in honour of the dead.

Let fortune this new parentation make
For hated Carthage's dire spirit's sake.—*May*.

PARENTHESIS, pa-ren'the-sis, *s.* (*para*, en, in, and *tethemi*, I place, Gr.) A series of words inserted in a sentence having no grammatical connection with what precedes or follows it. It is introduced for the purpose of explanation. The parenthesis is commonly marked thus ().

PARENTHETIC, par-en-thet'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; using parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis.

PARENTHETICALLY, par-en-thet'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a parenthesis.

PARENTICIDE, pa-rent'e-side, *s.* (*parens*, and *cado*, I kill, Lat.) One who kills a parent.

PARENTLESS, pa'rent-less, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PARENTUCELLA, pa-ren-tu-sel'la, *s.* (named in honour of T. Parentucella, founder of the Botanic Gardens at Rome.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Rhinanthaceae.

PARER, pa'rur, *s.* One that pares or cuts the extremities; an instrument for paring.

PARERGY, pār'er-je, *s.* (*para*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) Something unimportant, or done by the by.—Obsolete.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parerges*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter.—*Brown*.

PARES, pa'res, *s.* (*par*, equal, Lat.) An equal, freeholder, or peer. Peer is the word now used.

PARESES—PARIETAL.

as in the jury of trial of causes, who were originally the vassals or tenants of the lord of the manor, being the equals or peers of the parties litigant; and as the lord's vassals judged each other in the lord's court, so the king's vassals, or the lords themselves, judged them in the king's court—hence the phrase, judged by his peers; i. e. his *pares*, or equals. *Pares curiæ vel curtis*, the jury or homage of a court-baron for the trial of their fellow-tenants.

PARESES, par'e-sis, *s.* (Greek, a letting go.) In Pathology, a slight or imperfect paralysis, implicating exclusively the nerves of motion.

PAREXUS, pa-reks'us, *s.* (*parexis*, a furnishing, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the old red sandstone of Scotland.

PARGASITE, pār'ga-sīte, *s.* A variety of Actinolite from Pargas, in Finland.

PARGFT, pār'jet, *s.* Rough plaster, used for lining chimney-flues. The term is also given by workmen to the various kinds of gypsum, which being calcined and ground forms plaster of Paris;—*v. a.* to plaster; to cover with plaster;—*v. n.* to lay paint on the face.—Obsolete as a neuter verb. She's above fifty, too, and *paryete*!—*Ben Jonson*.

PARGETER, pār'jit-ur, *s.* A plasterer.

PARGETTING, pār-jet'ting, *s.* A surface of plaster made ornamental by slight waves, mouldings, impressions, &c.

PARHELION, par-he'le-on, *s.* (*para*, beside, and *helios*, the sun, Gr.) Mock-sun, a meteor which consists in the simultaneous appearance of several suns, which are fantastic images of the true one. No satisfactory explanation of these curious but very rare phenomena has been yet given.

PARIAH, par'e-a, *s.* One of the lowest class in some parts of Hindostan; a person who is without caste.

PARIAMBUS, pa-re-am'bus, *s.* A poetical foot of two short syllables, as *Dēus*.

PARIAN, pa're-an, *a.* Belonging to the island of Paros. *Parian chronicle*, one of the celebrated marbles imported into England with the collection known under the name of the *Arundelian marbles*. In its perfect state it contained a chronological register of the principal events in the history of ancient Greece, during a series of 1318 years, from the reign of Cecrops, first king of Athens, 1582 B.C., and ending with the archonship of Diognatus; but the last ninety years are nearly obliterated by the injuries of time, so that the part remaining ends at the archonship of Diotimus, 354 B.C. The slab measured 3 feet 7 inches, by 2 feet 7 inches, and contained originally about 100 lines, each containing about 16 words or 130 letters. *Parian marble*, an exceedingly white and beautiful marble, obtained from the island of Paros.

PARIANA, pa-re-a'na, *s.* (its name in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

PARIANÆ, pa-re-a'ne, *s.* (*parus*, one of the genera.) The Titmice, a subfamily of the Sylviadæ, including the titmice and many other genera. The bill is either entire or very slightly notched, and more or less conic; the tarsus never shorter than the hind toe, which is large and strong; the lateral toes equal.

PARIETAL, pa-re'e-tal, *a.* (from *paries*, a wall, Lat.) Constituting the sides or walls. *Parietal bones* (*ossa parietalia*), a pair of cranial bones, so named because they constitute the walls (*parietes*) of the

PARIETALIA—PARITY.

cranial cavity. *Parietal suture*, the border by which the parietal bones are united to the adjacent ones.

PARIETALIA, pa-re-et-a'le-a, *s.* (*paries*, a wall, Lat.) The name given to those bones of the cranium which serve as walls to the brain.

PARIETARIA, pa-re-et-a're-a, *s.* (*paries*, a wall, Lat. from its being usually found growing on old walls.) Pellitory, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Urticæ.

PARIETES, pa-r'i'e-tes, *s.* In Botany, the sides of the ovary or capsule.

PARIETINE, par'e-e-tine, *s.* A piece of a wall; a fragment.—Obsolete.

PARILITY, pa-ril'e-te, *s.* (*parilis*, equal, Lat.) Resemblance.

PARILLÆ.—See *Smilacæ*.

PAR-IMPAR, pār-in-pār, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the game of odd or even.

PARINARIUM, pa-re-na're-um, *s.* (*parinari*, the name of *P. montanum* in Guiana.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees with small white flowers: Order, Chrysobalanaceæ.

PARING, pa'ring, *s.* That which is pared off anything; the rind. *Paring and burning*, in Agriculture, the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass land, or land covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, &c.

PARIS, pa'ris, *s.* (*par*, equal, Lat. from the regularity of its parts.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliacæ. *Basin of Paris*, in Geology, the district round Paris, in which the strata overlying the chalk is deposited.

PARISH, par'ish, *s.* (*parochia*, Lat.) The precincts of a parish church, or that circuit of ground which is committed to the charge of one parson, vicar, or other minister of religion. *Parish-clerk*, an officer in the church. There were formerly clerks in orders, and their business was at first to officiate at the altar, for which they had a competent maintenance by offerings; but now they are laymen, and have certain fees, with the parson, paid on baptisms, marriages, burials, &c., besides wages;—*a.* belonging to a parish; having the care of the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARISHIONER, par-ish'un-ur, *s.* (*parochianus*, Lat.) An inhabitant of, or belonging to, any parish. Those who rent lands or tenements within a parish, though not resident therein, are, for the purposes of all parochial charges and burdens, considered as parishioners.

PARISIAN, pa-rish'e-an, *a.* Of or belonging to Paris, the capital of France;—*s.* a native of Paris.

PARISOMA, par-e-so'ma, *s.* (*parium*, small, Lat. and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of the Parianæ, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

PARISTHEMITES, par-is-the-mi'tis, *s.* (*paristhemia*, the tonsils, Gr.) Inflammation of the tonsils.

PARISYLLABIC, par-e-sil'la-bik, *a.* Having **PARISYLLABICAL**, par-e-sil-lab'e-kal, an equal number of syllables.

PARITUM, pa-rish'e-um, *s.* (*parite*, the name of *P. tiliaceum* in Malabar.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with yellow or purplish flowers: Order, Malvaceæ.

PARITOR, par'e-tur, *s.* A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, par'e-te, *s.* (*parite*, Fr. *paria*, Ital.) Equality; like state or degree.

PARIVOA—PARLOUR.

PARIVOA, pa-re-vo'-a, *s.* (the Guiana name of the tree.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of Cayenne: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

PARK, pâr'k, *s.* (*parruc*, *pearruc*, Sax.) A large enclosed piece of ground privileged for wild beasts of chase by the grant of the sovereign, or by prescription. *Park-bote*, in Law, is to be quit of enclosing a park, or any part thereof. *Park of artillery*, an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages, ammunition waggons, and stores, occupying ground contiguous to the troops when encamped. In Scotland, any enclosed field is called a *park*;—*v. a.* to enclose in a park.

PARKER, pâr'k'ur, *s.* The keeper of a park.—A very old word.

A doe came tripping in at the rere ward;
But, lord, how the parker was wroth with all.—*Shelton.*

PARKIA, pâr'ke-a, *s.* (in memory of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller.) A genus of African and East Indian Leguminous trees, with vermilion crimson flowers: Suborder, Mimoseæ.

PARKINSONIA, pâr-kin-so'-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Parkinson.) A genus of Leguminous herbaceous plants, with beautiful yellow flowers, natives of Jamaica: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

PARLANCE, pâr'lans, *s.* (*parler*, Fr.) Conversation; talk; discourse.

PARLE, pârl, *v. n.* (*parler*, Fr.) To talk, to discuss anything orally; to converse.

Kaute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.—*Milton.*

—*s.* talk; conversation; oral treaty or discussion of anything.—Obsolete.

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*.—*Shaks.*

PARLEY, pâr'le, *v. n.* To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss anything orally;—*s.* oral treaty; talk; conference; mutual discourse or conversation.

PARLIAMENT, pâr'le-ment, *s.* (*parler*, to speak, Fr. *parlamento*, Span. Ital. and Port.) The legislative branch of the supreme power of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the king or queen, the lords spiritual or temporal, who constitute the House of Lords, and the knights, citizens, burgesses, representatives of the people, who constitute the House of Commons. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings, *witten-agenote*, the meeting of the wise men, or sages. *Parliamentum inductum*, or *Lack-learning Parliament*, the name given to a parliament held at Coventry, 6 Henry IV., on account that no apprentice or man of the law was permitted to be elected a knight of the shire therein.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pâr-le-men-ta'-re-an, } *s.* One
PARLIAMENTER, pâr-le-men'tur, } of those
who embraced the cause of the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pâr-le-men-ta'-re-an, *a.* Adhering to the cause of parliament, in opposition to King Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-le-men'ta-re, *a.* Relating to parliament; enacted by parliament; in keeping with the usages of parliament, or the general customs and punctilio of legislative bodies. *Parliamentary agent*, a lawyer who acts in promoting and carrying bills through parliament.

PARLOUR, pâr'lur, *s.* (*parlor*, Fr.) The room in

PARLOUS—PARNUS.

a house where the family generally assemble when there is no company, as distinguished from the drawing-room, intended for the reception of company, or the dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose; generally, the parlour is used as a dining-room. This word originally denoted the little room which, in former times, the nuns and monks used to give interviews to their visitors, or in which the nuns used to converse together at the hours of recreation.

PARLOUS, pâr'lus, *a.* (*parler*, I speak, Fr.) Keen; sprightly; shrewd.—Obsolete.

Sure some pedagogue stood at your elbow, and made it itch with this *parlous* criticism!—*Milton.*

PARLOUSNESS, pâr'lus-nes, *s.* Quickness; keenness of temper.—Obsolete.

PARMACELLA, pâr-ma-sel'la, *s.* (*parma*, a little round shield, and *cella*, a chamber, Lat.) A genus of snails, the shell of which is flattened, with a membranous epidermis, oval, and slightly bent in the direction of its width, and having the summit marked by a deep sinus on the right side posteriorly.

PARMACITY.—See *Spermaceti*.

PARMELLA, pâr-me'-le-a, *s.* (*parme*, a sort of small shield, and *elleo*, I enclose, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Hymenothalamææ.

PARMENA, pâr-me'-na, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

PARMENIANISTS.—See *Donatists*.

PARMESAN, pâr-me-san, *a.* An epithet given to a particular kind of cheese, from its being made at Parma, in Italy.

PARNASSIA, pâr-nas'-se-a, *s.* (*Mount Parnassus*, the abode of grace and beauty, where, on account of the elegance of their form, these plants are feigned to have first sprung up.) A genus of smooth herbs, the flowers of which are white, striped with green; the tuft of glands yellow: Order, Droséracææ.

PARNASSIAN, pâr-nas'-se-an, *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus; poetical.

Parnassian dews

Reward his men'ry, dear to every muse,
Who with a firmness of unshaken root,
In honour's field, advances his firm foot;
Plants it upon the line that justice draws,
And will prevail or perish in her cause.—*Cooper.*

PARNASSINÆ, pâr-nas'-se-ne, *s.* A subfamily of Lepidopterous insects, including the genera Parnassins and Thais; the former, in its larva state, is provided with the forked retractile horns of the genuine Papilios, and the latter has the caterpillar armed with a row of fleshy spines.

PARNASSIUS, pâr-nas'-us, *s.* (*Mount Parnassus*.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Type of the subfamily Parnassinæ.

PARNASSUS, pâr-nas'-sus, *s.* In Mythology, a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; on it was the city of Delphi, near which was the Castalian spring, the fabled source of poetical inspiration, in consequence of which Parnassus is used metaphorically to signify poetry itself.

To climb *Parnassus* to attain poetical distinction.—*Park.*

PARNOPES, pâr'no-pes, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of parasitical insects: Family, Chrysidiidæ.

PARNUS, pâr'nus, *s.* (*Parnes*, a mountain in At-

PAROCHETUS—PARONOMASIA.

lica?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Hydrophilidae.

PAROCHETUS, pa-rok'e-tus, *s.* (*para*, nigh, and *ochetos*, a brook, Gr. in reference to the habitat of the plants.) A genus of Leguminous twining shrubs, natives of Nepal: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PAROCHIAL, pa-ro'ke-al, *a.* (*parochia*, Lat.) Belonging to a parish.

PAROCHIALITY, pa-ro-ke-al'e-te, *s.* The state of being parochial.

PAROCHIALLY, pa-ro'ke-al-le, *ad.* In a parish; by parishes.

PAROCHIAN, pa-ro'ke-an, *a.* Belonging to a parish;—*s.* a parishioner.

PARODIC, pa-rod'ik, } *a.* Copying after the

PARODICAL, pa-rod'ik-al, } manner of parody.

PARODIST, par'o-dist, *s.* One who composes a parody.

PARODY, par'o-de, *s.* (*parodia*, Fr.) A species of writing, in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are by a few alterations adapted to a different purpose, as in turning a serious subject into burlesque, or in giving a doggerel cast to some effort at the sublime; a popular adage, maxim, or proverb;—*v. a.* to give to any poetical or prose composition a meaning or tendency different from the original.

PAROL, pa-rol', *a.* (French.) By word of mouth, in contradistinction from what is written, as *parol evidence*, in a court of law, or *parol pleadings*, the mutual alterations between the plaintiff and defendant, which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, though formerly they were usually put in by their counsel, *oratenus*, or *viva voce*, in court, and then minuted down by the clerks—whence, in our old law French, the pleadings are frequently denominated the *parol*. *Parol arrest*, an order for an arrest given by a magistrate by word of mouth, in distinction from a written warrant. *Parol demurrer*, a privilege allowed to an infant that the parol may demur, i. e., that the pleadings may be stayed till he is of full age.

PAROLE, pa-rol', *s.* (French.) In Military language, the allowing prisoners to enjoy certain privileges, on their word of honour that they will not serve during the war against the country by which they are liberated; or upon their pledging their word that they will abide by such other conditions as may be stipulated or enjoined; also, a watchword given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

PAROMASTIC, par-o-mas'tik, } *a.* Relating to

PAROMASTICAL, par-o-mas'tik-al, } paronomasia;

consisting in a play upon words.

PAROMEOSIS, par-om-e-o'sis, *s.* (*para*, and *omoios*, alike, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure when words in different members of a sentence are alike in form or case.

PAROMPHALOCLE, pa-rom-fa-lo-se'le, *s.* (*para*, *omphalos*, the navel, and *kele*, hernia, Gr.) Hernia in the vicinity of the navel.

PARONOMASIA, par-on-o-ma'she-a, *s.* (*para*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or in which words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give an antithetical force to the sentence.

PARONYCHIA—PARROT-FISH.

PARONYCHIA, par-o-nik'e-a, *s.* (*para*, near, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr. from its being supposed to cure a tumour which rises near the nail.) A genus of plants: Order, Illecebraceae. In Pathology, whitlow; phlegmonous inflammation of the dense cellular tissue which enters into the composition of the fingers.

PARONYCHIACEAE, } —See Illecebraceae.

PARONYCHIEAE, }

PARONYMOUS, pa-ron'e-mus, *a.* Resembling another word.

PAROPSIA, pa-rop'se-a, *s.* (*paropsis*, a dish of meat, Gr. the seeds being enclosed in a fleshy arillus of an agreeable sweet taste, much used by the natives of Madagascar, as well as by Europeans.) A genus of plants, consisting of the Madagascar shrub, *Paropsia edulis*: Order, Passifloraceae.

PAROQUET.—See Paraquet.

PARORCHIDIUM, pa-ror-kid'e-um, *s.* (*para*, and *orchis*, a testicle, Gr.) Retention or retraction of the testis within the ungual region. *Parorchido-enterocele*, intestinal hernia, complicated with retention of the testis.

PAROTIA, pa-ro'she-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Paradisiadae, or Paradise-birds: Family, Trochilidae.

PAROTID, pa-ro'tid, *a.* Pertaining to the parotis.

PAROTIS, par'o-tis, *s.* In Anatomy, the largest of the salivary glands, which occupies the deep cavity situated on each side, between the mastoid process of the temporal bone, the ramus of the lower jaw, and the external auditory orifice, and pours its secreted fluid by a large duct into the buccal cavity, called the *parotid duct*.

PAROTITIS, par-o-ti'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.

PAROXYSM, par'ok-sizm, *s.* (*paroxysmos*, from *paroxuno*, to excite, Gr.) In Pathology, a fit of higher violence or excitement in a disease that has remissions or intermissions.

PAROXYSMAL, par-ok-siz'mal, *a.* Relating to a paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or fits.

PAROXYSTIC, par-ok-sis'tik, *a.* In Pathology, signalized by the appearance of a paroxysm.

PARQUETRY, par'ket-re, *s.* (*parquet*, Fr.) In Joinery, an ornamental method of inlaying a floor with small pieces of wood of different figures.

PARRA, par'ra, *s.* The Jamana, or Spur-wing, a genus of birds, natives of Africa: Family, Rallidae.

PARRAL, par'ral, *s.* In Naval matters, the collar of greased rope or tracks by which the yard is confined to the mast while it slides up and down on it.

PARRHESIA, par-re'zhe-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Rhetoric, reprehension; rebuke.

PARRICIDAL, par-re-sid'al, } *a.* Relating to

PARRICIDIOUS, par-re-sid'e-us, } parricide; committing parricide.

PARRICIDE, par're-side, *s.* (*parens*, a parent, and *cedo*, I kill, Lat.) One who is guilty of murdering his father; one who murders an ancestor, a parent, or any one to whom reverence is due; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PARROT, par'rot, *s.* The common name of the scansorial birds of the family Psittacidae.—See Psittacus.

PARROT-FISH.—See Scarinae.

PARROTRY, par'rut-re, *s.* The habits of parrots; imitation of parrots.

PARRY, par're, *v. a.* (*parer*, Fr.) In Fencing, to ward off or turn aside a thrust from an opponent; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect; to avoid; to shift off;—*v. n.* to put by thrusts; to fence.

PARRYA, par're-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., formerly commander of the expeditions sent in search of a north-west passage.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, consisting of evergreen perennial herbs. Suborder, *Pleurorhizæ*.

PARSE, pârs, *v. a.* (*pars*, a part, Lat.) In Grammar, to resolve a sentence into its component parts of speech.

PARSEE, pâ'se, *s.* (*parzi*, Pers.) The name given to those Persian refugees who were driven from their country by Mohammedan intolerance and persecution.

PARSEISM, pâ'se-izm, *s.* The religion of the Parsees.

PARSIMONIOUS, pâr-se-mo'ne-us, *a.* Covetous; sparing in the use of money; near; close.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pâr-se-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* Covetously; sparingly; with niggardly expenditure.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pâr-se-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY, pâ'se-mun-e, *s.* (*parsimonia*, from *parsens*, saving, Lat.) Covetousness; niggardliness; sparingness in the use of money.

PARSING, pârs'ing, *s.* The act of resolving a sentence into its several grammatical parts or elements.

PARSLEY, pârs'le, *s.* (*persil*, Fr.) The common name of the umbelliferous pot herb, *Petroselinum sativum*, and other species of the same genus. *Parsley piert*, the common name of the plant, *Achemilla arvensis*.

PARSNIP, pârs'nip, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Pastinaca*.

PARSON, pârs'un, *s.* (from *persona ecclesiæ*, a person belonging to the church, Lat.) One who has full possession of a parochial church. He is so called, because in his person (*persona*) the church, which is an invisible body, is represented, and he is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church, which he personates by a perpetual succession. He is sometimes called the rector or governor of the church, but parson is the more proper and legal appellation. *Parson mortal*, in Law, the parson or rector, instituted and inducted for his own life, was called *persona mortalis*, or *parson mortal*; and any collegiate or conventual body, to whom the church was for ever appropriated, were termed *persona immortalis*. *Parson imparsonæ*, when a clerk is not only presented, but instituted and inducted into a rectory—he is then, and not before, in full possession, and is called, in law, *persona imparsonata*, or *parson imparsonæ*.

PARSONAGE, pârs'o-nâje, *s.* A rectory or spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of the church there, and for the maintenance of the parson connected therewith. The word is sometimes used for a church dignitary.

PARSONSIA, pârs'on'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr.

James Parsons.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

PART, pârt, *s.* (French, *parts*, *partis*, Lat.) Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity; a portion or component particle; a member; particular division; distinct species; ingredient in a mingled mass; that which, in division, falls to each; proportional quantity; share; concern; side; party; interest; faction; something relating or belonging to; that which concerns, as, 'for your *part*;' particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business; duty; action; conduct; *parts*, in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; or accomplishments; *parts*, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, or districts; *in good part*, or *in ill part*, as well done, or as ill done; *for the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise; *in part*, in some degree or extent; partly. *Parts of speech*, in Grammar, the different divisions into which words are classed, according to their connection with and dependence on each other. English grammarians usually reckon them to be nine in number—namely, article, substantive or noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection. In Logic, that which, though it enter into the composition of the whole, is not necessary to its existence. In Music, a single piece of the score or partition, being one set of the successions of sounds which constitute the harmony. *Aliquot part*, is a quantity which, being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer, thus 6 is an aliquot part of 24. *Aliquant part*, is a quantity which, being repeated any number of times, becomes greater or less than the whole, as 5 is an aliquant part of 17. *Part owners*, a sort of joint interest which persons concerned in shipping matters have therein. *Partes finis nihil habuerunt*, in Law, the title of an exception taken against the fine levied, viz., that the cognizors had no estate or interest in the tenement;—*v. a.* to divide or share; to distribute; to separate; to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to discern; to secrete.

The liver mind's his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices.—Pier.

Among seamen, to break, as the ship *parted* her cables; to separate metals;—*v. n.* to be separated; to quit each other; to take farewell; to have a share; (*partir*, Fr.) to go away; to depart; to break; to be torn asunder; *to part with*, to quit; to resign; to loose; to be separated from;—*ad.* partly; in some measure.

PARTABLE.—See Partible.

PARTAGE, pârt'âje, *s.* Division; act of sharing or parting.—Seldom used.

PARTAKE, par-take', *v. n.* *past*, Partook; *past part*, Partaken. To have a share of anything; to take share with; to participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right; to be admitted to; not to be excluded;—*v. a.* to share; to have part in; to admit to a part.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Your exultation *partake* to every one.—Shaks.

PARTAKER, par-ta'kur, *s.* A partner in possessions; a sharer of anything; an associate with; one who takes a part in common with others; an accomplice.

PARTAKING—PARTICIPLE.

PARTAKING, par-ta'king, *s.* Combination; union in some bad design.

PARTER, pâr'tur, *s.* One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, par-tare', *s.* (French.) In Gardening, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes.

PARTHENIC, par-then'ik, *a.* Relating to the Spartan Parthenon.

PARTHENIUM, par-the'ne-um, *s.* (the Greek name of the Matricaria.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PARTHENON, pâr'the-non, *s.* The temple of Minerva, in the Acropolis of Athens, so called in honour of the virginity of that deity, from *parthenos*, a virgin. The most splendid sculptures which adorned the temple are now in the British Museum.

PARTHIAN, pâr'the-an, *a.* Pertaining to Parthia, a country in Asia;—*s.* a native of Parthia.

PARTIAL, pâr'shal, *a.* (French, from *pars*, a part, Lat.) Biased to one party; favourably disposed to one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part; not general or universal; not total. In Botany, subordinate.

PARTIALIST, pâr'shal-ist, *s.* One who is partial.—Unusual.

I say, as the apostle said unto such *partialists* you will forgive me this wrong.—*Bp. Morton.*

PARTIALITY, pâr'she-al'e-te, *s.* Undue bias of the mind in favour of one party or cause; disposition to favour one party or one side of a question more than the other, irrespective of the merits of the case; a stronger predilection for one thing than another.

PARTIALIZE, pâr'shal-ize, *v. a.* To render partial.—Obsolete.

Nor *partialize*

Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.—*Shaks.*

PARTIALLY, pâr'shal-le, *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike; in part; not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pâr-te-bil'e-te, *s.* Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE, pâr'te-bl, *a.* Divisible; separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pâr-tis'e-pa-bl, *a.* Such as may be shared or participated.

PARTICIPANT, pâr-tis'e-pant, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part;—*s.* a partaker; one having a share or part. *Participants*, a semi-religious order of knighthood, founded in 1586, by Pope Sixtus V., in honour of Our Lady of Loretto. The members were not allowed to marry.

PARTICIPATE, pâr-tis'e-pate, *v. n.* (*participo*, Lat.) To partake; to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something in common with another;—*v. a.* to partake; to receive part of; to share.

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tis'e-pa'shun, *s.* The state of sharing something in common with others; the act or state of receiving or having part of something; distribution; division into shares.

PARTICIPATIVE, pâr-tis'e-pay-tiv, *a.* Capable of participating.

PARTICIPATOR, pâr-tis'e-pay-tur, *s.* One who shares or partakes with another.

PARTICIPIAL, pâr-te-sip'e-al, *a.* Having the nature of a participle; formed from a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pâr-te-sip'e-al-le, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pâr-tis-e-pl, *s.* (*participium*, Lat.) A part of the verb which *partakes* also of the

PARTICLE—PARTISAN.

nature of an adjective. Regular participles end in *ing* and *ed*; as, *present*, loving; *past*, loved. The participle, as an *adjective*, describes nouns, as, 'The *parched* earth welcomes the *refreshing* rain; 'a *feeling* heart;' 'a *departed* worth.'

PARTICLE, pâr'te-kl, *s.* (*particula*, from *pars*, a part, Lat.) Any small portion of a greater substance. In Physics, the minutest part into which a body can be mechanically divided; a molecule; an atom; a corpuscle. In Grammar, a word applied to denote the subordinate parts of speech, or, more properly, to those minor words which serve apparently to give clearness and precision to a sentence, as *now*, *then*, *for*, &c.

PARTICULAR, pâr-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*particulier*, Fr.) Relating to a single person or thing; not general; individual; one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general; one among many; odd; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others; fastidious; very nice in taste; special; containing a part only; holding a particular estate;—*s.* a single instance; a single point; a distinct, separate, or minute part; an individual; a private person; private interest;

Our wisdom must be such as doth not propose to its: If our own *particular*.—*Hooker.*

private character; state of an individual;

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;

But not one follower.—*Shaks.*

a minute detail of things singly enumerated;

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written.—*Ayliffe.*

—(obsolete in the last four senses;)—*in particular*, peculiarly; distinctly; specially. *Particular Baptists*, a party of Baptists who hold the principles of particular election, and the other tenets of the Calvinistic creed.

PARTICULARIST, pâr-tik'u-lar-ist, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprobation. The name seems to have originated at the Council of Dort.

PARTICULARITY, pâr-tik'u-lar'e-te, *s.* Distinct notice or enumeration; singleness; individuality; single act; single case; petty account; private incident; something belonging to single persons; something peculiar.

PARTICULARIZATION, pâr-tik'u-lar-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of particularizing.

PARTICULARIZE, pâr-tik'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely;—*v. n.* to be attentive to things single and distinct.

PARTICULARLY, pâr-tik'u-lar-le, *ad.* Distinctly; singly; not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTICULATE, pâr-tik'u-late, *v. n.* To mention with minute detail.—Obsolete.

PARTILE, pâr'tile, *a.* (*pars*, a part, Lat.) *Partile aspect*, in Astronomy, the most exact and full aspect, so called because it consists of a precise number of parts or degrees.

PARTING, pâr'ting, *a.* Given at separation, as a *parting* kiss or look; declining; departing;—*s.* division; separation. In Chemistry, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other. In Nautical language, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PARTISAN, pâr'te-zan, *s.* (French.) One devoted to a party or faction. In War, the commander of a

party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence of an enemy's movements, intercepting their convoys, and otherwise annoying them; a commander's leading staff; a kind of pike or halberd.

He held a *partisan* in his hand, and had a great basket-hilt sword by his side.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

PARTISANSHIP, *pär'te-zan-ship, s.* The state of being a partisan; adherence to a party.

PARTITE, *pär'tite, a.* In Botany, applied to a leaf or other part of a plant which is divided into parts, as tripartite, &c.

PARTITION, *pär-tish'un, s.* The act of dividing, or state of being divided; division; separation; distinction; separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made. In Architecture, the thin wall or vertical assemblage of materials which divides one apartment from another. In Law, the dividing of lands held by joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, into distinct portions, so that they may hold them severally. The instrument by which this is effected is called a *deed of partition*. In Music, a score, or the arrangement of the several parts of a composition on the same page or pages, ranged methodically above and under each other. In Politics, the division of the states of a sovereign or prince among his heirs after his decease. *Partitioe facienda*, in Law, a writ that lies for those who hold lands and tenements jointly, and would sever them, giving to every one his portion;—*v. a.* to divide into distinct parts; to divide into shares.

PARTITIVE, *pär'te-tiv, a.* In Grammar, distributive.

PARTITIVELY, *pär'te-tiv-le, ad.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

PARTLET, *pär'tlet, s.* A ruff or band, formerly worn by women as a collar for the neck;

Tired with pinned ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips.—*By. Hall.*

a hen.—Obsolete.

Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart.—*Dryden.*

PARTLY, *pär'tle, ad.* In some measure; in some degree; in part; not wholly.

PARTNER, *pär'tnür, s.* A partaker or sharer; an associate; one who has part in anything; one who dances with another. In Law, when two or more persons agree to come in share and share alike, or in any other proportion, to any trade or bargain, they are held to be partners in trade. In order to constitute a complete partnership, as well between the parties as in respect to strangers who may deal with them, a communion, or participation of profit or loss, is essential. The share of the parts must be joint, though they may not be equal. If the parties be conjointly concerned in the purchase, they must also be jointly concerned in the future sale, otherwise they are not partners. *Partners of the mast*, the woodwork which strengthens and supports the deck of a vessel against the pressure of the mast;—*v. a.* to join; to associate with a partner.—Obsolete as a verb.

PARTNERSHIP, *pär'tnür-ship, s.* Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade, business, or undertaking.

PARTRIDGE, *pär'trij, s. (perdrix, Fr.)* The common name of the birds of the genus *Perdix*,—which see. *Partridge-wood*, the variegated timber of the tree, *Heisteria coccinea*.

PARTURIATE, *pär-tu're-ate, v. n. (parturio, Lat.)* To bring forth young.—Obsolete.

PARTURIENT, *pär-tu're-ent, a.* About to bring forth young.—Obsolete.

PARTURITION, *pär-tu-rish'un, s.* The state of being about to bring forth young; the act of bringing forth.

PARTY, *pär'te, s. (partie, Fr.)* One of two litigants; one concerned or interested in an affair; side; persons engaged against each other; cause; a select assembly; particular person; a person distinct from or opposed to another. In Politics, a body of men united under one or different leaders, for promoting, by their joint endeavours, the national interest upon some particular principle or principles in which they are agreed. In Military affairs, a small detachment or body of men sent to execute some special business, as reconnoitering, &c. In Heraldry, divided or parted, as—*Party per pale*, a field divided by a perpendicular line; *party per bend*, a field divided by a diagonal line or lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base; *party per bend sinister* runs from the sinister chief to the dexter base; *party per fesse*, a field divided equally by a horizontal line; *party per chevron*, a field divided by such a line as to make a chevron; *party per saltire*, a field divided by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. The crooked lines of partition are—the engrailed, invecked, wavy, nebule, embattled, raguly, dancette, indented, and dovetail. *Party and party*, a law phrase which signifies between the contending parties in an action, namely, the plaintiff and defendant, as distinguished from the attorney and his client. *Parties*, or *privies*, in Law, are parties to a deed or contract, with whom the deed or contract is actually made or entered into; *privies*, as applied to contracts, are frequently meant those between whom the contract is mutually binding, although both are not literally parties to such contract. *Party-jury*, a jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners. *Party-arches*, in Architecture, arches between separate tenements. *Party-wall*, the wall separating two buildings belonging to different owners.

PARTY-COLOURED, *pär'te-kul'urd, a.* Having diversity of colours.

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips.—*Addison.*

PARTYISM, *pär'te-izm, s.* The state or spirit of a party.

PARTY-MAN, *pär'te-man, s.* An abettor of a party; an unscrupulous supporter or dogged adherent of certain men; generally, a factious, violent person.

PARTY-SPIRIT, *pär'te-spir'it, s.* The peculiar feeling evinced by one party in reference to another.

PARULIS, *par-u'tis, s. (para, and oulon, the gum, Gr.)* A gun bile.

PARUS, *pa'rus, s. (parum, little, Lat.)* Titmouse, a genus of small birds: Type of the family *Parianæ*.

PARVENU, *pär-ve-nu', s. (French.)* An unfledged beginner or upstart; one just ushered into notice.

PARVIS, *pär'vis, s. (etymology uncertain.)* In ancient Architecture, a porch, portico, or large entrance to a church; also, a room over the porch of a church where a school used to be held. In *parvise*, a term for the minor exercises which students, who are candidates for degrees at Oxford, are obliged to pass through.

PARVITUDE—PASQUINADE.

PARVITUDE, pâr've-tûde, } *s.* Littleness; minute-
PARVITY, pâr've-te, } ness.—Obsolete.
PAS, pas, *s.* (French.) Precedence; right of going
foremost.—Obsolete.

When she came into any full assembly, she would not
yield the *pas* to the best of them.—*Arbutnot*.

PASCALIA, pas-ka'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Pascal,
Professor of Botany at Parma.) A genus of
Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PASCH, pask, *s.* The passover; the feast of Easter.
—Obsolete.

The *pasch* was full nygh, a feeste day of the Jewis.—
Wicliffe, St. John vi.

Pasch-egg, an egg dyed or stained, and presented
to young persons about the time of Easter.

PASCHAL, pas'kal, *a.* (from *pascha*, the passover,
Lat.) Relating to the passover, or to Easter.
Paschal cycle, the name given to the cycle which
serves to ascertain when Easter occurs. *Paschal*
flower, the Anemone pulsatilis, so called from its
flowering at Easter. *Paschal rents*, rents or
yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or
archdeacon at the Easter visitations.

PASCHANTHUS, pas-kan'thus, *s.* (*pascha*, I am in
a passion, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the same
meaning as *passiflora*.) A genus of plants, na-
tives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Passi-
floraceæ.

PASCUAGE, pas'ku-aje, *s.* (*pachua*, a meadow, Lat.)
The grassing of cattle.—Obsolete.

PASH, pash, *s.* (*facies*, face, Lat.) A blow; a
stroke;

Learn *pash*, and knock, and beat, and mall.—
How to Choose a Good Wife, 1602.

a face;

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to strike or crush; to dash with violence.

—Obsolete.

Death came dryvng after, and all to dust *pashed*
kings and kaysers, knights and popes.—*Vis. of P.*
Flowerman.

PASHAW, pa-shaw', *s.* (Persian.) A governor or
commander in Turkey: also written Bashaw.

PASHAWLIC, pa-shaw'lik, *s.* The office or jurisdic-
tion of a pashaw.

PASIGRAPHY, pa-sig'ra-fe, *s.* (*pas*, universal, and
grapho, I write, Gr.) A word used to denote a
language to be spoken and written by all nations,
a subject which has excited and exercised the
genus of Libnitz and others.

PASITHEA, pa-sith'e-a, *s.* (*pas*, all, and *ithem*,
straight on, Gr.) A genus of pyramidal fossil
shells, found in tertiary strata; shell turreted,
sometimes umbilicate; mouth entire, angular
above, and somewhat effuse at the base; columella
smooth and thickened.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pask-flow'ur, *s.* A name given
to the plants of the genus Anemone.

PASQUIL, pas'kwil, } *s.* The name given to a mu-
PASQUIN, pas'kwin, } tilated statue at Rome, in a
corner of the palace Ursini, on which were plac-
arded satirical compositions—hence, a lampoon.

PASQUIL, pas'kwil, } *v. a.* To lampoon;

PASQUIN, pas'kwin, } to annoy with sati-
PASQUINADE, pas'kwin-ade, } rical compositions.

PASQUILANT, pas'kwil-ant, } *s.* A lampooner.

PASQUILEN, pas'kwil-ur, }

PASQUINADE, pas-kwin-ade', *s.* (*pasquinata*, Ital.)

A satirical writing directed against one or more

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PASS.

persons. The word is said to have been originally
derived from one Pasquino, a Roman cobbler of
an eccentric character.

PASS, pas, *v. n.* (*passer*, Fr. *passare*, Ital.) To
move from one place to another; to be progres-
sive; to go; to go forcibly; to make way; to
make a change from one thing to another; to
vanish; to be lost; to be spent; to go away pro-
gressively; to be at an end; to be over; to die;
to depart from life;—(seldom used in the last two
senses;)

The pangs of death do make him grin;

Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably.—*Shaks.*

to be changed by regular gradation; to go beyond
bounds;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford! You are not to go loose
any longer—you must be pinioned.—*Shaks.*

to be in any state; to be enacted; to be effected;
to exist; to gain reception; to become current;
to be practised artfully or successfully; to be re-
garded as good or ill; to occur; to be transacted;
to be done; to heed; to regard;—(obsolete in
the last two senses;)—to determine; to give
judgment or sentence; to thrust; to make a push
in fencing; to omit to play; to go through the
alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; to be
transferred from one owner to another; to come
to pass, to happen; to come or arrive; to be; to
exist; a scriptural phrase; to pass away, to be
lost; to glide off; to vanish; to pass by, to move
near and beyond; to pass on, to proceed; to pass
over, to move from side to side; to cross; to pass
into, to mingle thoroughly with something else;
—*v. a.* to go beyond; to go through, as the horse
passed the river; to approve or sanction, accord-
ing to parliamentary usage; to spend; to live
through; to impart to anything the power of
moving; to carry hastily; to transfer to another
proprietor, or into the hands of another; to strain;
to percolate; to vent; to pronounce; to utter
ceremoniously; to utter solemnly or judicially;
to transmit; to procure to go; to put an end to;
to surpass; to excel; to omit; to neglect either to
do or to mention; to transcend; to transgress;
to admit; to allow, to enact a law; to impose
fraudulently;

The indulgent mother did her care employ,

And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy.—*Dryden.*

to practise artfully; to make succeed; to send
from one place to another; to thrust; to make a
push in fencing; to pass away, to spend or con-
sume idly; to pass by, to excuse; to forgive; to
neglect; to disregard; to pass over, to omit; to
overlook or disregard;—*s.* (*pas*, Welsh,) a narrow
entrance; an avenue; passage; road; a permission
to go or come anywhere; a license to pass; an
order for sending paupers or vagrants to their re-
spective places of abode; state; condition. In
Fencing, a thrust, or attempt to stab or strike.
In Commerce, an account is said to be *passed*
when it has been examined and certified as correct
by the auditor thereof. In Law, a record is said
to be *passed* when the proceedings, having been
entered upon the *noni prius* record, are taken to
the master's office, and there examined, or sup-
posed to be examined, by the proper officer, and
signed by him. In a Military sense, a strait or
narrow defile which shuts up the entrance into a
country when properly defended. *Passing notes*,
in Music, graces by which two notes are connected

PASSABLE—PASSERELLA.

by smaller intervening notes. *Pass parole*, a command or word given at the head of an army, which passes from mouth to mouth till it reaches the extremity of the lines. *Pass of arms*, in ancient Chivalry, a bridge or other passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting him who kept it. *Pass-word*, a secret word or countersign which authorizes a sentinel or door-keeper to allow a person to pass or enter. *Pass-billet*, a paper signed by the proper authority to permit the bearer to pass.

PASSABLE, pas'sa-bl, *a.* (*passabile*, Ital.) That may be passed, travelled, or navigated; supportable; tolerable; allowable; receivable; current; that may pass from one to another; popular; well received.

PASSABLY, pas'sa-ble, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately. **PASSADE**, pas-sade', *s.* (French.) In the Manege, a course or turn of a horse backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PASSADO, pas-sa'do, *s.* A push or thrust. A duelist; a gentleman of the very first house. Ah! the mortal *passado*.—*Shaks.*

PASSAGE, pas'sa'je, *s.* (French.) The act of passing; travel; course; journey; road; way; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; a state of decay;—(obsolete in the last sense).—

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age.—
Shaks.

intellectual admittance; mental acceptance; unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of residence; occurrence; event; incident; manner of being conducted; management; a portion of a book or writing. *Passage of the traverse*, in Fortification, an opening cut in the covert way, close to the traverses, in order that there may be a communication with all parts of the covert way. In Music, a portion of an air or tune, consisting of one, two, or three measures. In Architecture, the part of a building allotted for giving access to the different apartments.

PASSAGER.—See Passenger.

PASSALODON, pas-sal-o'don, *s.* (*passalos*, a peg, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil placoid fishes, from the Bagshot Sands.

PASSALUS, pas'sa-lus, *s.* (*passalos*, a peg, Gr.) A genus of Lamellicorn Coleopterous insects: Family, Lucanidae.

PASSANDRA, pas-san'dra, *s.* (*passo*, I sprinkle, and *aner andros*, a male, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Prionidae.

PASSANT, pas'sant, *a.* (French.) Cursory; careless; *en passant*, by the way; slightly; in haste.

PASSENGER, pas'sin-jur, *s.* A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSE-PARTOUT, pas-pär-too', *s.* (French.) In Engraving, a plate or wood block, whose centre is entirely cut out round the outer part, of which a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre.

PASSER, pas'sur, *s.* One who passes; a passenger.

PASSERELLA, pas-ser-el'la, *s.* (dim. of *passer*, a sparrow, Lat.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Fringilline, or Ground Finches: Family, Fringillidae.

PASSERINE—PASSION.

PASSERINE, pas'sur-jine, *a.* (*passer*, a sparrow, Lat.) Belonging to the Sparrow tribe.

PASSERITA, pas-ser-it'a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Ophidean reptiles: Family, Colubridae.

PASSE-VOLANT, pas-vo-lawng', *s.* A military term for a man not really in the service, who stands to be mustered for the purpose of completing the supposed number of effective men in a regiment; applied also to a fictitious piece of ordnance.

PASSIBILITY, pas-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pas'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Susceptible of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS.—See Passibility.

PASSIFLORA, pas-se-flō'ra, *s.* (*passio*, passion, and *flos, floris*, a flower, Gr.) Passion-flower, a genus of plants, so named from the supposed resemblance in the crown of appendages to the passion of Christ: Type of the order Passifloraceae.

PASSIFLORACEÆ, pas-se-flō-ra'se-e, } *s.* (*passi-*
PASSIFLOREÆ, pas-se-flō're-e, } *flora*, one of

the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting chiefly of climbing herbs or shrubs, with leaves of many forms, alternate and stipulate, and usually bearing glands on the limb or petiole; calyx of five or ten sepals combined into a short elongated tube, free at the apex, disposed in one or two series; outer lobes large and foliaceous; inner ones alternating with the outer ones; petals five or altogether wanting, as in the true passion-flowers; stamens five; filaments opposite the exterior lobes of the calyx, joined into a long tube which sheathes the stipe of the ovary; anthers fixed by the back, peltate reflected, turned outwards, but reversed they are turned inwards; two-celled, and bursting lengthwise; torus elevated into a long cylindrical stipe; ovary seated on the stipe, ovate, free; styles three, and crowned each with a stigma; fruit naked.

PASSIM, pas'sim, *ad.* (Latin.) Here and there; everywhere.

PASSING, pas'sing, *a. part.* Supreme; surpassing others; eminent;—*ad.* exceedingly.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth.—*Shaks.*

PASSING-BELL, pas'sing-bel, *s.* A bell that was formerly tolled or rung at the hour of death, in order to obtain prayers for the passing soul.

A talk of tumult and a breath,
Would serve him as his *passing-bell* to death.—
Daniel.

PASSINGLY, pas'sing-le, *ad.* Exceedingly.—Obsolete.

PASSION, pas'h'un, *s.* (*passio*, Lat.) Any effect caused by external agency; susceptibility of effect from external action; the feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation, or agitation of mind; zeal; ardour; vehement desire; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world. In Psychology, a violent emotion of the mind, as love, anger, ambition. In Pathology, a morbid condition of organs, or systems of organs, are termed *passions*, as the colic, hysterical, and iliac passions. In Painting and Sculpture, the representation, in the countenance and other parts, of the violent emotions of the mind, produced by anger, fear, grief, &c. *Passion cross*, in Heraldry, a cross, so called because supposed to be of the form of that

PASSIONARY—PASSPORT.

on which the Saviour suffered. It is crossed in the manner in which the pictures of the crucifixion are represented, a little from the top. *Passion week*, the week immediately preceding Easter.

PASSIONARY, pas'h'un-ar-e, *s.* A book containing a history and description of the sufferings endured by saints and martyrs.

PASSIONATE, pas'h'un-ate, *a.* Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger; vehement; warm; animated;—*v. a.* to express passionately; to affect with passion.—Obsolete as a verb.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*.—*Spenser.*

PASSIONATELY, pas'h'un-ate-le, *ad.* With passion; with vehement desire, love, or hatred; angrily; with strong commotion of mind.

PASSIONATENESS, pas'h'un-at-nes, *s.* State of being subject to passion; vehemence.

PASSIONED, pas'h'und, *a.* Disordered; violently affected; expressing passion.

PASSIONLESS, pas'h'un-les, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; cool; of a calm temper.

PASSIVE, pas'siv, *a.* (*passivus*, from *pater*, to suffer, Lat.) Receiving impressions from external agents; unresisting; not opposing; suffering; not acting. *Passive verb*, in Grammar, that form of the verb which implies passion, or the result of the action of some agent, as 'I am sick.' *Passive obedience*, denotes not merely unresisting submission to power, but also the recognition, as a duty, of unqualified submission, in all cases, to the existing government.

PASSIVELY, pas'siv-le, *ad.* With an unresisting disposition; without agency. In Grammar, according to the form of a passive verb.

PASSIVENESS, pas'siv-nes, *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents; passibility; capacity of suffering; patience; calmness; endurance, or unresisting submission.

PASSIVITY, pas-siv'e-te, *s.* Passiveness,—(which see);—the tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till changed by an opposing force.

PASSLESS, pas'sles, *a.* Having no passage or outlet.

PASSOVER, pas'o-vur, *s.* A solemn festival of the Jews, instituted in commemoration of their providential deliverance on the night previous to their departure from Egypt, when the first-born of the Egyptians were put to death by the destroying angel, and the houses of the Israelites passed over, they being marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; also, the sacrifice offered.

PASSPORT, pas'porte, *s.* A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent officer. Passports are not required to travel in this country. A Frenchman travelling without a properly authenticated passport, beyond the bounds of the canton in which he is domesticated, is liable to arrest and detention for a period not exceeding a month. Passports to travel on the continent are obtained of the respective consuls of the countries intended to be visited, or at the Foreign-office in London. Also, a license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables, without paying the usual duties.

PASSY-MEASURE—PASTORAL.

PASSY-MEASURE, pas'se-mezh'ure, *s.* (*passamezzo*, Ital.) An old stately kind of dance.

After a *passy-measure*, or a pavin, I hate a drunken rogue.—*Shaks.*

PAST, past, *a. part.*; *past part.* of the verb *To pass*. Not present; not to come; spent; gone through; accomplished;—*s.* elliptically used for past time;

The *past* is all by death possess'd.—*Fenton.*

—*prep.* beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond; out of reach of; further than; above; more than.

PASTE, paste, *s.* (*pote*, Fr.) Anything so mixed as to be viscous and tenacious, as flour and water moistened and formed to the consistence of dough. In Mineralogy, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded. In Gem Sculpture, a preparation of glass, calcined crystal, lead, and other ingredients; also, an earthy mixture for pottery and porcelain is so called;—*v. a.* to unite or fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, paste'borde, *s.* A kind of thick paper, formed by pasting several single sheets together, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.

PASTER, pas'tern, *s.* In Comparative Anatomy, that portion of the limb of the ungulate Mammifera, which, as in the horse, intervenes between the cannon and lesser pastern, or coronary bone; the human leg, in contempt. *Pastern joint*, the joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PASTICCIO, pas-tit'she-o, *s.* (Italian.) An olio; a medley.

PASTIL, pas'til, *s.* (*pastillus*, Lat.) A pharmaceutical preparation, composed principally of sugar and mucilage, with an essential oil, or other medicinal substance, for its active ingredient, and of a firmer consistence than its nearly allied compound, the paste; also, a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic wood, &c., burnt to clear and scent the air of a room. Among Painters, a roll of paste, made up of various colours with gum water, in order to make crayons.

PASTIME, pas'time, *s.* Sport; amusement; diversion;—*v. n.* to sport; to use diversion.—Obsolete as a verb.

When did *Perseda* *pastime* in the streets,
But her *Erastus* over-eyed her sport!—*Sol. and Perseda.*

PASTINACA, pas-te-na'ka, *s.* (*pastinum*, a dibble, Lat. in reference to the form of the root.) Parsnip, a genus of herbs, with fusiform fleshy roots. The parsnip is a well-known pot herb. In Lent, parsnips used to be much eaten with salted fish by Roman Catholics: Order, Umbellaceae. Also, a genus of fishes, belonging to the Trigoninae, or Sting-rays: Family, Raïdæ.

PASTOR, pas'tur, *s.* (from *pasco*, to feed, Lat.) A shepherd; a clergyman who has the charge of a church and congregation. In Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the Sturninae, or Typical-starlings: Family, Sturnidae.

PASTORAL, pas'tur-al, *a.* Rural; rustic; beseeching shepherds; imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church;—*s.* a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds. *Pastoral-staff*, the staff

PASTORALE—PATCH.

of a bishop; a long staff with a crooked head and sharp point.

PASTORALE, pas'to-ra-le, *s.* (Italian.) A musical composition of a soothing and tender kind.

PASTORATE, pas'tur-ate, } *s.* The office or rank
PASTORSHIP, pas'tur-ship, } of a pastor.

PASTORLESS, pas'tur-less, *a.* Without a pastor.

PASTORLIKE, pas'tur-like, } *a.* Becoming a pas-
PASTORLY, pas'tur-le, } tor.

PASTRY, pa'stre, *s.* Articles of food made of baked paste, or things in the composition of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; the place where pastry is made. *Pastry-cook*, one whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste.

PASTURABLE, pas'tu-ra-bl, *a.* Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pas'tu-raj, *s.* The business of feeding or grazing cattle; land set apart for grazing; the use of pasture.

PASTURE, pas'ture, *s.* (*pature*, Fr.) Grass, or the food of cattle taken by grazing; ground covered with grass, appropriated for the food of cattle; human culture; education;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

From the first *pastures* of our infant age.—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* to place in a pasture; to supply grass for food;—*v. n.* to graze.

PASTY, pas'te, *s.* A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish;—*a.* like paste; of the consistence of paste.

PAT, pat, *a.* (*pas*, Dut. *pass*, Germ.) Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place;—*ad.* fitly; conveniently;—*s.* (*fat*, Welsh,) a light, quick blow; a tap;—*v. a.* to strike lightly; to tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.—*Pope*.

PATATEA, pa-ta-be'a, *s.* (the Guiana name of the *P. coccinea*.) A genus of plants, consisting of glabrous South American shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PATACA, pa'ta-ka, *s.* A Brazilian coin, in value about 3s. sterling.

PATACHE, pa-tash', *s.* (Spanish.) A light, small vessel, usually employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

PATACA, pa'ta-ka, } *s.* A Spanish coin of the
PATACON, pat-a-koon', } value of 4s. 3d. sterling.

PATAGONULA, pat-a-go-nu'la, *s.* (from being a native of Patagonia.) A genus of plants: Order, Cordinaceæ.

PATART, pa'tårt, } *s.* A Dutch stiver, five of
PARTART, par'tårt, } which are worth 6d.

PATAVINITY, pat-a-vin'e-te, *s.* A term used to designate the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, said to be derived from *Patavium*, or *Padua*, the place of his nativity.

PATCH, patsh, *s.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a little piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm; a small particle; a parcel of land; a paltry fellow;—(seldom used in the last sense.)

What a pted nunny's this, thou scurvy patch!—*Shaks*.

—*v. g.* to cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk;

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces.—*Addison*.

to mend clumsily; to mend so that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or

PATCHER—PATENT.

different pieces; to make suddenly or hastily, or to meet an emergency; to dress in a party-coloured coat.

Man is but a *patched* fool.—*Shaks*.

PATCHER, patsh'ur, *s.* One that patches; a botcher.

PATCHERY, patsh'ur-e, *s.* Bungling; botchery; forgery.—Seldom used.

PATCHWORK, patsh'wurk, *s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together; work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

PATE, pate, *s.* The head, generally applied in contempt; the skin of a calf's head. In Fortification, a kind of platform, resembling in form a horse-shoe.

PATED, pa'ted, *a.* Having a pate; used in composition, as long-*pated*, or shallow-*pated*.

PATEE, pa'te, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross, small in **PATTE**, the middle and widening at the ends.

PATEFACTION, pat-e-fak'shun, *s.* (*pateo*, to open, and *facio*, to make, Lat.) The act or state of opening; declaration.

PATELLA, pa-tel'la, *s.* (dim. of *patina*, a pan, Lat.) In Anatomy, the knee-pan, a flat small bone which in some measure resembles the common figure of a heart with its point downwards, and is placed at the forepart of the joint of the knee.

PATELLIFORM, pa-tel'le-fawrin, *a.* Of the form of a dish or saucer.

PATELLITE, pat'e-lite, *s.* A fossil shell of the genus *Patella*.

PATELLOIDEA, pa-tel-lo-id'e-a, *s.* (*patella*, a limpet, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A name proposed by Quoy and Gaimard for a genus of certain Gastropods, which have shells exactly resembling limpets, but the animals of which are cervico-branchiate.

PATEN, pa'tin, *s.* (*patina*, Lat.) A plate;—(ob-
PATIN, } solete.)

The floor of heav'n
 Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings.—*Shaks*.

—the cover of the chalice used in Roman Catholic churches for holding particles of the host.

PATENT, pa'tent, *s.* (French, from *patens*, Lat.) In Law, a king's charter or writing, exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. The property acquired by the grant of a patent, in the usual acceptance of the term, consists in the sole right of making a certain material thing, or of putting together certain material things in certain specified proportions or forms, in order to produce some different result. The term of a patent is for fourteen years, or such other term as may be specified in the letters patent. Inventions entitled to patent may be briefly enumerated as follows:—1. A new combination of mechanical parts, whereby a new machine is produced, although each of its parts, separately, may be old and well known; 2. An improvement on any machine, by which it is rendered capable of performing better or more economically; 3. When the vendable substance is the thing produced, either by chemical or other processes, such as medicines or fabrics; 4. When an old substance is improved by some new working, the means of producing the improvement in most cases is patentable. *Patent-office*, an office for granting patents to individuals for improvements or inventions. *Patent-rolls*, the registers or records of patents;—*a.* open; spread; expanded. In

Botany, spreading; forming an acute angle, nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch; open to the perusal of all, as letters *patent*; something appropriated by letters patent; apparent; conspicuous;—*v. a.* to grant by patent, or to secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

PATENTEE, *pa-ten-té*, *s.* One to whom a patent has been given for any invention or improvement, protecting from competition, and guaranteeing the exclusive privilege of, or right to.

PATERA, *pat'e-ra*, *s.* (Latin, from *patere*, to open, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a goblet or broad piece of plate, used in offering libations to the gods at public festivals and sacrifices. In Architecture, the representation of a cup, usually done in bas-relief, in the ornamenting of friezes, fasciae, &c.

PATERINI, *pat-ur-in'é*, *s.* One of the names by which the sect of the Paulicians were known.—See Paulicians.

PATERNAL, *pa-ter-nal*, *a.* (*paternel*, Fr. *paternus*, Lat.) Fatherly; the relation of a father; pertaining to a father; hereditary; derived from the father. *Paternal arms*, in Heraldry, those originally adopted by a family.

PATERNITY, *pa-ter-ne-te*, *s.* (*paternité*, Fr. *paternita*, Ital.) Fathership; the relation of a father.

PATERNOSTER, *pat-er-nos'tur*, *s.* (*pater*, father, and *noster*, our, Lat.) The Lord's Prayer. In Architecture, an ornament in the shape of beads, either round or oval, used in bands, astragals, &c. *Pater paratus*, in Roman Antiquity, the name given to the chief of the heralds, especially named for the performance of certain solemn acts, such as the declaration of war, &c.

PATERSONIA, *pat-er-so-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Col. William Paterson.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

PATH, *path*, *s.* (Saxon.) A way, road, passage, or track; course of life; precepts; rules prescribed; course of providential dealings; moral government;

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant.—Ps. xxv.

—*v. a.* to push forward; to cause to go; to make way for;—*v. n.* to walk abroad.

PATHEMATIC, *path-e-mat'ik*, *a.* (*pathema*, Gr.) Relating to or designating affection, or that which is suffered.

PATHETIC, *pa-thet'ik*, } *a.* (from *pathos*, feeling, Gr.) Affecting the passions; moving pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion.

PATHETIC, *pa-thet'ik*, *s.* Manner or style adapted to excite or rouse into action the tender emotions. In Painting and Sculpture, the expression of the softer or more sorrowful passions. *Pathetic nerves*, the pair of small nerves which influence the expression of the face. They have their origin in the brain, and supply the pathetic or superior muscle of the eye.

PATHETICALLY, *pa-thet'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite the tender emotions.

PATHETICALNESS, *pa-thet'e-kal-nes*, *s.* The quality of being pathetic, or exciting the tender emotions.

PATHETICI, *pa-thet'i-se*, *s.* (*pathos*, passion, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by their means, express certain passions.

PATHFLY, *path'fli*, *s.* A fly found on footpaths.

PATHLESS, *path'les*, *a.* Untrodden; having no beaten way.

PATHOGENY, *path-od'je-ne*, *s.* (*pathos*, disease, and *genesis*, generation, Gr.) That part of pathology which has, for the objects of its study, the production and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMOSIC, *path-og-no-mon'ik*, *a.* (*pathos*, disease, and *gignosko*, I recognize, Gr.) Pertaining to the signs which characterize a disease.

PATHOGNOMY, *path-og'no-me*, *s.* (*pathos*, and *gnome*, Gr.) The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated; expression of the passions.

PATHOGRAPHIC, *path-o-graf'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to pathography.

PATHOGRAPHY, *path-og'ra-fe*, *s.* (*pathos*, disease, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of diseases.

PATHOLOGIC, *path-o-loj'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to pathology, or disease.

PATHOLOGICAL, *path-o-loj'e-kal*, }

PATHOLOGICALLY, *path-o-loj'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In the manner of pathology.

PATHOLOGIST, *path-ol'o-jist*, *s.* A writer on pathology.

PATHOLOGY, *path-ol'o-je*, *s.* (*pathos*, disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of medical science which has for its object the knowledge and doctrine of diseases.

PATHOS, *pa'thos*, *s.* (Greek.) Passion; vehemence; warmth or affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions.

PATHWAY, *path'way*, *s.* A road; in common acceptance, a narrow way for foot passengers; a way; a course of life.

PATIBLE, *pat'e-bl*, *a.* (from *patior*, to suffer, Lat.) Sufferable; tolerable.—Obsolete.

PATIBULARY, *pa-tib'u-lar-e*, *a.* (*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, a gallows, Lat.) Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross.

PATIENCE, *pa'shens*, *s.* (French, from *patientia*, Lat.) The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or other calamity without murmuring; the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering; perseverance; constancy in labour or exertion; the quality of bearing offences and injuries without revenge or anger; sufferance; permission;—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel.—Hooker.

In Botany, the plant *Ramex patientia*, a native of Italy.

PATIENT, *pa'shent*, *a.* Having the quality of enduring sufferings without murmuring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not hasty; not overzealous or impetuous;—*s.* a person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased or suffering from some ailment; the term is frequently used for a sick person;—*v. a.* to compose one's self.—Obsolete as a verb.

'Patient yourself, good master friar,' quoth he, 'and be not angry.'—Robinson.

PATIENTLY, *pa'shent-le*, *ad.* With calmness or composure; without murmuring or discontent; with unwearied diligence; without agitation or

discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; quietly.

PATINA, pat'e-na, *s.* (*patane*, a dish, Gr.) In Numismatics, the fine rust with which coins become covered by lying in particular soils, which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental.

PATLY, pat'le, *ad.* Fitly; conveniently.

PATNESS, pat'nes, *s.* Convenience; suitability; propriety.

PATOIS, pa-toy', *s.* (French, supposed to be from *pater*, a father, Lat.) The particular dialect of the lower classes.

PATONCE, pa-tun-se', *s.* In Heraldry, a sort of cross-flory, which differs from the proper flory, inasmuch as the latter has its ends circumflex, and the former has them extended.

PATRIARCH, pa'tre-ark, *s.* (*pater*, a father, and *archos*, a chief, Gr.) One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family; among the Jews, a learned and distinguished person; in the Christian Church, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pay-tre-ark'al, *a.* Belonging to

PATRIARCHIC, pay-tre-ark'ik, *a.* patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; subject to a patriarch. *Patriarchal cross*, in Heraldry, appropriated to the dignity of the patriarch of the Greek Church. The staff is twice crossed, the lower cross-arm being longer than the upper one.

PATRIARCHATE, pa'tre-ark-kate, *s.* The office, **PATRIARCHSHIP**, pa'tre-ark-ship, *s.* dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior.

PATRIARCHISM, pa'tre-ark-izm, *s.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

PATRICIAN, pa-trish'an, *s.* (*pater*, father, Lat.) One of the Roman nobility;—*a.* pertaining to the nobility; senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRICK, pat'rik, *s.* *Order of St. Patrick*, an Irish order of knighthood, instituted by George III. in 1783. It consisted of the sovereign, a prince of the blood royal, a grand-master, and fifteen knights, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland being, for the time being, grand-master. *St. Patrick's-day*, the festival of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, held on the 17th of March.

PATRIMONIAL, pat-re-mo'ne-al, *a.* (French.) Possessed by inheritance; claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

PATRIMONIALLY, pat-re-mo'ne-al-le, *ad.* By inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pat're-mun-e, *s.* (*patrimonium*, Lat.) An estate possessed by inheritance; a church estate or revenue.

PATRIA, pa-trin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Patrin, a traveller and botanical collector of plants in Siberia.) A genus of perennial herbs, with corymbose yellow flowers: Order, Valerianaceae.

PATRIOT, pa'tre-ut, *s.* (*patriote*, Fr.) One ardently devoted to the interests of his country; one whose ruling passion is the love of country;—*a.* patriotic; ardently devoted to the interests of one's country.

And patriot ardours but with life expire.—Shenstone.

PATRIOTIC, pa-tre-ot'ik, *a.* Actuated by a strong love and ardent desire for the interest of one's

country; filled with patriotism, and bent on improving the condition and consolidating the welfare of one's fellow-citizens.

PATRIOTISM, pa'tre-ut-izm, *s.* Love of one's country; zeal for the interest, honour, and welfare of one's country.

Where the heart is right, there is true patriotism.—Bp. Berkeley.

PATRIPASSIANS, pat-re-pas'se-ans, *s.* (*pater*, father, and *passio*, suffering, Lat.) In Theology, a name given to those who, overlooking the distinction between the persons of the Trinity, are reduced to the necessity of admitting that the Father himself suffered on the cross.

PATRISIA, pa-tre'se-a, *s.* (in honour of — Patris, who collected plants in Cayenne.) A genus of plants, natives of Cayenne, Trinidad, &c.: Order, Flacourtiaceae.

PATRISTIC, pa-tris'tik, *a.* (*pater*, Lat.) In **PATRISTICAL**, pa-tris'te-kl, *a.* Theology, of or belonging to the fathers of the church.

PATROCINATE, pa-tros'e-nate, *v. a.* To patronize; to protect.—Obsolete.

PATROCINATION, pa-tros-e-na'shun, *s.* Countenance; support.—Obsolete.

PATROL, pa-trole', *s.* (*patrouille*, Fr.) In Military tactics, a detachment, ordinarily of from four to eight men, placed under a corporal, charged to march through the streets of a garrison town in order to repress disorder, and to observe what passes; also, a party of police who go their rounds to see that the watchmen are on their station, and attending to their duty;—*v. n.* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes.

PATRON, pa'trun, *s.* (*patronus*, Lat.) One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work; an advocate or defender; a vindicator. In ancient Rome, one who gave freedom to his slaves, but retained certain rights over them after their emancipation. The term was also applied to a person in power under whose protection an inferior placed himself, on certain stipulated conditions of obedience and personal service. In the Church of Rome, a guardian or saint whose name a person bears, or under whose protection he is placed, and whom he invokes, or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded. In Ecclesiastical affairs, one who has the right, title, power, or privilege of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice. In Nautical language, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

PATRONAGE, pat'run-ij, *s.* Special countenance or support; favour or aid given to second or forward the views or interests of a person, or to promote a design; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice;—*v. a.* to patronize or support.—Obsolete as a verb.

An outlaw in a castle keeps,
And uses it to patronage his theft.—Shaks.

PATRONAL, pat'ro-nal, *a.* Protecting; supporting; defending; favouring; doing the office of a patron.—Seldom used.

PATRONESS, pat'run-es, *s.* A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint; a female that has the gift of a benefice.

PATRONIZE, pat'ro-nize, *v. a.* To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance; to favour; to promote as an undertaking.

PATRONIZER—PAUPER.

PATRONIZER, pat'ro-ni-zur, *s.* One who countenances, supports, or favours.

PATRONLESS, pa'tru-n-less, *a.* Destitute of a patron.

PATRONYMIC, pa-tro-nim'ik, *s.* (*pater*, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) A name which designates a person by alluding to some of his ancestors, as Pelides, for Achilles, the son of Peleus.

PATELLIFORM, pat-tel'le-fawrm, *a.* In the form of a dish, as the patella, or knee-pan.

PATTEN, pat'tin, *s.* (*patin*, Fr.) The base of a column or pillar; a wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. *Patten-maker*, one who makes pattens.

PATTER, pat'tur, *v. n.* To issue sounds like the falling drops of water or hail, in quick succession.

PATTERN, pat'turn, *s.* (*patron*, Fr.) An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar; a specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance; an example; anything cut out in paper or other material, to be copied by another;—*v. a.* to make an imitation of something; to copy; to serve as an example to be followed.

PATTY, pat'te, *s.* (from *pato*, paste, Fr.) A little pie.

PATTYPAN, pat'te-pan, *s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PATULOUS, pat'u-lus, *a.* (*patulus*, Lat.) In Botany, spreading, as a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed.

PAUCILOQUENT, paw-sil'o-qwent, *a.* (*pauciloqui-um*, Lat.) Using few words.

PAUCILOQUY, paw-sil'o-kwe, *s.* (*paucus*, few, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) The utterance of a few words.—Seldom used.

PAUCITY, paw'se-te, *s.* Fewness; smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

PAULIANISTS, pawl'e-an-ists, *s. pl.* A sect that embraced the Sabellian doctrines of Paulus of Samosata, a bishop of Antioch, in the third century.

PAULICIANS, paw-lish'ans, *s.* (from Paulus, one of their leaders.) A sect in the ninth and tenth centuries, who were accused of, and persecuted by their enemies for, holding the doctrine of two principles, and denying the inspiration of the Old Testament. They were also accused of holding the worship of the Virgin and of the Cross in contempt. They were supposed to have been connected with the Albigenses of the south of France.

PAULLINEA, pawl-lin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Simon Paulli, a Danish naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

PAUL'S BETONY, pawlz be'to-ne, *s.* The plant *Veronica serpyllifolia*.

PAUM.—See *Palm*.

PAUNCH, paush, *s.* In ruminating quadrupeds, the first and largest stomach into which the food is received before rumination;—*v. a.* to pierce or rip the belly; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

PAUPER, paw'pur, *s.* (Latin, poor.) A poor person; one so completely indigent as to depend on alms, or the assistance of the parish or town for maintenance. *Pasperis forma*, in Law, a mode of suing allowed to such as plead their inability to obtain legal assistance, to whom the judge assigns an attorney to maintain their cause.

PAUPERISM—PAVILION.

PAUPERISM, paw'pur-izm, *s.* The state of living or depending on the assistance of others for the means of support; the state of being poor or destitute.

PAUPERIZATION, paw-per-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to indigence or pauperism.

PAUPERIZE, paw'per-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAUSE, pawz, *s.* (French, *pause*, Lat. Span. and Ital.) A stop; a place or time of intermission; suspense; doubt; break or paragraph in writing; a temporary cessation in reading; a mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point. In Music, a character of time marked thus \curvearrowright , denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be drawn out to a greater length than its own, or embellished with shakes or other graces;—*v. n.* to wait; to stop; to intermit speaking or action; to make a short stop; to forbear for a time; to be intermitted; to deliberate.

PAUSER, paw'zur, *s.* One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUSIMENIA, paw-se-me'ne-a, *s.* (*pausis*, cessation, and *menes*, the menses, Gr.) Cessation of the menstrual discharge.

PAUSINGLY, paw'zing-le, *ad.* After a pause; by breaks.

PAUSSIDÆ, paw'se-de, *s.* (*paussus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, placed by Lamarck between Scolytidæ and the Bostri-chidæ. They are small in size, and of various shades of brown.

PAUSSUS, paw'sus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Paussidæ.

PAVAGE, pav'aje, *s.* Money paid towards paving the streets.

PAYAN, pav'an, *s.* (*pavo*, a peacock, Lat.) A name given in England in former times to a slow and stately dance, now only practised in Spain.

PAVE, pave, *v. a.* (*paver*, Fr.) To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone; to prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. *Paved-way*, in Engineering, a certain description of tramway, but formed of stone instead of iron.

PAVEMENT, pav'e-ment, *s.* A flat covering or floor of stones or bricks laid on the earth, in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage;—*v. a.* to pave; to floor with stone or other hard material.

PAVER, pav'ur, } *s.* One whose occupation is to

PAVIER, pave'yur, } pave, or to lay stones for a floor.

PAYESE, pa-ve-se', *s.* The name given in the middle ages to a large shield which was used by assailants to cover themselves with when advancing to the wall of a fortress.

PAVETTA, pa-ve'ta, *s.* (the name of *P. indica* in Malabar.) A genus of plants, natives of Africa and Asia: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PAVIA, pav'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Peter Pavi, a Danish botanist, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

PAVID, pav'id, *a.* (*paridus*, Lat.) Timid; easily alarmed.—Obsolete.

PAVIDITY, pa-vid'e-te, *s.* Timorousness.

PAVILION, pa-vil'yun, *s.* (French.) A tent; a temporary or movable house. In Architecture, a projecting apartment on the side of a building, usually higher than the others; a military tent; a summer-house—(improper in the last significa-

tion.) In Anatomy, the name of the ala, constituting the greater part of the external ear. In Heraldry, a covering in the form of a tent, investing the armories of kings. Among Jewellers, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet;—*v. a.* to furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent.

PAVING, pa'ving, *s.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PAVISADO, pa-ve-sa'do, *s.* A kind of defence to cover the towers of a galley.

PAVO, pa'vo, *s.* (Latin.) The Peacock, a genus of well-known birds, of singular beauty and splendour of plumage: Family, Pavonidae. In Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars.

PAVONARIA, pa-vo-na're-a, *s.* (*pavo*, a peacock, Lat.) A genus of corals: Family, Corticati.

PAVONE, pa-vone', *s.* A peacock.—Obsolete.

PAVONIA, pa-vo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Don Joseph Pavon of Madrid, a traveller in Peru.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.

PAVONIDÆ, pa-von'e-de, *s.* A family of rosorial birds, including the peacocks and pheasants, in which the tail is much developed and of singular beauty.

PAVONISE, pav'o-nine, *a.* Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

PAW, paw, *s.* (*pawen*, Welsh.) The foot of a beast of prey; the hand, in contempt;

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring.—Dryden.

—*v. n.* to draw the fore foot along the ground;—*v. a.* to scrape with the fore foot; to fawn; to handle roughly; to flatter.

PAWED, pawd, *a.* Having paws; broad or large footed.

PAWKY, paw'ke, *a.* (*pæcan*, Sax.) Arch; cunning; artful; artfully smooth.—Local.

PAWL, pawl, *s.* (Welsh.) Among Seamen, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship, to prevent it from rolling back or giving way. *Pawl-bits*, in merchant vessels, pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly before the windlass, near the middle of it, and serving as supports to the pawls which are pinned into them. Also, a small African coin used in Guinea, equal to three farthings.

PAWS, paw, *s.* (*pand*, Dut. *pfand*, Germ.) Something given in pledge as a security for the payment of money borrowed or promise made; a common man at chess; *in pawn*, at *pawn*, the state of being pledged;—*v. a.* to pledge; to give in pledge.

PAWNBROKER, pawn'bro-kur, *s.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

PAWNBROKING, pawn'bro-king, *s.* The business of a pawnbroker. Pawnbroking was introduced into this country by the Lombards and Caursines, probably in imitation of the Roman *Fœneratores*, who, like them, lent money on certain pledges. The three balls, indicative of pawnbroking, were the arms of the Lombard merchants. In the reign of Edward III., a system of pawnbroking was established by Michael de Northburg, bishop of London, and if redemption of any sum so borrowed was not made at the year's end, the preacher at St. Paul's Cross was enjoined to declare, in his sermon, that the pledge would be sold in fourteen days if the borrower did not redeem it.

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PAWNEE, pawn-e', *s.* One to whom something is intrusted as a security for money borrowed.

PAWNER, pawn'ur, *s.* One that pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAX, paks, *s.* (Latin, peace.) In Roman Mythology, an allegorical divinity, the goddess of Peace.

PAY, pay, *v. a.* (*payer*, Fr.) Past and past part.

Paid. To discharge a debt; to give to a creditor the value of the debt either in money or goods; to discharge a duty, enjoined by a sense of honour or the moral law; to fulfil or perform what is promised; to render what is due to a superior, or dictated by courtesy; to beat; to reward; to recompense; to *pay for*, to atone; to make amends by suffering; to give an equivalent for anything purchased; to *pay*, or *pay over*, among seamen, to daub or besmear the surface of any body to preserve it by water or weather; to *pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge. In Nautical language, to let a ship's head fall to leeward of the point in which it was previously directed; to *pay a mast or yard*, to besmear them with tar, turpentine, resin, tallow, or varnish; to *pay the bottom of a vessel*, to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.; to *pay a seam*, to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum;—*s.* wages; hire; money given for goods purchased or services performed; compensation; reward. *Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company, or the bill on which the wages of workmen and others may be entered. *Pay-day*, the day when payment is to be made for wages, or debts discharged.

PAYABLE, pa'a-bl, *a.* (French.) That may or ought to be paid; that can be paid; that there is power to pay.

PAYEE, pay-ee, *s.* One to whom a bill of exchange or money is payable.

PAYER, pa'ur, *s.* One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pa'mas-tur, *s.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Paymaster-general of the forces, the officer who has the charge of the payment of the forces of the united kingdom. *Paymaster of the household*, an officer in the lord steward's department, who has charge of the financial disbursements of the royal household.

PAYMENT, pa'ment, *s.* The act of paying; the thing given in discharge of a debt, or fulfilment of a promise; reward; recompence; chastisement; sound beating.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

PAYTREL, pa'trel, *s.* In Archæology, the breast-plate of a horse's armour.

PEA, pe, *s.* (*pisa*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.) The fruit or seed of the Leguminous plant, *Pisum sativum*, of which there are many varieties cultivated in gardens. Fuller informs us that it came originally into this country from Holland.

"Fit dainties for ladies, they come so far and cost so dear."

The other British species are the field or greypea, *P. arvense*; the sea-pea, *P. maritimum*. The term *pea* is also given to the fruit contained in the pods of the genus *Lathyrus* and other genera. *Pea-tree*,—see *Laburnum*.

PEACE, pees, *s.* (*pais*, Sax. and Norm. *paz*, Lat. *paix*, Fr. *pace*, Ital.) Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; stillness from riots or tumults; reconciliation of

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PEACEABLE—PEAHEN.

differences; a state not hostile; rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.

Peace be unto thee; fear not, thou shalt not die.—*Judges vi. 23.*

silence; suppression of the thoughts. In Law, that general security and quiet which the sovereign warrants to all his subjects, or others who are under his protection, and of which he avenges the violation. Every forcible injury is a breach of such peace, as any illegal molestation, or interference with the liberty of the subject, as guaranteed by the laws. *Peace-officer*, a civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace. *Peace of God and the church* (*pax Dei et ecclesie*), an ancient law phrase, which signified that rest and cessation from lawsuits which occurred between the terms of court. *To be at peace*, to be on the best of terms; to be reconciled; *to make peace*, to settle jarring contentions; to unite, in harmony, parties at variance; *to hold the peace*, to be quiet; not to object.

PEACEABLE, *pees'a-bl*, *a.* Free from war or tumult; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion; not violent or bloody; not quarrelsome or turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, *pees'a-bl-nes*, *s.* The state of being at peace; disposition to peace; quietness.

PEACEABLY, *pees'a-ble*, *ad.* Without war or tumult; without feuds or commotion; without disturbance, noise, or interruption; quietly.

PEACEBREAKER, *pees'bray-kur*, *s.* One who disturbs or violates the public peace.

PEACEFUL, *pees'fal*, *a.* Quiet; not engaged in war or commotion;

That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms.—*Dryden.*

peaceful; mild; removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed.

PEACEFULLY, *pees'fal-le*, *ad.* Without war or forcible interference; quietly; without disturbance; mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS, *pees'fal-nes*, *s.* Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance; freedom from mental perturbation.

PEACELESS, *pees'les*, *a.* Without peace; subject to disturbances.

PEACEMAKER, *pees'may-kur*, *s.* One who reconciles differences.

PEACE-OFFERING, *pees'of-fer-ing*, *s.* Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence; an offering that procures peace.

PEACE-PARTED, *pees'part-ed*, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls.—*Shaks.*

PEACH, *peetsh*, *s.* The well-known fruit of the tree *Persica vulgaris*, or common peach, of which there are many varieties cultivated. Nectarine is the name usually given to the fruit of *Persica levis*.

PEACH-COLOURED, *peetsh-kul-urd*, *a.* Of the pale red colour of the peach blossom.

PEACHER, *peetsh'ur*, *s.* An accuser.—*Obsolete.*

Certain thieves that were named accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.—*Fos.*

PEACHICK, *pe'tshik*, *s.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEACOCK. } —See Pavo.
PEAFOWL. }

PEAHEN, *pe'hen*, *s.* (*pfaehenne* or *pfaenen*, Germ.) The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK—PEARL-SPAR.

PEAK, *peek*, *s.* (*peec*, Sax.) The top of a hill or eminence ending in a point; a point; the end of anything that terminates in a point. In Navigation, the upper corner of a sail extended by a gaff, or by a yard crossing the yard obliquely. *Fore-peak*, a place in the forepart of vessels in which the stores are usually kept;—*v. a.* to raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast;—*v. n.* to look sickly or thin; to make a mean figure; to sneak.—*Obsolete as a neuter verb.*

Sneaking and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linen.—*Dean and Flet.*

PEAKED, *peekt*, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PEAKING, *peek'ing*, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor.—*Vulgar.*

PEAKISH, *peak'ish*, *a.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation.

PEAL, *peel*, *s.* (from *pello*, to drive, Lat.) A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, or loud instruments;—*v. n.* to play solemnly and loud;—*v. a.* to assail with noise, to cause to ring or sound; to celebrate; to stir or agitate.—*Obsolete in the last sense.*

PEAN, *pe'an*, *s.* (*paan*, Lat.) A song of praise or triumph. In Heraldry, one of the seven furs, which consists of a black ground with yellow spots.

PEANISM, *pe'an-izm*, *s.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph.

PEAR, *pare*, *s.* (*poier*, Fr. *poir*, Ital.) The fruit of the tree *Pyrus communis*, of which there are many well-known cultivated varieties. *Pear-bit*, in the Manege, a kind of bit for horses.

PEARL, *perl*, *s.* A substance consisting of concentric layers of a fine iridescent compact nacre, formed in certain bivalve shells, particularly in the pearl oyster, *Melegrinea margaritifera*. They are identical in composition with the nacre or internal coating of the shell, to which they most frequently adhere, which is thence called *mother-of-pearl*. In a poetical sense, anything round and clear, as a drop of water. In Heraldry, same as argent. In Sporting, that part of a deer's horn which is about the burr. In Printing, a very small kind of type. In Surgery, a film on the eye. *Pearl-ash*, impure carbonate of soda. *Pearl-barley*, a kind of pot-barley which receives its pearl-like appearance by being ground so as to produce roundness in the kernel. *Pearl-berry*, the common name of the plant of the genus *Margaris*, natives of Mexico, where the white pearly berries are called *perlitus*. *Pearl-diver*, one who dives for pearls. *Pearl-white*, subnitrate of bismuth, obtained by pouring the nitre of that metal into a diluted solution of sea-salt, by which a beautiful light white powder is obtained. *Pearl-sinter*, a volcanic mineral of a silicious nature usually found in tuffa. It is sometimes called *florite*.

PEARLED, *perld*, *a.* Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls; resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.—*F. Fletcher.*

PEARL-EYED, *perl'ide*, *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL-SPAR, *perl'spar*, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive, and also crystallized, of a white or greyish, yellowish or brownish lustre; pearly; translucent; opaque. Its constituents are—carbon, 44.60; lime, 27.94; magnesia, 21.14; oxide of iron, 3.40; oxide of manganese, 1.50: sp. gr. 2.83.

PEARLSTONE—PECOPTERIS.

- PEARLSTONE**, *perl'stone*, *s.* A silicate of alumina, of a pearly lustre. It is a variety of obsidian, and of volcanic origin.
- PEARLY**, *per'le*, *a.* Abounding with pearls; containing pearls; resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.
- PEARMAN**, *pare'mane*, *s.* A variety of the apple.
- PEASANT**, *pes'ant*, *s.* (*paysan*, Fr. *paisano*, Span. and Port.) One whose business is rural labour; a countryman;—*i.* rustic; rural.
- PEASANTLIKE**, *pez'ant-like*, } *a.* Rude; untaught;
PEASANTLY, *pez'ant-le*, } clownish; resembling the manners of peasants.
- PEASANTRY**, *pez'ant-re*, *s.* Peasants; rustics; the body of labouring country people.
- PEASOOD**, *pees'kod*, } *s.* The legume or pericarp of
PEASHELL, *pe'shel*, } the pea.
- PEASE**, *pees*, *s. plur.* Peas collectively.
- PEASTONE**.—See *Pistolite*.
- PEAT**, *pect*, *s.* (*pfutze*, a bog, Germ.) A kind of brown earth, formed in humid situations by the decay of the roots and twigs of various plants, particularly the *Spagnum palustre*, and other moss plants; a little fondling or darling.—See *Pet*.
- PEAT-MOSS**, *pect'mos*, *s.* A fen producing peat.
- PEBBLE**, *peb'bl*, *s.* (*pabob*, *papolsiana*, Sax.) In Mineralogy, a rounded nodule, composed chiefly of quartz, as rock crystal, agates, &c. The name *pebble* is given by opticians to the perfectly transparent rock crystal, which is used instead of glass in the manufacture of spectacles.
- PEBBLED**, *peb'ld*, *a.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
- PEBBLY**, *peb'ble*, *a.* Full of pebbles; strewed with small roundish stones.
- PECCABILITY**, *pek-ka-bil'e-te*, *s.* The state of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning.
- PECCABLE**, *pek'ka-bl*, *a.* (from *pecco*, to sin, Lat.) Liable to sin; apt to transgress the divine law.
- PECCADILLO**, *pek-ka-dil'lo*, *s.* (*peccadille*, Fr.) A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence; a sort of stiff ruff.
- PECCANCY**, *pek'kan-se*, *s.* Bad quality; offence.
- PECCANT**, *pek'kant*, *a.* Guilty; criminal; morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy, as *peccant* humours; wrong; bad; deficient; informal.—Obsolete in the last four senses.
- PECCARY**, *pek'ka-re*, *s.* The name given to the two species of *Pachyderms* belonging to the genus *Dicotyles*; allied to the Hog, but distinguished generically by the absence of the outer toe of the hind foot, and the presence of a peculiar gland which exudes its secretion by an orifice situated on the back. It is sometimes spelt *Peccori*.
- PECCAVI**, *pek-ka've*, *s.* (Latin, I have offended.) A colloquial word, used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.
- PECHBLENDE**, *pes'h'blend*, } *s.* An ore of the
PITCHBLENDE, *pitsh'blend*, } metal Uranium.
- PECK**, *pek*, *s.* A dry measure of two gallons, or one-fourth of a bushel; in vulgar parlance, a great deal;—*v. a.* (*beccare*, Ital.) to strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to strike with small and repeated blows.
- PECKER**, *pek'ur*, *s.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees, as the *woodpecker*.
- PECKLED**.—See *Speckled*.
- PECOPTERIS**, *pe-kop'ter-is*, *s.* (*peptos*, a comb, and

PECORA—PECTIS.

- pterys*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ferns, found in the Coal formation.
- PECORA**, *pek'o-ra*, *s.* (*pecora*, cattle, Lat.) The name given by Linnaeus to his fifth order of Mammalia: thus characterized—no upper incisors; six or eight lower incisors, very remote from the molars; feet hoofed; mammae inguinal. It includes the camels, moschidae, the deers, goats, sheep, and oxen.
- PECTEN**, *pek'ten*, *s.* (Latin, a comb.) A genus of *Cochifera*, in which the shell is inequivalve or subequivalve. In Comparative Anatomy, the vascular membrane, extending in the eyes of birds from the back of the retina through the vitreous humour, to, or near to, the crystalline lens, where it most frequently terminates in a point. It is also called the *marupium*. *Pectinatum tectum*, comb roof; in Architecture, a roof of a comb-like shape, contrived so as to throw rain water in two directions. *Pecten veneris*, Venus's Comb, Needle Chervil, or Common Shepherd's Needle, the plant *Scandix pecten veneris*, a British umbelliferous annual herbaceous plant.
- PECTIC ACID**, *pek'tik as'id*, *s.* An acid obtained when pectin is added to carbonate of potash.
- PECTIN**, *pek'tin*, *s.* A substance obtained from many fruits, by carefully expressing their juice, and evaporating it at a temperature not above 212°. It is also procured by adding alcohol to recently expressed currant or gooseberry juice: in a few hours a gelatinous substance separates, which is to be washed with weak alcohol, and then dried. In this state it resembles isinglass in appearance, and when immersed in cold water it swells like starch. Formula, C₁₁ H₇ O₁₀.
- PECTINÆUS**, *pek-te-næ'us*, } *s.* In Anatomy, a
PECTINALIS, *pek-te-na'lis*, } flat muscle situated obliquely between the pubes and the little trochanter, at the upper and anterior part of the thigh, so named from its arising at the pecten or pubes.
- PECTINAL**, *pek'te-nal*, *a.* (from *pecten*, a comb, Lat.) Relating to a comb; resembling a comb;—*s.* a fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.
- PECTINARIA**, *pek-tin-a're-a*, *s.* (*pecten*, a comb, Lat.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Asclepiadaceae*. Also, a genus of *Annelides*: Family, *Amphitridæ*.
- PECTINATE**, *pek'te-nate*, } *a.* Having resem-
PECTINATED, *pek'te-nay-ted*, } blance to the teeth of a comb; standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.
- PECTINATION**, *pek-te-na'shun*, *s.* The state of being pectinated.
- PECTINIBRANCHIATA**, *pek-tin-e-brang-ke-a'ta*, }
PECTINIBRANCHIATES, *pek-tin-e-brang-ke-ayts*, }
s. (*pecten*, a comb, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) Cuvier's sixth order of *Gasteropoda*. It comprehends nearly the whole of the spiral univalves, and many shells simply conical. It is so named from the respiratory organs of the animals consisting of branchiae composed of laminae, united in the form of combs, which are concealed in a dorsal cavity widely opened above the head.
- PECTINIBRANCHIATE**, *pek-tin-e-brang-ke-ate*, *a.* Relating to the *Pectinibranchiata*; having pectinated gills.
- PECTINITE**, *pek'te-nite*, *s.* A fossil pecten or scallop.
- PECTIS**, *pek'tis*, *s.* (*pecten*, a comb, Lat. to which

PECTOLITE—PECULIAR.

the teeth of the pappus may be compared.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PECTOLITE, pek'to-lite, *s.* (*pektos*, a comb, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a greyish colour, occurring in spherical masses, which have a columnar structure, and consist of delicate flat needles diverging from a centre. Its constituents are—silica, 51.30; lime, 33.77; soda, 8.26; potash, 1.57; alumina and oxide of iron, 0.90; water, 8.89: sp. gr. 2.69. Hardness = 4.5. It is found on Natrolite on Monte Baldo, in South Tyrol.

PECTOPHYTON, pek-to-fi'ton, *s.* (*pektos*, compact, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous umbelliferous plants, natives of Quito: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

PECTORAL, pek'to-ral, *a.* (from *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) Relating to the breast;—*s.* a sacerdotal habit or vest, which was worn by the Jewish high-priest. It consisted of embroidered stuff, about a span square, and was worn on the breast, set with twelve precious stones, arranged in four rows, and containing the names of the twelve tribes. It is termed the *breastplate* in our translation of the Bible. *Pectoral fins*, or, simply, *pectorals*, the anterior and lateral pair of fins on fishes, representing the fore legs or anterior members of other vertebrated animals. *Pectoral moss*, the plant *Lichen pulmonarius*.

PECTORILOQUIAL, pek-to-re-lo'kwe-al, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

PECTORILOQUY, pek-to-ril'o-kwe, *s.* (*pectus*, the chest, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A name given to the phenomenon exhibited when the stethoscope is applied over an excavation of the lungs which communicates with the branchia, the voice appearing to come direct through the tube of the instrument from the chest of the patient to the ear of the auscultator.

PECTUNCULUS, pek-tungk'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of the arch-shells; orbicular; the bosses central; hinge margin curved, with a line of small oblique teeth diverging on each side: Family, Arcadæ.

PECUL, pe'kul, *s.* In Commerce, an Indian measure equal to 100 catties, or 132 lbs. avoirdupois.

PECULATE, pek'u-late, *v. n.* (*peculator*, Lat.) To rob or defraud the public; to appropriate public money or property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement;—*s.* peculation.—Obsolete as a substantive.

PECULATION, pek-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of defrauding the public of property or money intrusted to one's care; embezzlement of public money or property.

PECULATOR, pek'u-lay-tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who appropriates public money or property to his own use; one who embezzles public money.

PECULIAR, pe-ku'le-ar, *a.* (*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, one's own property, Lat.) Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others; not common to other things; singular; particular; special;—*s.* exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others; something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Court of Peculiars*, a court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being a branch of the Court of Arches, which takes particular jurisdiction in the city of London, and over all those parishes in other dio-

PECULIARITY—PEDALIAN.

ceses, &c., within his province; these are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only.

PECULIARITY, pe-ku-le-ar'e-te, *s.* A particular trait of character or singularity distinguishing a person; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other.

PECULIARIZE, pe-ku'le-ar-ize, *v. a.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PECULIARLY, pe-ku'le-ar-le, *ad.* Particularly; singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECULIARNESS, pe-ku'le-ar-nes, *s.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation.—Seldom used.

PECUNIARILY, pe-ku'ne-ur-e-le, *ad.* In a pecuniary manner.

PECUNIARY, pe-ku'ne-ur-e, *a.* Relating to money; consisting of money. *Pecuniary causes*, in Law, causes which are cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts, arising either from the withholding tithes and other ecclesiastical dues, or the doing and neglecting some act relative to the church, whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff; towards obtaining a satisfaction for which, he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court.

PECUNIOUS, pe-ku'ne-us, *a.* Full of money.—Obsolete.

PED, ped, *s.* (for *pad*.) A basket; a hamper; a small pack-saddle.

PEDAGOGIC, ped-a-goj'ik, } *a.* Suiting or
PEDAGOGICAL, ped-a-goj'ic-kal, } belonging to a schoolmaster or pedagogue.

PEDAGOGISM, ped-a-goj'ism, *s.* The office, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PEDAGOGUE, ped'a-gog, *s.* (*paidagogos*, from *pais*, a child, and *ago*, to lead, Gr.) One whose occupation is to teach children; a schoolmaster; a pedant;—*v. a.* to teach with the pedantic air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

PEDAGOGY, ped'a-go-je, *s.* Preparatory discipline; rudimentary instruction.

PEDAL, pe'dal, *a.* (*pedalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a foot.

PEDAL, ped'al, *s.* The foot key of a musical instrument. *Pedals* are of two kinds—1. Those keys which are acted on by the feet of the performer. 2. The levers acting on the swell of the organ and on the stops; and also those of the piano-forte and harp, the uses of which are too well known to require explanation. *Pedal-base*, in Music, a base which remains stationary on one note, while the other parts continue moving and forming various chords, all of which must, however, be related to the holding note, according to the laws of harmony.

PEDALIACEÆ, ped-a-li-a'se-e, } *s.* (*pedalum*, one
PEDALINEÆ, ped-a-lin'e-e, } of the genera.)

A natural order of Exogens, belonging to the Bignonial Alliance of Lindley, and consisting of herbaceous plants, with opposite leaves and axillary bibracteate flowers; calyx divided into five nearly equal parts; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, irregular, having the throat ventricose, and the limb bilabiate; stamens four, didynamous, and enclosed with the rudiment of a fifth; ovary surrounded at its base by glands or a fleshy ring; style continuous with the ovary; stigma capitate and concave; fruit drupaceous, capsular, or succulent; seeds numerous and minute.

PEDALIAN, pe-da'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.

PEDALION—PEDERASTIC.

PEDALION, pe-da'le-on, *s.* (Greek, the rudder of a ship.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is rough and subovate; the mouth very small; jaws acuminate; pectoral fins short and rounded; eyes versatile.

PEDALITY, pe-dal'e-te, *s.* The act of measuring by the foot.

PEDALIUM, pe-da'le-am, *s.* (*pedalion*, the rudder of a ship, Gr. in reference to the dilated angles of the fruit.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Pedaliaceæ.

PEDALMASCHI, pe-dal-mas'she, *s.* A Turkish officer, whose duty is to look after the interests of the sultan in cases of legacies. A tithe of all bequests made to heirs male is made to the Ottoman treasury through this officer.

PEDANEUS, pe-da'ne-us, *a.* (*pedaneus*, Lat.) Walking; going on foot.

PEDANT, ped'ant, *s.* (French.) A man awkwardly ostentatious of his learning; a foolish conceited braggart; a pedagogue.

PEDANTIC, pe-dan'tik, } *a.* Ostentatious of
PEDANTICAL, pe-dan'te-kal, } knowledge; fond
of displaying learning or acquisitions.

PEDANTICALLY, pe-dan'te-kal-le, } *ad.* With os-
PEDANTICLY, pe-dan'tik-le, } tentatious or
boastful display of learning.

PEDANTIZE, ped'an-tize, *v. n.* To play the pedant; to domineer over young persons; to use pedantic expressions.

PEDANTRY, ped'ant-re, *s.* Ostentatious display of learning; vain or boastful pretensions to erudition.

PEDARIAN, pe-da're-an, *s.* (from *pes*, a foot, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a name given to such senators as signified their votes by walking over to the side of those whose opinions they approved of in divisions of the senate.

PEDATE, ped'ate, *a.* (*pedatus*, from *pes*, the foot, Lat.) In Botany, when the footstalk of a leaf is divided at the top, with a leaflet in the fork, and several leaflets on each division, it is said to be *pedate*.

PEDATELY, ped'ate-le, *ad.* In a pedate manner.

PEDATIFID, pe-dat'e-fid, *a.* In Botany, cut into lobes, the lateral ones of which do not radiate from the petiole like the rest.

PEDDLE, ped'dl, *v. n.* To be busy about trifles; to travel about the country and retail goods;—*v. a.* to sell or retail, usually by travelling about the country.

PEDDLING, ped'dl-ing, *a.* Petty; trifling; unimportant.

PEDEMANI, ped'e-ma'ni, } *s.* (*pes*, a foot, and
PEDEMANES, ped'e-ma'ni, } *manus*, a hand, Lat.)
A family of Marsupial animals, of which the Didelphis is the type. They are so termed from the opposable property of the hinder thumb, the fore feet being organized like those of the ordinary unguliculated quadrupeds.

PEDEFES, ped'e-pes, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Turbinae, in which the shell is small, turbinate or subspiral; the body whorl ventricose, and the aperture on both sides defended by several teeth or plaits: Family, Turbidae.

PEDERAST, ped'e-rast, *s.* (*paiderastes*, Gr.) A Sodomite.

PEDERASTIC, ped-e-ras'tik, *a.* Relating to pederasty.

PEDERASTY—PEDICULUS.

PEDERASTY, ped'e-ras-te, *s.* Sodomy.

PEDERERO, ped-e-re'ro, *s.* (*pedrero*, Span.) A small cannon managed by a swivel: sometimes written Paterero.

PEDESTAL, ped'es-tal, *s.* (*pes*, the foot, Lat. and *stellen*, to set, Gr.) In Architecture, the substruction of a column or wall. A pedestal consists of the base, die, and cornice. The whole height is from one-quarter to one-third of the height of the column with its entablature.

PEDESTRIAL, pe-des'tre-al, *a.* (*pedestris*, Lat.) Relating to the foot.

PEDESTRIAN, pe-des'tre-an, *a.* On foot;—*s.* one who makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his powers of walking.

PEDESTRIANISM, pe-des'tre-an-izm, *s.* The practice of walking.

PEDESTRIANIZE, pe-des'tre-an-ize, *v. n.* To practise walking.

PEDESTRIOUS, pe-des'tre-us, *a.* Going on foot—not winged.

PEDETES, ped'e-tes, *s.* (*pes*, a foot, Lat.) The Cape Jerboa, a genus of Rodents, allied to the Meriones, or Canadian Jumping-mice.

PEDICEL, ped'e-sel, *s.* (*pediculus*, Lat.) In Botany, small footstalks of flowers: commonly applied to the partial footstalks of flowers.

PEDICELLARIA, ped'e-sel-la're-a, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a genus of minute Polypi, found between the spines of the Echini, consisting of a long slender stem, terminated by a horn, furnished at its extremity with filiform or foliaceous tentacula.

PEDICELLATA, pe-dis-el-la'ta, } *s.* (*pes*, a foot,
PEDICELLATES, pe-dis-el-lay'ta, } Lat.) An order
of the Echinodermata, comprehending those which have the vascular pedicellate organs, which are termed feet in this class, but which project from various parts of the surface of the body.

PEDICELLATE, pe-dis-el-late, } *a.* (*pediculus*, a
PEDICELLED, ped'e-seld, } little stalk, Lat.)
Stalked; having flowerstalks.

PEDICIA, pe-dish'e-a, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

PEDICLE, ped'e-kl, *s.* In Zoology, the stalklike process by which certain cirripeds attach themselves to foreign substances. In Botany, the same as pedicel.

PEDICULAR, pe-dik'u-lar, } *a.* Lousy; having
PEDICULOUS, pe-dik'u-lus, } the lousy distemper.

PEDICULARIA, pe-dik-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Limpets, the shell of which is irregular and subpatelliform, with a thick large obsolete apex on one of the longest sides, and an internal callous rim within, on one side only; the circumference undulated and irregular.

PEDICULARIS, pe-dik'u-la-ris, *s.* (*pediculus*, a louse, Lat. from its supposed quality of making the sheep which feed on it lousy.) Lousewort, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Rhinanthaceæ.

PEDICULATION, pe-dik-u-la'shun, *s.* Morbis pedicularis, that disease in which lice are continually bred in the skin.

PEDICULUS, pe-dik'u-lus, *s.* (Latin, a louse.) Lice, a genus of apterous parasitical insects which infest the human body, and that of other animals. The species are—*P. humanus*, which inhabits the garments and body; *P. capitis*, or *P. cervicollis*, the head louse; and *P. pubes*, which inhabits the other parts of the body covered with hair.

PELAGUS, pe-las'gus, *s.* In Fabulous History, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned in Sicily, and gave his name to the ancient inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, whom he instructed in teaching to clothe themselves and to cultivate the earth. He was the father of Lycaon and fifty other children.

PELATES, pel'a-tes, *s.* (Greek; a neighbour, from its resemblance to the genus *Datnia*.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Helotinæ: Family, Percidæ.

PELICANIDÆ, pe-le-kan'e-de, *s.* (*pelicanus*, one of the genera.) A family of the Natatores, or Swimming-birds. It comprehends the following genera:—*Pelicanus*, the pelicans; *Carbo*, the cormorants; *Tachypetes*, the frigate-birds; and *Sula*, or *Dasypterus*, the boobies. The true Pelicans are placed by Swainson between the Alcadiæ and the Laridæ, and he describes them as flying with ease, and even with swiftness, and as a large, voracious, and wandering tribe, living for the most part on the ocean, and seldom approaching land but at the season of incubation.

PELICANOIDES, pel-e-ka-noy'des, *s.* (*pelekan*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A name given by Lacedæ to certain arctic birds, which have the bill of the petrel, and the dilatable throat of the cormorant.

PELECINUS, pe-le-se'nus, *s.* (*pelekinos*, a bird of the pelican tribe, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

PELECOTOMA, pe-le-kot'o-ma, *s.* (*pelekys*, a battle-axe, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lymæxyloniidæ.

PELEKOCOPHORUS, pe-le-ko-kot'o-rus, *s.* (*pelekys*, a battle-axe, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sericorines.

PELES, pe'les, *s.* In Law, issues arising out of a thing.

PELEUS, pe'le-us, *s.* In Mythology, a king of Thessaly, who married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and the only mortal man who married an immortal. He was the father of Achilles.

PELF, pelf, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) Money; riches.

PELFRY.—See *Pelf*.

PELICAN, pel'e-kan, *s.* In Ornithology,—see *Pelicanus*. In Surgery, an instrument for drawing teeth, so named from its curvature at the extremity resembling the beak of the pelican. In Heraldry, the pelican is generally represented with her wings indorsed, her neck embowed, and pecking her breast. In Chemistry, a kind of double glass vessel, or alembic, used in distilling liquors by circulation.

PELICANUS, pel-e-ka'nus, *s.* (Latin.) The pelican, a genus of aquatic birds, distinguished by a large bag being suspended from the bill. The length of the pelican is from five to six feet, the expanse of the wings from twelve to thirteen feet: Type of the family Pelicanidæ.

PELIOM, pe'le-om, *s.* (*pelionia*, blueness, Gr.) A variety of iolite, found in Bavaria.

PELISSE, pe-les', *s.* (French.) Originally, a furred coat or robe. The name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, pel, *s.* (*pellis*, Lat.) A skin or hide. *Clerk of the pells*, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts, and the roll of disbursements.

PELLA, pel'la, *s.* (Greek, leather.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Aleocharidæ.

PELLAGE, pel'laje, *s.* (*pellis*, a skin, Lat.) A custom or duty paid on skins of leather.

PELLAGRA, pel-lag'ra, *s.* (*pellis*, the skin, and *ager*, silk, Lat.) A disease of the skin, somewhat resembling elephantiasis, and occasionally producing great constitutional derangement. It is endemic in certain districts of Italy, particularly in the Milanese.

PELLET, pel'lit, *s.* (*pelote*, Fr.) A little ball; bullet; a ball for fire-arms;—(obsolete in the last two senses;)—*v. a.* to form into little balls.—Obsolete.

That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears.—*Shaks.*

Pellets, in Heraldry, are little black roundles or balls, otherwise termed ogresses and gemstones, worn on armorial bearings.

PELLETED, pel'lit-ed, *a.* Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pel'le-kl, *s.* A thin skin or film. In Chemistry, a thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt by evaporation.

PELLITORY, pel'le-to-re, *s.* In Pharmacy, the root of the Spanish camomile, *Anthemis pyrethrum*. It is called the Pellitory of Spain. In Botany,—see *Parietaria*.

PELL-MELL, pel-mel', *ad.* With confused violence.

PELLORNEUM, pel-lawr'ne-um, *s.* (*pellis*, skin, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Crateropodine, or Babbler: Family, Merulidæ.

PELLS.—See *Pell*.

PELLUCID, pel-lu'sid, *a.* (*per*, through, and *lucidus*, bright, Lat.) Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pel-lu-sid'e-te, } *s.* Transparency;
PELLUCIDNESS, pel-lu-sid'nes, } clearness.

PELOKONITE, pel-ok'o-nite, *s.* (*pelos*, black, and *konis*, powder, Gr.) A mineral found in China of a bluish-black colour, with a liver-brown streak and conchoidal fracture; opaque; lustre dullish; vitreous: sp. gr. 2.567. Hardness = 3.

PELOPEUS, pe-lo-pe'us, *s.* (*pelops*, dark-eyed, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.

PELOPHILUS, pe-lof'e-lus, *s.* (*pelos*, dark, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the Elaphrus of Fabricius: Family, Carabidæ.

PELOPONNESIAN, pel-o-pon-nish'an, *s.* A native of the Peloponnesus, 'the island of Pelops,' the ancient name of the Morea, a peninsula of Greece;—*a.* pertaining to Peloponnesus.

PELORIS, pe-lo'ris, *s.* (the Greek name of the giant muscle.) The name given by Poli for the animal of the oysters, properly so called; a genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PELORONTA, pel-o-ron'ta, *s.* (*peloros*, large, and *ontos*, really, Gr.) A name given by Oken to a form of the Nerit, *Nerita peloronta* of authors.

PELT, pelt, *s.* (from *pellis*, a skin, Lat.) A skin or hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn; a blow from something thrown; a stroke. *Peltmonger*, a dealer in raw hides;—*v. a.* (*peloter*, Fr.) to strike with something thrown; to throw; to cast.

PELTA, pel'ta, *s.* (Latin, a shield.) A term used in Botany, in describing lichens, to denote a flat shield without any elevated rim, as in the genus *Peltidea*.

PELTANTHERA—PEMPHERIS.

- PELTANTHERA**, pel-tan-thé-ra, *s.* (*pelte*, a buckler, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the form of the anthers.) A genus of East Indian shrubs: Order, Solanaceae.
- PELTARIA**, pel-ta-re-a, *s.* (*pelte*, a small shield, Gr. in allusion to the form of the siliques.) A genus of perennial Cruciferous herbs: Suborder, Pleuro-rhizae.
- PELTASTÆ**, pel-tas'te, *s.* (from *pelte*, a shield, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to the light infantry of the Greek army, from their carrying the *pelta* or target.
- PELTASTES**, pel-tas'tes, *s.* (Greek, a target-bearer.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects of the tribe Ichneumonidae: Family, Pupivora.
- PELTATE**, pel'tate, } *a.* (*peltatus*, Lat.) Shield-shaped, applied in Botany to a leaf when the petiole is fixed in the disk instead of the margin, like the handle of a shield.
- PELTATELY**, pel'tate-le, *ad.* In a peltate manner.
- Peltately nerved*, having the nerves of the leaf disposed in a peltate manner, radiating from the centre.
- PELTER**, pel'tur, *s.* One that pelts; a mean, covetous person.
- PELTIDEA**, pel-te-de'a, *s.* (*pelte*, a little shield or target, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Hymenothalamae.
- PELTIGERA**.—See *Peltidea*.
- PELTING**, pel'ting, *s.* An attack with anything thrown;—*a.* mean; paltry.—Seldom used in the adjective sense.
- Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet:
For every pelting petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder.—*Shaks.*
- PELTODON**, pel'to-don, *s.* (*pelte*, a buckler, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. in reference to the teeth of the calyx being terminated each by a peltate, subcon-cave, ciliated, dilated appendage.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- PELTRY**, pel'tre, *s.* (*pellis*, a skin, Lat.) In Commerce, the name given to the unprepared skins of different kinds of wild animals, such as the beaver, sable, wolf, bear, &c. When the inner side is tanned by an aluminous process, the skins are called *furs*.
- PELVIC**, pel'vik, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis, as the *pelvic* ligaments, those by which the lumbar vertebrae and ossa innominata are bound to the os sacrum.
- PELVIMETER**, pel-vim'e-tur, *s.* (*pelvis*, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument used for measuring the dimensions of the female pelvis.
- PELVIS**, pel'vis, *s.* (*pelvis*, a basin, Gr.) In Anatomy, the inferior cavity of the belly, bounded in the front by the *os pubes*, in the back by the *os sacrum*, and by the *os coccygis* below; laterally, by the *ilia* above, and the *ischia* below. *Pelvis renum*, a membranous bag that receives the urine, and pours it into the bladder. *Pelvis cerebri*, the infundibulum in the brain.
- PELMACAN**, pem'ma-kan, *s.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat—of great use in lengthened voyages.
- PEMPHERIS**, pem-fe'ris, *s.* (Greek name of a fish; which it was is unknown.) A genus of fishes, in which the head is naked; dorsal fin short, high, and placed over the pectoral; the eyes exceedingly large: Family, Chetodonidae.

PEMPHIGUS—PENCIL.

- PEMPHIGUS**, pem'fo-gus, *s.* (*pemphix*, a vesicle, Gr.) In Pathology, an eruption, consisting of vesicles of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a walnut, and generally attended by fever.
- PEN**, pen, *s.* (Dutch, *pin*, Sax. *penna*, Lat.) An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, though frequently made of metal and other materials; a wing; a feather.—Obsolete in the last two senses;
- The pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like mainyards, with flying canvas lin'd.—
Spenser.
- a small enclosure for beasts; a coop;—*v. a.* to write; to compose and commit to paper; to coop; to shut up; to confine in a narrow place, or small enclosure.
- PENEA**, pen-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of P. Pena, author of 'Adversaria Botanica,' published in 1570.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Type of the order Penaceae.
- PENACEAE**, pen-e-a'se-e, *s.* (*penaea*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Endogenous plants, belonging to the Rhamnal Alliance of Lindley. It consists of shrubs with opposite imbricated leaves with stipules; flowers terminal and axillary, usually red; calyx inferior, with two or more bracts at its base; stamens four, arising from below the recess of the limb with which they alternate, or eight arising from near the base of the calyx; anthers two-celled: ovary superior, and four-celled; fruit capsular: all natives of the Cape of Good Hope.
- PENAL**, pe'nal, *a.* (French and Spanish.) Denoting punishment; enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment; incurring punishment; subject to a penalty. *Penal-bill*, an instrument formerly in use, by which a party bound himself to pay a certain sum or sums of money, or to do a certain act, or in default thereof to pay a certain specified sum by way of penalty. Instruments of this kind have been superseded by bonds with conditions. *Penal statutes*, those statutes which impose certain penalties on the commission of certain offences; and such actions brought for the recovery of such penalties, are called *penal actions*.
- PENALTY**, pen-al-te, *s.* Liability to punishment; condemnation to punishment.—Obsolete.
- PENALTY**, pen'al-te, *s.* Punishment; censure; judicial infliction; forfeiture upon nonperformance.
- PENANCE**, pen'ans, *s.* (*penitentia*, Lat.) A censure or punishment enjoined by the ecclesiastical law, for the purgation or correction of the soul of an offender, in consequence of some crime of spiritual cognizance committed by him; repentance; voluntary suffering as an expression of penitence.
- PENATES**, pe-na'tis, *s. plu.* (Latin, from *penitus*, within.) The household gods of the ancient Romans.
- PENCE**, pens, *s.* The plural of penny, when used of a sum of money or value.
- PENCHANT**, pang-ahang, *s.* (French.) Inclination.
- PENCIL**, pen'sil, *s.* (*pincel*, Span.) A small brush of hair, used by painters for laying on their colours; a pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing; any instrument of writing without ink. In Optics, a collection of rays of light which converge or diverge from the same point. In Geometry, a number of lines which meet in one point;—*v. a.* to paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

PENCILARIA—PENDULOUSNESS.

- PENCILARIA**, pen-sil-la're-a, (*penicillus*, a pencil, Lat. in allusion to the soft hairy appearance of the spikes.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.
- PENCILLED**, pen'sild, *a.* In Botany, marked in lines as with a pencil, or having the appearance of a hair pencil, as the stigmas of several species of oxalis have.
- PENCIL-SHAPED**, pen'sil-shaypt, *a.* Having the form of a pencil.
- PENCRAFT**, pen'kraft, *s.* Penmanship.
- PENDANT**, pen'dant, *s.* (*pendeo*, I hang, Lat.) A jewel or ornament hanging at the ear; anything hanging by way of ornament. In Heraldry, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. In Gothic Architecture, an ornamental mass of stone hanging down or descending from the intersections of a groined vaulting. *Pendant feathers*, in Falconry, those feathers which grow on the thigh of a hawk. The *pendants* of a ship, are streamers or long colours split or divided into two parts, ending in points, and hanging at the mast-head, or at the yard-arm; a short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore mast, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle. *Fore and main stay tackle pendants*, are ropes fastened to the upper part of the fore and main stay of a ship, which, by the aid of tackles, are used in hoisting up provisions, water, &c. There are many other pendants of the latter kind, generally single or double ropes, with block or tackle attached to the lower extremity—as the fish pendant, the yard tackle pendants, the reef tackle pendants, &c., all of which are employed to transmit the efforts of their respective tackles to some distant object. *Rudder pendant*, a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent its loss when unshipped;—a pendulum.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- PENDENCE**, pen'dens, *s.* (*pendens*, Lat.) Slope; inclination.
- PENDENCY**, pen'den-se, *s.* Suspense; delay of decision.
- PENDENT**, pen'dent, *a.* Hanging; jutting over, as a *pendent rock*; supported above the ground. *Pendente lite*, in Law, pending the suit; whilst the suit is pending.
- PENDENTIVE**, pen'den-tiv, *s.* In Architecture, the portion of a groined ceiling supported by one pillar or impost, and bounded by the apex of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In Gothic ceilings of this kind, the ribs of the vaults descend from the apex to the impost of each pendentive, where they become united. The name is also given to a domical vault, which descends into the corner of an angular building, when a ceiling of this description is placed over a straight-sided area. Pendentives of this kind are common in Byzantine, but not in Gothic architecture. *Pendentive bracketing*, or *cave bracketing*, the bracketing which springs from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards towards the ceiling, and forming the horizontal part of the ceiling into a circle or ellipsis. *Pendentive cradling*, the timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in vaulted ceilings.
- PENDING**, pen'ding, *a.* Depending; remaining undecided; not settled.
- PENDULE**, pan'dule, *s.* A pendulum.—Obsolete.
- PENDULOSITY**, pen-du-lo'se-te, } *s.* The state
- PENDULOUSNESS**, pen'du-lus-nes, } of hanging; suspension.

PENDULOUS—PENITENCY.

- PENDULOUS**, pen'du-lus, *a.* Hanging; not supported below; fastened at one end, the other being movable.
- PENDULUM**, pen'du-lum, *s.* (*pendulus*, hanging, Lat.) Any heavy body so suspended that it may vibrate or swing backwards and forwards about some fixed point, by the alternate action of momentum and gravity, after having been once set in motion. *Compensation pendulum*, a pendulum which is so constructed that it always retains precisely the same length, counteracting the effects of heat and cold.
- PENELOPE**, pe-nel'o-pe, *s.* (the wife of Ulysses.) A genus of birds: Family, Cracidae.
- PENEROPLIS**, pe-ner'o-plis, *s.* A name given by De Montfort to a genus of microscopic Foraminifera.
- PENETRABILITY**, pen-e-tra-bil'e-te, *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.
- PENETRABLE**, pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* (French, from *penetrabilis*, Lat.) Such as may be pierced, or admit the entrance of another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.
- PENETRAIL**, pen'e-trale, *s.* (*penetralia*, Lat.) Interior parts.—Obsolete.
- PENETRALEA**, pen-e-tra'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a sacred apartment or chapel in private houses, set apart for the worship of the penates, or household gods. *Plu. Penetralia.*
- PENETRANCY**, pen'e-tran-se, *s.* Power of entering or piercing.
- PENETRANT**, pen'e-trant, *a.* Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.
- PENETRATE**, pen'e-trate, *v. a.* (*penetro*, Lat.) To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning; to pass into the interior;—*v. n.* to make way; to pass or make way intellectually.
- PENETRATING**, pen'e-tra-ting, *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle; discerning; acute.
- PENETRATION**, pen-e-tra'shun, *s.* The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into anything abstruse; acuteness; sagacity.
- PENETRATIVE**, pen'e-tra-tiv, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtle; acute; sagacious; discerning.
- PENETRATIVENESS**, pen'e-tra-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being penetrative.
- PENGUIN**, pen'gwin, *s.* The common name of the birds of the family Alcedae, which belong to the genera Aptenodytes, Spheniscus, and Eudypes. The wings resemble fins, and though not fitted for flight, assist them in their rapid diversions and evolutions under water. They are natives of the southern hemisphere, where they occupy the place of the Anka of the northern.
- PENICILLATE**, pen-e-sil'late, } *a.* In Zoology,
- PENICILLATED**, pen-e-sil'lay-ted, } applied when a part supports one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.
- PENINSULA**, pen-in'su-la, *s.* (*penes*, almost, and *insula*, an island, Gr.) A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, but joined by a narrow neck or isthmus to the main land.
- PENINSULAR**, pen-in'su-lar, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; relating to a peninsula.
- PENINSULATE**, pen-in'su-late, *v. a.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.
- PENIS**, pe'nis, *s.* The membrum verile.
- PENITENCE**, pen'e-tens, } *s.* (*penitens*, Fr. *peni-*
- PENITENCY**, pen'e-ten-se, } *tentia*, Lat.) Repent-

PENITENT—PENNATULARIE.

ance; contrition for sin; sorrow for crimes or offences.

PENITENT, pen'e-tent, *a.* Repentant; contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life;—*s.* one sorrowful for sin; one who repents of sin; one under church censure, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pen-e-ten'shal, *a.* Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart. *Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, an order established at Marseilles, in the year 1272, by one Bernard, who devoted himself to the work of converting the courtesans of that city;—*a.* a name given by Roman Catholics to an ecclesiastical book, in which is prescribed what relates to the imposition of penance. There are several Roman Penitentials, as those of the venerable Bede, Pope Gregory, &c.

PENITENTIARY, pen-e-ten'sha-re, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance;—*s.* one that prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent; one that does penance. In the Ancient Church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people, in order to facilitate public discipline, by informing them what sins were to be expiated by public penance, and to appoint private penance for such occult crimes as were not proper to be punished publicly. At the Court of Rome, an office in which the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations, relating to cases of conscience, confessions, &c., are examined and delivered out. *Grand Penitentiary*, an officer of the Roman Catholic Church, usually a cardinal, appointed by the pope to grant absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority, dispensations of marriage, &c.;—a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour; a workhouse.

PENITENTLY, pen'e-tent-le, *ad.* With repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pen'nife, *s.* A small knife, used for making and mending pens.

PENMAN, pen'man, *s.* One who professes or teaches the art of writing; one that writes a good hand; an author; a writer.

PENMANSHIP, pen'man-ship, *s.* The use of the pen in writing; the art or manner of writing.

PENNACHED, pen'nashit, *a.* (*pennache*, Fr.) Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colours, as a flower.—Seldom used.

PENNANT, pen'nant, *s.* A small flag or banner.

PENNON, pen'nun, *s.* —See Pendant.

PENNATE, pen'nate, *a.* (*pennatus*, Lat.)

PENNATED, pen'nay-ted, *s.* Winged. In Botany, a *pennate* leaf is a compound leaf, in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

PENNATULA, pen-nat'u-la, *s.* (*penna*, a feather, Lat.) A genus of polypiform Zoophytes, provided with eight pectinated tentacula, entirely retractile, and irregularly disposed on the edge of a sort of spears or lateral pinnules, which are symmetrically placed along the whole extent of a regular, symmetrical, speculiferous rachis.

PENNATULARIE, pen-nat-u-la're-e, *s.* (*pennatula*, one of the genera.) A family of Polypes, of which the Sea-pen, *Pennatula grisea*, is the type.

PENNED—PENSION.

PENNED, pend, *a.* Winged; having plumes.

PENNER, pen'nur, *s.* A writer; a pencase.—Local.

PENNIFORM, pen'ne-fawrin, *a.* (*penna*, a quill, Lat. and *form*.) Having the form of a quill or feather.

PENNIGEROUS, pen-nij'er-us, *a.* (*penna*, and *gero*, to bear, Lat.) Bearing feathers.

PENNILESS, pen'no-les, *a.* Destitute of money; poor.

PENNISSETUM, pen-ne-se'tum, *s.* (*penna*, a pen, and *seta*, a bristle, Lat. in reference to the character of the involucre.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

PENNSYLVANIAN, pen-sil-va'ne-an, *s.* A native of Pennsylvania;—*a.* pertaining to, or produced in, Pennsylvania.

PENNUS, pen'nus, *s.* In Mythology, a divinity worshipped by the Gauls as the greatest of their gods. He had a temple on the Alps, and his statue was that of a young man naked, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead. He is supposed to have been the representative of the sun, and worshipped as such.

PENNY, pen'ne, *s.* (*penig*, Sax. *penning*, Dut. and Swed.) *Plu.* Pennies or Pence. The most ancient of British coins, at first composed of silver, and minted with a deep cross. It is now made of copper, twelve of which are equal to a shilling. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general. *Penny-cress*, the plant *Thlaspi arvense*.

PENNYPOST, pen-ne-poste, *s.* One that carries letters from the post-office, and delivers them to the parties to whom they are addressed.

PENNY-ROYAL, pen'ne-roy-al, *s.* The plant *Mentha pulegium*, forming the variety *tomentosa*, used in cookery, and in making penny-royal water.

PENNYWEIGHT, pen'ne-wate, *s.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, so called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight.

PENNYWISE, pen'ne-wize, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions.

PENNYWORT, pen'ne-wurt, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Hydrocotyle*.

PENNYWORTH, pen'ne-wurth, *s.* As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase; anything bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

PENOLOGICAL, pen-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to or descriptive of public punishments.

PENOLOGY, pen-o-lo-je, *s.* (*pæna*, punishment, Lat. and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science which treats of public punishments, as they affect the criminal and the community.

PENORCON, pen-awr'kon, *s.* The name given to an old musical instrument of the guitar kind, with nine strings and a broad finger-board.

PENSA, pen'sa, *s.* In Archæology, a wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.; *ad pensum*, the full weight of 12 ounces troy, which was formerly paid into the exchequer for a pound troy.

PENSILE, pen'sil, *a.* (*pensilis*, Lat.) Hanging; suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pen'sil-nes, *s.* The state of hanging.

PENSION, pen'shun, *s.* (French and Spanish.) An annual allowance of money to a person by government, in consideration of something meritorious, or for past services, or to the indigent widows of officers killed in the public service; an annual sum paid to an individual who has grown disabled;

PENSIONARY—PENTACROSTIC.

- a payment of money; rent; a certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes; an annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe. In Grey's Inn, the term *pension* is used to denote the assembly or council of its members to consult on their affairs. *Pension writ*, a writ or peremptory order in Grey's Inn, against such of the society as are in arrears for pensions and other duties;—*v. a.* to grant a pension to, in consideration of merit, past service, or indigence.
- PENSIONARY**, pen'shun-ar-e, *a.* Maintained by a pension; consisting in a pension;—*s.* one receiving a pension or annual payment; the first minister of the states of Holland; also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland.
- PENSIONER**, pen'shun-ur, *s.* One receiving an annual allowance from government in consideration of past services; a dependent; one supported by an annual allowance as a reward for services; in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin, an undergraduate, or bachelor of arts, who lives at his own expense. *Gentlemen pensioners*, or *Queen or King's pensioners*, a band of gentlemen who, armed with partisans, attend upon the person of the sovereign at the palace.
- PENSIVE**, pen'siv, *a.* (*penso*, Lat. *penso*, Ital.) Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.
- PENSIVELY**, pen'siv-le, *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.
- PENSIVENESS**, pen'siv-nes, *s.* Sorrowfulness; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy.
- PENSTOCK**, pen'stok, *s.* A kind of sluice placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.
- PENTACENA**, pen-ta-se'na, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *akaina*, a thorn, Gr. in reference to the five spiny lobes of the calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Illecebraceæ.
- PENTACAPSULAR**, pen-ta-kap'su-lar, *a.* Having five capsules.
- PENTACEROS**, pen-tas'er-os, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Serraninæ, in which the body is short and angular; the belly flattened; the sides much compressed; a horny protuberance over the eye: Family, Percidæ.
- PENTACHONDRA**, pen-ta-kon'dra, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *chondros*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the berry containing five seeds.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.
- PENTACHORD**, pen'ta-kawrd, *s.* A musical scale, consisting of five conjunct diatonic degrees. The name also given to an ancient instrument having five strings, ascribed to the invention of the Seythians by Julius Pollux.
- PENTACLUSITE**.—See Pyroxene.
- PENTACOCOCCUS**, pen-ta-kok'kus, *a.* (*pente*, five, Gr. and *coccus*, a berry, Lat.) Containing five grains or seeds.
- PENTACONTARCH**, pen-ta-kon'tark, *s.* (*pentaconta*, fifty, and *archos*, a ruler, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, a captain over fifty men.
- PENTACOSTYS**, pen'ta-kos-tiz, *s.* (Greek.) A body of fifty soldiers.
- PENTACRINUS**, pen-tak're-nus, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *krinos*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of Encrinites, which have pentagonal ossiculae.
- PENTACROSTIC**, pen-ta-kros'tik, *a.* (*pente*, five, Gr. and *acrostic*.) Containing five acrostics of the same name, in five divisions of each verse.

PENTACRYPTA—PENTANGULAR.

- PENTACRYPTA**, pen-ta-krip'ta, *s.* (*pente*, and *krypto*, I hide, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous umbelliferous plants, with dark purple flowers: Suborder, Orthospermæ.
- PENTADESMA**, pen-ta-des'ma, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *desma*, a bundle, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being disposed in five bundles.) The Butter and Tallow-tree, a genus of African trees, natives of Sierra Leone. The fruit, *P. butyracea*, when cut, yields a yellow greasy juice, of which a kind of butter is made. The flowers are large and showy: Order, Clusiaceæ.
- PENTADORON**, pen-ta-do'ron, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *doron*, a palm, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a brick of five palms in length, used by the Greeks in the construction of their public edifices.
- PENTADRACHMON**, pen-ta-drak'mon, *s.* In Antiquity, a Greek coin, worth about 3s. 2½d. sterling.
- PENTAGON**, pen'ta-gon, *s.* (*pente*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure of five sides and five angles. In Fortification, a fort with five bastions.
- PENTAGONAL**, pen-tag'o-nal, } *a.* Having five
PENTAGONOUS, pen-tag'o-nus, } corners or angles.
- PENTAGRAPH**.—See Pantograph.
- PENTAGRAPHIC**, pen-ta-graf'ik, } *a.* Relating
PENTAGRAPHICAL, pen-ta-graf'ik-al, } to a pentagraph; performed by a pentagraph.
- PENTAGYNIA**, pen-ta-jin'e-a, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *gynne*, a female, Gr.) An order belonging to each class of the Linnæan system of Botany, including such of the class to which it belongs as have five styles or female organs of reproduction.
- PENTAGYNIAN**, pen-ta-jin'ne-an, } *a.* (*pente*, five,
PENTAGYNOUS, pen-ta-j'e-nus, } *gynne*, a female, Gr.) Having five styles.
- PENTAHEDRAL**, pen-ta-he'dral, } *a.* Having five
PENTAHEDROUS, pen-ta-he'drus, } equal sides.
- PENTAHEDRON**, pen-ta-he'dron, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *hedron*, a side, Gr.) A figure with five sides.
- PENTAHEXAHEDRAL**, pen-ta-heks-a-he'dral, *a.* (*pente*, five, Gr. and *hexahedral*.) In Crystallography, showing five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.
- PENTALASMIS**, pen-ta-las'mis, } *s.* A genus of Bar-
PENTALIPAS, pen-tal'e-pis, } nacles.
- PENTALOBA**, pen-tal'o-ba, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. in allusion to the five-lobed berry.) A genus of trees, natives of Cochin-China: Order, Violaceæ.
- PENTAMERA**, pen-ta-me'ra, } *s.* A section of
PENTAMERANS, pen-ta-me'rans, } Coleopterous insects, including those species which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg.
- PENTAMETER**, pen-tam'e-tur, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A verse consisting of five feet or measures, and which, when subjoined to a hexameter, constitute what is called *elegiac*;—*a.* having metrical feet.
- PENTANDER**, pen-tan'dur, *s.* (*pente*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) In Botany, a plant having five stamens.
- PENTANDRIA**, pen-tan'dre-a, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The fifth class of plants in the system of Linnaeus, including such as have five stamens or male organs of reproduction.
- PENTANDRIAN**, pen-tan'dre-an, } *a.* (*pente*, five,
PENTANDROUS, pen-tan'drus, } *aner*, a male, Gr.) Having five stamens.
- PENTANGULAR**, pen-tang'gu-lar, *a.* (*pente*, Gr. and *angular*.) Having five corners or angles.

PENTAPETALOUS—PENTATOMIDÆ

- PENTAPETALOUS**, pen-ta-pe'ta-lus, *a.* (*pente*, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having five petals.
- PENTAPETES**, pen-tap'e-tis, *s.* (one of the names given to cinquefoil, in allusion to the five-celled fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of annual herbs with showy flowers: Order, Byttneriaceæ.
- PENTAPHRAGMA**, pen-ta-frag'ma, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *phragmos*, a dissepiment, Gr. in reference to the five longitudinal septa or processes from which the stamens spring.) A genus of plants: Order, Campanulaceæ.
- PENTAPHYLLOUS**, pen-ta-fil-lus, *a.* (*pente*, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) Having five leaves.
- PENTAPOLIS**, pen-tap'o-lis, *s.* In ancient Geography, a name given to a district containing five cities, as the Pentapolis of Lybia.
- PENTAPTERA**, pen-tap'ter-a, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in reference to the fruit being furnished with five wings.) A genus of plants, consisting of East Indian trees: Order, Combretaceæ.
- PENTARAPHIA**, pen-ta-raf'e-a, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *raphis*, a spike, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.
- PENTARCHY**, pen'tar-ke, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) A government in the hands of five persons.
- PENTASACME**, pen-ta-sak'me, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *akme*, a point, Gr. from the five scales in the throat of the corolla.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.
- PENTASPART**, pen-ta-spast, *s.* (*pente*, and *spao*, to draw, Gr.) An engine with five pulleys.
- PENTASPERMOUS**, pen-ta-sper'mus, *a.* (*pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) Containing five seeds.
- PENTASTEMON**, pen-ta-ste'mon, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the five stamens, one of which is sterile.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs and undershrubs, natives of North America: Order, Orabanchaceæ.
- PENTASTICH**, pen'ta-stik, *s.* (*pente*, and *stichos*, verse, Gr.) A composition consisting of five verses.
- PENTASTOMA**, pen-ta-sto'ma, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Nematoiden.
- PENTASTYLE**, pen'ta-stile, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a building having five columns in front.
- PENTATEUCH**, pen'ta-tuke, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a volume, Gr.) The first five books of the Old Testament, generally ascribed to Moses, though some passages are acknowledged to have been interpolated by later writers.
- PENTATEMIMERIS**, pen-ta-the-mim'er-is, *s.* (Gr.) A part of a Greek or Latin verse, consisting of five half-feet.
- PENTATHLUM**, pen-tath'le-um, *s.* (*pente*, and *athlos*, a contest, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a general name given to the five athletic exercises practised at the games—namely, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, and playing at the discus.
- PENTATOMA**, pen-tat'o-ma, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocoriseæ.
- PENTATOMIDÆ**, pen-ta-tom'e-de, *s.* Wood-bugs, a group of Hemipterous insects, comprehending such of the tribe Cimicidæ as have the rostrum long, slender, concealed, and reposing on the breast; the body is short, oval, and generally half

PENTATROPIS—PENURIOS.

- as long as broad; they live for the most part on vegetable juices, but appear to prey upon such smaller insects as come in their way, probably at certain seasons.
- PENTATROPIS**, pen-ta-trop'is, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of Abyssinia: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.
- PENTECONTACHORDON**, pen-te-kon-ta-kawr'don, *s.* A name given to an old musical instrument invented by Colonna, a Neapolitan, in the beginning of the sixteenth century.
- PENTECONTER**, pen'te-kon-tur, *s.* A Grecian vessel of fifty oars.
- PENTECOST**, pen'te-koste, *s.* (*penticoste*, fiftieth, Gr.) A solemn festival held by the Jews in commemoration of the promulgation of the law, so named because the event took place on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It is still retained in the Christian Church, and by us called Whitsuntide, celebrated in memory of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.
- PENTECOSTAL**, pen-te-kos'tal, *s.* In Archaeology, an oblation made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their priest, and sometimes by inferior parishes to the principal mother church;—*a.* relating to Whitsuntide.
- PENTELASMIDÆ**, pen-te-las'me-de, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *elasma*, a layer, Gr.) A family of Cirripeds, of which the common barnacle is the type.
- PENTELASMIS**, pen-te-las'mis, *s.* A genus of pedunculate Cirripeds: Type of the family Pentelasmidæ.
- PENTESILICATE**, pen-te-sil'e-kate, *s.* (*pente*, five, Gr. and *silicate*.) Applied to the mineral scabroite, which contains nearly 1 atom of silica, and 5 atoms of alumina, added to 11 of water.
- PENTHORUM**, pen-tho'rum, *s.* (*pente*, five, and *horos*, a boundary, Gr. in reference to the five beaks which terminate the capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.
- PENTHOUSE**, pen'thows, *s.* In Architecture, a shed hanging forward in a sloping direction from the main wall of a place.
- PENTICE**, pen'tis, *s.* (*pendice*, a slope, Ital.) A sloping roof.—Seldom used.
- And o'er their heads an iron pentice vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.—
Fairfax.
- PENTILE**, pen'tile, *s.* A tile so formed as to cover the sloping part of a roof.
- PENTZIA**, pent'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of John Charles Pentz.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- PENULT**, pe-nult', *s.* (*pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last, Lat.) The last syllable of a word except one.
- PENULTIMATE**, pe-nul'te-mate, *a.* The last but one; used to designate the last syllable of a word but one.
- PENUMBRA**, pen-un'bra, *s.* (*pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shade, Gr.) In Astronomy, an imperfect shadow observed on the margin of the perfect shadow during an eclipse, arising from the magnitude of the body. In Painting, the boundary of light and shade, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.
- PENURIOS**, pe-nu're-us, *a.* (from *penuria*, want, Lat.) Niggardly; sparing; sordidly; mean; not liberal; affording little.

PENURIOUSLY—PEPPERMINT-TREE.

PENURIOUSLY, pe-nu're-us-le, *ad.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PENURIOUSNESS, pe-nu're-us-ness, *s.* Niggardiness; parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money; scantiness.

PENURY, pen'u-re, *s.* Poverty; indigence; want of property.

PEON, pe'on, *s.* The name given in India to a foot soldier employed in police duty. In France, a common man in chess: usually written Pawn.

PEOPLE, pe'pl, *s.* (*populus*, Lat. *peuple*, Fr.) The body of persons who compose a community, town, city, or nation; the vulgar; the uneducated or illiterate mass of persons; the community, as distinct from the nobility; persons of a particular class; men or persons in general; a collection or community of animals.

The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.—*Prov. xxx.*

When the term designates a separate nation or tribe, it is used in the plural;

Thou must prophecy again before many peoples.—*Rev. x.*

—*v. a.* to stock with inhabitants.

PEOPLES, pe'pl-ish, *a.* Vulgar.—Obsolete.

PEPASTIC, pe-pas'tik, *s.* (*pepaine*, to concoct, Gr.) A medicine for assisting the stomach in digestion.

PEPEROMIA, pep-ur-o'me-a, *s.* (*piper*, pepper, to which it is analogous.) A genus of plants: Order, Piperaceæ.

PEPLIDIUM, pep-lid'e-um, *s.* (*peplis*, purslane, and *eidon*, form, Gr. the plants having the habit of purslane.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

PEPLUS, pep'lis, *s.* (the Greek name of the purslane, which is similar in habit.) Water-purslane, a genus of herbaceous plants, with insignificant flowers: Order, Lythraceæ.

PEPLUS, pep lus, *s.* (*peplos*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a loose female garment without sleeves, which went down to the feet, and, when curiously studded and embroidered, was offered to the goddess Minerva, both on occasions of mirth and sorrow.

PEPPER, pep'pur, *s.* The common name of the fruit or seeds of the plant *Piper nigrum*, and the fruit of some other species of the same genus. *Peppercake*, a kind of spiced cake or gingerbread. *Peppercorn*, the berry or seed of the pepper plant; anything of inconsiderable value. *Pepperdulse*, the algous plant, *Condria pinnatifida*. *Peppergrass*, or *pilwort*, the *Pilularia globulifera* of botanists. *Pepper-root*, a name given in America to the dried root, *Dentaria diphylla*. *Peppercort*, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Lepidium*. *Peppervine*, the plant *Ampelosis bipinnata*;—*v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper; to beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have peppered two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits.—*Shaks.*

PEPPERBOX, pep'pur-boks, *s.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEPPERINO, pep-pe-re'no, *s.* An Italian name given to a volcanic rock, composed of sand, cinders, &c., cemented together.

PEPPERMINT, pep'pur-mint, *s.* The common name given to the plant, *Mentha piperita*: called also Spearmint.

PEPPERMINT-TREE, pep'pur-mint-tre, *s.* The tree

PEPPERWATER—PER ANNUM.

Eucalyptus piperita, a native of New South Wales.

PEPPERWATER, pep'pur-waw-tur, *s.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in observations with the microscope.

PEPPERY, pep'pur-e, *a.* Having the pungent qualities of pepper.

PEPRILLUS, pep-ril'us, *s.* (contraction of *pepradilos*, the Greek name of a species of fish.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is lengthened and rhomboidal; the mouth large and obliquely vertical; preoperculum serrated: Family, Coryphænidæ.

PEPTIC, pep'tik, *a.* (*pipto*, to digest, Gr.) Assisting digestion; relating to digestion.

PEPYSIAN, pep-ish'un, *s.* The valuable collection of manuscripts of naval memoirs, prints, and ancient English poetry, bequeathed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, by Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., is called the *Pepysian Library*.

PER. A Latin preposition, signifying through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo*; as a prefix in English, it retains these significations. *Per* is also used for *by*, as *per* bearer, *by* the bearer; *per* annum, *per* cent., *per* se, &c. In Chemistry, it is used as a prefix to oxides, to denote the furthest degree of oxidation, which does not confer the property of acidity, as peroxide of mercury. It is also added to the names of acids, in cases wherein they contain more acid than those whose names terminate in *ic*, as perchloric acid. A salt formed by the union of an acid with a peroxide is termed a *per* salt, as the permanganate of mercury. On the same principle we have perchlorides, periodides, &c.

PERACT, per-akt', *v. a.* To practise or perform.—Obsolete.

PERACUTE, per-a-kute', *a.* (*peracutus*, Lat.) Very sharp or violent—(seldom used.) In Pathology, applied to diseases when very severe.

PERADVENTURE, per-ad-ven'ture, *ad.* (*per*, by, and *adventure*, accident, Fr.) Perhaps; may be; by chance;—*s.* doubt; question.—Improper as a substantive.

PERAGRATE, per'a-grate, *v. n.* (*per*, and *ager*, a field, Lat.) To wander over; to ramble through.—Seldom used.

PERAGRATION, per-a-gra'shun, *s.* The act of passing through any state or space.—Seldom used.

PERALTIA, per-awl'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Joseph Peralt of New Spain, who assisted Humboldt in drying botanical specimens.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of Mexican subshrubs, with large purple flowers: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

PERAMBULATE, per-am'bu-late, *v. a.* (*perambulo*, Lat.) To walk through; to survey by passing through or over.

PERAMBULATION, per-am-bu-la'shun, *s.* The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey; a district; limit of jurisdiction or inspection; annual survey of the bounds of a parish.

PERAMBULATOR, per-am'bu-lay-tur, *s.* A wheel for measuring distances, used in surveying or travelling.

PERAMELES, per-a-me'les, *s.* The Bandicoot, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds.

PER ANNUM, per an'num, (Latin.) By the year; in each year successively.

PERBEND—PERCHER

PERCHERS—PERCUSSION.

PERBEND, per'bend, *a.* A term applied to the heading stones of a wall, when they extend entirely from one side of it to the other: called also *perpent*, or *thorough*.

PERCA, per'ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Perch, a genus of fishes; body oblong, fusiform; jaws nearly equal; mouth large; gill-covers more or less scaly; caudal fin subulate, lobate, or forked: Type of the family Percidae.

PERCASE, per-kase', *ad.* Perchance; perhaps.—Obsolete.

PERCEANT, per'se-ant, *a.* (*percant*, Fr.) Piercing; penetrating.—Obsolete.

Wonderous quick and *perceant* was his spright,
As eagles' eyes that can behold the sun.—*Spenser*.

PERCEIVABLE, per-se'-va-bl, *a.* Perceptible; that may fall under perception, or the cognizance of the senses.

PERCEIVABLY, per-se'-va-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PERCEIVANCE, per-se'-vans, *s.* Power of perceiving.—Obsolete.

PERCEIVE, per-seev', *v. a.* (*percipio*, from *per*, and *cupio*, I take, Lat.) To discover or have knowledge of by the instrumentality of the senses; to know; to understand; to observe; to be affected by, or receive impressions from.

PERCEIVER, per-se'-vur, *s.* One who perceives or observes.

PER CENT, per sent, (*per*, and *centum*, a hundred, Lat.) By the hundred.

PER CENTAGE, per sen'tij, *s.* In Commerce, the commission, duty, or allowance on a hundred.

PERCEPTIBILITY, per-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being perceptible; the power of perceiving; perception.—Improper in the last two senses.

PERCEPTIBLE, per-sep'te-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be perceived; that may impress the physical organs, or come under the cognizance of the senses; capable of perception.

PERCEPTIBLY, per-sep'te-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, per-sep'shun, *s.* The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness; the act of perceiving; observation; notion; idea; the state of being affected by something. It is distinguished from *conception* by the circumstance, that its objects are in every instance supposed to have an actual existence. We may *conceive* things that have no reality, but we are never said to *perceive* them.

PERCEPTIVE, per-sep'tiv, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, per-sep-tiv'e-te, *s.* The power of perception or thinking.

When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul.—*A. Baxter*.

PERCH, pertsh, *s.* (*perche*, Fr.) In Mensuration, the fortieth part of a rood, equal to 30½ yards. The word is sometimes used for rod or pole in long measure, which is equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. In Ichthyology,—see *Perca*;—a pole; something on which fowls roost or sit;—*v. n.* to sit or roost as a bird;—*v. a.* to place on a fixed object or perch.

PERCHANCE, per-tshans', *ad.* By chance; perhaps.

PERCHER, pertsh'ur, *s.* In Ornithology, a bird belonging to the order Insessores, so named from their habit of perching upon trees and shrubs.

PERCHERS, pertsh'ur, *s.* Paris candles, anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set on the altar.

PERCIDÆ, per'se-de, *s.* (*perca*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of which the perch is the type. The family comprehends many genera, characterized by the fins being without scales; the scales distinct; teeth in the jaws vomer and palate; operculum spined; preoperculum serrated; ventral fins placed beneath, or slightly before, the pectorals.

PERCINÆ, per'sin-e, *s.* The true Perches, a subfamily of the Percidæ, distinguished from the other subfamilies by having two distinct dorsal fins, and being without canine teeth.

PERCIENCE, per-sip'e-ens, *s.* Act of perceiving; perception.

PERCIPIENT, per-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*percipiens*, Lat.) Perceiving; having the faculty of perception;—*s.* one that has the faculty of perception.

PERCIS, per'sis, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Percophinæ: Family, Percidæ.

PERCLOSE, per-kloze', *s.* Conclusion.—Obsolete.

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revenge.—*Raleigh*.

PERCOPTERUS, perk-nop'ter-us, *s.* (*perknos*, dark-coloured, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Vulturidæ.

PERCOIDE. } —See Percidæ.

PERCOIDS. }

PERCOLATE, per'ko-late, *v. a.* (*percolo*, Lat.) To strain through; to filter;—*v. n.* to pass through interstices, as a liquor.

PERCOLATION, per-ko-la'shun, *s.* The act of straining or purifying, as a liquor, by passing through small interstices; filtration.

PERCOLATOR, per-ko-lay-tur, *s.* A filtering machine.

PERCOPHINÆ, per-kof'e-ne, *s.* (*percophis*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Percidæ, or perch tribe, characterized by the ventral fins being placed before the pectoral; the dorsal fin single and entire, except in the genus *Percophis*; the spinal rays weaker and shorter than the others, and generally few.

PERCOPHIS, per'ko-fis, *s.* (*perke*, a perch, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr. from its anguilliform shape.) A genus of fishes, with lengthened slender bodies; mouth horizontal and large; lower jaws much the longer; head and body with small scales; first dorsal fin small and triangular; the hinder or second long: Type of the subfamily Percophinæ.

PERCURSORY, per-kur'so-re, *a.* Running over slightly or in haste; cursory.

PERCUSS, per-kus', *v. a.* To strike.—Obsolete.

We do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percut* the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.—
Beau. and Flie.

PERCUSSION, per-kush'un, *s.* (*percussio*, Lat.) The act of striking one body against another with great force; the impression made by a body in falling or striking upon another; the effect of sound in the ear. *Percussion-lock*, a newly-invented lock for fire-arms, in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder contained in a small copper-vessel, called a *percussion-cap*. In Medicine, the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent to the parts struck. *Centre of*
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PERCUTIENT—PEREMPTION.

percussion, the point of a system which moves about a fixed axis, at which a force may act in such a manner as to produce no pressure on the axis. Its distance from the axis is the same as that of the centre of oscillation.

PERCUTIENT, per-kn'shent, *s.* Striking; that which strikes or has the power to strike.

PERDICINÆ, per-dis'e-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Tetraonidæ, of which *perdix*, the partridge, is the type.—Written erroneously *Percidinæ* by some naturalists.

PERDICUM, per-dish'e-um, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to a plant, of which the partridge is very fond.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PERDIFOLI, per'de-foyl, *s.* A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen*.

PERDITION, per-dish'un, *s.* (*perditio*, Lat.) Destruction; ruin; death; future misery or eternal death; loss.—Seldom used in the last sense.

Nay, not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel
Which thou saw'st sink.—*Shaks.*

PERDU, } per-du', *ad.* (*perdu*, Fr.) Close; in
PERDUE, } concealment or ambush.

The moderator, out of view,
Beneath the desk had lain *perdue*.—
Trumbull's M'Fingal.

PERDU, per-du', *s.* One who is placed in ambush or on the watch;—*a.* employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to hazardous enterprises.

PERDULOUS, per'du-lus, *a.* Lost; thrown away.—Obsolete.

PERDURABLE, per'du-ra-bl, *a.* (French.) Lasting; continuing long.—Obsolete.

O *perdurable* shame! let's stab ourselves.—*Shaks.*

PERDURABLY, per'du-ra-ble, *ad.* Lastingly; very durably.—Obsolete.

PERDURATION, per-du-ra'shun, *s.* Long continuance.—Obsolete.

PERDY, per'de, *ad.* (*par dieu*, Fr.) A term of asseveration, occurring frequently in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth.—Obsolete.
That redcrosse knight, *perdy* I never slew.—*Spenser.*

PERIDIOLA, per-e-di'o-la, *s.* (*perideo*, I bind round, Gr.) In Botany, the membrane by which the sporules of the *Algae* are covered.

PEREGAL, per'e-gal, *a.* (*per*, and *egal*, equal, Fr.) Equal.—Obsolete.

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wot to make the jolly shepherds glad.—
Spenser.

PEREGRINATE, per'e-gre-nate, *v. n.* (*peregrinor*, Lat.) To travel from one place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

PEREGRINATION, per-e-gre-na'shun, *s.* The act of going from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATOR, per-e-gre-na'tur, *s.* A traveller; one who visits other countries.

PEREGRINE, per'e-grin, *a.* (*peregrinus*, Lat.) Foreign; not native.—Obsolete.

A — *peregrine* seemed she.—*Chaucer.*

PEREGRINITY, per-e-grin'e te, *s.* Strangeness.—Obsolete.

PEREMPT, per-empt', *v. a.* (*peremptus*, from *perimo*, I kill, Lat.) In Law, to kill; to crush or destroy.—Obsolete.

PEREMPTION, per-empt'shun, *s.* Extinction; a quashing.—Obsolete.

PEREMPTORILY—PERFECTIBLE.

PEREMPTORILY, per'em-tur-e-le, *ad.* Absolutely; positively; so as to preclude all further debate or hesitation; in a decisive manner.

PEREMPTORINESS, per'em-tur-e-nes, *s.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, per'em-tur-e, *a.* (*peremptorius*, Lat.)

Authoritative; positive; decisive; in a manner to preclude expostulation; dogmatical; final; determinate. In Law, *peremptory* signifies, when joined with a substantive, something final and determinate, as a *peremptory* action or exception.

Peremptory challenge, in criminal cases, or at least in capital ones, there is, *in favorem vite*, allowed to the prisoner an arbitrary and capricious species of challenge to a certain number of jurors, without showing cause at all. This is called a *peremptory challenge*. *Peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus which issues in the second place for a person to do a thing absolutely, when an inferior judge and other person, to whom the writ of mandamus is in the first place directed, returns or signifies an insufficient reason. *Peremptory writ*, a species of original writ, called a *si fecerit te securam*, from the words of the writ, which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court, without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

PERENNIAL, per-en'ne-al, *a.* (*perennis*, Lat.)

Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; lasting naturally more than two years. In Botany, applied to plants, the stems of which perish annually, but the roots last more than two years; never-ceasing.

PERENNIALLY, pe-en'ne-al-le, *ad.* Continually; without ceasing.

PERENNIBRANCHIATES, per-en-ne-brang'k'e-ayts, }

PERENNIBRANCHIATA, per-en-ne-brang'k'e-a'ta, }

s. (*perennis*, perennial, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) A division of the Brachian reptiles, including such as preserve the external branchia throughout life, as in the Siren, Menopoma, and Proteus.

PERENNITY, per-en'ne-te, *s.* (*perennitas*, Lat.)

An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

PERERRATION, per-er-ra'shun, *s.* (*pererro*, from *per*, and *erro*, I wander, Lat.) The act of travelling or rambling through various places.

PERESKIA, pe-res'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of N. F. Peiresk, senator of Aix, in Provence.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs or trees: Order, Cactaceæ.

PERFECT, per'fekt, *a.* (*perfectus*, Lat.) Consummate; complete; finished; not defective or redundant; fully informed; completely skilled;

manifesting perfection; pure; immaculate. *Perfect tense*, in Grammar, that form of the verb denoted in English by the auxiliary *have*, which indicates that the action is finished at the time we speak of it; as, 'I have written to John.'

Perfect number, in Arithmetic, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors;—*v. a.* to finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state; to make fully skilful; to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, per'fekt-ur, *s.* One that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBILITY, per-fek-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of becoming or being made perfect.

PERFECTIBLE, per-fek'te-bl, *a.* Capable of reaching the utmost perfection attainable by the species.

PERFECTION—PERFORM.

PERFECTION, per-fek'shun, *s.* (*perfectio*, Lat.) The state of being perfect or complete. *Physical perfection*, that condition of a natural object in which all its parts are entire and in due proportion, and all its faculties and properties in a healthy condition. *Moral perfection*, the complete possession of all the moral excellencies, or such virtues as the thing spoken of is capable of possessing; an acquirement, quality, or endowment of great worth; an essential or inherent attribute of supreme or infinite excellence, or one perfect in its kind. *Perfection of the king*: besides the attribute of sovereignty, the law also ascribes to the king, in his political capacity, absolute perfection. It is an ancient and fundamental axiom, that 'the king can do no wrong.'

PERFECTIONAL, per-fek'shun-al, *a.* Made complete.

PERFECTIONATE, per-fek'shun-ate, *v. a.* To make perfect.—This word is altogether unnecessary, the verb *to perfect* being a more elegant term.

PERFECTIONIST, per-fek'shun-ist, *s.* A pretender to extreme perfection; a religious enthusiast.

PERFECTIONMENT.—See *Perfection*.

PERFECTIVE, per-fek'tiv, *a.* Conducting to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, per-fek'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner that brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, per-fekt-le, *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence; totally; completely; accurately; exactly.

PERFECTNESS, per-fekt-nes, *s.* Consummate excellence; completeness; perfection; skill; goodness; virtue.

PERFICIENT, per-fish'ent, *s.* (*perficiens*, Lat.) One who endows a charity.

PERFIDIOUS, per-fid'yus, *a.* Treacherous; false to trust or confidence; guilty of violated faith; expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

PERFIDIOUSLY, per-fid'yus-le, *ad.* Treacherously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, per-fid'yus-nes, *s.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; breach of faith or allegiance.

PERFIDY, per-fe-de, *s.* (*perfidia*, Lat.) Breach of faith; treachery; the act of violating confidence, or a trust reposed; want of faith.

PERFLABLE, per-fla-bl, *a.* (*per*, and *flo*, I blow, Lat.) Having the wind driven through.

PERFLATION, per-fla'shun, *s.* The act of blowing through.

PERFOLIATE, per-fo-le-ate, *a.* (*per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, applied to leaves when the stem passes through the base.

PERFORATE, per-fo-rate, *v. a.* (*perforo*, Lat.) To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through anything by boring or driving.

PERFORATEE, per-for-a'te-e, *s.* In the Natural System proposed by Linnæus, an order comprehending such plants as have their leaves perforated with small holes.

PERFORATION, per-fo-ra'shun, *s.* The act of boring or piercing through; a hole or aperture in, or passing through anything.

PERFORATIVE, per-fo-ray-tiv, *a.* Having power to pierce, as an instrument.

PERFORATOR, per-fo-ray-tur, *s.* An instrument for piercing or boring.

PERFORCE, per-forse', *ad.* By violence; violently.

PERFORM, per-fawrm', *v. a.* (*per*, and *formi*, I

PERFORMABLE—PERIANTHIUM.

make, Lat.) To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish;—*v. n.* to succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, per-fawrm'a-bl, *a.* Practicable; that may be executed or fulfilled.

PERFORMANCE, per-fawr'mans, *s.* Completion of something designed; execution of something promised; composition; work written; something done; action; the exhibition of character on the stage.

PERFORMER, per-fawrm'ur, *s.* One that performs anything; one that makes a public exhibition of his skill or art.

PERFORMING, per-fawrm'ing, *s.* The act of executing or doing anything; act done.

PERFRICATE, per-fre-kate, *v. a.* (*perfrico*, Lat.) To rub over.—Obsolete.

PERFUMATORY, per-fu'ma-tur-e, *a.* That perfumes.

PERFUME, per-fume, *s.* (*parfum*, Fr.) A substance which exhales an odour or scent which affects agreeably the organs of smelling; the odour or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

PERFUME, per-fume', *v. a.* To scent; to impregnate with an agreeable odour.

PERFUMER, per-fu'mur, *s.* One whose trade is to sell perfumes; he or that which perfumes.

PERFUMERY, per-fu'mur-e, *s.* Perfumes in general.

PERFUNCTIONILY, per-fungk'tur-e-le, *ad.* (*per*, and *fungor*, I do, Lat.) Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

PERFUNCTIONINESS, per-fungk'tur-e-nes, *s.* Negligence; carelessness.

PERFUNCTIONARY, *a.* Slight; careless; negligent.

PERFUSE, per-fuze', *v. a.* (*per*, and *fundo*, I pour, Lat.) To spread over; to pour or sprinkle.

PERFUSIVE, per-fu'siv, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread.

PERGA, per'ga, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects, natives of New Holland, remarkable for brooding over their young like a hen over her chickens: Family, Securifera.

PERGAMENEUS, per-ga-me'ne-us, *a.* (*pergamena*, parchment, Lat.) In Entomology, resembling parchment.

PERGOLA, per'go-la, *s.* (Italian.) A kind of arbour; a shaded covering.

PERGULA, per'gu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a kind of gallery in a house. The word is used by Plautus to signify a balcony, in which the courtezans placed themselves to attract the attention of strangers. It is considered by Winckelman to have been an arbour in a garden, or a terrace overhanging an arbour.

PERGULARIA, per-gu-la're-a, *s.* (*pergula*, an arbour, Lat. from the plants being twining and suited for covering arbours.) A genus of twining plants, natives of China, Java, and the East Indies.

PERGUNNAH, per-gun'na, *s.* In the East Indies, a subdivision of a district, answering to the English hundred.

PERHAPS, per-haps', *ad.* By chance; it may be.

PERI, pe'ri, *s.* In Persian Mythology, the descendant of a fallen spirit, excluded from Paradise till due penance is completed.

PERIANTH, pe'e-anth, } *s.* (*peri*, around,
PERIANTHIUM, pe'e-an'the-um, } and *anthos*, a

PERIAPT—PERIDODECAHEDRAL.

- flower, Gr.) In Botany, the envelope which surrounds the flower. The term is applied when the calyx cannot be distinguished from the corolla, as in the lily, onion, &c.
- PERIAPT, per'e-apt, *s.* (*periapto*, Gr.) An amulet; a charm worn as a preservative from disease or mischief.—Obsolete.
- The re-ent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly;
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*.—*Shaks*
- PERIBALIA, per-e-ba'le-a, *s.* (*periballo*, I encompass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaeae.
- PERIBLEPSIS, per-e-blep'si-, *s.* (Greek.) The erratic gaze of a delirious person.
- PERIBOLUS, per-i'b'o-lus, *s.* (*peri*, and *bole*, a throw, Gr.) A genus of Gasteropods, founded by Adanson on young Cowries, the outer lips of whose shells are trenchant, and not yet come to their permanent form. In Architecture, a court or an enclosure entirely round a temple, and surrounded by a wall.
- PERIBROSIS, per-e-bro'sis, *s.* (*per*, and *tussis*, cough, Lat.) Ulceration of the eyelids.
- PERICARDIAN, per-e-kar'de-an, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.
- PERICARDITIS, per-e-kar'di'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the pericardium.
- PERICARDIUM, per-e-kar'de-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) In Anatomy, the membranous sac which surrounds the heart.
- PERICARP, per'e-karp, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *karp*, seed, Gr.) The seed-vessel of a plant.
- PERICARPIAL, per-e-kar'pe-al, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.
- PERICARPIUM.—See Pericarp.
- PERICERA, pe-ris'e-ra, *s.* (*peri*, about, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- PERICLETIAL, per-e-ke'shal, *a.* (*peri*, round, and *chaite*, long, flowing hair, Gr.) In Botany, applied to leaves which, in mosses, surround the base of the stalk of the theca.
- PERICHONDIUM, per-e-kon'dre-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *chondros*, a cartilage, Gr.) The membrane that covers a cartilage.
- PERICLINIUM, per-e-kle'ne-um, *s.* (*peri*, and *kline*, a bed, Gr.) In Botany, the assemblage of bractes which surrounds the inflorescence of the Symplocos, corresponding with the common calyx of Linnaeus, and the Periphranthe of Richard.
- PERICLITATE, pe-rik'le-tate, *v. a.* (*periclit*, Lat.) To hazard.—Obsolete.
- PERICLITATION, per-e-kle-ta'shun, *s.* The state of being in danger; trial; experiment.—Obsolete.
- PERICOPE, per'e-kope, *s.* (*peri*, and *kopto*, I cut, Gr.) An extract; something cut out. With Theologians, a passage extracted from the Bible, for the purpose of being read in the communion service or other portions of the ritual, or as a text for a sermon or homily.
- PERICRANIUM, per-e-kra'ne-um, *s.* (*peri*, round about, and *kranion*, the skull, Gr.) The fibrous membrane which covers the bones of the skull, and bears the same relation to them which the pericranium does to the rest of the bones of the skeleton.
- PERICULOUS, pe-rik'u-lus, *a.* (*periculosus*, Lat.) Dangerous; hazardous.
- PERIDIUM, per-id'e-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, Gr.) In Botany, an envelope of the productive organs of fungi.
- PERIDODECAHEDRAL, per-e-de-de-ka-he'dral, *a.*

PERIDOT—PERILOUSNESS.

- (*peri*, Gr. and *dodecahedral*.) Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, its secondary form being converted into a prism of twelve sides.
- PERIDOT, per'e-dot, *s.* In Mineralogy, prismatic chrysolite.
- PERIDROME, per'e-drome, *s.* (*peri*, about, and *dromos*, a course, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the space between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cells.
- PERIECIAN, per-e-e'shan, *s.* One of the Perieci, or an inhabitant on the opposite side of the globe, but on the same parallel of latitude.
- PERIERGY, per-e-er'je, *s.* (*peri*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) Unnecessary caution or diligence in an operation.
- PERIGEE, per'e-ge, *s.* (*peri*, near, and *ge*, the earth, Gr.) In Astronomy, the point of the moon's orbit in which she is nearest to the earth. The opposite point is called the Apogee.
- PERIGONIUM, per-e-go'ne-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *geinomi*, I grow, Gr.) In Botany, a perianth,—which see.
- PERIGRAPH, per'e-graf, *s.* (*peri*, and *graphe*, writing, Gr.) An inaccurate delineation of anything; the white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.
- PERIGYNIUM, per-e-je'ne-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) In Botany, the areolate body formed in the genus *Carex* by two bractes.
- PERIGYNOUS, per-ij'e-nus, *a.* (*peri*, about, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) Inserted round the pistil. When the stamens grow out of the corolla, calyx, or perianth, or are not in any way joined to the seed-vessel, they are said to be *perigynous*.
- PERIHELION, per-e-hee'yun, *s.* (*peri*, near, and *helios*, the sun, Gr.) The point in the earth's orbit in which it is nearest the sun. It is sometimes written Perihelium.
- PERIHEXAHEDRAL, per-e-heks-a-he'dral, *a.* (*peri*, Gr. and *hexahedral*.) Relating to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.
- PERIL, per'il, *s.* (*periculum*, Lat.) Danger; hazard; jeopardy; risk; denunciation; danger denounced;—*v. n.* to be in danger;—*v. a.* to hazard; to expose to danger; to risk.
- PERILAMPUS, per-e-lam'pus, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *lampe*, I give light, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Chalcididae.
- PERILLIA, per-il'le-a, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Lamiales.
- PERILOMIA, per-e-lo'me-a, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. in allusion to the membranously-winged achenia.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs and shrubs: Order, Lamiales.
- PERILOUS, per'il-us, *a.* (*perileus*, Fr.) Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; used, in ludicrous exaggeration, of anything bad;
- Thus was the accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *per'ous* shrewd.—*Dodder*.
- smart; witty.—Obsolete in the last two senses.
- 'Tis a *per'ous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.—*Shaks*.
- PERILOUSLY, per'il-us-le, *ad.* Dangerously; with hazard.
- PERILOUSNESS, per'il-us-nes, *s.* Dangerousness; hazard; danger.

PERIMETER—PERIOSTEUM.

PERIMETER, per-im'e-tur, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) The circuit or bounding line of a plane figure; a term usually applied to rectilinear figures only, but without any reason for its being so restricted.

PERIOCTAHEDRAL, per-e-ok-ta-he'dral, *a.* (*peri*, Gr. and *octahedral*.) Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PERIOD, pe're-ud, *s.* (*periodus*, Lat. *periode*, Fr.) In Chronology, a definite portion of time beginning from a given epoch, which, being repeated again and again, serves to divide all time subsequent, (or precedent, if the repetitions be carried backwards from the epoch,) for the purpose of common reckoning. Periods are natural or artificial—natural, as in the revolutions of a planet; artificial, when arbitrarily chosen, as in the areas of human or geological history; any series of years or days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun; any specified portion of time; end; conclusion; an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; the state at which anything terminates; limit;

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain periods set, and hidden fates.—
Schelling.

length of duration; a complete sentence, or a sentence so formed that the sense is not complete till the last word in it. It is denoted by a dot (.). In Arithmetic, the recurring part of a circulating decimal. In Pathology, the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fever;—*v. a.* to put an end to.—Obsolete as a verb.

PERIODIC, pe-re-od'ik, } *a.* Making a circuit
PERIODICAL, pe-re-od'e-kal, } or revolution; hap-
pening by revolution at a stated time; regular; performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions. *Periodic functions*, in Mathematics, the generation of magnitude, which varies in such a manner as to go through stated periods, or cycles of changes, each cycle being a reiteration of the preceding one. *Periodic acid*, an acid, the equivalents of which are 1 of iodine and 7 of oxygen.

PERIODICAL, pe-re-od'e-kal, *s.* A magazine or other publication, published at stated or regular periods.

PERIODICALIST, pe-re-od'e-kal-ist, *s.* One who publishes a periodical.

PERIODICALLY, pe-re-od'e-kal-le, *ad.* At stated periods.

PERIODICITY, per-e-o-dis'e-te, *s.* The disposition of certain phenomena to recur at stated times or periods; the state of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

PERIŒCI, per-e-e'si, *s.* (*periŒki*, Gr.) An old astronomical term for those who have the same latitudes, but opposite longitudes.

PERIOLA, per-e-o'la, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *iolos*, hairiness, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, found on potato roots: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

PERIOPHTHALMUM, per-e-of-thal'mum, *s.* (*peri*, and *ophthalmos*, an eye, Gr.) The nictating membrane of the eyes of birds and fishes.

PERIOPHTHALMUS, per-e-of-thal'mus, *s.* (*peri*, and *ophthalmos*, an eye, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Gobiidae.

PERIOSTEUM, per-e-os'te-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and

PERIOSTOMIUM—PERIPTERY.

osteon, a bone, Gr.) The fibrous and muscular membrane which invests the bones.

PERIOSTOMIUM, per-e-os-to'me-um, *s.* (*peri*, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) In Botany, the ring or fringe of bristles seated immediately below the operculum, and close up to the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses.

PERIOSTRACUM, per-e-os'tra-kum, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell, Gr.) A name given by Gray for the epidermis of shells.

PERIPATES, per-e-pa'tes, *s.* (*peripatos*, walking about, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Errantes.

PERIPATETIC, per-e-pa-tet'ik, *a.* (*peripatetikos*, from *peripateo*, I walk about, Gr.) Relating to Aristotle's system of philosophy;—*s.* the appellation of an ancient philosophical sect, followers of Aristotle. They were termed Peripatetics from the circumstance of that philosopher being accustomed to deliver his lectures while walking in the grove of the Lyceum, in the suburbs of Athens.

PERIPATETICISM, per-e-pa-tet'e-sizm, *s.* The opinions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

PERIPHERAL, per-if'e-ral, } *a.* Relating to a
PERIPHERIC, per-e-fer'ik, } periphery; con-
PERIPHERICAL, per-e-fer'e-kal, } stituting a peri-
phery.

PERIPHERY, per-if'er-e, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *phero*, I carry, Gr.) In Geometry, the circumference of a circle or ellipse, or of any other curvilinear figure.

PERIPHORANTHEUM, per-e-fo-ran'the-um, *s.* (*periphoro*, I encircle, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A species of involucre, in which the bracts are numerous, closely packed, and parallel to one another.

PERIPHRAISIS, per-e-fra'sis, *s.* (*peri*, and *phrazo*, I speak, Gr.) In Rhetoric, circumlocution, or use of several words to express the sense which might be conveyed by one; a perplexed and roundabout mode of expression: also written Periphrase.

PERIPHRASTIC, per-e-fras'tik, } *a.* Circum-
PERIPHRASTICAL, per-e-fras'te-kal, } locutory;
using unnecessary words in the expression of an idea; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, per-e-fras'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a roundabout manner; with circumlocution.

PERIFLICA, per-ip'le-ka, *s.* (*periplika*, I twine about, Gr. from the twining nature of the stems.) Virginia-silk, a genus of plants, consisting of glabrous twining shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

PERIFLUS, per'e-plus, *s.* (*peri*, and *plous*, sailing, Gr.) A word used by some of the classical ancients to denote circumnavigation, as the *periplus* of Hanno, *periplus* of Scylax, &c.

PERIPNEUMONIC, per-ip-nu-mon'ik, *a.* Relating to peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONY, per-ip nu'mo-ne, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *pneo*, I breathe, Gr.) Pneumonia; inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPOLYGONAL, per-e-po-lig'o-nal, *a.* Having a great number of sides, as a crystal.

PERIPTERA, pe-rip'ter-a, *s.* (Greek, a shuttlecock, from the shape of the flower.) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Malvaceae.

PERIPTERAL, pe-rip'te-ral, *a.* Having columns all around; winged on all sides.

PERIPTEROUS, pe-rip'te-rus, *a.* Feathered on all sides.

PERIPTERY, pe-rip'tur-e, *s.* (*peri*, and *pteron*, a

PERISCIAN—PERISTOMIDÆ.

wing, Gr.) The range of insulated columns round the cell of a temple, and distant from the wall; an intercolumniation.

PERISCIAN, pe-ris'shan, *a.* Having shadows all around.

PERISCH, pe-ris'she-i, *s.* (*peri*, and *skia*, a shadow, Gr.) A name given by geographers to the inhabitants within the arctic and antarctic circles, because, as the sun at certain times of the year does not set to them in the course of the earth's diurnal revolutions, their shadows describe an entire circumference.

PERISCOPE, per'e-sko-pe, *s.* (*peri*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A general view.

PERISCOPIC, per-e-skop'ik, *a.* Viewing on all sides.

PERISH, per'ish, *v. n.* (*perir*, Fr.) To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing; to wither and decay; to waste away; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to fail entirely, or to be extirpated; to be lost eternally;—*v. a.* to destroy. —Unusual as a verb.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish*, Margaret.—*Shaks.*

PERISHABILITY, per-ish-a-bil'i-te, *s.* Perishableness.

PERISHABLE, per-ish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, per-ish-a-bl-ness, *s.* Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

PERISHABLY, per-ish-a-ble, *ad.* In a perishable manner.

PERISPERM, per'e-sperm, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Albumen; the substance under the inner coat of the testa, or shell of seed, surrounding the embryo. It is sometimes absent. *Albumen* is the term generally used.

PERISPHERIC, per-e-spher'ik, *a.* (*peri*, and *sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) Globular; having the form of a ball.

PERISSOLOGICAL, per-is-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* Redundant in words.

PERISSOLOGY, per-is-sol'o-je, *s.* (*perissos*, redundant, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose.—Seldom used.

PERISTALTIC, per-e-stal'tik, *a.* (*peristello*, I involve, Gr.) Spiral; vermicular or wormlike. *Peristaltic motion of the intestines*, the spontaneous motion caused by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coat, by the action of which the chyle is propelled into the orifices of the lacteal veins, and the excrements are protruded.

PERISTERA, pe-ris'ter-a, *s.* (Greek, a dove.) A genus of Australian doves, belonging to the Columbinæ: Family, Columbidae.

PERISTERINÆ, per-is-ter-i'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Columbidae, of which *Peristera* is the type.

PERISTOME, per'e-stome, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) In Botany, the rim which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a moss.

PERISTOMIANS, per-is-to'me-ans, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Lamarck to a family of fluviatile operculated Gastropods, breathing water; consisting of the genera *Valvata*, *Paludina*, and *Ampallaria*.

PERISTOMIDÆ, per-e-stom'e-de, } *s.* (*peri*, around,
PERISTOMES, per'e-stomse, } and *stoma*, a
mouth, Gr.) A family of pectinibranchiate gas-

PERISTREPHIC—PERJURE.

teropodous Mollusca, the aperture of whose shells are round and unbroken.

PERISTREPHIC, pe-ris'tre-fik, *a.* (*peri*, and *strephe*, I turn, Gr.) Turning round; rotatory.

PERISTYLE, per'e-stile, *s.* The range of columns in a peristylum,—which see.

PERISTYLIUM, per-e-stil'e-um, *s.* (*peri*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Roman and Greek Architecture, a court, square, or cloister, which sometimes had a colonnade on three sides only, and therefore, in that case, improperly so called. Some peristylia had a colonnade on each of the four sides, that on the south being higher than the others, in which case it was called a Rhodian peristylum; the range of columns was called a Peristyle.

PERISYSTOLE, per-e-sis'to-le, *s.* (*peri*, and *systole*, contraction, Gr.) In Pathology, the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart—namely, the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

PERITE, pe-rite', *a.* (*peritus*, Lat.) Skilful.—Seldom used.

PERITHECIUM, per-e-the'she-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *theca*, a case, Gr.) The envelope of the productive organs of a moss.

PERITHERIDES, per-e-the're-des, *s.* (Greek.) The same as *Ancones*,—which see.

PERITOMA, pe-rit'o-ma, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *tome*, a cutting, Gr. in allusion to the nature of the base of the calyx.) A genus of North American plants, with pale purple flowers: Order, Capparidaceæ.

PERITOMOUS, pe-rit'o-mus, *a.* (*peri*, and *temno*, to cleave, Gr.) In Mineralogy, cleaving in more than one direction parallel to the axis.

PERITONEAL, per-e-to'ne-al, *a.* Relating to the peritoneum. *Peritoneal fever*, puerperal, or child-bed fever.

PERITONEORRHESIS, per-e-to-ne-o-reks'is, *s.* (*peritonion*, the peritoneum, and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) Hernia through rupture of the peritoneum.

PERITONEUM, per-e-to-ne'um, *s.* (*peri*, about, and *toneo*, I extend, Gr.) In Anatomy, the membrane by which the abdominal cavity is lined, and all viscera covered.

PERITONITIS, per-e-to-ni'tis, *s.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERITROCHUM, per-e-tro'ke-um, *s.* (*peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel, Gr.) In Mechanics, a wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis. The axis, with the wheel and levers fixed in it, constitute the mechanical power, called *axis in peritrochio*.—See *Wheel* and *Axis*.

PERITROPAL, per-e-tro'pal, *a.* (*peri*, and *tropo*, a turning, Gr.) Rotatory; circuitous.

PERIWIG, per'e-wig, *s.* (*perruque*, Fr.) A wig or close cap, formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness;—*v. a.* to dress with a perwig or with false hair.

PERIWINKLE, per-e-wing'kl, *s.* The common name of the plants of the genus *Vinca*: Order, Apocynaceæ. In Conchology, the common name of the *Turbo littoreus*.

PERJURE, perjure, *v. a.* (*perjuro*, Lat.) To make a false oath wilfully when administered by lawful authority, or in a court of justice; to forswear;—*s.* a perjured person.—Obsolete as a substantive.

Hide thee, thou blood-hound,
Thou perjure, and thou similar of virtue—
Thou art incestuous.—*Shaks.*

PERJURER—PERMISSIVELY.

- PERJURER**, per'ju-rur, *s.* One that swears falsely.
- PERJURIOUS**, per-ju're-us, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.
- PERJURY**, per-ju-re, *s.* (*perjurium*, Lat.) In Law, the offence of falsely swearing in a judicial proceeding.
- PERK**, perk, *a.* (*perc*, Welsh.) Pert; brisk; airy; —*v. n.* to hold up the head with an affected smartness; That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face.—Pope.
- v. a.* to dress; to prank; to make trim or smart.
- PERKIN**, per'kin, *s.* A kind of cider, made from the refuse or gross matter of apples.
- PERLA**, per'la, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Type of the subfamily Perlinae, of the group Phryganea.
- PERLATE ACID**, per'late as'sid, *s.* A name given by Bergman to the acidulous phosphate of soda.
- PERLINEÆ**, per'lin-e, *s.* (*perla*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Hymenopterous insects. They possess four naked wings, of which the inferior are folded in repose; they are of a depressed form, with a quadrate head, and are obscurely coloured. They are very inert, and easily captured.
- PERLUSTRATION**, per-lus-tra'shun, *s.* (*perlustro*, Lat.) The act of viewing all over.
- PERMAGY**, per-ma-je, *s.* A little Turkish boat.
- PERMANENCE**, per-ma-nens, } *s.* Duration; con-
- PERMANENCY**, per-ma-nen-se, } tinuance in the same state; lastingness; fixedness; continuance in the same place, or at rest.
- PERMANENT**, per'ma-nent, *a.* (*permanens*, Lat.) Durable; unchanged; not decaying; of long continuance. *Permanent ink*, a solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sapgreen or cochineal, used for marking linen. *Permanent white*, sulphate of barytes. In Botany, applied to parts which do not fall off.—Same as Persistent.
- PERMANENTLY**, per'ma-nent-le, *ad.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place.
- PERMANSION**, per-man'shun, *s.* (*permansio*, Lat.) Continuance.—Obsolete.
- PERMEABILITY**, per-me-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being permeable.
- PERMEABLE**, per-me-a-bl, *a.* (*permeo*, Lat.) That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; particularly applied to substances that admit the passage of fluids.
- PERMEANT**, per'me-ant, *a.* Passing through.—Obsolete.
- PERMEATE**, per'me-ate, *v. a.* (*permeo*, Lat.) To pass or penetrate through the pores of a body without rupture or displacement of its parts.
- PERMEATION**, per-me-a'shun, *s.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
- PERMISCIBLE**, per-mis'se-bl, *a.* (*per*, and *misceo*, I mix, Lat.) That may be mingled.
- PERMISSIBLE**, per-mis'se-bl, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed.
- PERMISSIBLY**, per-mis'se-ble, *ad.* In the way of permission.
- PERMISSION**, per-mish'un, *s.* (*permissio*, Lat.) The act of allowing or permitting; allowance; liberty granted.
- PERMISSIVE**, per-mis'siv, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing; suffered without interference.
- PERMISSIVELY**, per-mis'siv-je, *ad.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

PERMISTION—PERNOCTATION.

- PERMISTION**, per-mis'tshun, } *s.* (*permissio*, per-
- PERMIXTION**, per-miks'tshun, } *mixtio*, Lat.) The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.
- PERMIT**, per-mit', *v. a.* (*per*, and *mitto*, I send, Lat.) To allow or suffer, without authorizing or approving; to give leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow by silent consent, or by not imperatively prohibiting; to afford ability or means; to give up; to resign.
- Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things.—
Addison.
- PERMIT**, per'mit, *s.* A license or instrument granted by the officers of excise, authorizing the removal of goods subject to excise duties; warrant; leave; permission.
- PERMITTANCE**, per-mit'tans, *s.* Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission.
- PERMUTABLE**, per-mu'ta-bl, *a.* That may be given in exchange.
- PERMUTABLENESS**, per-mu'ta-bl-nes, *s.* State of being permutable.
- PERMUTABLY**, per-mu'ta-ble, *ad.* By interchange.
- PERMUTATION**, per-mu'ta'shun, *s.* (*permutatio*, Lat.) Exchange of one thing for another; barter. In the Canon Law, the exchange of one benefice for another. In Algebra, change or different combination of any number of quantities.
- PERMUTE**, per-mute', *v. n.* (*permuto*, Lat.) To exchange; to barter.—Obsolete.
- PERMUTER**, per-mu'tur, *s.* One who exchanges.—Obsolete.
- PERNA**, per'na, *s.* (*perna*, a ham or slice of bacon, Gr.; also, the Latin name of a shell-fish.) A genus of Mollusca, of which the shells are irregular, inequivalve, oyster-shaped, greatly compressed; the margins brittle; hinge-plate broad, with numerous teeth, separated by parallel grooves containing the ligament, and gaping near the umbones: Family, Avicullidæ.
- PERNANCY**, per'nan-se, *s.* (*perner*, I take, Norm.) Reception or taking, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.
- PERNETTYA**, per-net'te-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Per-netty, author of the history of his voyage to the Falkland Islands.) A genus of plants, natives of South America and Mexico: Order, Ericaceæ.
- PERNICIOUS**, per-nish'us, *a.* (*per*, and *neq*, necis, death, Lat.) Mischievous or injurious in the highest degree; destructive; having the quality of destroying or injuring; quick.—Obsolete in the last sense.
- Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.—Milton.
- PERNICIOUSLY**, per-nish'us-le, *ad.* Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.
- PERNICIOUSNESS**, per-nish'us-nes, *s.* The quality of being very pernicious.
- PERNICITY**, per-nis'e-te, *s.* (*pernicitas*, Lat.) Swift-ness; celerity.—Seldom used.
- PERNIO**, per'ne-o, *s.* (*perna*, or *pterna*, the heel, Gr.) Chilblain, particularly of the heel.
- PERNIS**, per'nis, *s.* (Greek name of a bird of prey.) The Honey-buzzard, a genus of birds, belonging to the Buteoninæ: Family, Falconidæ.
- PERNOCTATION**, per-nok-ta'shun, *s.* (*per*, and *nox*, night, Lat.) The act of watching or remaining all night.
- When these *pernoctations* were laid aside, it was the custom to rise early.—Bourne.

PERODICTUS—PERPETUATE.

PERODICTUS, per-o-dik'tus, } *s.* The Potto,
PERODICTICUS, per-o-dik'te-kus, } a quadruma-
nous animal, a native of Sierra Leone: Family,
Lemuridae.

PERONE, per-o-ne', *s.* (Greek, a brooch.) A name
for the fibula, or small bone of the leg.

PERONÆUS, per-o-ne'us, *s.* A name given to three
muscles of the leg.

PERORATION, per-o-ra'shun, *s.* (*peroratio*, Lat.)
The conclusion of an oration, in which the pith,
tendency, and scope of the address is briefly re-
capitulated with a view to influence the audience.

PEROXIDE, &c.—See Per.

PEROXIDIZE, per-oks'e-dize, *v. a.* To oxidize to
the utmost degree.

PERPEND, per-pend', *v. a.* (*per*, and *pendo*, I weigh,
Lat.) To weigh in the mind; to consider atten-
tively.—Seldom used.

PERPENDER, per-pend'ur, *s.* (*parpaing*, Fr.) A
coping-stone.

PERPENDICULAR, per-pen'de-kl, *s.* (*perpendicularis*,
Lat.) Anything hanging down in a direct line;
a plumb-line.

PERPENDICULAR, per-pen-dik'u-lar, *a.* Hanging
or extending in a right line from any point to-
wards the centre of gravity, or at right angles with
the plane of the horizon. In Geometry, falling
directly on another line at right angles;—*s.* a line
falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon.
In Geometry, a line falling at right angles on
another line, or making equal angles with it on
each side. *Perpendicular lift*, a contrivance on
canals for passing boats from one level to an-
other.

PERPENDICULARITY, per-pen-dik-u-lar'e-te, *s.* The
state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY, pe-pen-dik'u-lar-le, *ad.* In
a manner to fall on another line, or on the plane
of the horizon at right angles; in a direction
towards the centre of gravity.

PERPENSION, per-pen'shun, *s.* Consideration.—
Obsolete.

PERPESSION, per-pesh'un, *s.* (*perpeccio*, Lat.)
Suffering; endurance.—Obsolete.

The eternity of destruction in the language of Scrip-
ture signifies a perpetual *perpeccio* and duration in
misery.—*Pearson*.

PERPETRATE, per'pe-trate, *v. a.* (*perpetro*, Lat.)
To commit; to do; to perform: always used to
express an evil act.

PERPETRATION, per-pe-tra'shun, *s.* The act of
committing a crime; an evil action.

PERPETRATOR, per'pe-tray-tur, *s.* One that com-
mits a crime.

PERPETUAL, per-pet'u-al, *a.* (*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.) Never ceasing; continuing for ever
in future time; continuing or continued without
intermission; uninterrupted; permanent; ever-
lasting. *Perpetual motion*, motion which gener-
ates a power of continuing itself indefinitely.
Perpetual-screw, a screw which acts against the
teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without
end.

PERPETUALLY, per-pet'u-al-le, *ad.* Constantly;
continually; incessantly.

PERPETUATE, per-pet'u-ate, *v. a.* (*perpetuo*, Lat.)
To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction;
to eternalize; to cause to endure, or to be continued
indefinitely; to continue by repetition without
limitation.

PERPETUATION—PERSECARIA

PERPETUATION, per-pet-u-a'shun, *s.* The
making perpetual.

PERPETUITY, per-pe-tu'e-te, *s.* (*perpetuitas*)
Duration to all futurity; exemption from
mission or cessation; continued uninterru-
pted existence for an indefinite period of time; so
of which there will be no end. In Annual
sum of money which can purchase an
that shall continue for ever. In Law, the
dition of an estate being rendered perpet-
for a very long length of time, unalienable
act of the proprietor. *Perpetuity of th*
that fiction of the law by which the king
official capacity, never dies; that is, the
supposed to be reoccupied immediately
death, for all political purposes whatever,
heir to the throne.

PERPLEX, per-pleks', *v. a.* (*per*, and *pleo*,
twist, Lat.) To disturb with doubtful
to entangle; to make anxious; to tease w
pense or ambiguity; to distract; to emb
to puzzle; to make intricate; to inve
complicate;—*a.* intricate; difficult.—Obs
an adjective.

PERPLEXEDLY, per-pleks'ed-le, *ad.* Inte
with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, per-pleks'ed-nes, *s.* In
involution; difficulty; embarrassment; a

PERPLEXITY, per-pleks'e-te, *s.* Anxiety;
tion of mind; entanglement; intricacy; d
from want of order or precision.

PERPOTATION, per-po-ta'shun, *s.* (*per*, and
drink, Lat.) The act of drinking largely
solete.

PERQUISITE, per'kwiz-it, *s.* (*per*, and *quæro*,
seek, Lat.) Something gained by a place
over and above the settled wages or
salary. In Law, a perquisite is defined
ton as anything got by industry, or pu
with money, different from that which
from an ancestor.

PERQUISITED, per'kwiz-it-ed, *a.* Suppli
perquisites.—Obsolete.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If perquisite varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.

PERQUISITER, per'kwiz-e-tur, *s.* In Law,
purchaser of an estate, viz., he who first
it to his family, whether the same was tra
to him by sale or by gift, or by any other
except only that of descent.

PERQUISITION, per-kwo-zish'un, *s.* An
inquiry or search.

PERROTTETIA, per-rot-te'she-a, *s.* (in ho
M. Perrottet, a botanical collector, who
in Guiana and Madagascar.) A genus of
Order, Celastraceæ.

PERRY, per're, *s.* (*poire*, Fr. *pirum*, a pear)
A fermented liquor made from pears, in t
manner as cider from apples.

PERSCUTATION, per-skroo-ta'shun, *s.* (*per-
scutio*, Lat.) Thorough searching; minut
or inquiry.

PERSEA, per'se-a, *s.* (the name given by
phrastus to an Indian tree.) The Alligat
a genus of plants: Order, Lauraceæ.

PERSECARIA, per-se-ka're-a, *s.* In Botany
the names of the genus Polygonum,—wh

PERSECUTE—PERSICOLA.

PERSECUTE, per'se-kute, *v. a.* (*per*, and *sequor*, I pursue, Lat.) To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to afflict for adherence to particular opinions; to harass with solicitations or importunity.

PERSECUTION, per-se-ku'shun, *s.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTIVE, per-se-ku-tiv, *a.* Disposed to persecute; following to harass.

PERSECUTOR, per-se-ku-tur, *s.* One who harasses others unjustly and vexatiously; one who annoys others for adherence to particular opinions.

PERSEPHONA, per-sef'o-na, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

PERSEPOLITAN, per-se-pole-tan, *a.* Pertaining to Persepolis, as Persepolitan Architecture.

PERSEUS, per-se-us, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Danae, to whom Mercury gave a falchion and wings for his feet, and Minerva an ægis. Thus furnished, he marched against the Gorgons, and attacked Medusa when all her snakes were asleep, and cutting off her head, set it on his ægis, with which he turned people into stones. He delivered Andromeda from a sea monster, and married her. Returning into his country, he accidentally killed his grandfather, Acrisius, with a quoit. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

PERSEVERANCE, per-se-ve-rans, *s.* (French, *perseverantia*, Lat.) Persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. In Theology, the continuance of the elect in a state of grace to the end of their lives, in virtue of the absolute decree of God, by which they are ordained to eternal life.

PERSEVERANT, per-se-ve-rant, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking.—Obsolete.

PERSEVERANTLY, per-se-ve-rant-le, *ad.* With constancy.—Obsolete.

PERSEVERE, per-se-veer, *v. n.* (*persevero*, Lat.) To persist in any attempt, business, or enterprise undertaken; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

PERSEVERING, per-se-veer-ing, *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise.

PERSEVERINGLY, per-se-veer-ing-le, *ad.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PERSIAN, per'shan, } *s.* A native of Persia;—*a.*

PERSIC, per'sik, } belonging to or produced in Persia. *Persians*, in Architecture, the same as Carytides, or, according to some, the male figures were called Persians, and the female Carytides. *Persian-wheel*, a contrivance for raising water to some height above the level of a stream. The wheel is turned by the stream by means of strong fixed pins attached to the rim, from which a number of buckets are suspended.

PERSIC, per'sik, *s.* The Persian language.

PERSICA, per'se-ka, *s.* (from the peach coming originally from Persia.) The Peach, a genus of plants: Order, Drupaceæ.

PERSICOLA, per-sik'o-la, *s.* (*Persicus*, Persian, and *kolo*, I inhabit, Gr.?) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has the general form of Volatella, but has the spire always concealed; plaits numerous, and extending nearly over the whole of the pillars: the aperture striated; inner lip thick and spreading: Subfamily, Manginellinae.

PERSIFLAGE—PERSONALITY.

PERSIFLAGE, per'se-flazh, *s.* (French.) Ridicule; a jeering.

PERSIMON, per'se-mon, *s.* The fruit of the North American tree, *Diospyrus Virginiana*.

PERSIST, per-sist', *v. n.* (*per*, and *sisto*, I stand, Lat.) To continue firmly and steadily in the pursuit of anything commenced or undertaken; to persevere.

PERSISTENCE, per-sis'tens, } *s.* The state of
PERSISTENCY, per-sis'ten-se, } persisting; steady-
ness; constancy; the state of adhering stubbornly
to any given course; obstinacy; contumacy. In
Optics, the duration of the impression of light on
the retina after the luminous object has disap-
peared.

PERSISTENT, per-sis'tent, } *a.* In Botany, not fall-
PERSISTING, per-sis'ting, } ing off, or continuing
without withering.

PERSISTIVE, per-sis'tiv, *a.* Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

PERSON, per'sun, *s.* (*persona*, Lat.) Individual or particular man or woman; man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them; individual; man or woman; a human being, considered with respect to corporeal existence only; a human being, indefinitely; one; a man; one's self; not a representative; a human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character; character of office. In Grammar, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs, or the patient that suffers, anything affirmed by a verb. In Law, *persons* are divided into natural and artificial. *Natural persons* are such as the God of Nature has formed. *Artificial persons* are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purpose of society and government, which are called corporations or bodies politic.

PERSONABLE, per'sun-a-bl, *a.* Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. In Law, one that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.

PERSONAGE, per'sun-aje, *s.* (*personnage*, Fr.) A man or woman of eminence; a considerable person; exterior appearance; stature; air; character assumed or represented.

PERSONAL, per'sun-al, *a.* (*personalis*, Lat.) Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real; affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character; present; not acting by representative; exterior; corporal. *Personal actions*, in Law, are such whereby a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof; and likewise whereby a man claims satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. *Personal things*, in Law, include not only things movable, but also something more, the whole of which is comprehended under the general name of chattels. *Personal tithes* are those paid of such profits as come by the labour of a man's hands, as buying and selling, gains of merchandise, handicrafts, &c. *Personal identity*, in Metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence. *Personal verb*, in Grammar, a verb which has all the regular modification of the three persons, so called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only.

PERSONALITY, per'sun-al'e-te, *s.* The existence or individuality of any one; reflection upon indi-

viduals, or upon their private actions or character.

PERSONALIZE, per'sun-al-ize, *v. a.* To make personal.

PERSONALLY, per'sun-al-le, *ad.* In person; in presence; not by representative or substitute; with respect to an individual; particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

PERSONALTY, per'sun-al-te, *s.* In Law, any personal property, in contradistinction to *realty*, which signifies real property.

PERSONATE, per'sun-ate, *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance; to act; to pretend hypocritically; to counterfeit; to feign; to resemble; to make a representation of, as in a picture; to describe; —(*persono*, Lat.) to celebrate loudly; —(obsolete in the last three senses.)

They loudest sing
The vices of their duties and their own,
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
—Milton.

—*v. n.* to play a fictitious character; —(obsolete as a neuter verb); —*a.* in Botany, applied to a monopetalous flower of an irregular form, the border of the corolla having an oval appearance, with the labia closed.

PERSONATION, per'sun-ā'shun, *s.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

PERSONATOR, per'sun-ay-tur, *s.* One who personates a fictitious character; one who acts or performs.

PERSONIFICATION, per'son-e-fē-ka'shun, *s.* The change of things to persons.—See *Prosopopæia*.

PERSONIFY, per'son-e-fi, *v. a.* To ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person.

PERSONIZE, per'sun-ize, *v. a.* To personify.—Seldom used.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spek'tiv, *s.* (*perspectio*, I look through, Lat.) In the Fine Arts, the art of delineating, on a given transparent plane or superficies, objects as they appear to an eye placed at a given height and distance; a glass through which objects are viewed; a representation of objects in perspective; view; vista; a kind of painting frequently seen in gardens, and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the eye, by representing the continuation of any prospect, as an alley, building, landscape, or the like. *Aerial perspective*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colours of objects, according to their distances, and of the gradation of their tints in proportion to the intervening air. *Isometrical perspective*, the art of proportioning in size the relative objects seen in a painting, making the objects gradually less as they recede in the distance; —*a.* relating to the science of optics; optical; pertaining to the art of perspective.

PERSPECTIVELY, per-spek'tiv-le, *ad.* Optically; through a glass; by representation.

PERSPECTOGRAPHY, per-spek-tog'ra-fe, *s.* Description of perspective.

PERSPICABLE, per'spe-ka-bl, *a.* Discernible.

PERSPICACIOUS, per'spe-ka'shus, *a.* (*perspicax*, Lat.) Quick-sighted; acuteness of sight, discernment, or understanding.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, per'spe-ka'shus-nes, *s.* A cuteness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, per'spe-ka's'e-te, *s.* (*perspicacitas*, Lat.) Quickness or acuteness of sight; acuteness of discernment or judgment.

PERSPICACY, per'spe-ka-se, *s.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

PERSPICIENCE, per-spish'ens, *s.* The act of looking sharply.

PERSPICILL, per'spe-sil, *s.* (*per*, and *speculum*, a glass, Lat.) An optic glass.—Obsolete.

The *perspicill*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world.—Glanville.

PERSPICUITY, per'spe-ku'e-te, *s.* (*per*, through and *specio*, I see, Lat.) Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance by which objects are seen through it; —(seldom used in the foregoing senses); —clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

PERSPICUOUS, per-spik'u-us, *a.* Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous; transparent; translucent.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

PERSPICUOUSLY, per-spik'u-us-le, *ad.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, per-spik'u-us-nes, *s.* Clearness to the mind; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPIRABILITY, per'spe-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being perspirable.

PERSPIRABLE, per-spi-ra-bl, *a.* (*per*, and *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRATION, per'spe-ra'shun, *s.* (*perspiration*, Lat.) The vapour secreted by the ramifications of the cuticular arteries over the surface of the body; matter perspired.

PERSPIRATIVE, per-spi-ra-tiv, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPIRATORY, per'spe-ra-tur-e, *a.* Perspirative.

PERSPIRE, per-spire, *v. n.* To evacuate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin; —*v. a.* to emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin.

PERSTRINGE, per-strinj', *v. a.* (*perstringo*, Lat.) To touch upon; to glance upon.

PERSUADABLE, per-swa'da-bl, *a.* That may be persuaded.

PERSUADABLY, per-swa'da-ble, *ad.* So as to be persuaded.

PERSUADE, per-swade', *v. a.* (*persuadeo*, Lat.) To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument, advice, or expostulation; to convince or incline the mind to a particular belief or mode of action by evidence or argument; to inculcate by argument or expostulation; to treat by persuasion.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture.—Shaks.

PERSUADER, per-swa'dur, *s.* One who influences by persuasion; that which incites.

PERSUASIBILITY, per-sway-ze-bil'e-te, *s.* Capability of being persuaded.

PERSUASIBLE, per-swa'ze-bl, *a.* That may be persuaded or influenced by evidence adduced.

PERSUASIBLENESS, per-swa'ze-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASION—PERTURBATE.

PERSUASION, per-swa'zhun, *s.* (French.) The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation, evidence, or an appeal to the passions; the state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; a creed or belief, or a sect adhering to a particular belief or system of opinions.

PERSUASIVE, per-swa'siv, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions.

PERSUASIVELY, per-swa'siv-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, per-swa'siv-nes, *s.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions.

PERSUASORY, per-swa'sur-e, *a.* Having power to persuade.

PERSULPHATE.—See *Per*.

PERSULTATION, per-sul-ta'shun, *s.* (*persulto*, I leap, Lat.) An eruption of blood from an artery.

PERT, pert, *a.* (Welsh.) Lively; brisk; smart; saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity;—*s.* an assuming, overforward, or impertinent person;—*v. n.* to behave with pertness; to be saucy.

PERTAİN, per-tano', *v. n.* (*per*, and *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) To belong; to be the property, right, or duty of; to have relation to.

PERTERBRATION, per-ter-e-bra'shun, *s.* (*per*, and *terebatio*, Lat.) The act of boring through.

PERTINACIOUS, per-te-na'shus, *a.* (*per*, and *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) Obstinate, stubborn; perversely resolute; adhering to any opinion or purpose with inflexible constancy; resolute; firm; steady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, per-te-na'shus-le, *ad.* Obstinate; with stubborn adherence to any purpose or opinion.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, per-te-na'shus-nes, } *s.* (*per-*
PERTINACITY, per-te-nas'e-te, } *tinacia*,
Lat.) Unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; firmness; resolution.

PERTINACY, per-te-na-se, *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; steadiness; constancy; resolution.—Seldom used.

PERTINENCE, per'te-nens, } *s.* Justness of rela-
PERTINENCY, per'te-nen-se, } tion to the subject
of matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitability.

PERTINENT, per'te-nent, *a.* (*pertinens*, Lat.) Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended; regarding; concerning; belonging.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

PERTINENTLY, per'te-nent-le, *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, per'te-nent-nes, *s.* Appositeness.

PERTINENTS, per'te-nents, *s.* In Scotch Law, a term for appurtenances.

PERTINGENT, per-tin'jent, *a.* (*pertingens*, Lat.) Reaching to; touching.

PERTILY, pert'le, *ad.* Briskly; smartly; saucily; petulantly; with indecorous boldness.

PERTNESS, pert'nes, *s.* Briskness; smartness; sauciness; forward promptness or boldness; flip-pant sprightliness.

PETRANSIENT, per-tranz'yent, *a.* Passing through or over.

PETUNDA, per-tun'da, *s.* In Mythology, a Roman goddess who presided over marriage, and whose statue was generally placed in the bridal chamber.

PERTURB, per-turb', } *v. a.* (*per*, and *turba*,
PERTURBATE, per-turb'ate, } a crowd, Lat.) To

PERTURBATION—PERVERSION.

agitate or disturb; to disquiet; to disorder; to confuse.

PERTURBATION, per-tur-ba'shun, *s.* Disquiet or agitation of mind; deprivation of tranquillity; restlessness of passions; disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion; cause of disquiet; commotion of spirit. In Astronomy, the deviation of a celestial body from its theoretical elliptical orbit.

PERTURBATOR, per-tur-ba'tur, } *s.* One who raises
PERTURBER, per-tur'bur, } commotions or dis-turbances.

PERTUSE, per-tuze', } *a.* (*per*, and *tusus*, beat,
PERTUSED, per-tuzde', } Lat.) Bored or punched;
pierced with holes.

PERTUSION, per-tu'zhun, *s.* (*pertusus*, Lat.) The act of piercing or punching; a little hole made by punching; a perforation.

PERTUSSIS, per-tus'sis, *s.* (*per*, and *tussis*, a cough, Lat.) Hooping-cough.

PERUKE, per'uke, *s.* (*perruque*, Fr.) An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Perukemaker*, one who makes perukes; a wigmaker;—*v. a.* to dress in adscititious hair.

PERUSAL, per-u'zal, *s.* The act of reading; view or examination.—Unusual in the last two senses.

PERUSE, per-uz'e, *v. a.* To read, or to read with attention; to observe; to examine.—Seldom used in the last two senses.

I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings.—
Shaks.

PERUSER, per-u'zur, *s.* One that reads or examines.

PERUVIAN, per-u've-an, *a.* Relating to Peru, in South America. *Peruvian bark*, the bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia*, *C. oblongifolia*, and *C. cordifolia*: these embrace the pale, the red, and the yellow varieties, the only kinds admitted into our national pharmacopoeias. It is a valuable drug. *Peruvian balsam*, the produce obtained by boiling the twigs in water, of the South American tree *Myroxylon peruvianum*. *Peruvian mastic-tree*, or *Mulli*, the tree *Schinus molle*, a native of Brazil and Peru: Order, *Terebinthaceæ*.

PERUVINE, per'u-vine, *s.* A product obtained through distillation of the Balsam of Peru. Formula, $C_{36}H_{25}O_4$.

PERVADE, per-vade', *v. a.* (*per*, through, and *vado*, I go, Lat.) To pass through an aperture or interstice; to permeate; to pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing, and into every minute part.

PERVASION, per-va'zhun, *s.* The act of pervading or passing through the entire extent of a thing.

PERVASIVE, per-va'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

PERVERSE, per-vers', *a.* (*perversus*, Lat.) Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable;—*s.* petulant; vexatious; peevish; disposed to vex and cross.

PERVERSELY, per-vers'le, *ad.* With intent to vex; peevishly; spitefully; crossly; with unreasonable obstinacy.

PERVERSENESS, per-vers'nes, *s.* Disposition to cross or vex; peevishness; untractableness; crossness of temper; perversion.—Obsolete in the last sense.

PERVERSION, per-ver'shun, *s.* The act of perverting; change to something worse; violation of the laws of nature and propriety, or a diverting from the true intent or object.

PERVITY—PESSIMIST.

PESSOMANCY—PETALITE.

PERVITY, per-ver'se-to, *s.* Perverseness; crossness.

PERVITY, per-ver'siv, *a.* Tending to turn from the legitimate end or object; having power to corrupt.

PERVERT, per-vert', *v. a.* (*per*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt; to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, per-vert'ur, *s.* One that changes anything from good to bad; one who distorts anything from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, per-vert'e-bl, *a.* That may be perverted.

PERVESTIGATE, per-ves'te-gate, *v. a.* (*per*, and *vestigium*, a footstep, Lat.) To find out by research.

PERVESTIGATION, per-ves-te-ga'shun, *s.* Diligent inquiry or search after.

PERVICACIOUS, per-ve-ka'shus, *a.* (*pervix*, Lat.) Stubbornly contumacious; very obstinate or refractory.

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicious*.—Denham.

PERVICACIOUSLY, per-ve-ka'shus-le, *ad.* With wilful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, per-ve-ka'shus-nēs, } *s.* Determined
PERVICACITY, per-ve-ka's'e-te, } mined
PERVICACY, per-ve-ka-se, } obstinacy; stubbornness; untractableness.

PERVIGATION, per-vij-e-la'shun, *s.* (*per*, and *vigilo*, I watch, Lat.) A careful watching.

PERVIGIL, per-ve-jil'e-um, *s.* (Latin, from *vigil*, watchful.) In Antiquity, a name given to some of the nocturnal festivals of the Roman deities.

PERVIOUS, per've-us, *a.* (*per*, and *via*, a way, Lat.) Admitting passage; that may be entered or penetrated by some other body; permeable; penetrable; pervading; permeating.—Improper in the last two senses.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flattering motion which we call the mind?—
Prior.

PERVIOUSNESS, per've-us-nēs, *s.* The quality of admitting passage or entrance to another body.

PES, pes, *s.* The Latin word for foot. *Pes anserinus*, the goose's foot; the name of a plexus of nerves situated on one side of the face. *Pes hippocampi*, the sea-horse's foot, or cornu ammonis, a part of the brain found at the termination of the tænia hippocampi, at the posterior prolongation of the fornix.

PESADE, pes-ade', *s.* (French.) In the Manege, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, and keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PESAGE, pes'aje, *s.* In Law, a custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise or other goods.

PESO, pe'so, *s.* A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piastre.

PESOMERIA, pes-o-me're-a, *s.* (*peso*, I fall, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

PESSARY, pes'sa-re, *s.* (*pesso*, I soften, Gr.) An instrument made of wood, &c., formerly applied to the pudenda, but now used for preventing prolapsus of the utera or vagina, or keeping up a particular kind of rupture.

PESSIMIST, pes'se-mist, *s.* (*peessimus*, the worst, Lat.) A universal complainer.

PESSOMANCY, pes'so-man-se, *s.* (*pestoi*, pebbles, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A kind of divination practised by casting lots with pebbles.

PEST, pest, *s.* (*pestis*, Lat. *peste*, Fr.) Plague; pestilence; anything mischievous or destructive. *Pesthouse*, a lazaretto or infirmary where persons, goods, &c. infected with the plague or other contagious disease, or suspected to be so, are lodged, to prevent contagion and the spread of the disease.

PESTER, pes'tur, *v. a.* (French.) To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to annoy with vexatious interference.

PESTERER, pes'tur-ur, *s.* One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS, pes'tur-us, *a.* Encumbering; cumbersome.

PESTIDUCT, pes'te-duct, *s.* (*pestis*, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) That which conveys or brings contagion.

PESTIFEROUS, pes-tif'er-us, *a.* (*pestis*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; infectious; noxious to health, peace, or morals; troublesome; vexatious.

PESTILENCE, pes'te-lens, *s.* (*pestilentia*, Lat.) Plague; any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal; evil habits destructive of morality and happiness.

PESTILENT, pes'te-lent, *a.* Producing malignant disorders destructive of health; mischievous; noxious to morals or society; troublesome; making disturbance; corrupt.

PESTILENTIAL, pes-te-len'shal, *a.* Partaking of the nature of pestilence or other contagious disorders; producing pestilence; contagious; mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

PESTILLATION, pes-til-la'shun, *s.* (*pistillum*, a pestle, Lat.) The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.—Seldom used.

PESTILENTLY, pes'te-lent-le, *ad.* Mischievously; destructively.

PESTLE, pes'til, *s.* An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. *Pestle of pork*, an old expression for a gammon of bacon;—*v. a.* to use a pestle.

PET, pet, *s.* (etymology doubtful.) A slight fit of peevishness; a caddish lamb, or one brought up by hand; a fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged:—*v. a.* to treat as a pet; to indulge.

PETAGNA, pe-tag'na, *s.* (in honour of Vincent Petagna, a Neapolitan botanist, author of *Institutiones Botanicae*, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1787.) A genus of umbelliferous herbs, natives of Sicily: Suborder, *Orthospermæ*.

PETAL, pe'tal, *s.* (*petal*, Gr.) A leaf, or one of the divisions of the corolla of a flower.

PETALED, pet'ald, } *a.* Having petals.
PETALOUS, pet'a-lus, }

PETALIFORM, pe-tal'e-fawrm, *a.* Like a petal.

PETALINE, pet'a-line, *a.* Pertaining to a petal attached to a petal.

PETALISM, pet'al-izm, *s.* (*petalismos*, Gr.) A form or sentence of banishment among the ancient Syracusans, by which a citizen was proscribed: so called from the mode of giving their votes, by writing his name on a leaf.

PETALITE, pet'a-lite, *s.* (*petolon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a reddish or greyish colour, with a foliated texture. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia, and contains between 5 or 6 per cent. of the latter alkali.

PETALOID—PETIOLE.

PETALOID, pet'a-loyd, *a.* (*petal*, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) Having the form of petals.

PETALOIDEÆ, pet-a-lo-id'e-æ, *s.* A division of the Monocotyledons, characterized by the flowers having a regular perianthium; or, if destitute of one, naked.

PETALOSTEMON, pet-al-os-te'mon, *s.* (*petalon*, a petal, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the stamens being joined to the petals at the base.) A genus of perennial South American Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PETALOTOMA, pet-a-lot'o-ma, *s.* (*petalon*, a petal, and *tome*, a section, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of a tree, *Petalotoma brachiata*, a native of Cochinchina: Order, Myrtaceæ.

PETAL-SHAPED, pet'al-shaypt, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PETARD, pe-tård', *s.* (French.) In Gunnery, a machine somewhat of the form of a high-crowned hat, formed of gun metal, about seven inches deep and five inches in diameter at the mouth, and capable of containing from nine to twenty pounds of gunpowder. It was formerly used in breaking down gates, barricades, &c. It was screwed to a thick plank, and suspended before the gates, &c., to be burst open. The use of petards is now discontinued, powder in loose bags being found equally efficacious.

PETARDEER, pet-ar-deer', *s.* One who manages or applies a petard.

PETASUS, pet'a-sus, *s.* (*petasos*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a broad-brimmed hat, used in journeys by the classical ancients. The hat of Mercury is a petasus, with wings attached to it.

PETAURUS, pe-taw'r-us, *s.* A genus of Marsupial animals, distinguished by being furnished with a dilated skin, which enables them to fly, or rather spring, to considerable distances.

PETECHIÆ, pe-tish'e-æ, *s.* (*petichia*, Ital.) In Pathology, small red spots produced by the effusion of drops of blood on the skin, immediately under the cuticle. They have the appearance of flea-bites, and indicate an impure state of the blood.

PETECHIAL, pe-te'ke-al, *a.* (*petequial*, Span.) Spotted.

PETER, pe'tur, *s.* The name of two books of the New Testament.

PETEREL.—See Procellaria.

PETERMAN, pe'tur-man, *s.* A name formerly given to a person who fished with unlawful engines and arts in the river Thames.

PETER-FENCE, pe'tur-pens, *s.* The popular name of an impost formerly paid to the see of Rome. It was originally a voluntary offering made by the faithful. In England it was recognized by the laws of Edward the Conqueror. It was discontinued by Edward III., but afterwards revived, and finally abolished in the reign of Henry VIII.

PATESIA, pe-te'she-a, *s.* (meaning not given by the author, P. Browne.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PETIOLAR, pet'e-o-lar, } *a.* Relating to a
PETIOLARY, pet'e-o-lar-e, } petiole, or proceed-
ing from it; formed from a petiole; growing on
a petiole.

PETIOLATE, pet'e-o-late, } *a.* Having a petiole.
PETIOLED, pet'e-olde, }

PETIOLE, pet'e-ole, *s.* (*petalon*, a leaf, Gr.) That portion of a leaf which connects the lamina with the stem of a plant; the first stalk of a leaf.

PETIOLULATE—PETRE.

PETIOLULATE, pet-e-ol'u-late, *a.* Having little petioles.

PETIT, pet'te, *a.* (French.) Small; little; inconsiderable; mean. This term is generally written Petty,—which see. *Petit cope*, or *Cope parvum*, in Law, a writ where the tenant is summoned in plea of land, and comes on the summons, and has his appearance recorded. *Petit serjeanty*, a tenure held of the crown, by yielding the sovereign only a buckler, arrow, or some other small service. *Petit session*, a special session held by a few magistrates for the despatch of smaller business. *Petit treason*, the offence of a wife killing her husband, or a servant his master.

PETITIA, pe-tish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Felix Petit.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, with greenish flowers, natives of the Eastern Pyrenees: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

PETITIAL, pe-tish'al, *a.* Pertaining to or caused by petichin,—which see.

PETITIAN, pe-tish'an, *a.* In Anatomy, a term employed to designate a triangular cavity, formed by the separation of the anterior lamina of the crystalline lens from the posterior. It is called *canalis petitiæ*, after M. Petit.

PETITION, pe-tish'un, *s.* (*petitio*, Lat.) Request; entreaty; prayer; supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being; a formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a request or supplication. In Law, an application in writing, addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court. *Petitio principii*, (Latin, a demand of the principle.) In Logic, a species of vicious reasoning, in which the preposition to be proved is tacitly assumed as a premise of the syllogism by which it is to be proved. Vulgarly, it is termed *begging the question*. *Petitio induciarum*, the same in the civil law as *imparlance* in the common law; namely, a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craves respite, or another day, to put in his answer;—*v. a.* to supplicate; to solicit.

PETITIONARILY, pe-tish'un-ar-e-le, *ad.* By way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, pe-tish'un-ar-e, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition; containing a petition or request.

PETITIONER, pe-tish'un-nr, *s.* One who presents a petition.

PETITIONING, pe-tish'un-ing, *s.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication.

PETIT MAITRE, pet'te ma'tr, *s.* (French.) A fop; a coxcomb; a spruce fellow that dangles about females.

PETITORY, pet'e-tur-e, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting.—Obsolete.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* style,
With civet-speech, to entrap Olfactus' nose.—
Brewer.

PETIVERIA, pet-e-ve're-a, *s.* (in honour of John Petiver, a London apothecary, in the beginning of last century.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Petiveraceæ.

PETONG, pe-tong', *s.* The white copper of the Chinese, an alloy of copper and nickel.

PETRE, pe'tur, *s.* Nitre; saltpetre.

PETREA—PETROPHILA.

PETREA, pe'tre-a, *s.* (in honour of Lord Petre, who died 1742.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

PETREAN, pe-tre'an, *a.* (*petra*, a rock, Lat.) Pertaining to rock.

PETRESCENCE, pe-tres'sens, *s.* (*petros*, a stone, Gr.) The process of changing into stone.

PETRESCENT, pe-tres'sent, *a.* Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.

PETRIFICATION, pet-re-fak'shun, *s.* (*petra*, and *ficio*, I make, Lat.) The process of changing into stone; the conversion of any vegetable or other substance into stone, or a body of stony hardness; that which is converted into stone.

PETRIFICATIVE, pet-re-fak'tiv, *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or other substances into stone; relating to petrification.

PETRIFIC, pe-trif'ik, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

PETRIFICATE, pe-trif'e-kate, *v. a.* To petrify.—Obsolete.

PETRIFICATION, pet-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The process of petrifying; that which is petrified; obduracy; callousness.

PETRIFY, pet're-fi, *v. a.* To change to a stone or stony substance any animal or vegetable substance; to make callous or obdurate; to fix, as to petrify one with astonishment;—*v. n.* to become stone, or of a stony hardness.

PETROBRUCHIAN, pet-ro-broo'shan, *s.* A follower of Peter de Bruys, a heretic of the twelfth century. This sect had its origin in France and the Netherlands about the year 1126. They held that no churches were to be built—an inn being as proper a place for prayer as a temple, and a stable as an altar; and that the cross ought to be pulled down and burnt, as we ought to abhor the instrument of our Saviour's passion, &c.

PETROCALLIS, pet-ro-kal'lis, *s.* (*petros*, a rock, and *kallos*, beauty, Gr. in allusion to the plant growing on the rocks, which it adorns with its beautiful tufts of rose-coloured blossoms.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleuro-rhizæ.

PETRODROMA.—See Tichodroma.

PETROLEUM, pe-tro'le-um, *s.* A brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, Persia, and in the West Indies. Sometimes called Barbadoes tar.

PETROMYZON, pet-ro-mi'zon, *s.* (*petros*, a rock, and *myzoo*, I suck, Gr. from its adhering to the rock or stone by the mouth.) The Lamprey, a genus of fishes with long cylindrical bodies, small eyes, and seven branchial spiracles on each side; the mouth circular, and armed with hard tooth-like processes in several rows: Family, Petromyzonidæ.

PETROMYZONIDÆ, pet-ro-me-zon'e-de, *s.* (*petromyzon*, one of the genera.) The Lampreys, a family of Apodal fishes, in which the body is elongated; eyes very small, or none; mouth circular, placed beneath the head, and opening by a longitudinal fissure; skeleton soft, almost mucilaginous; branchial spiracles, two or more.

PETRONASON, pet-ro-na'son, *s.* A genus of fishes with ovate bodies; the dorsal fin with simple or spiny, and branched or soft rays; head moderate: Family, Chætodonidæ.

PETRONEL, pet-ro-nel, *s.* A horseman's pistol.

PETROPHILA, pe-trof'e-la, *s.* (*petros*, and *phileo*,

PETROSCIURTES—PETWORTH.

I love, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Rock-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

PETROSCIURTES, pet-ro-sir'tes, *s.* (*petros*, a rock, and *skiros*, a hard coat or covering, Gr.?) A genus of fishes: Family, Blennidæ.

PETROSELINUM, pet-ro-se-li-num, *s.* (*petros*, a rock, and *selinon*, parsley, Gr. in reference to the natural habitat of the plants.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

PETROSILEX, pet-ro-si-leks, *s.* Compact felspar, a variety of hornstone.

PETROSILICIOUS, pet-ro-se-lis'h-us, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex.

PETROUS, pe'trus, *a.* Like stone; hard; stony.

PETTICOAT, pet'te-kote, *s.* (*petit*, Fr. and *coat*.) A woman's lower garment.

PETTIFOG, pet'te-fog, *v. n.* (*petit*, and *voguer*, I row, Fr.) To do small business as a lawyer.

PETTIFOGGER, pet'te-fog-gur, *s.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases; an inferior attorney, employed on mean professional business.

PETTIFOGGERY, pet'te-fog-gur-e, *s.* The practice of a pettifogger; disreputable trickery; quibbles.

PETTINESS, pet'te-nes, *s.* Smallness; littleness; unimportance.

PETTISH, pet'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish.

PETTISHLY, pet'tish-le, *ad.* In a pet; with a fretful turn.

PETTISHNESS, pet'tish-nes, *s.* Fretfulness; peevishness.

PETTITOES, pet'to-toze, *s.* The toes or feet of a pig; the human feet in contempt.

PETTO, pet'to, *s.* (Italian, from *pectus*, the breast, Lat.) The breast; figuratively, privacy, as in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

PETTY, pet'to, *a.* (*petit*, Fr.) Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little. *Petty-bag*, an office in Chancery for suits for and against attorneys and officers of that court, &c. *Petty-chops*, the bird *Motacilla hortensis* of Linnæus. *Petty-singlers*, in Falconry, the toes of a hawk. *Petty-tally*, a competent allowance of victuals according to the number of a ship's company. *Petty-ship*, or English Genista, the Leguminous plant *Genista Anglica*.

PETULANCE, pet'u-lans, } *s.* (*petulantia*, Lat.)

PETULANCY, pet'u-lan-se, } Sauciness; peevishness; pettishness; freakish passion.

PETULANT, pet'u-lant, *a.* Saucy; perverse; pert or forward, with fretfulness or crossness of temper; manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; wanton; freakish in passion.

PETULANTLY, pet'u-lant-le, *ad.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PETUNGA, pet-ung'ga, *s.* (*pectunga*, the Bengalese name of *Petunia Roxburghii*.) A genus of glabrous shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PETUNIA, pe-tu'ne a, *s.* (*petun*, or *petum*, the Brazilian name of tobacco, given to this genus for its resemblance to the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana*.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of South America.

PETUNSE, } pe-tuns', *a.* In Mineralogy, a kind of

PETUNTSE, } porcelain clay, used by the Chinese

PETUNTIZE, } in the manufacture of porcelain

chinaware.

PETWORTH MARBLE, pet'wuth in'dr'ul, *s.* In Geology, a variety of marble occurring in the weald clay. It is a variegated limestone, composed chiefly of the remains of Irish water shell-

PHALLICA—PHARETRA.

PHARETRA, far'e-tra, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient History, a quiver, principally made of hide or leather, and adorned with gold, painting, and braiding.

PHARISAIC—PHARMACOTHECA.

PHARISAIC, făr-e-să'ik, } *a.* Ritual; resem-
 PHARISAICAL, făr-e-să'e-kal, } bling the Phari-
 sees, a sect characterized by their showy preten-
 sions to religion, without the spirit of it; hollow;
 hypocritical.

PHARISAICALLY, făr-e-să'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the
 manner of Pharisees.

PHARISAICALNESS, făr-e-să'e-kal-nes, *s.* Rigid
 adherence to outward appearances of religion;
 external show of religion, without the spirit of it.

PHARISAISM, făr-e-să-izm, *s.* The conduct and
 peculiarities of the Pharisees as a sect; devotion
 to the outward observances and ceremonies of
 religion without its spirit; hollow and hypocritical
 pretensions to religion; loud-mouthed talk of piety.

PHARISEAN, făr-e-să'an, *a.* Following the practice
 of the Pharisees.

PHARISEE, făr'e-se, *s.* (*pharisee*, to separate, Heb.)
 One of a sect among the Jews, whose rigid ob-
 servance of rites and ceremonies, and whose lofty
 pretensions to superior sanctity, led them to sepa-
 rate themselves as a sect, considering their greater
 claims to piety and holiness.

PHARIUM, făr'e-um, *s.* (*pharos*, a veil, Gr. in re-
 ference to the ovary being in a membranous
 cup.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

PHARMACEUTIC, făr-ma-ku'tik, } *a.* (*phar-*
 PHARMACEUTICAL, făr-ma-ku'te-kal, } *makon*,
 medicine, Gr.) Relating to the knowledge or art
 of pharmacy, or to the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, făr-ma-ku'te-kal-le, *ad.* In
 the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, făr-ma-ku'tiks, *s.* The science
 of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTIST, făr-ma-ku-tist, *s.* One who pre-
 pares medicines.

NOTE.—These words are pronounced in several of our
 Dictionaries with the *e* soft.

PHARMACOCHEMIA, făr-ma-ko-k'i-me-a, *s.* (*phar-*
makon, medicine, and *chymia*, chemistry, Gr.)
 Pharmaceutic chemistry, or the department of
 that science which treats of the preparation of
 medicines.

PHARMACOLITE, făr-mak'o-lite, *s.* (*pharmakon*,
 medicine, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The native
 arseniate of lime.

PHARMACOLOGIST, făr-ma-kol'o-jist, *s.* (*pharma-*
kon, medicine, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One
 well skilled in, or who writes upon, the prepara-
 tion of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY, făr-ma-kol'o-je, *s.* (*pharmakon*,
 medicine, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The his-
 tory of the properties and uses of drugs.

PHARMACON, făr'ma-kon, *s.* (*pharmakon*, Gr.)
 In Pharmacy, a poison; a medicine.

PHARMACOPŒIA, făr-ma-ko-po'ya, *s.* A book
 published by the colleges of physicians with the
 sanction of government, containing directions for
 the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLA, făr-ma-kop'o-la, } *s.* (*phar-*
 PHARMACOPOLIST, făr-ma-kop'o-list, } *makon*,
 and *poleo*, I sell, Gr.) An apothecary; one
 who sells medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIUM, făr-ma-ko-po'le-um, *s.* (*phar-*
makon, and *poleo*, Gr.) A druggist or apothec-
 ary's shop.

PHARMACOPOSIA, făr-ma-ko-po'zhe-a, *s.* (*phar-*
makon, and *posia*, a potion, Gr.) A liquid medicine.

PHARMACOTHECA, făr-ma-ko-the'ka, *s.* (*pharma-*
kon, and *tithemi*, I place, Gr.) A medicine-chest.

PHARMACY—PHASCOLOMYS.

PHARMACY, făr'ma-se, *s.* (*pharmakon*, medicine,
 Gr.) That branch of science which relates to the
 medical and chemical history of the different arti-
 cles of the *Materia Medica*, as also to the mode of
 prescribing their effects and composition.

PHARNACEUM, făr-na'se-um, *s.* (*Pharnaces*, a king
 of Pontus, who is said to have first used it in
 medicine.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryo-
 phyllaceæ.

PHARO, făr'o, or făr'o, *s.* A game of chance played
 with a pack of fifty-two cards.

PHAROS, făr'us, *s.* (Greek.) A lighthouse or tower
 which anciently stood on a small isle of that name,
 adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alex-
 andria; any lighthouse for the direction of sea-
 men; a watch-tower; a beacon.

PHARUS, făr'us, *s.* (*pharos*, a covering, from the
 long broad leaves being used as wrappers by the
 natives of Jamaica.) A genus of plants: Order,
 Graminaceæ.

PHARYNGEAL, făr-in'je-al, *a.* Belonging to, or
 affecting the pharynx.

PHARYNGETHRON, făr-in-ge'thron, *s.* (Greek.) The
 pharynx, or fauces.

PHARYNGEURYSMA, făr-in-je-u-ris'ma, *s.* (*phar-*
rynz, and *euryo*, I dilate, Gr.) In Pathology, a
 morbid dilatation of the pharynx.

PHARYNGITIS, făr-in-je'tis, *s.* An inflammation
 of the membrane which forms the pharynx.

PHARYNGOGRAPHY, făr-in-gog'ra-fe, *s.* (*pharynx*,
 and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical de-
 scription of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLOGY, făr-in-gol'o-je, *s.* (*pharynx*, and
logos, a discourse.) A treatise on the pharynx.

PHARYNGO-PALATINE, făr-in-go-pal'a-tine, *a.* Per-
 taining to the pharynx and velum-palati.

PHARYNGOPLEGIA, făr-in-go-ple'je-a, *s.* (*pharynx*,
 and *plessio*, I strike, Gr.) Paralysis of the muscles
 of the pharynx.

PHARYNGORRHAGIA, făr-in-go-ra'je-a, *s.* (*phar-*
rynz, and *rhegnyni*, I burst forth, Gr.) Hemor-
 rhage from the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSPASM, făr-in-gos'pasm, *s.* Paralysis
 of the muscles of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSTAPHYLINUS, făr-in-go-staf-e-li'nus,
s. A muscle originally in the pharynx, and ter-
 minating in the uvula. More commonly called
palato-pharyngeus.

PHARYNGOTOMY, făr-in-got'o-me, *s.* (*pharynx*, and
temno, I cut, Gr.) The operation of making an
 external opening into the windpipe, necessary in
 certain cases of suffocation. Scarification of the
 mucous membrane of the pharynx; incision of
 abscesses developed within that organ.

PHARYNX, făr'ingks, *s.* (*pharynx*, pharynx, from
pherein, I convey, Gr.) In Anatomy, the mus-
 culo-membranous and infundibuliform canal, at-
 tached to the fauces behind the larynx, and ter-
 minating in the œsophagus.

PHASCOGALE, fas-kog'a-le, *s.* (*phaskolos*, a purse,
 Gr.) A genus of Marsupial quadrupeds.

PHASCOLARCTOS, fas-ko-lărk'tos, *s.* (*phaskolos*, a
 pouch, and *arktos*, a bear, Gr.) A genus of
 Marsupial animals, of which the koala is the
 type. Its dentition is similar to that of the kan-
 garoo-rats; it has no tail, and its hind legs are
 short.

PHASCOLOMYS, fas-ko'lo-mis, *s.* (*phaskolos*, a purse,
 and *mys*, a mouse, Gr.) The Wombat, a genus of
 Marsupial quadrupeds.

PHASCOLOTHERIUM—PHELLINE.

PHASCOLOTHERIUM, fas-ko-lo-the're-um, *s.* (*phascolos*, a leathern bag, Gr.) A genus of Marsupial quadrupeds.

PHASCUM, fas'kum, *s.* (*phascon*, one of the ancient Greek names of the plant.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.

PHASE, faze, } *s.* (*phasis*, from *phaino*, I shine, Gr.) *Plur.* Phases. Appearance

exhibited by any body; any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet.

In Natural Philosophy, the particular state, at a given instant, of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, or increases to a given point, and then diminishes in regular gradation. In Astronomy, the term *phases* is applied to denote the different appearances of the moon or inferior planets, according as greater or smaller portions of the hemisphere, illuminated by the sun, is visible to the observer. The principal phases of the moon are the new moons, full moons, and quarter moons.

PHASEOLEE, fas-e-o'-le-e, *s.* (*phascolus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of the order Leguminosae, in which the legume is many-seeded, dehiscent, continuous, usually subdivided internally into one-seeded cells by cellular transverse membranes, never truly articulated.

PHASEOLUS, fa-se-o'-lus, *s.* (*phaselus*, a little boat, Lat. from its supposed resemblance to a boat in the pods.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, usually with twining stems: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PHASIA, fa'she-a, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

PHASIANELLA, fas-e-a-nel'la, *s.* (*phasianus*, a pheasant, Lat.) A genus of shells: Family, Trochidae.

PHASIANIDAE, fas-e-a-ni'de, *s.*—See PAVONIDAE.

PHASIANUS, fa-se-a'nus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of birds: Family, PAVONIDAE.

PHASIS, fa'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, one of the various modes by which public offenders at Athens might be prosecuted.

PHASM, fazm, } *s.* (Greek.) Appearance; phantasma, faz'ma, } tom; fancied apparition.—Seldom used.

PHASMA, fas'ma, *s.* (Greek, a ghost.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Mantidae.

PHATNIUM, fat'ne-um, *s.* (*phatne*, a stall, Gr.) The socket of a tooth.

PHEASANT, fez'ant, *s.* The bird Phasianus colchicus. *Pheasant's-eye*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus Adonis: Order, Ranunculaceae.

PHEASANTRY, fez'an-tre, *s.* An enclosure for pheasants.

PHEBALEUM, fe-ba'le-um, *s.* (*phebole*, a myrtle, in reference to the habitat of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceae.

PHEER.—See *Peer*.

PHEESE, fees, *s.* To comb; to curry; to lessen in bulk.

PHGOR, fe'gor, } *s.* In Mythology, a deity worshipped by the Midianites and Moabites, and probably by all the other tribes who then inhabited Syria.

PHELIPEA, fil-e-pe'a, *s.* (In honour of the illustrious Phelipeaux.) A genus of plants: Order, Orobanchaceae.

PHELLINE, fel-li'ne, *s.* (*phellos*, cork, Gr. from the cells of the capsules being corky.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceae.

PHENE—PHILADELPHIAN.

PHENE, fe'ne, *s.* (Greek.) The Osprey, or Eagle, the generic name given by Savigny to the Lammergeyer, the Gypaetus of Storr: Family, Vulturidae.

PHENECINE, fe'ne-sine, *s.* (*phoinikios*, purple, Gr.) The purple powder which is precipitated when sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. It seems to be a hydrate of indigo.

PHENGITIS, fen-jit'is, *s.* Among the Ancients, a beautiful species of alabaster. It is very brittle and friable, but of superior brightness to other marbles, and excelling them all in transparency.

PHENIX.—See *Phoenix*.

PHENOGAMIAN, fe-no-ga'me-an, } *a.* (*phaino*, I show, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOGAMIC, fe-no-gam'ik, } *a.* (*phaino*, I show, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOGAMOUS, fe-nog'a-mus, } *a.* (*phaino*, I show, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOMENAL, fe-nom'e-nal, *a.* Relating to a phenomenon or remarkable appearance.

PHENOMENOLOGY, fe-nom-e-nol'o-je, *s.* (*phenomenon*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A description or history of phenomena.

PHENOMENON, fe-nom'e-non, *s. pl.* **PHENOMENA**, (*phainomai*, I appear, Gr.) An appearance; anything visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist, as the phenomena of the natural world. In Natural Philosophy, an appearance of nature, of which the cause is not immediately obvious, whether occurring naturally, or by the intervention of human agency.

PHION, fe'on, *s.* In Heraldry, the barbed head of darts, arrows, or other weapons.

PHIAL, fi'al, *s.* (*phiala*, Lat.) A small glass vessel or bottle;—*v. a.* to put or keep in a phial.

PHIBALURA, fib-a-lu'ra, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Ampelidae.

PHIDITIA, fe-dish'e-a, *s.* In Grecian Antiquity, feasts celebrated with great frugality at Sparta. They were held in the public squares and in the open air. They were intended to keep up peace and friendship among the citizens, and were attended by all classes of the people, each individual, it is said, bringing wine, food, and money, as a contribution to the feast.

PHIGALIAN, fe-ga'le-an, *a.* An epithet applied to certain marbles discovered near the site of Phigalia, a town of Arcadia, in Greece. The Phigalian marbles form a series of sculpture in alto-relievo, now deposited in the British Museum, where they form part of the collection known by the name of the Elgin marbles.

PHILA, fi'la, *s.* (*phileo*, I love, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the attributes of Venus, which distinguished her as the mother of love.

PHILADELPHACEAE, fil-a-del-fa'se-o, *s.* (*philadelphus*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of ornamental hardy shrubs.

PHILADELPHES, fil-a-del'fes, *s.* A secret society which existed in France, during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, and said to have produced the conspiracy of Colonel Malet in 1812.

PHILADELPHIA, fil-a-del'fe-a, *s.* (*philos*, a friend, and *adelphos*, a brother, Gr.) In Antiquity, games instituted at Sardis, to celebrate the union of Caracalla and Geta, the sons of Septimius Severus.

PHILADELPHIAN, fil-a-del'fe-an, *a.* (*philos*, loving

PHILADELPHUS—PHILIBERTIA.

or beloved, and *adelphos*, a brother, Gr.) Relating to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus; —s, one of the family of love. In Ecclesiastical History, one belonging to the Philadelphian Society, an obscure, visionary body, who took their rise about the end of the seventeenth century, under the auspices of a female fanatic, whose name was Jane Leadly. They disregarded the forms of doctrine and discipline, and recommended all to commit their souls to the care of a supposed internal guide, under whose influence all dissensions among Christians would cease, and a universal brotherhood be the final result.

PHILADELPHUS, fil-a-del'fus, s. (*philadelphos*, the name given by Aristotle to a tree now not known, said to have been named after Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.) A genus of shrubs, with white sweet-scented flowers: Type of the order Philadelphaceæ.

PHILAGONIA, fil-a-go'ne-a, s. (*philos*, a lover, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

PHILANGIAN, fil-an'je-an, a. Pertaining to or produced at Philangia.

PHILANTHIDÆ, fil-an'the-de, s. A family of Hymenopterous insects, of which *Philanthus* is the type.

PHILANTHROPIC, fil-an'throp'ik, } a. Pos-
PHILANTHROPICAL, fil-an'throp'e-kal, } sessing
general benevolence; entertaining goodwill to-
wards all men; filled with a strong disposition to
befriend and help the human race; directed to
the general good.

PHILANTHROPINISM, fil-an'throp'in-izm, s. A name
given in Germany to the system of education on
natural principles, which was promoted by Basedow
and his friends in the last century, and mainly
founded on the notions of Locke and Rousseau.

PHILANTHROPIST, fil-an'thro-pist, s. One who
loves and wishes to serve mankind; a person of
general benevolence, who labours in behalf of the
human race.

PHILANTHROPY, fil-an'thro-pe, s. (*philos*, and
anthropos, a man, Gr.) Love of mankind; uni-
versal goodwill; benevolence towards the whole
human family.

PHILANTHUS, fil-an'thus, s. (*phileo*, I love, and
anthos, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Hymenop-
terous insects: Family, Philanthidæ.

PHILEMON, fe-le'mon, s. The name of a book in
the New Testament.

PHILEREMUS, fil-er'e-mus, s. (*phileremos*, fond of
being alone, Gr.) A genus of Bees: Family,
Anthophila, or Apides.

PHILEURUS, fil-u'rus, s. (*phileo*, I love, *oura*, a
tail, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives
of America: Family, Dynastidæ.

PHILHARMONIC, fil-har-mon'ik, a. (*philos*, and
harmonia, harmony, Gr.) Relating to the love
of harmony; delighting in musical harmony.

PHILHELLENIST, fil-hel'le-nist, s. (*philos*, and
Hellas, Greece, Gr.) One devoted to the interests
of Greece; particularly one who espoused the
cause of the Greeks in their struggle with the
Turks.

PHILHYDEUS.—See Siren.

PHILIBEG.—See Füllbeg.

PHILIBERTIA, fil-e-ber'she-a, s. (in honour of J. C.
Philibert, a botanical writer.) A genus of plants:
Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

PHILIPPIAN—PHILOLOGY.

PHILIPPIAN, fil-ip'pe-an, a. Belonging to Philippi,
a city of Greece;—s. a native of Philippi.

PHILIPPIANS, fil-ip'pe-anz, s. The name of a
book in the New Testament.

PHILIPPIC, fil-ip'pik, s. Any discourse or declama-
tion deeply imbued with satirical allusion or acri-
monious invective; originally applied to an ora-
tion of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against
Philip, king of Macedon.

PHILIPPISTS, fil'ip-pists, s. In Ecclesiastical His-
tory, a sect or party amongst the Lutherans, who
followed Philip Melancthon. They were opposed
to the Ubiquists and to the Flacians, who arose
after the death of Melancthon.

PHILIPPIZE, fil-ip'pize, v. n. To declaim against;
to utter or write invective.

PHILIPSIA, fil-ip'se-a, s. A genus of Trilobites,
found in the mountain limestone of England and
Ireland.

PHILIPSITE, fil'ip-site, s. A mineral found ac-
companying Herschelite. It is a species of har-
motome, or cross-stone, containing lime and pot-
ash instead of baryta. The primary form of the
crystal is a right rhombic prism; cleavage imper-
fect; fracture conchoidal; colour white, flesh-red,
or greyish; lustre vitreous. It consists of silica,
48.02; alumina, 22.61; potash, 2.50; lime, 6.56;
water, 16.75: sp. gr. 2.0 to 2.2: hardness = 4.5.

PHILISTINE, fil'is-tine, s. An inhabitant of Pales-
tine, now Syria.

PHILISTINISM, fil'is-tin-izm, s. The manners of the
Philistines, an ancient people of Palestine.

PHILLYREA, fil-lir'e-a, s. (*phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the
shrubs being leafy.) A genus of plants: Order,
Oleaceæ.

PHILLYRINE, fil'le-rine, s. A non-azotized vegetable
principle, which occurs in the bark of *Phillyrea*
media and *latifolia*. It forms silvery scales, at
first tasteless, afterwards becoming bitter.

PHILOBOSIS, fil-o-be-o'sis, s. (*phileo*, I love, and
bios, life, Gr.) Love of life.

PHILOCTETES, fil-ok-te'tes, s. In Mythology, the
son of Pean, and according to some authors one
of the Argonauts. He was the friend and com-
panion of Hercules, and one of the most celebrated
of the heroes in the siege of Troy.

PHILODENDRON, fil-o-den'dron, s. (*phileo*, I love,
and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of Brazilian
climbing plants: Order, Amaryllaceæ.

PHILOGYNE, fil-oj'e-ne, s. (*phileo*, I love, and
gynæ, a female, Gr. in reference to the anthers
conniving over the stigma.) A genus of plants:
Order, Amaryllaceæ.

PHILOLOGER, fil-o'lo-jur, } s. One versed in the
PHILOLOGIST, fil-o'lo-jist, } history and construc-
tion of language.

PHILOLOGIC, fil-o-loj'ik, } a. Relating to phi-
PHILOLOGICAL, fil-o-loj'e-kal, } lology, or to the
study and knowledge of language.

PHILOLOGICALLY, fil-o-loj'e-kal-le, ad. In a man-
ner consistent with the grammatical construction
of language.

PHILOLOGIZE, fil-o'lo-jize, v. n. To offer criticisms.
—Seldom used.

PHILOLOGY, fil-o'lo-je, s. (*phileo*, I love, and
logos, a word, Gr.) That branch of literature
which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology
or origin and combination of words, and whatever
relates to the laws by which language is governed
and regulated, including the history, affinity, and

present state of language. In a more general sense it includes a knowledge of rhetoric, poetry, antiquities, history, criticism, &c.

PHILOMATH, fil'o-math, *s.* (*philos*, and *manthano*, I learn, Gr.) A lover of learning.—Generally used in slight contempt.

PHILOMATHIC, fil-o-math'ik, *a.* Relating to the love of learning; having a love of letters.

PHILOMATHY, fil'o-math-e, *s.* The love of learning.

PHILOMELA, fil'o-mel, } *s.* (Latin.) The Night-
PHILOMELA, fil-o-mel'a, } ingale, a genus of birds remarkable for the sweetness of their song, and their singing during the night: Family, Sylviadæ.

PHILOMOT, fil'o-mot, *a.* (corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.) Of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILOMUSICAL, fil-o-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Loving music.

PHILOPOLEMIC, fil-o-po-lem'ik, *a.* (*philos*, and *polemikos*, Gr.) Ruling over conflicting and jarring nature; an epithet applied to Minerva.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, fil-o-pro-jen'e-tiv-nes, *s.* (*philos*, Gr. and *progigno*, I bring forth, Lat.) In Phrenology, the name assigned to the organ said to indicate a strong love and desire for offspring, situated in the region of the occipital bone.

PHILOSOCIA.—See Onisens.

PHILOSOPHASTER, fil-os-o-fas'tur, *s.* A pretender to philosophy; a literary quack.

PHILOSOPHATE, fil-os'o-fate, *v. n.* To moralize; to play the philosopher.—Seldom used.

Few there be, that with Epictetus can philosophate in slavery, or, like Cleanthes, can draw water all the day, and study most of the night.—*Barrow*.

PHILOSOPHATION, fil-os-o-fa'shun, *s.* Philosophical discussion.—Obsolete.

PHILOSOPHEME, fil-os'o-feem, *s.* Principle of reasoning; a theorem.—Obsolete.

PHILOSOPHER, fe-los'o-fer, *s.* (*phileo*, I love, and *sophia*, wisdom, Gr.) A person thoroughly versed in the varied phenomena of nature, or the laws on which physical science is founded, or one devoted to the ardent study of moral and intellectual science; one profoundly versed in any science. *Philosopher's stone*, an imaginary substance, supposed by the old alchemists to possess the virtue of converting the baser metals into gold, and curing all kinds of disease.

PHILOSOPHIC, fil-o-sof'ik, } *a.* Belonging to
PHILOSOPHICAL, fil-o-sof'e-kal, } philosophy, or proceeding from it; suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; skilled in philosophy; given to or regulated by philosophy; rational; temperate; calm; cool; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fil-o-sof'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

PHILOSOPHISM, fil-os'o-fizm, *s.* (*philos*, and *sophisma*, Gr.) The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

PHILOSOPHIST, fil-os'o-fist, *s.* A lover of sophistry; one addicted to false reasoning.

PHILOSOPHISTIC, fil-os-o-fis'tik, } *a.* Relat-
PHILOSOPHISTICAL, fil-os-o-fis'te-kal, } ing to the practice of sophistry or false reasoning.

PHILOSOPHIZE, fil-os'o-fize, *v. n.* To reason or draw deductions like a philosopher; to search into the nature of things, or investigate the phenomenon of nature with a view to legitimate conclusions.

PHILOSOPHIZER, fil-os'o-fi-zur, *s.* One who searches into the nature and reason of things.

PHILOSOPHY, fil-os'o-fe, *s.* The love or pursuit of

knowledge or wisdom; in a general sense the term denotes an investigation of all phenomena observable in the physical world, or of the laws and constitution of mind as distinct from matter; applied to any particular department of knowledge, it includes the entire collection of reasons assigned in support of the particular subject, with all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to it; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning; argumentation; course of sciences read in the sch. ols.

PHILOSTORGY, fil-os-tawr'je, *s.* (*philos*, dear, and *storge*, affection, Gr.) The natural affection with which one regards those who are near and dear, as the affection of parents to their children.

PHILOTECHNIC, fil-o-tek'nik, *a.* Loving the arts.

PHILOTHECA, fil-o-the'ka, *s.* (*psilos*, smooth, *philos*, and *theke*, a sheath, Gr. in allusion to the smooth tube of the stamens—should have been written *psilotheca*.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Rutaceæ.

PHILTUR, fil'tur, *s.* (*phileo*, I love, Gr.) A drug or preparation supposed by the ancients to have the power of exciting love; anything calculated to excite the passion of love;

The melting kiss that tips
 The jellied philter of her lips.—*Cleaveland*.

—*v. a.* to infuse with a love potion; to charm to love.

PHILYDRACEÆ, fil-e-dra'se-e, *s.* (*philydrum*, one of the genera) A natural order of dipetalous Exogens without a calyx; with three stamens, of which two are abortive, and an embryo of the seed in the axis of fleshy albumen; stems simple, erect, leafy, often woolly; leaves ensiform, somewhat cellular, equitant with their half-sheathing bases; spikes terminal, simple, or divided.

PHILYDRUM, fil'e-drum, *s.* (*philos*, a lover, and *hydor*, water, Gr. in allusion to its aquatic habitat.) A genus of plants: Order, Philylaceæ.

PHILYRA, fil'e-ra, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Oceanides, and mother of the centaur Chiron by Saturn, who visited her in the shape of a horse. Being alarmed at the monstrosity of her offspring, she implored Saturn to change her nature; on which the god changed her into a linden-tree. Also, a genus of small Crustaceans, belonging to the tribe of Leucosians, natives of the East Indies.

PHIMOSIS, fi-mo'sis, *s.* (*phimos*, a muzzle, Gr.) In Surgery, an affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans penis. It is sometimes improperly written *phymosis*.

PHIRUSA, fir-u'za, *s.* A genus of Zoophytes, belonging to the family Polyiparia membranacea; also, a genus of Crustaceans.

PHIZ, fiz, *s.* (probably a contraction from *physiognomy*.) The face, in a contemptuous sense.

PHLÆA, fle'a, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Tribe, Cimicidæ.

PHLEBECTASIA, fle-blek-ta'she-a, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *hektasis*, dilatation, Gr.) Dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein.

PHLEBEURISM, fleb'u-rizm, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *euryno*, I dilate, Gr.) Dilatation of the veins.

PHLEBITIS, fle-bi'tis, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, Gr.) In Pathology, an inflammation of the veins. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound.

PHLEBOGRAPHY—PHLEGREAN.

PHLEBOGRAPHY, fle-bog'ra-fe, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the veins.

PHLEBOLOGY, fle-bol'o-je, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the veins.

PHLEBOTERUS, fle-bop'ter-us, *s.* (*phleps*, and *pteria*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns from the oolite of Yorkshire.

PHLEBORRHEXIS, fle-bo-rek'sis, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *rhexis*, rupture, Gr.) A rupture of the veins.

PHLEBOTOMIST, fle-bot'o-mist, *s.* One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMIZE, fle-bot'o-mize, *v. a.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOTOMY, fle-bot'o-me, *s.* (*phleps*, a vein, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

PHLEGETHON, fle-geth'on, *s.* (Greek, burning.) In Mythology, the mass of fire which, according to the poets of Greece and Rome, washed the shores of the infernal regions; also, the name of one of the rivers of the infernal regions.

PHLEGM, flem, *s.* (*phlegma*, Gr.) Cold watery fluid, supposed by the ancients to have been one of the four humours of which the blood is composed; dulness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEGMA, fleg'ma, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a thick, tenacious matter secreted in the lungs; a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, fleg'ma-gog, *s.* (*phlegma*, and *ago*, I drive, Gr.) A medicine anciently supposed to possess the quality of expelling phlegm.—Obsolete.

PHLEGMATYRA, fleg-map'e-ra, *s.* (*phlegma*, phlegm, and *pyretos*, fever, Gr.) Mucous fever.

PHLEGMASIA DOLEUS, fleg-ma'zhe-a do'le-us, *s.* (*phlegma*, I burn, Gr. and *doleus*, painful, Lat.) In Pathology, puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins.

PHLEGMASIA, fleg-ma'zhe-e, *s.* (*phlegma*, I burn, Gr.) A general term used by Cullen, Sauvages, and some other eminent surgeons, for local inflammations.

PHLEGMATIA, fleg-ma'she-a, *s.* Extravasation of serum or mucus.

PHLEGMATIC, fleg-mat'ik, *a.* (*phlegmatikos*, Gr.) Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull; cold; frigid; not easily roused into energetic action.

PHLEGMATICALITY, fleg-mat'e-kal-le, } *ad.* With
PHLEGMATICALY, fleg-mat'ik-le, } phlegm;
heavily; coldly.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA, fleg-mat-or-ra'je-a, *s.* (*phlegma*, and *rhegnymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) An abundant discharge of mucus from the nostrils, unaccompanied by inflammation of the pituitary membrane.

PHLEGMON, fleg'mon, *s.* (*phlegma*, I burn, Gr.) A cutaneous inflammatory tumour, attended with excessive heat.

PHLEGMONOUS, fleg'mo-nus, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning.

PHLEGMONOID, fleg'o-noyd, *a.* Resembling phlegmon.

PHLEGREAN, fle-gre'an, *a.* An epithet applied to a volcanic hilly region situated near Naples, the Phlegrei Campi of the ancient poets.

PHLEME—PHLYCTENULA.

PHLEME, fle-me, *s.* In Farriery, the instrument with which horses are bled.

PHLEUM, fle'um, *s.* (*phleor*, the Greek name of a plant, but which it is unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

PHLEMY'S, fle'mis, *s.* (*phloios*, the bark of trees, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) A subgenus of Rodents, which feed chiefly on the bark of trees: Family, Muridæ.

PHLOGISTIAN, flo-jis'tshan, *s.* One who believes in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIC, flo-jis'tik, *a.* Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.

PHLOGISTICATE, flo-jis'te-kate, *v. a.* To combine with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTICATION, flo-jis'te-ka'shun, *s.* The art or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, flo-jis'tun, *s.* (*phlogisto*, I burn, Gr.) An imaginary principle, by which Stahl and the chemists of his school accounted for the phenomena of combustion; the matter of fire fixed in combustible bodies.

PHLOGOPYRA, flo-go-pi'ra, *s.* (*phlogoo*, I inflame, and *pyretos*, fever, Gr.) Inflammatory fever.

PHLOGOSIS, flo-go'sis, *s.* (*phlogoo*, I inflame, Gr.) In Pathology, an inflammation; a flushing.

PHLOGOTIC, flo-got'ik, *a.* (*phlego*, I burn, Gr.) Inflammatory; relating to inflammation.

PHLOGOTICA, flo-got'e-ka, *s.* A term used by Dr. Good and others for local inflammations.

PHLOMIS, fle'mis, *s.* (the *phlomos* of Dioscorides, from *phlo* *plogos*, flame, Gr. the down of some species being formerly used as wicks.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

PHLORETINE, fle're-tine, *s.* (*phloios*, bark, Gr.) A substance obtained by boiling a solution of phloridzine in water, with the addition of a little muriatic or sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in plates of a sweet taste, soluble in water, and highly soluble in alcohol and some other liquids. It contains two atoms of oxygen more than salutarine.

PHLORIDZEINE, flor'id-zeen, *s.* (*phloios*, bark.) A red powder precipitated, by the addition of acids, to a solution in ammonia of phloridzine previously moistened with that alkali, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere. It arises from phloridzine by the separation of 6 atoms of water, and combination of 8 atoms of oxygen, and 2 equivalents of ammonia. Its solution in ammonia gives, by evaporation, a red, purple mass, the surface of which has the metallic lustre and colour of copper. In water, it forms a solution of a splendid blue colour.

PHLORIDZINE, flor'id-zine, *s.* (*phloios*, bark, Gr.) A peculiar salt extracted from the bark and leaves of bitter willows, by boiling in alcohol. On distilling off the alcohol, the phloridzine crystallizes out of the residual liquid. It forms fine, colourless, four-sided silky needles. When dissolved in water, it gives it a bitter, slightly astringent taste. It may be considered as crystallized salicine + O₂.

PHLYCTÆNA, flik-te'na, *s.* (*phlyktaina*, a vesicle, Gr.) In Pathology, a vesicle containing a serous fluid beneath the epidermis. It is said to be synonymous with the pustule of Celsus.

PHLYCTENOID, flik'te-noyd, *a.* Resembling or characterized by the presence of phlyctæna.

PHLYCTENULA, flik-ten'u-la, *s.* (*phlyktaina*, a vesicle, Gr.) In Pathology, a watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS—PHENICURA.

PHLYSIS, fliz'sis, *s.* (*phlyzo*, I am hot, Gr.) A pathological term, formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption, filled with any kind of fluid; generally, ichorous or vesicular pimples. The term *phlyctena* is now used in this sense.

PHLYZACIUM, fliz'a-she-um, *s.* (*phlyzo*, I am hot, Gr.) In Pathology, a pustule commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab.

PHOBODIPSIA, fo-bo-dip'se-a, *s.* (*phobeo*, I fear, *dipse*, thirst, Gr.) Fear of drinking; a term sometimes used synonymously with hydrophobia.

PHOCA, fo'ka, *s.* (Latin, a seal.) The Seals, a genus of Cetaceans: Type of the family Phocidae.

PHOCÆNA, fo-se'na, *s.* (*phokaina*, a dolphin, Gr.) A subgenus of dolphins, distinguished by the absence of the beak-like prolongation of the jaws.

PHOCENIC, fo-se'nik, *a.* (*phokaina*, the dolphin, Gr.) Pertaining to the dolphin. *Phocenic acid*, a volatile odoriferous acid obtained from phocenine, composed of hydrogen, 8.25; carbon, 65.00; oxygen, 26.75: sp. gr. 0.932.

PHOCIAN, fo'shan, *s.* A native of Phocis, a district in Greece;—*a.* pertaining to or occurring in Phocis, as the *Phocian war*.

PHOCIDÆ, fo'se-de, *s.* (*phoce*, a seal, Gr.) A family of Cetaceans, of which *Phoca*, the seal, is the type.

PHOCININE, fo'se-nine, *s.* A peculiar fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise, combined with oleine and a very small quantity of phocenic acid.

PHOEBUS, fo'bus, *s.* (*phoibos*, brilliant, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the names of Apollo; metaphorically, the sun.

PHENICIAN, fe-nish'an, *s.* A native of Phœnicia, or more properly Phœnice, a small country in Asia Minor;—*a.* pertaining to Phœnicia.

PHENICIRUS, fe-ne-ser'kus, *s.* (*phoinos*, blood-red, and *kirkos*, a hawk, Gr.) A genus of birds, of a fire-red colour, with a bright red cap; back, red-brown; breast, blood-red; tail feathers, purple, terminated. *P. carnifex* is a magnificent bird, a native of Brazil, Guiana, and Surinam, where it is called *Arara api*: Family, *Pipridæ*.

PHENICISMUS, fe-ne-sis'mus, *s.* (*phoinix*, red, Gr.) A term employed by Plouquet to designate the measles.

PHENICIUS MORBUS, fe-nish'e-us mawr'-bus, *s.* In Pathology, the tubercular elephantiasis, so called from its being prevalent in Phœnicia, or from the discolouration of the skin.

PHENICOPLÈNE, fe-ne-kof'e-ne, *s.* (*phanicophaus*, one of the genera.) In Mr. Gray's arrangement, a subfamily of birds: Family, *Cuculidæ*.

PHENICOPHÆUS, fe-ne-ko-fe'us, *s.* (*phoinos*, blood-red, and *kofas*, I am dumb, Gr.) A genus of birds placed by Swainson among the *Crotophaginae*, or Hornbill-cuckoos.

PHENICOPTERINÆ, fe-ne-kop-te-rî'ne, *s.* (*phanicopterus*, the only genus.) A subfamily of the *Anatidæ*, or Duck family.

PHENICOPTERUS, fe-ne-kop'ter-us, *s.* (*phoinos*, blood-red, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) The Flamingo, a genus of birds with very long legs, named from their being of a deep red colour: Type of the subfamily *Phenicopterinæ*.

PHENICURA, fe-ne-ku'ra, *s.* (*phoinos*, blood-red, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Redstart, a genus of

PHENIGMUS—PHOLIDÆA.

birds allied to the *Philomelinæ*, or Nightingales: Family, *Sylviadæ*.

PHENIGMUS, fe-nig'mus, *s.* (*phoinix*, red, Gr.) A red eruption of the skin, without fever; that which reddens the skin when applied to it; a rubefacient.

PHENISOMA, fe-ne-so'ma, *s.* (*phoinos*, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of the Tanagers: Family, *Fringillidæ*.

PHENIX, fe'niks, *s.* In Mythology, a bird of great celebrity among the ancients, and regarded as the emblem of immortality. It was described as of the size of an eagle, the head crested, the body covered with a beautiful plumage, and the eyes sparkling like stars. It was said to live for 500 or 600 years in the wilderness, at the termination of which it built itself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, which it kindled with the fanning of its wings, and thus apparently consumed itself, but not really; this being the process by which it endowed itself with new vitality. In Astronomy, one of the modern constellations of the southern hemisphere. In Botany, the Date-palm, a genus of plants: Order, *Palmaceæ*.

PHENOCOMA, fe-nok'o-ma, *s.* (*phoinos*, blood-red, and *kome*, hair, Gr. from the character of the involucre.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, *Tubulifloræ*.

PHOLADARIA, fol-a-da're-a, *s.* (*pholas*, one of the genera.) A name given by Lamarck to a genus of Conchifera, in which he places the genera *Pholas* and *Gasterochæna*.

PHOLADE, fo'lade, *s.* An animal of the family *Pholidæ*.

PHOLADÆÆ, fo-la'de-æ, } *s.* (*pholas*, one of }
PHOLADÆANS, fo-la'de-ans, } the genera.) A }
family of Mollusca, of which *Pholas* is the type.

PHOLADITE, fo-la-dite, *s.* A fossil or petrified *pholas*.—See *Pholas*.

PHOLADOMYA, fo-la-do-mi'a, *s.* (combination of *pholas* and *mya*.) A genus of Mollusca; shell not tubular, but *pholas*-shaped; perlaceous; slightly gaping, no accessory valves; ligament short; external hinge with a small elongated pit, something triangular, and a marginal plate on each valve; umbones very close: Family, *Pholidæ*.

PHOLÆBIUS, fo-le-o-be-us, *s.* (*pholas*, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Leach for a part of the genus *Saxicava*: Family, *Lithophagidæ*.

PHOLARITE, fo-la-rite, *s.* (*pholas*, Gr.) The hydrated silica of alumina, a mineral which occurs in small pearly scales, usually convex, white, soft, and friable.

PHOLAS, fo'las, *a.* (*pholas*, lurking in a hole, Gr.) A genus of perforating Mollusca, the shell of which gapes at both extremities over the umbones; it has no ligament: Type of the family *Pholidæ*.

PHOLCUS, fol'kus, *s.* (*pholkos*, squinting, Gr.) A genus of Arachnideans: Order, *Pulmonaria*.

PHOLIDÆ, fo'le-de, *s.* A family of the tribe *Macrotrachinæ*, distinguished by the bivalve shells being sedentary, generally perforating, and opening at one or both ends; the valves often prolonged into a shelly tube of great length.

PHOLIDÆA, fo-le-de'a, *s.* (*pholas*, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of the *Pholidæ*, in which the shell resembles *pholas*, but the anterior end is closed by a thin calcareous prolongation of

PHOLIDOPHORUS—PHORONOMIA.

- each valve, and the posterior end has a cup-shaped appendage.
- PHOLIDOPHORUS**, fo-le-dof'o-rus, *s.* (*pholidotos*, armed with scales, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the lias of England.
- PHOLIDOTA**, fo-le-do'ta, *s.* (*pholis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of plants remarkable for the close manner in which the flowers are covered over by the imbricated scale-like bractes: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- PHOLIDOTUS**, fol-e-do'tus, *s.* (*pholis*, a scale, and *ous otos*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, natives of Patagonia: Family, Lucanidæ.
- PHOLIS**, fo'lis, *s.* (Greek, a scale of a reptile, or spot.) A genus of fishes resembling *Bleinnius*, but having the dorsal fin slightly carinated, and being without crests: Family, Blennidæ. Also, an old name for gypsum.
- PHOLIURUS**, fo-le-u'rus, *s.* (*pholis*, a scale, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.
- PHOMA**, fo'ma, *s.* A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.
- PHONEMUS**, fo-ne'mus, *s.* (*phonios*, bloody, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.
- PHONETIC**, fo-net'ik, *a.* (*phonetikos*, Gr.) Vocal; expressive of sound.
- PHONIC**, fo'nik, *a.* (*phone*, the voice, Gr.) Pertaining to the voice.
- PHONICS**, fon'iks, *s.* (from *phone*, sound, Gr.) The doctrine or science of sounds; also termed *acoustics*.
- PHONOCAMPTIC**, fo-no-kamp'tik, *a.* (*phone*, and *kampto*, I bend, Gr.) Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.
- PHONOGRAPHIC**, fo-no-graf'ik, } *a.* Descriptive of the human voice.
- PHONOGRAPHICAL**, fo-no-graf'e-kal, }
- PHONOGRAPHER**, fo-nog'ra-fist, *s.* One who explains the laws of the human voice.
- PHONOLITE**, fo'no-lite, *s.* (*phone*, sound, and *lithos*, a stone.) A species of compact basalt, which gives a sonorous sound when struck; called also *clink-stone*.
- PHONOLOGICAL**, fo-no-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to phonology.
- PHONOLOGIST**, fon-ol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in the doctrine of elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech.
- PHONYGAMA**, fon-ig'a-ma, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Corvidæ.
- PHORCUS**, fawr'kus, *s.* In Mythology, a marine deity, the son of Terra and Pontus. He was the father of Gorgon, the dragon who guarded the apples of the Hesperides, and other fabulous monsters.
- PHORCYN**, fawr'sin, } See Phorcus.
- PHORCYS**, fawr'sis, }
- PHORCYNIA**, for-si'ne-a, *s.* (*Phorcyn*, an ancient sea god, Gr.) A genus of Pulmograda: Family, Oceanidæ.
- PHORMIUM**, fawr'me-um, *s.* (*phormos*, a basket, Gr.) The New Zealand flax, or flax-lily, a genus of plants, the leaves of which yield a very beautiful and strong fibre, used in the manufacture of ropes and other cordage: Order, Liliaceæ.
- PHORONOMIA**, fo-ro-no'me-a, *s.* (*phero*, I bear, or carry, Gr.) The science of motion; mechanical philosophy.—A word seldom used.

PHORUS—PHOSPHORUS.

- PHORUS**, fo'rus, *s.* (*phoros*, bearing, Gr.) In Conchology, a name given by De Montfort to those shells of the trochoid form, which are loaded with pebbles, shells, &c., generally known to collectors by the name of carrier shells.
- PHOS**, fos, *s.* (Greek, light.) A name given by De Montfort for a genus of turbinated Gasteropods with a turreted thick shell, which is carinated and varicose; spire pointed, but not produced; aperture rounded or oval; outer lip ridged internally; columella with an oblique plait or plaits; canal short, with the external form of a raised varix.
- PHOSGENE**, fos'jene, *a.* (*phos*, light, and *gennaos*, I produce, Gr.) Producing or generating light. In Chemistry, a gas produced by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide.
- PHOSPHAS**, fos'fas, *s.* A term used in pharmacy for phosphate.—See Phosphate.
- PHOSPHATE**, fos'fate, *s.* A salt formed by phosphoric acid with a base. *Phosphate of lime*, a salt consisting of lime, 59.0, and phosphoric acid, 41.0. It is destitute of taste, insoluble in water, and not affected by exposure to the atmosphere. It constitutes the base of the bones of animals. *Mineral phosphate of lime* contains several species, as *apatite*, *asparagus stone*, &c.
- PHOSPHEA**, fos'fe-a, *s.* (*phos*, light, Gr.) The Trumpeter, a genus of beautiful birds inhabiting the woods of South America: Family, Ardeæ.
- PHOSPHITE**, fos'fite, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.
- PHOSPHOR**, fos'for, *s.* That which brings light; the morning-star; phosphorus.
- PHOSPHORATE**, fos'fo-rate, *v. a.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.
- PHOSPHORESCENCE**, fos'fo-res', *v. n.* To emit light or shine as phosphorus faintly, without sensible heat.
- PHOSPHORESCENCE**, fos'fo-res'sens, *s.* Faint or slight appearance of light from a body, without sensible heat. *Phosphorescence of the sea*, a luminous appearance of sea-water, arising from the presence of innumerable microscopic medusæ which people every region of the ocean, and being specifically lighter than the sea-water, float in incalculable numbers on its surface.
- PHOSPHORESCENT**, fos'fo-res'sent, *a.* Luminous or shining with a faint light, unaccompanied by sensible heat.
- PHOSPHORIC**, fos'fo-rik, *a.* Relating to or obtained from phosphorus; having a faint luminous appearance. *Phosphoric acid*, an acid obtained by various methods from phosphorus. It is colourless, intensely sour, reddens litmus, and neutralizes alkalies, but does not destroy the texture of the skin. Its equivalent is 71.4; symb. $P_2 + 50$ or $P_2 + O_5$.
- PHOSPHORITE**.—See Apatite.
- PHOSPHORITIC**, fos'fo-rit'ik, *a.* Relating to phosphorite or apatite.
- PHOSPHOROUS**, fos'fo-rus, *a.* The epithet of an acid in which phosphorus is combined with only one degree of oxygen.
- PHOSPHORUS**, fos'fo-rus, *s.* A substance obtained by an elaborate chemical process from bones. It is considered a simple substance, never having yet been decomposed; when pure, it is nearly colourless; it is soft, and can easily be cut with a knife, and its surface exhibits a waxy lustre. In the atmosphere, at common temperatures, it emits white fumes, which in the dark appear luminous, to which circumstance it owes its name. A name given to

PHOSPHURET—PHOTOLOGY.

various artificial substances which emit light at common temperatures, or at a degree of heat disproportionate to the effect, producing the appearance called phosphorescence. This may be exemplified by mixing three parts of calcined oyster shells with one of the flowers of sulphur, and exposing the mixture for an hour to a strong heat in a covered crucible. Exposing this substance for a few seconds to the action of the sun's light, will enable it to phosphoresce in a dark room for several hours afterwards.

PHOSPHURET, fos'fu-ret, *s.* A compound having no sensible properties of an acid, in which phosphorus is combined with a base. *Metallic phosphurets*, are combinations which may be made with most if not all of the metals, by bringing them, at a high temperature, into immediate contact with phosphorus.

PHOSPHURETTED, fos'fu-ret-ted, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret. *Phosphuretted hydrogen*, a combination of phosphorus and hydrogen, which was discovered in 1812 by Sir H. Davy. It is a transparent colourless gas, of an exceedingly offensive smell and bitter taste. When obtained in an impure state, by the action of phosphorus or potassa, or hydrate of lime, it is remarkable for inflaming spontaneously, on coming into contact with air or oxygen. Its equivalent is 34.4, symb. $P_2 + H_3$. It is this gas, produced by the decomposition of organized matter in marshy places, and burning by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere, as it bubbles upwards to the surface, that causes the familiar phenomenon known by the name of 'Will-o'-the-wisp,' and various other epithets. *Phosphuret of nitrogen*, a light snow-white powder, insoluble in water, in dilute acids or alkaline solutions, composed of 2 atoms of phosphorus and 1 atom of nitrogen. Its equivalent is 45.55, symb. $N + 2P$.

PHOTINIA, fo-tin'e-a, *s.* (*photeinos*, shining, Gr. in reference to the leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Pomaceæ.

PHOTINIANS, fo-tin'e-ans, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a sect of heretics, in the fourth century, who denied the divinity of our Lord. They derive their name from Photinus their founder, who was bishop of Sirmium, and a disciple of Marcellus.

PHOTINX, fo'tingks, *s.* An ancient wind instrument of Egypt, said to have been of a curved form.

PHOTOGENIC, fo-to-je'nik, *a.* (*phos*, light, and *gignomai*, I generate, Gr.) An epithet applied to the process, discovered by M. Daguerre, of fixing on the polished surface of a metallic plate, by means of certain preparations, and the use of an instrument of the nature of a camera obscura, a correct likeness of any object reflected thereon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, fo-to-graf'ik, } *a.* Relating
PHOTOGRAPHICAL, fo-to-graf'e-kal, } to photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIST, fo-tog'ra-fist, *s.* One who practises photography.

PHOTOGRAPHY, fo-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*phos*, light, and *grapho*, I delineate, Gr.) The process of photo-genic drawing.—See Photogenic.

PHOTOLOGIC, fo-to-loj'ik, } *a.* Relating to
PHOTOLOGICAL, fo-to-loj'e-kal, } photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHOTOLOGY, fo-to-lo'je, *s.* (*phos*, light, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine or science which explains the nature and varied phenomena of light.

PHOTOMETER—PHRENETICALLY.

PHOTOMETER, fo-toim'e-tur, *s.* (*phos*, light, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of light or illumination.

PHOTOMETRIC, fo-to-met'rik, } *a.* Relating to
PHOTOMETRICAL, fo-to-met're-kal, } or obtained by a photometer.

PHOTOMETRY, fo-toim'e-tre, *s.* The science which treats of the measurement of light.

PHOTOPHOBIA, fo-to-fu'be-a, *s.* (*phos*, *photos*, light, and *phobos*, fear, Gr.) In Pathology, intolerance of light, a symptom of amaurosis.

PHOTOPSTA, fo-top'se-a, *s.* (*phos*, *photos*, light, and *opsis*, sight, Gr.) In Pathology, lammous vision; a symptom of amaurosis.—It is the marmarigo of Hippocrates.

PHOXICHILUS, foks-e-ki'lus, *s.* (*phoxos*, conical, *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Arachnideans: Order, Tracheariae.

PHRACTOCEPHALUS, frak-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*phraktos*, fenced in, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. from the head being covered with granulated bony plates.) A genus of fishes: Family, Cobitidae.

PHRAGMITES, frag-mi'tes, *s.* (*fragmos*, a hedge, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

PHRAGMOCERAS, frag-mos'e-ras, *s.* (*phragmos*, a hedge, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of fossil camerated shells, distinguished from Orthoceras by being curved, and having a nearly marginal siphuncle: Order, Cephalopoda.

PHRASE, fraze, *s.* (*phrasis*, Gr.) An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language; a short sentence or expression characteristic of an idiom, people, or conventional arrangement; style;

Thou speak'st

In better phrase and matter than thou didst.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to employ peculiar expressions; —*v. a.* to style; to call; to give a distinctive meaning to. In music, a short melody, in which a perfect musical idea is not entirely developed.

PHRASELESS, fraze'les, *a.* Not to be described or expressed.

PHRASEOLOGIC, fray-ze-o-loj'ik, } *a.* Peculiar
PHRASEOLOGICAL, fray-ze-o-loj'e-kal, } to a language or phrase.

PHRASEOLOGY, fray-ze-o-lo'je, *s.* (*phrazo*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Mode of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; style; diction; a collection of phrases in a language.

PHRATRY, frat're, *s.* (*phratris*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a subdivision of the Athenian citizens, analogous to the Spartan *ode*, and the Roman *curia*.

PHREATIS, fre-a'tes, } *s.* (*phreas*, a reservoir

PHREATTIUM, fre-a'te-nm, } or well, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, a court belonging to the civil government of Athens, situated upon the sea-shore, in the Piræus. It decided such causes as concerned persons who had fled from their own country for murder, or those committing involuntary murder, and afterwards committing a wilful and deliberate murder. The court is said to have derived its name from having been usually held in a pit, or other hollow.

PHRENETIC, fre-net'ik, *a.* (from *phren*, the mind, Gr.) Bordering on madness; under the influence of ungovernable excitement; wild and erratic;—this term is generally written *Frantic*; —*s.* a person who is affected with madness, or erratic sallies of imagination.

PHRENETICALLY, fre-net'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a frantic or delirious manner.

PHRENIC—PHTHIRUSA.

PHRENIC, fren'ik, *a.* (*phrenes*, the diaphragm, Gr.) Pertaining to the diaphragm.

PHRENITES, fren-ni'tes, *s.* (*phren*, the mind, Gr.) Inflammation of the brain.

PHRENOLOGIC, fren-o-loj'ik, } *a.* Relating to
PHRENOLOGICAL, fren-o-loj'e-kal, } phrenology.
PHRENOLOGICALLY, fren-o-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGIST, fren-o-lo-jist, *s.* One skilled in phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY, fren-o-lo-je, *s.* The science of mind, or of its faculties, dispositions, &c., as studied through the peculiar development of the cranium of the individual.

PHRENSY.—See Frenzy.

PHRENTIC.—See Phrenetic.

PHRONTISTERY, fron'tis-ter-e, *s.* (*phrontisterion*, Gr.) A school or seminary of learning.—Obsolete.

PHRONIMA, fro-ni'ma, *s.* (*phronimos*, staid.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

PHROSINE, fro'se-ne, *s.* A genus of amphipodous Crustaceans.

PHRYGANEÆ, fre-ga'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Neuropterous insects: Type of the family Phryganidæ.

PHRYGANIDÆ, fre-gan'e-de, *s.* A family of Neuropterous insects, of which the genus Phryganea is the type.

PHRYGANINÆ, fre-ga-ni'ne, *s.* May-flies, a subfamily of the Phryganidæ. Of all insects they bear the closest resemblance to the Lepidoptera, their wings being covered with hairs or narrow scales; in their transformations they also bear considerable resemblance to that order; from which, however, they are sufficiently distinct, in having a mandibulated mouth.

PHRYGIAN, frij'e-an, *a.* Of or belonging to Phrygia, as the *Phrygian marble*. Among the ancients it denoted a sprightly animating music. In Ecclesiastical History, the Phrygians were those Montanists who resided in Phrygia.

PHRYMA, fri'ma, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

PHRYNEIDÆ, fre-ne'e-de, *s.* (*phrynus*, one of the genera.) A family of pulmonary Arachnidæ, distinguished from the Vagabondæ by their anterior legs being not unguled, and very like antennæ; and by their maxillary palpi being very spinose, and terminating in hooks or chela.

PHRYNOCEPHALUS, frin-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*phryne*, a toad, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidæ.

PHRYNOSOMA, frin-o-so'ma, *s.* (*phryne*, a toad, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidæ.

PHRYNUS, fri'nus, *s.* (*phryne*, a toad, Gr.) A genus of pulmonary Arachnidæ: Type of the family Phryganidæ.

PHRYXUS, friks'us, *s.* In Fabulous History, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele.

PHTHEREIROSPERNUM, ter-re-ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*phtheiro*, I corrupt, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the seeds being wrapped in a spongy reticulated membrane.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

PHTHIRIA, ti're-a, *s.* (*phtheir*, a louse, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanysonia.

PHTHIRIASIS, tir-i'a-sis, *s.* (*phtheir*, a louse, Gr.) A disease in which the body is overrun with lice.

PHTHIRUSA, te-ra'za, *s.* (*phtheiro*, I destroy, the

PHTHISIC—PHYLLAGNATHUS.

species destroying the trees on which they grow.) A genus of plants: Order, Loranthaceæ.

PHTHISIC, ti's'ik, } *s.* (Greek.) Pulmonary consump-
PHTHISIS, ti'sis, } tion, a genus of diseases char-
acterized by progressive emaciation of the body.

PHTHISICAL, ti'z'e-kal, *a.* Consumptive; relating to pulmonary consumption or phthisic.

PHTHISIOLOGY, ti'z-e-ol'o-je, *s.* A discourse or treatise on consumption.

PHTHISIPNEUMONY, ti-sip-nu'no-ne, *s.* Pulmonary consumption.

PHTHISIURIA, ti-se-u're-a, *s.* (*phtthisis*, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) The emaciation which characterizes diabetes.

PHTHOE, to'e, *s.* (*phtthino*, I corrupt, Gr.) Ulceration of the lungs. This, and phtthisis, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated consumption.

PHTHORON, to'ron, *s.* (Greek, destruction.) In Chemistry, the presumed base of fluoric acid, so named as destroying all the vessels in which it has hitherto been attempted to be confined.

PHU, fu, *s.* Garden Valerian, or the specific name of the plant Valeriana phu.

PHULLUSIA, ful-lu'zhe-a, *s.* A subgenus of Ascidiæ, which differs from Cynthis in not having the branchial sac plicated; the test or case is gelatinous.

PHYCELLA, fi-sel'la, *s.* (dim. of *phykos*, red alkanet, from the colour of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

PHYCOMATER, fi-kom'a-tur, *s.* (*phykos*, sea-weed, *mater*, mother, Gr.) The gelatine in which the sporules of the Algae first vegetate.

PHYGETHLON, fi-ge'thlon, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, inflammation of the subcutaneous lymphatic glands.

PHYLACTER, fe-lak'tur, } *s.* (*phylakterion*, Gr.)
PHYLACTERY, fe-lak'ter-e, } Anciently, a name given to all kinds of spells, charms, or amulets, that were supposed by their possessors to act as a preventative against the approach of danger or disease; among the Jews, a slip of parchment on which some text of scripture was inscribed, particularly one from the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion; among the Primitive Christians, a case for enclosing relics of the dead.

PHYLACTERED, fe-lak'turd, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.

PHYLACTERIC, fe-lak'ter-ik, } *a.* Relating to
PHYLACTERICAL, fe-lak'ter-e-kal, } phylacterics.

PHYLÆ, fi'le, *s.* (*phyle*, a tribe, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to the tribes into which Attica in Greece was divided.

PHYLARCH, fi'lark, *s.* (*phylarchos*, Gr.) In Antiquity, an Athenian officer appointed by each phyle or tribe to superintend the registration of its members, and other common duties. The office corresponded with that of the Roman tribune.

PHYLARCHY, fi'lark-ke, *s.* The jurisdiction of the governor of a tribe.

PHYLICA, fi'e-ka, *s.* (*phyllikos*, leafy, Gr. in reference to the curious evergreen foliage.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamaceæ.

PHYLLADE, fil'la-de, *s.* (*phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The name given by D'Aubuisson, and the French geologists, to clay slate.

PHYLLAGNATHUS, fil-ag-na'thus, *s.* (*phyllon*, a leaf, and *agathis*, a round heap, Gr., the flowers being disposed in heaps or heads surrounded by

PHYLLANTHERA—PHYLLODUS.

- leaves or bractea.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
- PHYLLANTHERA, fil-an-the'ra, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers being dilated and foliaceous at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.
- PHYLLANTHUS, fil-lan'thus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.
- PHYLLASTREPHUS, fil-las'tre-fus, *s.* (*phyllas*, a heap of leaves, and *strepho*, I turn, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Merulidae.
- PHYLLIDEA, fil-lid'e-a, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Sea-slugs, type of the subfamily Phyllidinæ: Tribe, Tectibranchia.
- PHYLLIDIANS, fil-lid'yans, *s.* Lamarck's name for a family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, including the genera Phyllidia, Chitonella, Chiton, Patella, Patelloidea, and Siphonaria.
- PHYLLIDINÆ, fil-lid'e-ne, *s.* (*phyllidea*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of Tectibranchiate Mollusca, consisting of sea-slugs without shells; the branchia generally covered by a coriaceous or testaceous plate, placed on both sides of the body under the edges of the mantle; tentacula small, short, two or four.
- PHYLLINE, fil-l'i-ne, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Dorsibranchiata.
- PHYLLIROE, fil-lir'o-e, *s.* (*phylon*, green stuff, and *roe*, a stream, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Order, Heteropoda.
- PHYLLIS, fil'lis, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves are the chief beauty of the shrub.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae. In Zoology, a genus of Annelides: Family, Nereidae.
- PHYLLITE, fil'li-te, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A petrified leaf; a mineral of a brownish black colour, composed of thin plates, without any perceptible regularity of shape; lustre semi-metallic, splendid; opaque; sectile. Its constituents are—silica, 38.40; alumina, 23.68; peroxide of iron, 17.52; magnesia, 8.96; potash, 6.80; water, 4.80. Hardness, 5.75; sp. gr. 2.889.
- PHYLLIUM, fil'le-um, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Mantidae.
- PHYLLIUS, fil-lo'be-us, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidae.
- PHYLLÓCEROS, fil-los'er-os, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Elateridae.
- PHYLLÓCHARIS, fil-lo-ka'ris, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *charis*, beauty, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Chrysomelidae.
- PHYLLCLADUS, fil-lok'la-dus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *klados*, a branch, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Taxaceae.
- PHYLLODACTYLUS, fil-lo-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidae.
- PHYLLODEA, fil-lo'de-a, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, a term applied to the petioles of certain leafless plants, which become so much developed as to assume the appearance of leaves, all the functions of which they perform.
- PHYLLODOCE, fil-lo'd'o-se, *s.* In Mythology, one of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene. In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Ericaceae.
- PHYLLODUS, fil-lo-dus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and

PHYLLOLACCA—PHYLLOSTEGIA.

- odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the isle of Sheppey.
- PHYLLOLACCA, fil-lo-lak'ka, *s.* (*phylon*, a plant, Gr. and *lac*, milk, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceae.
- PHYLLOLOBIUM, fil-lo-lo'be-um, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- PHYLLOMA, fil-lo'ma, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *loma*, a fringe, Gr. in reference to the broad red edge of the leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.
- PHYLLOMORPHUS, fil-lo-maw'r-fus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.
- PHYLLONOTUS, fil-lo-no'tus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Muricinae or Murexes, the shells of which have the canal moderate, and the varices foliated, lacinated, compressed, or resembling leaves: Family, Muricidae.
- PHYLLONTYCTERA, fil-lon-ik'ter-a, } *s.* (*phylon*,
PHYLLONTYCTERANS, fil-lon-ik'ter-ans, } a leaf, and
nykteris, a bat, Gr.) A division of the order
Chiroptera, including the foliated bats, or those
species which have the ears and nose complicated
by grotesque and variously figured membranous
foliations, which serve as antennae. The species
are characterized likewise by having a single finger,
the innermost, armed with a hook-shaped claw,
and the molar teeth beset with sharp-pointed
tubers, adapted for crushing insects.
- PHYLLOPHAGA, fil-lof'a-ga, } *s.* (*phylon*, a
PHYLLOPHAGANS, fil-lof'a-gans, } leaf, and *phago*,
I eat, Gr.) A tribe of Marsupial quadrupeds, in-
cluding the phalangiers, petaurists, and kaola;
also, a tribe of Coleopterous insects, which live on
the leaves and succulent parts of vegetables.
- PHYLLOPHAGI, fil-lof'a-je, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and
phago, I eat, Gr.) A section of Coleopterous in-
sects of the family Scarabaeidae.
- PHYLLOPHEROUS, fil-lof'er-us, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf,
and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) Leaf-bearing.
- PHYLLPODA, fil-lop'o-da, } *s.* A tribe of Crus-
PHYLLPODANS, fil-op'o-dans, } taceans, including
such species as have the feet of a leaf-like form.
- PHYLLPODIUM, fil-lo-po'de-um, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf,
and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the floral
leaves being adnate to the pedicels or flower-stalks.)
A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- PHYLLOPTERYX, fil-lop'ter-iks, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf,
and *pteryx*, a fin or wing, Gr.) A genus of Pike
fishes, allied to Hippocampus: body fusiform,
but broadest in the middle, and furnished with
leaf-like appendages: Family, Syngnathidae.
- PHYLLOPUS, fil-lo-pus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *pous*,
a foot, Gr. in reference to the pedicels or foot-
stalks bearing two leafy bractea each.) A genus
of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
- PHYLLOSCIA, fil-los'she-a, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and
skio, an image, Gr.) A genus of Isopoda: Tribe,
Oniscides.
- PHYLLÓSOMA, fil-lo-so'ma, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and
soma, a body, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans,
belonging to the order Stomapoda, and family
Bipelta of Cuvier.
- PHYLLOSTEGIA, fil-lo-sta'je-a, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf,
and *stegos*, a covering, Gr. in allusion to the
foliaceous lobes of the calyx.) A genus of plants:
Order, Lamiaceae.

PHYLLOSTOMATA, fil'-los-to-ma'ta, } *s.* (*phylon*, a
PHYLLOSTOMES, fil'-los-to-mse, } leaf, and *stoma*,
a mouth, Gr.) A family of bats, including those
species in which the nose supports a simple leaf-
shaped appendage.

PHYLLURUS, fil'-lu'-rus, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and *oura*,
a tail, Gr.) A genus of Reptiles: Family, Lacer-
tidae.

PHYLOLOBE, fil'-lo'l'o-be, *s.* (*phylon*, a leaf, and
lobos, a lobe, Gr. in reference to the lobes of the
embryo or cotyledons being foliaceous.) In Botany,
a section of the Papilionaceae, distinguished by
the cotyledons being thin and foliaceous.

PHYMA, fi'ma, *s.* (Greek, from *phyo*, I produce.) In
Pathology, an imperfectly suppurating tumour,
forming an abscess, often with a core in the centre;
a genus of the tubercula of Bateman, including
boils, carbuncles, &c.

PHYSA, fi'sa, *s.* (Greek, a bladder, from the blad-
der capsules.) A genus of animal plants, natives
of Madagascar. In Conchology, a genus of fresh-
water Mollusca, belonging to the Limnæinæ; the
shells of which are generally reversed, smooth,
and polished; the aperture oval, and not dilated.

PHYSALLA, fi-sa'le-a, *s.* (*physalis*, a bladder, Gr.)
A genus of Acalephans: Order, Hydrostatica.

PHYSALLIS, fis'a-lis, *s.* (*physis*, a bladder, Gr. in
reference to the inflated calyx.) A genus of plants:
Order, Solanaceae.

PHYSALITE, fis'a-lite, *s.* (*physis*, a bladder, and *lithos*,
a stone, Gr.) A variety of prismatic topaz, of a
greenish-white colour. It occurs in coarse granu-
lar concretions, having a low degree of lustre;
edges feebly translucent. It consists of alumina,
57.75; silica, 34.30; fluoric acid, 7.82. It is
found at Finbo, in Sweden, and at Altenberg, in
Saxony.

PHYSALOPTERA, fis-a-lop'ter-a, *s.* (*physalis*, a
bladder, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of
Entozoa: Order, Nematodea.

PHYSARUM, fis'a-rum, *s.* (*physis*, a bladder, Gr. on
account of the bladder appearance of the peri-
dium.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

PHYSOCTIA, fis-ko'-ne-a, *s.* (*physkon*, the paunch or
belly, Gr.) In Nosology, a genus instituted to
comprehend all voluminous tumours which, de-
veloped in the belly, do not exhibit the phenomena
of fluctuation or sound.

PHYSEMA, fi-se'ma, } *s.* (*physao*, I inflate,
PHYSOCELES, fi-sos'e-les, } Gr.) In Pathology,
a windy tumour.

PHYSETER, fi-se'tur, *s.* (Greek.) The Cachelot, a
genus of Cetaceans, belonging to the whale family,
natives of the Northern Ocean.

PHYSHARMONICA, fis-har-mon'e-ka, *s.* (*physis*,
breath, and *harmonia*, harmony, Gr.) A musical
instrument, in which the tones are produced by the
action of a current of air on metallic springs.
It is of the same kind as the æolodicon, was in-
vented by Hockel at Vienna, and now reproduced
in England.

PHYSIANTHROPY, fiz-e-an'thro-pe, *s.* (*physis*,
nature, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) The philoso-
phy of human life, or the doctrine of the consti-
tution and diseases of man, and the remedies.

PHYSIANTHUS, fiz-e-an'thus, *s.* (*physis*, a bladder,
and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants:
Order, Asclepiadaceae.

PHYSIC, fiz'ik, *s.* The science of healing diseases;
medicines; remedies for diseases; a purge, or medi-
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cine that purges;—(this latter sense is vulgar, and
excluded from elegant or technical language;—
v. a. to treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels
with a cathartic; to purge; to cure. *Physic-nut*,
the English name of plants of the genus *Jatro-
pha*.

PHYSICAL, fiz'e-kal, *a.* Relating to nature, or to
natural philosophy, as opposed to things moral or
imaginary; external; perceptible; relating to the
art of healing; having the property of evacuating
the bowels; medicinal; promoting the cure of dis-
eases; resembling physic—(the three latter senses
are seldom used by professional men.) *Physical
geography*, a science which comprehends a de-
scription of the structure of the earth, of the ar-
rangement of the solid and liquid materials which
compose its surface, of the nature of the elastic
fluids with which it is surrounded, and an account
of the distribution of the organized beings by which
it is inhabited.

PHYSICALLY, fiz'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to nature;
by natural operation in the material system of
things, as distinguished from moral power or influ-
ence; according to the science of medicine.—Ob-
solete in the last sense.

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably.—*Cheney*.

PHYSICIAN, fe-zish'an, *s.* A person skilled in the
art of healing, and who prescribes remedies for dis-
eases; in a spiritual sense, one who heals moral
and spiritual diseases.

PHYSIOLOGIC, fiz-e-ko-loj'ik, *s.* Logic illustrated
by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz-e-ko-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to
physiologic science.

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, fiz-e-ko-the-ol'o-je, *s.* Divini-
ty enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSICS, fiz'iks, *s.* (*physis*, nature, Gr.) In its most
extended sense, the whole study of natural philo-
sophy; in a more restricted sense, it is a science
which regards the properties of bodies, considered
in masses, as opposed to chemistry, which studies
their elementary principles, and to natural history,
which observes their physiognomy or general ap-
pearance.

PHYSIGNATHUS, fis'e-na'thus, *s.* (*physa*, bladder,
and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of Saurian rep-
tiles: Family, Agamidae.

PHYSINÆ, fe-si'ne, *s.* (*physis*, one of the genera.)
A subfamily of the Gadidae, in which the head is
broad and depressed; ventral fins with the posterior
rays obsolete, or almost wanting; dorsal fins two.

PHYSINGA, fis-ing'a, *s.* (*physis*, bladder, Gr. from
the shape of the labellum.) A genus of plants:
Order, Asclepiadaceae.

PHYSIOGNOMER.—See Physiognomist.

PHYSIOGNOMIC, fiz-e-og-nom'ik, } *a.* Relating
PHYSIOGNOMICAL, fiz-e-og-nom'e-kal, } to physi-
ognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMICS, fiz-e-og-nom'iks, *s.* A name given
by physicians to signs on the countenance, by which
the temperament or constitution of the body and
mind may be determined.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-e-og'no-mist, *s.* One skilled
in physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOSE, fiz-e-og'no-me, *s.* (*physis*, nature,
gignosko, I know, Gr.) The art of perceiving char-
acter from the features of the face; the face.

PHYSIOGNOTYPE, fiz-e-og'no-tipe, *s.* An apparatus
for taking an exact imprint of the face or other
part, lately invented in Paris.

PHYSIOGRAPHER—PHYSONEMUS.

PHYSIOGRAPHER, fiz-e-og'ra-fur, *s.* A naturalist.
PHYSIOGRAPHICAL, fiz-e-o-graf'e-kal, *a.* Descriptive of natural objects.
PHYSIOGRAPHY, fiz-e-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*physis*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) A description of nature or the sciences of natural objects.
PHYSIOLOGIC, fiz-e-o-loj'ik, } *a.* Relative to
PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz-e-o-loj'e-kal, } physiology.
PHYSIOLOGICALLY, fiz-e-o-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the principles of physiology.
PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz-e-o-lo-jist, *s.* One versed in the properties, functions, and laws by which living beings or plants are governed or regulated; one that treats of physiology.—The older word is *physiologist*.
PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-e-o-lo-jic, *s.* (*physis*, nature, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science which treats of the phenomena of organized beings, or that which describes the changes which take place in the assimilation of inorganic into organic matter.
PHYSIS, fi'sis, *s.* (*physao*, I blow or puff, or *physis*, nature, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Physine: dorsal fins two, the first triangular and higher than the second; head moderately large and depressed; caudal rounded; ventral fins each composed of a single cirriform ray unequally forked: Family, Gadidae.
PHYSNOMY, fiz'no-me, *s.* The old word for physiognomy.
 Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*.—*Spenser*.
PHYSOBLEPHARON, fis-o-blef'a-ron, *s.* (*physa*, wind, and *blepharon*, eyelid, Gr.) Blotted or puffed up swelling of the eyelid.
PHYSOCALYMNA, fi-so-ka-lim'na, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *kalymma*, a covering, Gr. in reference to the inflated bracteas which enclose the flower before expansion.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceae.
PHYSOCALYX, fi-so-ka'lik, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *calyx*, Gr. in reference to the inflated calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
PHYSOCEPHALUS, fis-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*physa*, wind, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) Emphysema of the head.
PHYSOCHLAINA, fi-so-klai'na, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *chlaina*, an outer garment, Gr. in reference to the inflated calyx.) A genus of herbaceous perennial plants: Order, Solanaceae.
PHYSOCCELIA, fis-o-se'le-a, *s.* (*physa*, wind, and *koilia*, the belly, Gr.) Gaseous distension of the belly.
PHYSODACTYLUS, fis-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerbrionidae.
PHYSOGRADA, fi-so-gra'da, } *s.* (*physis*, Gr. and
PHYSOGRADUS, fi-so-gra'dus, } *gradior*, I proceed, Lat.) A tribe of Acalephae, comprehending those species which swim by means of air-bladders.
PHYSONEMUS, fi-so-me'rus, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *meros*, the thigh, Gr. from the swollen posterior femora.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.
PHYSOMETRA, fis-om'e-tra, *s.* (*physao*, I inflate, and *metra*, the uterus, Gr.) In Pathology, inflation of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus.
PHYSONCUS, fi-son'kus, *s.* (*physa*, wind, and *ogkos*, a swelling, Gr.) A tumour formed by atmospheric air or other gas.
PHYSONEMUS, fi-so-ne'mus, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder,

PHYSOPHORA—PHYTOLOGY.

and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the mountain limestone of Ireland.
PHYSOPHORA, fi-sof'o-ra, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Acalephae: Order, Hydrostatica.
PHYSOSPASM, fis'o-spazim, *s.* (*physa*, wind, and *spasmos*, spasm, Gr.) Windy colic; tympanitis, attended with spasmodic contraction of some portion of the intestinal canal.
PHYSOSPERMUM, fi-so-sper'mum, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the tegument not adhering to the seed in its young state.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.
PHYSOSTEGIA, fi-so-ste'je-a, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *stego*, I cover, Gr. in allusion to the inflated calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
PHYSOSTELMA, fi-so-stel'ma, *s.* (*physa*, a bladder, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr. the leaflets being inflated.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.
PHYSY.—See *Fusee*.
PHYTELEPHUS, fi-tel'lef-us, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *elephas*, an elephant, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Pandaceae.
PHYTEUMA, fi-te-u'ma, *s.* (a name adopted by Dioscorides.) A genus of perennial herbs: Order, Campanulaceae.
PHYTIPHAGA, fi-tif'a-ga, } *s.* (*phyton*, a plant,
PHYTIPHAGANS, fi-tif'a-gans, } and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A tribe of Cetaceans, called also Herbivora; also, the name of a section of trachelipod mollusca.
PHYTIVOROUS, fi-tiv'o-rus, *a.* (*phyton*, a plant, Gr. and *voro*, I eat, Lat.) Feeding on plants or herb-
 age.
PHYTOCHEMY, fi-tok'e-me, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *chemia*, chemistry, Gr.) Vegetable chemistry.
PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, fi-to-je-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *geography*,) The geography of plants.
PHYTOGRAPHICAL, fi-to-graf'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the description of plants.
PHYTOGRAPHY, fi-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The description and naming of plants.
PHYTOLACCA, fi-to-lak'ka, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, Gr. and *lac*, milk, Lat.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Phytolaccaceae.
PHYTOLACCACEÆ, fi-to-lak-ka'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Exogenous plants, belonging to the Chenopod alliance of Lindley. It consists of undershrubs or herbs, with entire alternate leaves without stipules, often with pellucid dots; flowers racemose; calyx of four or five imbricated leaves; stamens hypogynous, or nearly so; indefinite, or, if equal to the number of the divisions of the calyx, alternate with them; anthers two-celled, opening lengthwise; carpels solitary or several, each containing one ascending ovule; styles and stigmas equal in number to the carpels; fruit baccate or dry, and indehiscent.
PHYTOLITE, fi-to-lite, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A petrified plant.
PHYTOLITHOLOGIST, fi-to-lith-ol'o-jist, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who is skilled in, or writes upon, fossil plants.
PHYTOLITHOLOGY, fi-to-le-thol'o-je, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A treatise on fossil plants.
PHYTOLOGIST, fi-tol'o-jist, *s.* One versed in plants; one skilled in phytology; a botanist.
PHYTOLOGY, fi-tol'o-je, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and

logos, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on or description of the growth, the kind, and the virtues of plants.

PHYTOPATHOLOGIST, fi-to-path-ol'o-jist, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One skilled in the pathology of plants.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY, fi-to-path-ol'o-je, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the diseases of plants.

PHYTOPHAGA, fi-tof'a-ga, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) In the arrangement of Lamarck, the first section of his order Trachelipodes, including those genera which feed on plants. They are distinguished by the aperture of the shells being without notch or canal.

PHYTOPHAGOUS, fi-tof'a-gus, *a.* (*phyton*, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Eating or subsisting on plants.

PHYTOSAURUS, fi-to-saw'rus, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr.) An extinct fossil Saurian, the remains of which are found in the new red sandstone formation.

PHYTOTOMA, fi-tof'o-ma, *s.* (*phyton*, a leaf, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Phytominae, or Plant-cutters: Family, Musophagidae.

PHYTOTOMINÆ, fi-to tom'e-ne, *s.* (*phytotoma*, one of the genera.) The Plant-cutters, a subfamily of the Musophagidae, in which the bill is serrated but not swollen; the feet with two or three toes forward and one backward. It consists of the genera *Phytotoma* and *Hyreus*.

PHYTOMY, fi-tof'o-me, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) The anatomy or dissection of plants.

PHYTOZOA, fi-to-zo'a, *s.* Plural of *phytozoon*.—Which see.

PHYTOZOOM, fi-to-zo'on, *s.* (*phyton*, a plant, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A zoophyte.—See *Zoophyte*.

PHYZELIA, fi-ze'le-a, *s.* (*phyzelos*, shunning the sun, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Order, Tubicolæ.

PIABA, pi'a-ba, *s.* A small fresh-water fish, about the size of a minnow, a native of Brazil. It is much esteemed as food.

PIABUCUS, pi-a-bu'kus, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is oblong, lanceate; belly carinated; mouth small; teeth minute. Family, Salmonidae.

PIACLE, pi'a-kl, *s.* (*piaculum*, Latin.) An enormous crime.—Obsolete.

To tear the paps that gave them suck! Can there be a greater *piacle* against nature,—can there be a more execrable or horrid thing?—*Howell*.

PIACULAR, pi-ak'u-lar, } *a.* (*piacularis*, Latin.)

PIACULOUS, pi-ak'u-lus, } Expiatory; having the power to atone; requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

PIA MATER, pi'a ma'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The interior membrane which encloses the brain and spinal marrow.

PIANISSIMO, pe-a-nis'se-mo, *a.* In Music, very soft.

PIANIST, pe-a-nist, *s.* A performer on the piano-forte.

PIANO, pe-an'o, *a.* In Music, soft.

PIANO-FORTE, pe-an'o-for'tay, *s.* (*piano*, soft, *forte*, loud.) A keyed musical instrument, in which the tone is produced by the action of hammers instead of quills, as in the harpsichord and spinet, of which this instrument is an improvement.

PIANO-MONITOR, pe-an'o-mon'e-tur, *s.* A bar of metal placed a little above and before the keys of

a piano-forte, on which to rest the wrists of young practitioners.

PIAPEC, pi'a-pek, *s.* The name given in Senegal to the bird *Phlostomus Senegalensis*.

PIARANTHUS, pi-a-ran'thus, *s.* (*piar*, fatness, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the fleshy flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of succulent herbs, natives of South Africa: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

PIARISTS, pi'a-rists, *s.* A religious order, founded at Rome early in the seventeenth century. Its members were devoted to the purpose of education, and they still continue to superintend many schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, &c.

PIASTRE, pe-as'tur, *s.* A silver coin used in Spain, Italy, Turkey, South America, &c. Its value is about 4s. 4d., but it varies a little in different countries.

PIATION, pi-a'shun, *s.* Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice.—Obsolete.

PIAZZA, pe-az'za, *s.* (Italian.) A portico or covered walk, supported by arches or columns.

PIBCORN, pi'b'kawm, *s.* (*pipe-horn*, Welsh.) A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used by the Welsh.

PIBROCH, pe'brok, *s.* (*piobaireachd*, Gael.) Martial music produced by the bagpipe of the Highlanders. Vulgarly, it is used for the instrument itself, but there is no instance to be found in any classical writer to warrant such usage.

How in the noon of night that *piibroch* thrills
Savage and shrill.—*Byron*.

PICA, pi'ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Magpie, a genus of birds: Family, Corvidæ. In Letterpress Printing, a type of a moderate size, so called because it was used in printing the Pie, the service-book of old Catholic times.

PICAMARE, pik'a-mare, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, Gr.) A fluid obtainable from wood-tar. It is nearly colourless, of the consistence of oil, and has an excessively bitter taste. It has not yet been applied to any useful purpose.

PICARDS, pik'ardz, *s.* The name of a fanatical and immoral sect, who sprung up in Bohemia in the fifteenth century. They derived their name from their founder, Picard, a native of Flanders.

PICAROON, pik-a-roon', *s.* (*picar*, Span.) A pirate; a plunderer.

PICCADIL, pik'a-dil, } *s.* A high collar; a

PICCADILLY, pik-a-dil'le, } kind of ruff.

PICKARDIL, pik'ar-dil, }

PICCAGE, pik'kaje, *s.* (*picengium*, low Lat.) A law term, signifying a sum of money paid for leave to break up ground to set up booths, stalls, or standings in fairs, payable to the lord or owner of the soil.

PICE, pise, *s.* Small copper coins used in the East Indies.

PICEA, pis'e-a, *s.* (*piz*, pitch, Gr. the tree producing abundance of resin.) A genus of plants: Order, Pinaceæ.

PICHURIM BEAN, pitsh'u-rim been, *s.* A Brazilian seed, used medicinally in the cure of colic. It is oblong, heavy, and has a sort of musky odour. It is supposed to be the fruit of a species of *Laurus*.

PICIANÆ, pe-si'a-ne, *s.* (*picus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Picidæ, or Woodpecker.

PICIDÆ, pi'se-de, *s.* (*picus*, one of the genera.) A family of birds: Tribe, Scansores.

PICK—PICKLE.

PICK, pik, *v. a.* (*pycan*, Sax. *picken*, Germ.) To separate from anything useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part; to clean, by picking away filth; to clean, by gathering off gradually anything adhering; to pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak; to puncture; to steal, by taking out with the fingers or hands, as to *pick* the pocket; to open by a pointed instrument; to select; to cull; to take up; to gather; to find industriously; to *pick off*, to separate by the fingers, or by a small pointed instrument; to *pick out*, to select; to glean; to gather here and there; to *pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault;—*v. n.* to eat slowly and by small morsels; to do anything nicely and leisurely;—*s.* (*pik*, Dut. *pique*, Fr.) a sharp-pointed instrument for digging or removing in small quantities; choice; right of selection; among Letterpress Printers, foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls or rollers, from bad ink, or from the paper impressed; a toothpick.

He eats with *picks*.—*Beau. and Flet.*

PICK-A-PACK, pik-a-pak, *ad.* In the manner of a pack.—A vulgar word.

PICKAXE, pik'aks, *s.* An axe with a sharp point at one end, and a broad blade at the other.

PICKBACK, pik'bak, *a.* On the back.

Our modern wits behold
Mounted *pickback* on the old.—*Hudibras.*

PICKED, pik'ed, *a.* Sharp-pointed; picked out; relieved by stripes of a different colour.

PICKED, pikt, *a.* Smart; spruce.—Obsolete.

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected.—*Shaks.*

PICKEDNESS, pik'ed-nēs, *s.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness; foppiness; spruceness.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

For much *pickedness* is not manly.—*Ben Jonson.*

PICKEER, pik-ee', *v. a.* (*picover*, Fr.) To pillage; to pirate; to make a flying skirmish; to skirmish in pillaging parties.

No sooner could a hint appear,
Than up he started to *pickeer*.—*Hudibras.*

PICKER, pik'ur, *s.* One that picks or culls; one who hastily takes up quarrels; a pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pik'ur-el, *s.* A small pike.

Toss no pikes but boiled *pickerels*.—*Brewer.*

Pickrel-weed, a water-plant, from which pickerels are said to be bred.

PICKERY, pik'er-e, *s.* In Scottish Law, the stealing of trifles, which, in Scotland, is liable to arbitrary punishment.

PICKET, pik'et, *s.* (*piquet*, Fr.) A guard, posted before an army to give notice of an enemy's approach; a narrow-pointed board, used in making fences. In Fortification, a sharpened or pointed stake; a game at cards; a punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake;—*v. a.* to fortify or fence with pointed stakes or boards; to station as a picket; to place pickets; to fasten to a picket.

PICKING, pik'ing, *s.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaming.

PICKLE, pik'l, } *s.* (*pekel*, Dutch, *pokel*, Germ.)
PICLE, pik'l, } Any kind of salt or acid liquor in which flesh or vegetables are preserved; the substance pickled; condition or state of difficulty or disorder, used in ridicule or contempt; also

PICKLED—PICT.

used locally for a piece of land enclosed with a hedge, in which sense it is also written *pycle*, *pighel*, or *picle*;—*v. a.* to preserve in brine or pickle; to season or imbue highly with anything bad;—*a.* consummately villanous, as a *pickled* rogue.

PICKLED, pik'ld, *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle.

PICKLEHERRING, pik'l-her-ring, *s.* A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

A plague on these *pickleherrings*.—*Shaks.*

PICKLET, pik'let, } *s.* A light kind of cake; a sort
PICKLIN, pik'lin, } of muffin;—used in the north
PIKELET, pike'let, } of England.
PIKELIN, pike'lin, }

PICKLOCK, pik'lok, *s.* An instrument for opening locks without the aid of a key; the person who picks locks.

PICKNICK, pik'nik, *s.* An assembly or party where each person contributes to the entertainment.

PICKPOCKET, pik-pok'et, *s.* One who steals from the pocket of another;—*a.* privately stealing.

I do not mean the auricular *pickpocket* confession of the papists, but public confession.—*South's Sermons.*

PICKPURSE, pik'purs, *s.* One who steals from the purse of another.

PICKTHANK, pik'thank, *s.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired to do; a whispering parasite.

PICKTOOTH, pik'tooth, *s.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth.

PICO, pi'ko, *s.* (Spanish.) Point; peak.—Not used. As high as the *pico* of Tenerife.—*Bentley's Sermons.*

PICRAMNIA, pik-ram'ne-a, *s.* (*picramos*, from *pikros*, bitter, Gr. the plants being bitter in every part.) A genus of plants, consisting of small trees with lanceolate leaves;—Order, Terebinthaceae.

PICROLITCHENITE, pik-ro-litch'e-nite, *s.* The bitter principle of the *Variolaria amara*, a lichen which grows abundantly on the bark of the beech.

PICROLITE, pik-ro-lite, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A green-coloured mineral, composed chiefly of carbonate of magnesia, and so named from its taste.

PICROMEL, pik-ro-mel, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, and *meli*, honey, Gr.) A substance supposed to be peculiar to the bile and gall of animals. It is black, and has a sweetish bitter taste.

PICROPHLEUS, pik-ro-fle-us, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, and *phlois*, bark, Gr. the bark being very bitter.) A genus of plants; Order, Strychnaceae.

PICRORHIZA, pik-ro-r'i-za, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr. in reference to the bitterness of the roots.) A genus of plants; Order, Scrophulariaceae.

PICROSMINE, pik'ros-mine, *s.* Dihydrus bisilicate of magnesia, a mineral of a greenish-white colour, passing into green; fracture uneven, scarcely perceptible; crystallizes in octahedrons, with scalene triangular faces. It consists of silica, 54.88; magnesia, 33.34; protoxide of iron, 1.39; protoxide of magnesia, 0.42; water, 7.30: sp. gr. from 2.596 to 2.660: hardness, 2.5 to 3.0.

PICROTOXINE, pik-ro-toks'ine, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, and *toxikon*, a poison, Gr.) A poisonous bitter principle, to which the *Cocculus indicus* owes its deleterious qualities.

PICT, pikt, *s.* (*pictus*, painted, Lat.) A painted person. Your neighbours would not look on you as men, But think the nations all turned *picts* again.—*Lee.*

PICTORIAL—PIDDLER.

PICTORIAL, pik-to're-al, *a.* (*pictor*, a painter, Lat.) Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter; illustrated by pictures, as, 'the *Pictorial Shakespeare*.'

PICTS, pikts, *s.* An ancient people of North Britain, whose origin and history have furnished matter of endless controversy. They are first mentioned by the Roman orator Eumenius, towards the close of the third century, and are said to have been extinguished as a nation by Kenneth II., who, in 843, conquered this people, and united the whole of North Britain under one monarchy. *Picts' wall*, one of the barriers erected by the Romans across the northern part of Britain, to restrain the incursions of the Scots and Picts. It was begun by the Emperor Adrian, A.D. 123, and extended from Carlisle to Newcastle. *Picts' burghs*, the name of those ancient buildings still existing, which were erected by the Norwegians during the Saxon period, in the Western Isles, generally placed within sight of the sea, and not found except in Britain and Scandinavia. They are described as formed like cones, with a vaulted cell and winding stairs. Many of them are to be seen in every parish of Zetland.

PICTURAL, pik'tu-ral, *s.* A representation.—Obsolete.

Whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gests
Of famous wezards; and with picturals
Of magistrates, of courts, and tribunals.—
Spenser.

PICTURE, pik'ture, *s.* (*pictura*, from *pingo*, I paint, Lat.) A resemblance of any object; a likeness drawn or produced by colours; the science of painting.

Picture is the invention of heaven; the most ancient and most akin to nature.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* to paint; to represent by painting; to represent in words or ideas.

I do picture it in my mind.—*Spenser.*

PICTURED, pik'turde, *a.* Represented in colours or in words.

Fond man,
See here thy pictured life.—*Thomson.*

PICTURE-LIKE, pik'ture-like, *a.* After the manner of a picture; like a picture.

PICTURESQUE, pik-tu-resk', *a.* (*pittoresque*, Fr. and *pittresco*, Ital.) Expressing that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event, as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

PICTURESQUELY, pik-tu-resk'-le, *ad.* In a picturesque manner.

PICTURESQUENESS, pik-tu-resk'-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being picturesque.

PICUL, pik'ul, *s.* A Chinese weight of 133½ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels.

PICUMNUS, pik-um'nus, *s.* (*picus*, a Woodpecker, Lat.) A genus of birds: Family, Picidae.

PICUS, pi'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The Woodpecker, a genus of birds. Type of the family Picidae.

PIDDLE, pid'dl, *v. n.* (perhaps from *peddle*.) To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite; to trifle; to attend to trivial rather than important matters.

Now for those other piddling complaints, breathed out in bitterness.—*Massinger.*

PIDDLER, pid'ler, *s.* One who eats squeamishly or

PIE—PIEPOWDER COURT.

without an appetite; one who busies himself about trifling matters.

PIE, pi, *s.* (*pighe*, Ital. Skinner derives the word from *biesan*, to build, Sax. that is, built of paste.) Any crust baked with something in it as food;—(*pica*, Lat.) the Magpie, a party-coloured bird. And chattering pies in dismal discords sung.—*Shaks.*

In Letter-press Printing, types mixed and unsorted; the old Service-book of the Roman Catholic church, supposed to be so called from the different colour of the text and rubric, or from *litera picata*, a large black letter used at the beginning of each order. *Cock and pie*, an abjuration by the Pie or Service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.

By cock and pie, you shall not choose, sir.—*Shaks.*

PIEBALD, pi'bawld, *a.* Of various colours; diversified in colour.

PIECE, pees, *s.* (French.) A part or fragment of anything separated from the whole; a part of anything though not separated, or separated only in idea; a picture; a composition; a separate performance; a single great gun; a hand-gun; a coin; a single piece of money, as a *piece* of eight. In contempt or ridicule, a smatterer, as a *piece* of a lawyer. In Heraldry, an ordinary or charge. In Commerce, a definite quantity of cloth according to its kind. In different kinds of cloth the *piece* varies greatly in length; a castle or building;—(obsolete in this signification;)

All the piece he shook from the floor.—*Spenser.*

a *piece*, to each; of a *piece*, like of the same kind;—*v. a.* to patch; to enlarge by the addition of a piece or pieces; to join; to unite;—*v. n.* to unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted as parts of a whole.

PIECER, pees'ur, *s.* One that pieces; a patcher. In Cotton-spinning, one who attends to the supply of the rove.

PIECELESS, pees'les, *a.* Whole; not made of pieces.

PIECELY, pees'le, *ad.* In pieces.—Not in use.

PIECEMEAL, pees'meel, *a.* Single; separated; divided;—*ad.* in pieces; in fragments;—*s.* a fragment; a scrap.—Not in use as a noun.

Some few piecemicals excepted.—*R. Vaughan.*

PIECEMEALD, pees'meeld, *a.* Divided into small pieces.

PIECEPHALUS, pi-e-sef'a-lus, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is conic and compressed: Family, Cylopteridae.

PIED, pide, *a.* (from *pie*.) Variegated spots of different colours, applied generally to animals.—If the spots are small, we use the word *speckled*.

PIEDNESS, pi'ed-nes, *s.* Diversity of colours, occurring in large spots on animals.

PIELED, peeld, *a.* (*peler*, to pull the hair off, Fr.) Bald; bare; peeled.

Pield priest, dost thou command me to be shut out.—
Shakspeare.

PIEDROIT, peed'royt, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a pier or square pillar, partly inserted in a wall. It differs from a pilaster, in being without capital or base.

PIENO, pe-en'o, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, a term denoting that the composition where the word is appended is *full*; that is, that all the instruments are at that place performing.

PIEP.—See Peep.

PIEPOWDER COURT, pi-pow'der corte, *s.* (*pie*, a foot, and *poudre*, dust, Fr.) An ancient court of

PIER—PIETIST.

record in England, incident to every fair or market, of which the steward of him who owns, or has the toll, is the judge. It has the jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market.—*Blackstone*.—Often spelt *Pie-poudre*.

PIER, peer, *s.* (*per* or *pere*, Sax.) A strong erection jutting out into the sea for the purpose of protecting shipping. In Architecture, it is employed to denote the solid between the openings of a building, or that from which an arch springs.

PIERAGE, peer'aje, *s.* Toll paid for using a pier.

PIERARDIA, pe-râr'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Pierard of Kew.) A genus of plants, natives of Sumatra and Chittagong: Order, Sapindaceæ.

PIERCE, peers, *v. a.* To penetrate as with a sharp instrument; to enter; to force away into; to affect deeply;

Your letters *pierce* the queen.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to make way by force into or through anything; to prove, strike, or affect; to dive into a secret; to affect severely.

PIERCEABLE, peers'a-bl, *a.* That may be pierced or penetrated.

PIERCED, peerst, *a.* In Heraldry, when a charge is represented as perforated, so as to show the field under it.

PIERCER, peer'sur, *s.* An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores; one that perforates; that part of insects which perforates bodies.

PIERCING, peers'ing, *s.* The act of penetrating; There is that speaketh like the *piercing* of a sword. *Prov. xii. 18.*

—*a.* affecting deeply.

She uttereth *piercing* eloquence.—*Shaks.*

PIERCINGLY, peers'ing-le, *ad.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, peers'ing-nes, *s.* The power of piercing; sharpness; keenness.

PIER-GLASS, peer'glas, *s.* A large-sized mirror, generally placed between the windows of an apartment.

PIERIDES, pi-er'e-dis, *s.* In Mythology, a name of the Muses, who were so called from Pieria, a district of Thrace. It was also the name of the nine daughters of Pierus, king of Emathia, whose profound acquaintance with the fine arts tempted them to challenge the Muses to a contest of musical skill, but, being worsted, were changed by the latter into magpies.

PIERIS, pi'er-is, *s.* In Mythology, a mountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses. In Entomology, the white Garden-butterflies, a genus of Lepidopterous insects. In Botany, a genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Ericaceæ.

PIERINÆ, pi-e-rî'ne, *s.* (*peris*, one of the genera, A subfamily of Lepidopterous insects, consisting of the white Garden-butterflies.

PIER-TABLE, peer'ta-bl, *s.* A table between windows. **PIES**, pies, *s.* Monks were formerly so termed in courts of law, because, like *magpies*, they wore black and white garments.

PIESTRUM, pe'strum, *s.* (*piezo*, I compress, Gr.) In Surgery, an instrument to compress the head of a dead fetus, to facilitate extraction and save the parent.

PIET,) pi'et, *s.* A Scottish word for the magpie:
PIOT,) also used in some parts of England.
PYOT,)

PIETISM, pi'e-tism, *s.* Extremely strict devotion.

PIETIST, pi'e-tist, *s.* One who affects much piety

PIETY—PIGMY.

and great purity of life, despising scholastic theology and ecclesiastical polity, as also religious forms and ceremonies. A sect, so called, sprung up in Germany towards the end of the seventeenth century.

PIETY, pi'e-te, *s.* (*pietè*, Fr. from *pietas*, Lat.) Veneration and love of God; discharge of duty to God; reverence to parents, accompanied with affection and devotion.

PIEZOMETER, pi-ez-om'e-ter, *s.* (*pierno*, I press, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for determining the compressibility of liquids.

PIG, pig, *s.* (*big*, Dutch, *pic*, Sax.) A young Sow, either male or female; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal, as produced in the first casting from the furnace. The metal cast in the mould from which the other moulds diverge parallelly is called the *sow*, and the attached bars the *pigs*;—*v. a.* or *n.* to bring forth pigs.

PIGEA, pig'e-a, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Violaceæ.

PIGEON, pij'un, *s.* (French, *piccione*, Ital.) A gallinaceous fowl of the genus *Columba*, of which there are several species, as the stock-dove, ring-dove, turtle-dove, and migratory or wild dove of America. *Pigeon-house*, a dove-cot. *Pigeon-foot*, a plant of the genus *geranium*. *Pigeon-goose*, the *Cereopsis Australis* of Swainson. *Pigeon-hearted*, timid; frightened. *Pigeon-hole*, a little apartment or division in a case for holding papers. *Pigeon-holes*, the name of an old English game, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches, resembling those in a dove-cot. *Pigeon-livered*, mild in temper; gentle; timid. *Pigeon-pea*, a plant of the genus *Cytisus*.

PIGGIN, pig'gin, *s.* A small drinking vessel.

Of drinking cups divers sorts we have: some of elm; broad-mouthed dishes, *noggins*, *whiskins*, *piggins*.—*Haywood's Drunkard Opened*, 1635.

PIGGERY, pig'gur-e, *s.* An enclosure for pigs.

PIGHHEADED, pig-hed'ded, *s.* Having a large head, applied still to a stupid person. May not the use made of the word by Ben Jonson in the following passage, refer to a low sloping forehead, the general indication of weakness of intellect?

You should be some dull tradesman by your *pighheaded* sounce now.

PIGHT, pite, *s.* (*pight* or *picht*, Scot. *piccaw*, Welsh.) Pitched; fixed; determined;—(obsolete);—*v. a.* (*picaw*, Welsh.) to pierce.—Obsolete.

FIGHTEL, pi'tel, *s.* A little enclosure.—A local term.

PIG-IRON, pig'i-urn, *s.* The mass of metal which sets in the main furrow leading immediately from the smelting furnace, is called by the workmen a *sow*, and those in the smaller furrows leading from it are called *pigs*; and hence, in Commerce, they are known as *pig* or *crude* iron.

PIGMEAN, pig'me-an, *a.* Very small; like a pigmy.

PIGMENT, pig'ment, *s.* (*pigmentum*, Lat.) Any colour used by painters. In Anatomy, the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and gives it its various colours; the dark matter which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane, and the interior surface of the ciliary processes.

PIGMY, pig'me, *s.* (*pigmeus*, Lat.) A dwarf; a person of very small stature. *Pigmies*, in fabulous history, a nation of dwarfs said to have been devoured by the cranes;—*a.* very small in size;

PIGNORATION—PILE.

mean; feeble; inconsiderable. *Pigmy antelope*, the quadruped *Neotragus pygmaea*.

PIGNORATION, pig-no-ra'shun, *s.* (*pignero*, I pawn or pledge, Lat.) The act of pawning or pledging.

PIGNORATIVE, pig'no-ra-tiv, *a.* (*pignoratif*, Fr.) Pledging; pawning.—Not used.

PIGNUT, pig'nut, *s.* The Earth-nut.—See *Bunium*.

PIGRETUDE, pig're-tude, *s.* (*pigredo*, Lat.) Idleness; slothfulness.

PIGSNEY, pig'sne, *s.* (*piga*, a little girl, Sax.) A word of endearment to a girl.

She was a primerole, *piggensie*.—Chaucer.

It is used by Butler for the eye of a woman:

Shine upon me benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*.

PIGSTY, pig'sti, *s.* A pen or enclosure in which swine are kept.

PIGTAIL, pig'tayl, *s.* A quene; the hair so tied as to resemble the tail of a pig; a kind of twisted tobacco.

PIGWIDGEON, pig-wid'jun, *s.* A word used by Drayton as the name of a fairy; a cant word for anything petty or small.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *piwidjeon* myrmidons as they!—
O'Connell.

PIKE, pike, *s.* (*picke*, Germ. *pique*, Fr.) In Ichthyology, a fish of the genus *Exox*; a military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft with a flat steel head pointed; a pitchfork; among Turners, the iron spike used to fasten anything to be turned.

PIKED, pikt, *a.* Ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pike'man, *s.* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pike'staf, *s.* The wooden shaft of a pike.

PIKRIA, pik're-a, *s.* (*pikros*, bitter, Gr. from the bitterness of the plant.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

PIKROLITE.—See *Picrolite*.

PILARE-MALUM, pi-la're-ma'lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, a morbid organization or deficiency of hair.

PILARY, pi'la-re, *a.* (*pilus*, a hair, Lat.) In Anatomy, pertaining to the assemblage of hairs which invests the exterior of many animals and plants; and in Pathology, to a disease characterized by an exuberant development of hair.

PILASTER, pil-as'ter, *s.* (*pilastre*, French.) A square column, sometimes insulated, but usually inserted in a wall, and showing only about the fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILASTERED, pil-as-turd, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PILCH, pilsh, *s.* (*pylca*, Sax.) A furred gown; something lined with fur.

PILCHARD, pilsh'ard, *s.* The fish *Clupea pilchardus*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder. It appears on the coast of Cornwall in July, where it furnishes a considerable item of commerce to the inhabitants employed in the fishery. It is also called *Pilcher*.

PILCHER, pilsh'ur, *s.* Any article lined with fur; synonymous with *pilch*; a *pilchard*.

PILE, pile, *s.* (*pil*, Danish, *palus*, a post, Lat.) A pale; a stake, but particularly a stake driven into the earth to support a superstructure. In Heraldry, an ordinary of a wedge shape, tapering from

PILEA—PILEOPSIS.

the chief downwards to the point. In Numismatics, the arms-side of a coin, the head-side being called the cross; hence, *cross and pile*;—*v. a.* to drive piles;—(French, *pila*, a ball, Lat.) a heap; an accumulation; a mass of objects heaped up, as a *pile* of stones; a heap of combustibles for consuming a dead body, as a funeral *pile*; a heap formed by the art of the builder; an edifice.

The *pile* overlooked the town, and drew the sight.—
Dryden.

In Gunnery, a heap of shot piled up in horizontal courses in the form of a pyramid;—*v. a.* to accumulate; to bring into an aggregate; to fill above the brim;—(*pilus*, a hair, Lat.) the fibre of wool, cotton, or any similar substance; the nap of cloth, or the fine hairy substance on the surface of cloth;—(*pyl*, Dutch, *pil*, Dan.) the head of an arrow. *Pile-driver*, an engine for driving down piles, consisting of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down upon the head of the pile with a violent blow. *Thermo-electric pile*, an instrument which shows that heat, under certain circumstances, produces a galvanic effect. Melloni's pile consists of fifty small bars of bismuth and antimony, placed parallel, side by side, in one close bundle, bound together by a ring. The first and last bars have wires to them, which are connected with a galvanometer. The alternate bars of bismuth and antimony are soldered at the extremities, being separated in every other part by some insulating substance, as silk. The slightest difference in the heat of the extremities of the pile is indicated by the galvanometer. In Galvanism, the *Galvanic pile* is a number of galvanic circles united together, so as to form a compound series of elements acting in unison, or galvanic battery. Those batteries are more particularly called *piles*, in which the elements are piled one upon another, and are commonly formed by heaping up alternate pieces of copper and zinc with a piece of damped cloth or pasteboard between each pair of the metallic plates.

PILEA, pil'e-a, *s.* (*pileos*, a cap, Gr. in allusion to one of the divisions of the perianthium.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticaceae.

PILEANTHUS, pil-e-an'thus, *s.* (*pileus*, a cap, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the flower, which is enclosed within a one-leaved involucre before expansion.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Myrtaceae.

PILEATH, pil'e-ate, } *a.* (*pileos*, Gr. *pileus*, Lat.
PILEATED, pil'e-ay-ted, } a cap.) Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.

PILEMENT, pile'ment, *s.* Accumulation.—Seldom used.

What! had he nought whereby he might be known,
But costly *pilements* of some curious stone?—Bp. Hall.

PILENTUM, pi-len'tum, *s.* An easy kind of chariot used by the Roman ladies at games and religious processions.

PILEOLUS, pil-e-o'lus, *s.* (*pileos*, a cap or bonnet, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is patelliform; spire internal; aperture small beneath, and semilunar; upper lip margined; inner crinated.

PILEOPSIS, pil-e-op'sis, *s.* (*pileos*, a cap, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Scutibranchiate Mollusca, the shell of which is cap-shaped and

PINCHBECK—PINEASTER.

an instrument; to squeeze or compress between two hard bodies; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; to pain by constriction; to straiten by difficulties; to press hard; to try thoroughly; to force out that which is within;

This is the way to *pinch* the question.—*Collier*.

—*v. n.* to act with pressing force; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling; to spare; to be straitened; to be covetous;—*s.* a close compression with the ends of the fingers; a pang; a grip; distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; straits; difficulty; time of distress from want; the quantity of snuff taken between the fingers, as a *pinch* of snuff.

PINCHBECK, *pinsh'bek, s.* An alloy formed of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc. Sometimes a smaller proportion of zinc is employed, particularly when the alloy is intended for making articles of jewellery.

PINCHEE, *pinsh'ur, s.* He or that which pinches.

PINCERS, *pinsh'ur, s. pl.* Pincers, an instrument for drawing nails from boards, or the like; or for gripping things to be held fast.—See *Pincers*.

PINCIPIST, *pinsh'ist, s.* A miser; a niggard.

PINCIPENNY, *pinsh'pen-ne, s.* A niggard.

PINCHING, *pinsh'ing, s.* The act of compressing with the fingers. In the Manege, a method of trying a horse's mettle or vigour, for the purpose of showing him off to a purchaser when the creature is on sale.

PINCKNEYA, *pingk-ne'ya, s.* (in honour of an American gentleman of the name of Pinckney.) A genus of plants, natives of North America: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PINCUSHION, *pin'kush-un, s.* A small bag or case filled with sawdust or other material, in which pins are stuck for safety and preservation.

PINDARIC, *pin-dar'ik, s.* In poetry, an ode or other metrical composition in the manner of Pindar, the Greek lyrical poet;—*a.* after the manner of Pindar.

PINDUST, *pin'dust, s.* The small particles of metal produced in the pointing of pins.

PINE, *pine, s. (pinu, Sax.)* Woe; misery; pain; penury; the English name of the coniferous genus *Pinus*. *Pine-apple*, the fruit of the plant *Bromelia ananas*, and of other plants of the same genus;—*v. n.* (*pinon, Sax.*) to languish; to wear away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire;—*v. a.* to wear out; to make to languish; Where shivering cold and sickness *pin*es the clime.—*Shaks.*

to grieve for; to bewail in silence;

Abashed the devil stood—
Virtue, in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pin*ed his loss.—*Milton.*

Pine-thistle, the plant *Atractylis gummifera*. *Pine-marten*, an animal of the Weasel family, the *Mustela martes* of Linnaeus. It is a native of North America, and yields a valuable fur, which is much used for trimmings. *Pine-tallow*, a concrete fat obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *vetiver Indica*, a tree common upon the coast of Malabar. It is a substance intermediate between tallow and wax, of a white or yellowish colour, and makes excellent candles.

PINEAL, *pi-ne'al, a.* Resembling the fruit of the pine, as the *pineal gland* in Anatomy—a small projection at the base of the brain, about the size of a pea, supposed by Des Cartes to be the seat of the soul.

PINEASTER, *pine-as-tur, s.* A variety of the pine, a

PINE-BARREN—PINIONED.

considerably-sized timber tree which throws out large spreading arms, but is naked in winter. It is also called the cluster-pine, the morentum, the wild-pine, &c.

PINE-BARREN, *pine-bar'ren, a.* A tract of barren land, producing pines.—An Americanism.

PINE-CLAD, *pine-klad, s.* } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine-trees.

PINEDA, *pin-e'da, s.* (in honour of Antony Pinedo, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Homaliaceae.

PINEFUL, *pine'fal, a.* Full of woe.
And gript the mawes of barren Sicily,
With long constraint of *pineful* penury.—*By. Ha't*

PINERY, *pi'ner-e, s.* A place in which pine-apples are raised.

PINFEATHER, *pin'feth-ur, s.* A feather assimilated from its size to a pin; a small short feather.

PINFEATHERED, *pin'feth-urd, a.* Not fledged; having the feathers only beginning to shoot.

PINFOLD, *pin'folde, s.* (*pin* or *pen*, to pound and fold.) A pound; a place in which beasts are confined.

PINGLE, *ping'l, s.* A small close; an enclosure: perhaps a corruption of *pighel*.

PINGUICULA, *pin-gwik'u-la, s.* (*pinguis*, fat, Lat.) In Pathology, a form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva. In Botany, a genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Lentibulariaceae. It has a two-lipped calyx; the lower lip bifid, the upper one of three segments; the corolla ringent and spurred.

PINGUID, *pin'gwid, a.* (*pinguis*, Lat.) Unctuous; fat.—Not used.

PINGUIDITY, *pin-gwid'e-te, s.* Fatness.

PINGUIDO, *pin'gwid-o, s.* (*pinguis*, fat, Lat.) Fat which lies under the skin.

PINGUIPES, *pin'gwe-pes, s.* (*pinguis*, fat, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Percophinae, in which the body is lengthened; dorsal fins single, long, and narrow, with nearly all the rays soft: Family, Percidae.

PINGUITUDE, *pin'gwe-tude, s.* The state of growing fat.

PINHOLD, *pin'holde, s.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

PINHOLE, *pin'hole, s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

PINIC ACID, *pi'nik as'id, s.* An acid obtained by digesting common resin in pure alcohol. This is to be mixed with another alcoholic solution of acetate of copper, and pinate of copper is one of the products. This substance, digested in a mixture of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, forms a solution from which water throws down pinic acid.

PINION, *pin'yun, s.* (*pignon*, Fr. *pinon*, Span.) The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a feather; a quill; a wing; fetters or bonds for the arms. In Mechanics, a small wheel which works in the teeth of a larger; sometimes only an arbor or spindle with notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion by this means communicated;—*v. a.* to confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arm or arms to the body; to shackle; to bind; to fasten.

PINIONED, *pin'yund, a.* Furnished with wings.

PINIONIST—PINNATES.

PINIONIST, pin'yūn-ist, *s.* Any bird that flies.—Not used.

He sung the outrage of the lazy drone
Upon the labouring bee, in strains so rare
That all the flitting pinionists of air
Attentive sat.—Browne.

PINITE, pin'ite, *s.* A soft crystalized mineral, composed of alumine, silice, and oxide of iron. It is found in the mine Pini, at Schneeberg, in Saxony; and hence its name.

PINK, pink, *s.* (Dutch, an eye.) The name of plants belonging to the genus *Dianthus*: Order, Caryophyllacea;—an eye, or small eye, as *pink-eyed*; a colour used by painters, from the colour of the flower; anything supremely excellent;

I am the very pink of courtesy.—Shaks.

a ship with a very small stern; a fish, the minnow;—*v. a.* to work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes; to pierce with a sword; to stab;—(a cant expression);—*v. n.* to wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pink*ing, as if he had core eyes.—L'Estrange.

Pink-root, worm-grass, or *Indian-pink*, the root of the plant *Spigelia Marylandica*, used as a purgative medicine. *Pink-sterned*, having a small stern.

PINK-EYED, pink'ide, *a.* Having little eyes.

PINKNEEDLE, pink'ne-dl, *s.* A shepherd's bodkin.

PINNA, pin'na, *s.* (Latin, the fin of a fish.) A genus of marine bivalves, belonging to the family Mytilacea; a cuneiform, longitudinal bivalve, with an acute base, the upper part gaping; hinge without a tooth, lateral and very long; valves coalescent. They are found moored by a long, silky byssus, which has been manufactured into gloves and stockings. They have been found fossil at Grignon, and in the limestone of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Ayrshire. In Anatomy, *pinna auris*, the upper and broader part of the ear.

PINNACE, pin'nase, *s.* A small light vessel, navigated with oars and sails, having generally two masts, rigged similarly to those of a schooner; it is also employed to designate one of the boats of a man-of-war, for carrying the officers to and from the shore.

PINNACLE, pin'na-kl, *s.* (*pinacle*, Fr. *pinacolo*, Ital. *pinnygol*, Welsh, from *pen*, a summit, Celtic.) A turret or part of a building above the main part of the building; a high spiring point; summit;—*v. a.* to build with pinnacles.

PINNÆ, pin'ne, *s.* (plural of *pinna*, a leaf, Lat.) The leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

PINNAGE, pin'naje, *s.* Poundage of cattle.—Not used.

PINNAHAPI, pin'na-ra-pi, *s.* (*pinna*, a plume, Lat.) A sort of gladiators at Rome, who were commonly matched against the Samnites. They had their name from the pinnae that adorned the Samnite helmet, which they used to aim at, and try to bear away in triumph.

PINNATE, pin'ate, } *a.* (*pinnatus*, feathered,
PINNATED, pin'ay-ted, } Lat.) Having pinnae or leaflets winged. Applied to a leaf which has several leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk.

PINNATELY, pin'ate-le, *ad.* In a pinnated manner.

PINNATES, pin'nayts, *s.* A term applied by Linnaeus to the feet of those birds which have the toes with a scalloped membrane, as the coots.

PINNATIFID—PINTLES.

PINNATIFID, pin-nat'e-fid, *a.* (*pinnatus*, winged, Lat.)

In Botany, applied to leaves cut transversely into several deep, oblong, parallel segments, the incisions reaching nearly to the midrib, and dividing the leaf into irregular forms, termed lobes. The groundsel affords a familiar example.

PINNATIFIDLY, pin-nat'e-fid-le, *ad.* In a pinnatifid manner.

PINNATIPED, pin-nat'e-ped, *s.* (*pinna*, a fin, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes.

PINNED, pind, *part.* Fastened with pins.

PINNER, pin'nur, *s.* One that pins or fastens; a pounder of cattle; a pinmaker; the lappet of a hood which flies loose.

PINNING, pin'ning, *s.* The act of fastening things together with small pins, pegs, bolts, &c.

PINNIPEDS, pin-ne-pe-des, *s.* (*pinna*, a wing, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) A section of the genus *Cancer* of Linnaeus, including those species of crabs which have the last feeler, at least, terminated by a very flat or finger-like joint; that is, oval or orbicular, and broader than the same joint of the preceding feet, even when they are shaped like a fin.

PINNITE, pin'nite, *s.* A fossil shell of the genus *Pinna*.

PINNOCK, pin'nok, *s.* In Ichthyology, a species of Sea-trout, commonly from nine to fourteen inches long, numerous about the coasts of Scotland. The whiting is another species, from sixteen to twenty-four inches long.—In Ornithology, the Tomtit.

PINNOFILUS, pin-no-fil-us, *s.* (*pinos*, dirt, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

PINNOTHERES, pin-no-the-res, *s.* (*pinna*, a wing, and *ther*, a wild beast, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans.

PINNOTHERIANS, pin-no-the're-ans, *s.* (*pinnotheres*, one of the genera.) A tribe of the third family, or Brachyurous Crustaceans, in the arrangement of M. Milne Edwards.

PINNULÆ, pin'nu-le, *s. pl.* (*pinna*, a wing, Gr.) The leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

PINT, pinte, *s.* A measure of capacity, being the eighth part of a gallon. Previous to the institution of the imperial weights and measures, there was one pint for wine, and another for beer and ale; but since that event, the pint for all liquids is uniform, containing 34.659 cubic inches.

PINTA, pin'ta, *s.* In Pathology, Blue-stain; a disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of Pityriasis nigra.

PINTADO, pin-ta'do, *s.* The Guinea-fowl, the *Numida meleagris* of zoologists, a native of Numidia, long domesticated in Europe, and much valued for its dietetic properties.

PINTAIL, pin'tale, *s.* The anserine bird, *Anas acuta*, rather larger than the widgeon, but having a longer neck, and being altogether more slender in form; it is seldom seen in England, except during the severity of winter.

PINTLE, pin'tl, *s.* In Gunnery, an iron pin which keeps the cannon from recoiling; *pintle-plate*, a flat iron through which the pintle passes; *pintle-washer*, an iron ring through which the pintle passes; a hole of an oval figure made in the trail transom of the carriage, to leave room for the pintle to play in; among millwrights, a pin passing through the axle to hold on the wheel.

PINTLES, pin'tls, *s.* In Marine affairs, the hooks by which the rudder hangs to the stern-posts.

PINULE—PIPE.

PINULE, pin'ule, *s.* The sight of an astrolabe.

PINUS, pi'nus, *s.* A genus of trees, type of the order Pinaceæ, the Coniferae of authors.

PINY, pi'ne, *a.* Abounding with pine-trees.

PIONEER, pi-o-neer, *s.* (*pionnier*, Fr.) One whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the roads or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works, or who removes obstructions, or prepares the way for another.

PIONING, pi'o-ning, *s.* Work of pioneers.

With painfull pyonings

From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.—*Spenser*.

PIONY.—See Peony.

PIONHILA, pi-ofe-la, *s.* (*pios*, fat, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

PIOUS, pi'us, *a.* (*pieux*, Fr. *pious*, Lat.) Godly; religious; devoted to the service of God; having due respect and affection for parents or other relations; practising the duties of near relationship; practised under the pretence of religion, as *pious* frauds. *Pious-minded*, of a pious disposition.

PIOUSLY, pi'us-le, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

PIP, pip, *s.* (*pip*, Dutch, *pepie*, Fr.) A disease among birds, consisting of a white film growing on the under side of the tongue, which prevents their feeding; a spot on the cards;

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child that was marked with the five of clubs.—*Addison in the Guardian*.

a kernel in an apple;—*v. n.* (*pipeo*, Lat.) to cry or chirp as a chicken, commonly pronounced *peep*.

PIPAREA, pi-pa're-a, *s.* (*pipari*, the name of the tree in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Droceraceæ.

PIPE, pipe, *s.* (Sax.) A long tube or hollow body; a musical wind instrument; a tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco; the organs of the voice and respiration, as the wind-pipe; a liquid measure containing two hogheads; the key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd into a pipe,
Which quired with my drum,
Small as a cunuch.—*Shaks.*

In Law, a roll in the Exchequer, called the great roll;—*v. n.* to play on the pipe; to emit a shrill sound; to whistle;

Rocking winds are piping loud.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to pipe; to play upon a pipe.

The raven hovers o'er my bier,
The bitter on a reed I bear
Pipe my elegy.—*Cartwright*.

Pipe-clay, a kind of clay, fine, plastic, and tenacious, requiring a considerable heat to fuse it, and then forming a white, hard substance, which at first rapidly absorbs moisture. It is found in Devonshire and other parts of England, and is used in the manufacture of various kinds of earthenware, tobacco-pipes, &c. *Pipe-fish*, a general name for the Fistulariæ, in consequence of the long tube on the forepart of the cranium, and for the Syngnathidæ, on account of their tubular snout. *Pipe-office*, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which an account was kept of the revenue accruing to the crown in the different counties of the realm. The duties of this office were amalgamated in those of the King's Remem-

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PIPED—PIQUANTLY.

brancer of the Exchequer, by the act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 99.

PIPED, pi'pt, *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular.

PIPER, pi'pur, *s.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument, more particularly one who plays on the bagpipes. The leaves of *Piper betle* and *Piper siriboa* are extensively used by the natives of the East Indies, and lately of the West, to chew along with the nut of the *Areca catechu* and quicklime, as a restorative of the powers of the stomach, and promoter of digestion. The common pepper of commerce is the produce of *Piper nigrum*, a climbing East Indian plant.

PIPERACEÆ, pi-per-a'se-e, *s.* (*piper*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of incomplete Exogens, composed of climbing or creeping plants, with alternate or opposite exstipulate leaves, jointed stems, and spiked naked flowers, consisting of an ovary containing a single erect ovule, and of from two to an indefinite number of stamens. The fruit, when ripe, is more or less fleshy, indehiscent, and contains a single seed filled with albumen, on the outside of which, enclosed in a vitellus, is a minute embryo.

PIPERIDGE, pi'er-ij, *s.* The name given in New England to the tree *Nyssa villosa*.

PIPERINE, pi'per-ine, *s.* The peculiar principle of black pepper, obtained by digesting coarsely powdered pepper repeatedly in water, and the insoluble portion in alcohol. It consists of carbon, 69.78, hydrogen, 6.69, oxygen, 19.43, nitrogen, 4.19.

PIPILLO, pip-il'lo, *s.* (*pipo*, a bird of the woodpecker kind, Gr.) A genus belonging to the Tanagrinae, or Tanagers: Family, Fringillidæ.

PIPING, pi'ping, *a.* Weak; feeble; querulous;

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun.—*Shaks.*

very hot; boiling, as *piping* hot, a vulgar expression. In Horticulture, a slip of a pink which is broken off and planted for the purpose of propagation.

PIPISTREL, pe-pis'trel, *s.* A small species of bat.

PIPIT, pip'it, *s.* The popular name for a bird of the genus *Anthus*.

PIPKIN, pip'kin, *s.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPPIN, pip'pin, *s.* (*pippling*, Dutch.) A kind of tart apple, of which there are many varieties.

PIPRA, pip'ra, *s.* (Greek.) The Manakins, a genus of birds: Type of the subfamily Piprinæ.

PIPRIDÆ, pip're-de, *s.* (*pipra*, one of the genera.) A family of birds of the order Dentiostres. It constitutes the subfamily of Piprinæ of Swainson: Family, Ampelidæ.

PIPTANTHUS, pip-tan'thus, *s.* (*pipto*, I fall, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the teeth of the calyx falling off as well as the petals and stamens, in a very short time.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PIPTOCLAINA, pip-to-kla'na, *s.* (*pipto*, I fall, and *chlaina*, a clock, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

PIQUANCY, pik'an-se, *s.* Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

PIQUANT, pik'ant, *a.* (*piquer*, to prick or sting, Fr.) Stimulating to the tongue; sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PIQUANTLY, pik'ant-le, *ad.* Sharply; tartly; with severity.

PIQUE, peck, *s.* (French.) An offence taken; petty malevolence; nicety; punctilio; a term at the game of piquet; a strong desire or longing for;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

And though it have the pique and long.

'Tis still for something in the wrong.—*Hudibras*.

—*v. a.* (*piquer*, Fr.) to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion; to stimulate; to excite to action; to offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite to a degree of anger less than exasperation. With the reciprocal pronoun, to value, as to *piquer* himself.

PIQUEER.—See *Pickeer*.

PIQUEERER, pe-ke'ur, *s.* A robber; a plunderer. Properly *Pickeerer*.

PIQUET, { pe-ket', *s.* (French.) A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside.

PIRACY, pi-ra-se, *s.* (*piratica*, Lat., *piraterie*, Fr.) The crime of robbery and depredation upon the high seas. It is also used to signify any infringement of the law of copyright.

PIRATE, pi-rate, *s.* (*pirata*, Lat.) A sea robber; a ship employed in piracy; any robber, more particularly any writer or bookseller who steals or appropriates copyright property.

PIRATES, pi-ra'tes, *s.* (*pirata*, a pirate, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pimelidae.

PIRATICAL, pi-rat'ik-al, *a.* Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing, as a *piratical* trade or occupation; practising literary theft.

PIRATICALLY, pi-rat'ik-al-le, *ad.* By piracy.

PIRATING, pi-rate-ing, *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy, as a *pirating* expedition.

PIREMELA, pi-r-e-me'la, *s.* A genus of Crabs, distinguished by having no clypeiform prolongation on the sides of the carapace, which is much wider than it is long, arched in front, and strongly truncated on each side posteriorly.

PIRIQUETA, pi-r-e-ke'ta, *s.* (meaning not explained by Aublet.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana and South America, on the Orinoco: Order, Turneracea.

PIEN, pern, *s.* (Scotch.) In Weaving, the reed or piece of wood, commonly tapered, on which the woof is wound; the term is likewise applied to denote the yarn itself after it is so wound.

PIROGUE, pe-roge', { *s.* (Span.) A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree; the name given also in America to a narrow ferry-boat, carrying two masts and a lee board.

PIROUETTE, pi-rú-et', *s.* (French.) A twirling round on the toe in dancing; the sudden circumvolution of a horse on the same spot;—*v. a.* to perform; to *piroquette*.

PIRRY, pi-ré, *s.* A rough gale or storm.

A pirrie came and set ship on sands.—*Mir. for Mag.*

PISAN, pi-zan, *s.* A native of the city of Pisa;—*a.* of or belonging to Pisa.

PISCARY, pis-ka-re, *s.* (*piscor*, I fish, Lat.) The right or privilege of fishing waters belonging to another person.

PISCATION, pis-ka'shun, *s.* (*piscatio*, Lat.) Act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pis-ka-to-re, *a.* Relating to fishes.

PISCES, pis'sis, *s. plu.* (*piscis*, a fish, Lat.) The fishes; the fourth class in the systems of the natural historians, Linnaeus and Cuvier. In As-

tronomy, the last of the winter signs of the zodiac, on globes and planispheres marked ♓. The sun enters this sign about the 19th of February. *Piscis Australis*, the southern fish. One of the old constellations of Ptolemy, situated directly under Aquarius. The brilliant star Fomalhaut, which, in these latitudes, just rises above the horizon, is in this constellation. *Piscis volans*, the flying-fish, a small southern constellation, consisting of eight stars, all under the fourth magnitude. This constellation is situated on the antarctic circle, and was formed by the astronomer Bayer.

PISCICOLA, pis-sik'o-la, *s.* (*piscis*, a fish, and *cola*, I inhabit, Lat.) One of the names of the Hirudo piscium, which infests fishes, especially the Cyprinidae.

PISCIDIA, pis-sid'e-a, *s.* (*piscis*, a fish, and *cedo*, I kill, Lat.) the bruised leaves, bark, and twigs being thrown into ponds or rivulets for the purpose of intoxicating fish, by which means they are easily taken.) Jamaica Dogwood, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of the West Indies: Suborder, Papilionacea.

PISCINA, pis-si'na, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a large basin, in an open public place or square, in which the Roman youth learned to swim.

PISCINAL, pis-se-nal, *a.* Belonging to a fish-pond.

PISCINE, pis-sine, *a.* Pertaining to fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pis-siv'o-rus, *a.* (*piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, I devour, Lat.) Feeding, devouring, or subsisting on fishes.

PISE, pe-zay, *s.* (French.) A style of building, in which the walls are made of a kind of clayey mortar mixed with straw, which, when dry, forms a solid mass; such buildings are extremely common in many of the northern and western countries.

PISH, pish, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt;—*v. a.* to express contempt.

PISHAMIN, pish'a-min, *s.* The North American name of the plant Diospyros Virginiana.

PISIDIAN, pis-sid'e-an, *a.* Belonging to Pisidia;—*s.* a native of Pisidia, a district of Asia Minor.

PISIFORM, pis'e-fawm, *a.* (*pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, Lat.) Having the form of a pea. *Pisiforme Os*, in Anatomy, the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. *Pisiform iron-ore* is a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in small masses or grains, nearly or quite spherical, and often equal in size to a pea, or even larger. It is abundant in France, Switzerland, and Germany, occurring in secondary rocks.

PISMIRE, piz'mire, *s.* (*pismir*, Dutch.) An ant; an emmet.

His clothes, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale.—*Prior*.

PISODUS, pis'o-dus, *s.* (*pison*, a pea, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from Sheppey.

PISOLITE, pis'o-lite, *s.* (*pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A pea-stone; a concretionary carbonate of lime. The concretions generally contain a central grain of sand.

PISOLITIC, pis-o-lit'ik, *a.* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite; having the resemblance of agglutinated peas.

PISON, pi'son, *s.* (*pisos*, pulse, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Crabronidae.

PI SOPHALT.—See *Pissaphalt*.

PISS, pis, *v. a.* (*pissen*, Germ. *pisser*, Fr. from *pish-*

PISSAPHALT—PISTOLOCHA.

- ur*, urine, Persian.) To discharge the urine secreted by the kidneys and lodging in the bladder; —*s.* urine. *Piss-a-bed*, a vulgar name of the common yellow flower Dandelion.
- PISSAPHALT**, pis'sa-fawlt, *s.* (*pissa*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt, Gr.) Earth-pitch, a soft black bitumen of the consistence of tar, considered to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt.
- PISS-BURNT**, pis'burnt, *a.* Stained with urine.
- PISSELLEUM INDICUM**, pis-se-le'um in'de-kum, *s.* Barbadoes Tar, a mineral fluid of the nature of the thicker bitumens, and approaching nearer in colour, consistence, and general appearance, to the true pissaphalt, than any other substance of a similar nature.
- PIST**, } pist, *s.* (*pi-te*, Fr. from *pistar*, to beat,
 PISTE, } Span.) The tract or foot-print made by a horse and his rider on the ground travelled over.
- PISTACEA**, pis-ta'she-a, *s.* (*pistakia*, Gr. altered from the Arabic word *foustag*, the name of *P. vera*.) A genus of trees with pinnate leaves: Order, Terebinthaceae.
- PISTACHIO**, pis-ta'she-o, *s.* (*pistachia*, Lat. *pistachio*, Ital. *pistache*, Fr.) The nut of the *Pistacia terebinthus*, or Turpentine-tree, a native of Syria, Arabia, and Persia.
- PISTACITE**, pis-ta-site, *s.* A mineral which occurs granular, massive, and in prismatic crystals, variously terminated, and longitudinally striated; colour green, occasionally almost black, and rarely brown or reddish. Composition: silica, 37.0; alumina, 27.0; lime, 14.0; ox. of iron, 17.0; ox. of manganese, 1.5; hardness, 6.0 to 7.0: sp. gr. 3.42.
- PISTAREEN**, pis-ta-reen', *s.* A silver coin, value 9d. sterling.
- PISTIL**, pis'til, *s.* (*pistillum*, a pestle, Lat.) In Botany, the little upright column which is generally found in the centre of every flower, the office of which is to receive and secrete the pollen, and produce the fruit. It consists of three parts, the germen, style, and stigma.
- PISTILLACEOUS**, pis-til-la'shus, *a.* Growing on the pistil of a flower.
- PISTILLARIA**, pis-til-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Fungi, so named from its pistil-like form: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.
- PISTILLATE**, pis'til-late, *a.* Having a pistil.
- PISTILLATION**, pis-til-la'shun, *s.* (*pistillum*, a pestle, Lat.) The act of pounding in a mortar.
- PISTILLIFEROUS**, pis-til-lif'er-us, *a.* Pistil-bearing; applied to flowers or florets which contain one or more pistils, but no stamens.
- PISTOL**, pis'tol, *s.* A small fire-arm;—*r. a.* to shoot or kill with a pistol.
- PISTOLE**, pis-tole', *s.* (French.) A gold coin common in Spain, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, varying greatly in value, not only in different places, but also at different times in the same place.
- PISTOLET**, pis'to-let, *s.* A little pistol; a coin.—Ouselete.
- They will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass
To keep your ghost from walking.—*Beau. and Flet.*
- PISTOLOCHIA**, pis-to-lok'e-a, *s.* (*pistos*, faithful, and *lochua*, parturition, Gr.) Birthwort, a plant so called because it was thought to promote delivery in childbed.

PISTON—PITCHED.

- PISTON**, pis'tun, *s.* (French and Spanish.) A thin body of metal or other solid substance, fitted so as to move freely up and down, air or water tight, within a cylinder. The piston of the lifting pump is more frequently called the bucket, because by it the water is lifted in the cylinder. The solid piston of the steam-engine, force-pump, &c., is that to which the name *piston* is more strictly applicable. *Piston-rod*, the rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.
- PISTORINIA**, pis-to-rin'e a, *s.* (*pistron*, a cap, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceae.
- PISUM**, pi'sum, *s.* (Lat. from *peasair*, a pea, Celtic.) A genus of annual herbs, yielding the numerous varieties of the pea.
- PIT**, pit, *s.* (Sax.) An artificial cavity dug in the earth; a deep hole; an abyss; a profundity; the grave; the arena for cock-fighting; that place in a theatre which is generally rather under, or on a level with the stage, and behind the orchestra; the hollow of the body at the stomach, is called the *pit* of the stomach; a dint made on a soft substance, as by the finger; a mark or hollow made in the skin by small-pox; great distress or misery; hell;—*v. a.* to lay in a pit or hole; to indent; to press into hollows; to mark with small-pox; to set in competition or contest. *Pit-coal*, coal dug in a pit.
- PITAHAYA**, pit-a-ha'ya, *s.* The Cactus *pitajaya*, a shrub, a native of California.
- PITAPAT**, pit'a-pat, *ad.* In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of pulsation;—*s.* a light quick step:
Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley.—*Dryden.*
- PITCH**, pitsh, *s.* (*pic*, Celt. and Sax. *pix*, Lat.) A resinous substance obtained by incision from the bark of the pine-tree, *Abies picea*, or Normandy fir, usually called Burgundy pitch; the impure resin of pine or of turpentine inspissated;—(*pig*, a point, Welsh,) any degree of elevation or height, size, stature, degree, rate;
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is freed.—*Waller.*
the point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope, as the *pitch* of a hill; a fall; a thrusting down. In Music, the degree of graveness or acuteness of a note;—*v. a.* (*piciene*, to dart, Welsh, *pikken*, Dutch, *pichen*, Germ.) to fix; to plant, as to *pitch* a tent; to order regularly, as a *pitched* battle; to throw headlong, or cast forward; to smear with pitch; to pave with asphalt; to darken;
The air hath starved the roses in her cheek,
And *pitched* the lily tincture of her face.—*Shaks.*
—*v. n.* to light on; to fall headlong; to fix a choice upon; to fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. In Navigation, to rise and fall alternately, as the head and stern of a vessel in passing over the waves. *Pitch-ore*, an ore of uranium, called also *pitch-blende*. *Pitch-farthing*, a game in which a piece of copper money is pitched into a round hole, otherwise called the game of chuck, or chuck-farthing.
- PITCHED**, pitshd, *a.* Smeared with pitch; fixed. *Pitched shirts* were made use of by the Romans to punish incendiaries. The criminals were wrapped in a kind of coat or shirt, daubed all over with pitch and other combustibles. This was the punishment to which Nero condemned the Christians, when he unfairly charged them with setting fire to Rome;

PITCHER—PITH.

observing, that when they were lighted up, they would serve for tapers in the dark.

PITCHER, *pitsh'ur*, *s.* (*pitcher*, Armoric.) An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors; a watering with ears;
Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.—Shaks.
an instrument to pierce the ground in which anything is to be fixed.—Obsolete in the last sense.

PITCHFORK, *pitsh'fawrk*, *s.* (*picfork*, Welsh.) A two-pronged fork, used by farmers and others in loading and unloading straw, hay, &c.

PITCHINESS, *pitsh'e-nis*, *s.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCHING-PENCE, *pitsh'ing-pens*, *s.* In Scottish law, money paid for *pitching* or setting down every bag of corn, sack of goods, &c., in a fair or market.

PITCHPIPE, *pitsh'pipe*, *s.* In Music, an instrument used to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches.

PITCHSTONE, *pitsh'stone*, *s.* A mineral which occurs massive; structure compact, sometimes slaty, occasionally curved; fracture conchoidal; colour brown, black, grey, red, &c. It occurs at Meisseu in Saxony, at Newry in Ireland, in the Isle of Arran, &c. *Sp. gr.* 2.3 to 2.7; hardness = 5.0 to 6.0.

PITCHY, *pitsh'e*, *a.* Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch;
Night is fled,
Whose *pitchy* mantle over-veiled the earth.—*Shaks.*
Pitchy iron-ore occurs in small masses, retiform and stalactitic, having much the aspect of resin; fracture flat, conchoidal, with a vitreous lustre; translucent on the edges, and yields to the knife; streak olive-green or lemon-yellow. It occurs in several old mines in Saxony, Upper Silesia, Brittany, and Chili. Composition: oxide of iron, 33.46; arsenic acid, 26.06; sulphuric acid, 10.75; protoxide of manganese, 0.57; water, 28.48: *sp. gr.* 2.2 to 2.4; hardness = 2.5.

PITEOUS, *pit'e-us*, *a.* (see *Pity*.) Exciting pity; mournful; sorrowful; compassionate; wretched; paltry;
*Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe.—Milton.*

PITEOUSLY, *pit'e-us-le*, *ad.* In a piteous manner; with compassion; sorrowfully; mournfully.

PITEOUSNESS, *pit'e-us-nes*, *s.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness; compassion.

PITFALL, *pit'fawl*, *s.* A pit slightly covered, intended to entrap beasts or men.

PITFALLING, *pit'fawl-ing*, *a.* Leading into a pitfall.
Not full of cranks and contradictions, and *pitfalling* dispenses.—*Milton.*

PITFISH, *pit'fish*, *s.* A small fish, a native of the Indian seas, which has the power of retracting or protruding its eyes at pleasure.

PITH, *pith*, *s.* (*pitha*, Sax. *pit*, Dutch.) The cellular substance which forms the centre of the stems of Exogenous plants, and round which the annual concentric vascular wood is arranged; the spinal cord of animals; strength or force; energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; condensed substance or matter; quintessence; weight; moment; importance;
Enterprises of great pith and moment.—Shaks.
—*v. a.* to sever the spinal cord. *Pith-balls*, small balls made of the pith of the elder-tree, extremely useful in numerous electrical experiments, to show the effects of attraction and repulsion.

PITHESIA—PITTACAL.

PITHESIA, *pith-ish'e-a*, *s.* (*pithekos*, an ape, Gr.) A genus of Quadrumana of nocturnal habits, and making a near approach to the apes, the tail being only a few inches long.

PITHICUS, *pith'e-kus*, *s.* (*pithekos*, an ape, Gr.) The Pongo, a genus of apes.

PITHILY, *pith'e-le*, *ad.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; energetically.

PITHINESS, *pith'e-nes*, *s.* Energy; strength.—Seldom used.

PITHLESS, *pith'les*, *ad.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength, cogency, or concentrated force.

PITHO, *pi'tho*, *s.* In Fabulous History, the goddess of Persuasion among the Romans. She was supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus, and was represented with a diadem upon her head, to indicate the influence she exercised over the affairs of men.

PITHOLE, *pit'hole*, *s.* A mark or cavity made on the skin by disease, more particularly small-pox;
I have known a lady, sick of the small-pox, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish!—*Beau. & Flet.*

PITHY, *pith'e*, *a.* Consisting of pith; abounding with pith; strong; forcible; energetic.

PITHYS, *pith'is*, *s.* A genus of birds belonging to Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

PITIABLE, *pit'e-a-bl*, *a.* (*pitoyable*, Fr.) Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable.

PITIABLENESS, *pit'e-a-bl-nes*, *s.* The state of deserving pity.

PITIEDLY, *pit'e-ed-le*, *ad.* In a situation to be pitied.—Not usual.
He is properly and *pitiedly* to be counted alone that is illiterate.—*Fellham.*

PITIFUL, *pit'e-ful*, *a.* Tender; compassionate; melancholy; moving compassion; miserable; worthy of being pitied; paltry; contemptible; despicable; very small; insignificant.

PITIFULNESS, *pit'e-ful-nes*, *s.* Tenderness; mercy; compassion; despicableness.

PITIFULLY, *pit'e-ful-e*, *ad.* With pity; with compassion; in a manner to excite pity; contemptibly; despicably; meanly.

PITILESS, *pit'e-les*, *a.* Without pity; destitute of compassion; merciless; exciting no pity;
But they do perish *pitiless* that wear
Through sloth away.
So I do perish *pitiless* through fear.—*Davies.*

PITILESSLY, *pit'e-les-le*, *ad.* Without mercy or compassion.

PITILESSNESS, *pit'e-les-nes*, *s.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PITMAN, *pit'man*, *s.* In Sawing, the man who stands in the pit, or beneath the timber sawn; the piece of timber which connects the lower end of a saw-mill with the wheel which moves it; a collier.

PITSAW, *pit'saw*, *s.* The large saw used in dividing timber, used in a saw-pit.

PITTA, *pit'ta*, *s.* (*pissa*, or *pitta*, pitch, Gr.) A genus of birds placed by Swainson among the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes: Family, Merulidæ.

PITTACAL, *pit'ta-kal*, *s.* (*pitta*, pitch, and *kallor*, beautiful, Gr.) A dark-blue solid substance, somewhat like indigo; assumes a metallic, fiery appearance on friction, and varies in tint from copper to golden. It has neither taste nor smell, is diffusible in water, and dyes a fast blue upon linen and cotton goods, with the usual mordants. It is obtained from wood-tar, and is one of the six principles discovered in that substance by M. Reichenbach.

PITTACUS—PLACABILITY.

PITTACUS, pit'ta-kus, *s.* A native of Mitylene, in Lesbos, one of the seven wise men of Greece, so called.

PITTANCE, pit'tans, *s.* (*pitance*, Fr.) Originally, the allowance of meat doled out to a monk in the convent; a very small portion allowed or assigned.

PITTIZITE, pit'te-zite, *s.* (*pittoz*, pitch, Gr.) A species of pitchy iron ore.—See Pitchy iron ore.

PITOSPORACEÆ, pit-to-spo-ra'se-æ, *s.* A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with regular symmetrical flowers, axile and parietal placentæ; stamens five, alternate with the petals; ascending or horizontal ovules and imbricated petals; fruit capsular or berried; seed often covered with a glutinous or resinous pulp. It belongs to the Berbal alliance of Lindley.

PITOSPORUM, pit-tos-po-rum, *s.* (*pitto*, resin, and *sporos*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being covered with resinous pulp.) A genus of plants, with tubular, white, or yellowish flowers: Type of the order Pittosporaceæ.

PITUITA, pit-u'e-ta, *s.* (Latin, *pituite*, French.) In Pathology, phlegm; viscid mucus.

PITUITARY, pit-u'e-ta-re, *a.* (*pituitarius*, Lat.) Conducting phlegm. *Pituitary gland*, in Anatomy, a process of the brain situated in a duplicature of the dura mater in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. *Pituitary membrane*, the mucous membrane which lines the nostrils, and sinuses communicating with the nose; is so called because it secretes the mucus of those parts.

PITUITOUS, pit-u'e-tus, *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

PITUS, pi'tus, *s.* A genus of fossil plants from the carboniferous strata of Tweeddale.

PITY, pit'e, *s.* (*pitie*, Fr. *pitié*, Ital.) Compassion; sympathy with misery; the ground or subject of misery; cause of grief; thing to be regretted;—*v. a.* to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness; to compassionate; to sympathise with.

PITYING, pit'e-ing, *v. a.* Expressing pity; bestowing pity.

PITYRIASIS, pit-e-ri'a-sis, *s.* (*pityron*, bran, Gr.) Dr. Willan's name for a genus of cutaneous diseases, characterized by irregular patches of small thin scales, which frequently form and separate, but do not collect into crusts, nor are attended with inflammation.

PIVOT, piv'ot, *s.* (French, from *pivolo* or *piulo*, a peg or pin, Ital.) A pin on which anything turns.

PIX, piks, *s.* (*pyxis*, Lat.) The little box or chest in which the consecrated host of the Roman Catholic Church is kept. A box kept at the British mint, in which a small sample of the coins struck is deposited, in order to be assayed and compared with a standard preserved in the Exchequer. This operation, called 'Trial of the Pix,' is performed in presence of certain members of the Privy Council, the officers of the mint, and a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company. It usually takes place on the appointment of a new master of the mint, before his predecessor receives his discharge.

PIZZICATO, piz-ze-ka'to, *s.* (Italian.) A term in Music, signifying that the strings of the violin must be pinched with the fingers.

PIZZLE, piz'z'l, *s.* (*pees*, a tendon or string, Dutch.) In Bovine or other quadrupeds, the male urinary organ.

PLACABILITY, plak-a-bil'ete, } *s.* Willingness to
PLACABLENESS, plak-a-bl-nes, } be appeased;
possibility to be appeased.

PLACABLE—PLACENTA.

PLACABLE, pla'ka-bl, *a.* (*placabilis*, Lat.) That may be appeased; willing to forgive.
Methought I saw him placable and mild.—Mild.

PLACARD, pla-kard', } *s.* (French, from *plaz*, a ta-
PLACART, pla-kart', } ble, Gr.) Originally, an edict, declaration, or manifesto; now used for an advertisement posted in a public place;—*r. a.* to libel or denounce by posting a notification in a public place; to notify by a placard or advertisement. In Architecture, the decorations of the door of an apartment. *Placart* is not in use.

PLACATE, pla'kate, *v. a.* (*placo*, Lat.) To appease.—Not used.

PLACATED, pla'kay-ted, *a.* Appeased.—Not used.
The protection and beneficence of a placated Deity is not deducible from nature.—Forbes.

PLACE, plase, *s.* (French, *plaza*, Span.) A particular portion of indefinite space, occupied, or intended to be occupied, by any person or thing; any portion of space, as distinct from space in general; locality; ubiety; local relation; local existence; separate room or apartment;
In his brain
He hath strange places crammed with observation.—Shaks.

a seat; a residence; a mansion; passage or portion in a book; point or degree in order of proceeding; rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance; ground; room;
There is no place of doubting but it is the very same.—Hammond.

station in life; calling; occupation; condition; a city, town, village; fortress; a country, kingdom, &c.; space in general; room or stead, in the sense of substitution. In Astronomy, *place* of the sun, a planet, or a star, denotes the sign and degree of the zodiac which the luminary is in; or the degree of the ecliptic, counting from the beginning of Aries, which the planet or star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun, planet, or star. In Falconry, height.

A falcon towering in his pride of place.—Shaks.

In Arithmetic, the situation of figures in a numerical order of notation, which is distinguished into units, tens, hundreds, &c.;—*v. a.* to put in any rank, condition, or office; to fix; to settle; to induct; to establish; to invest; to put out at interest; to take place, to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; to take the precedence or priority; to give place, to give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to;
Neither give place to the devil.—Eph. iv.

to give way; to yield or suffer to pass by. *High places*, in Scripture, the mounts on which idolatrous sacrifices were offered.

PLACEBO, pla-se'bo, *a.* (*placeo*, I please, Lat.) An epithet for any medicine, the object of which is to please and soothe the patient.

PLACED, plaste, *a.* Elected; appointed; applied to military and naval officers, and to clergymen of the Church of Scotland, signifying their actual enjoyment of office.

PLACEMAN, plase'man, *s.* One who has a place or office under government.

PLACENTA, pla-sen'ta, *s.* (Latin, *placous*, a cake, Gr.) In Anatomy, the afterbirth, the cellular substance which connects the mother with the child. In Botany, a copious development of cel-

PLACENTAL—PLACUNOMIA.

lular tissue formed at some point of the inside of a carpellum, and out of which the ovules or young seeds arise. In Geology, a name given to a section of the Catocysti, because the shells are flat.

PLACENTAL, pla-sen'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLACENTARIA, pla-sen-ta'le-a, *s.* The name of that primary division of the class Mammalia, which includes the orders which have either a placenta or a vascular chorion, by which the foetus is attached to the parietis of the uterus.

PLACENTATION, pla-sen-ta'shun, *s.* In Botany, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the germination of seeds.

PLACENTIFEROUS, pla-sen-tif'er-us, *a.* In Botany, bearing or producing a placenta.

PLACENTULA, pla-sen'tu-la, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PLACER, pla'sur, *s.* One who places, locates, or sets.

PLACID, plas'id, *a.* (*placidus*, Lat.) Gentle; undisturbed; quiet; equable; serene; mild; unruffled; calm; tranquil.

PLACIDITY, pla-sid'e-te, *s.* Calmness.

PLACIDLY, plas'id-le, *ad.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance of the passions.

PLACIDNESS, plas'id-nes, *s.* Calmness; quietness; tranquillity; unruffled state of mind; mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

PLACIT, plas'it, *s.* (*placitum*, that which pleases, Lat.) A decree or determination.—Obsolete.

We spend time in defence of our *placita*, which might have been employed upon the universal Author.—*Glanville*.

PLACITORY, plas'e-to-re, *a.* (*placitum*, a decree, Lat.) Relating to pleas or pleadings in courts of law.

PLACITUM, plas'e-tum, *s. plu.* (Latin, a decree.) A public court or assembly of the middle ages, in which the sovereign presided, when a consultation was held upon the affairs of the state.

PLACKET, } plak'et, *s.* (*placquer*, to clap on, Fr.)

PLAQUET, } A petticoat.—Obsolete.

The bone-ache is the curse dependant on those that war for a *placket*.—*Shaks.*

PLACOBANCHIATA, pla-ko-brang-ke-a'ta, } *s.* A

PLACOBANCHIDEÆ, pla-ko-brang-ke de, } name given by M. Rang for his fifth family of Gastropods, but placed by Cuvier among his Nudibranchiata.

PLACOBANCHUS, plak-o-brang'kus, *s.* (*plakous*, a flat cake, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Order, Nudibranchiata.

PLACOID, plak'oyd, *a.* (*plax*, a broad plate, and *eidos*, a form, Gr.) In Geology, having the skin covered irregularly with what seem like plates.

PLACOIDIAN, pla-koy'de-an, *s.* (*plax*, a broad plate, and *eidos*, form, Gr.) One of the orders into which M. Agassiz divides the class of fishes. The Placoidians are distinguished by their skin being irregularly covered with plates of enamel. In this order are comprised all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier, the sturgeon only excepted;—*a.* belonging to the order of Placoidians.

PLACUNA, pla-ku'na, *s.* (*plakous*, a thin broad plate, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are much compressed, perlaceous, and with two internal lamellar, sagittate, cardinal teeth in one valve: Family, Ostracidae.

PLACUNOMIA, pla-ku-no'me-a, *s.* (*placuna*, and *onomia*.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of

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PLADAROTIS—PLAGUE.

which are attached, and possess the form and general structure of Anomia, but having two cardinal teeth: Family, Ostracidae.

PLADAROTIS, plad-a-ro'tis, *s.* (*pladaros*, wet, Gr.) A fungous and flaccid tumour within the eyelid.

It has been supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLADERA, plad'er-a, *s.* (*pladeros*, abounding in juice, *platys*, broad, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PLAFOND, pla'fond, } *s.* (*playfond*, Fr.) In Archi-

PLATFOND, plat'fond, } tecture, the ceiling of a room; the under side of the projection of the lamier of the cornice; generally, any soffit.

PLAGAL, pla'gal, *a.* (*plagios*, oblique, Gr.) In Music, plagal melodies are such as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key, and the octave or twelfth.

PLAGIANTHUS, plaj-e-an'thus, *s.* (*plagios*, oblique, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. because two of the petals are remote from the rest, which causes the flower to have an oblique-appearance.) A genus of plants: Order, Bombacae.

PLAGIARISM, pla'jer-izm, *s.* (*plagiarius*, a kidnapping, Lat.) A literary theft; an appropriation of the literary labours of another.

PLAGIARIST, pla'jer-ist, *s.* One who purloins the writings of an author, and imposes them on others as his own.

PLAGIARIZE, pla'jer-ize, *v. a.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

PLAGIARY, pla'jer-e, *a.* Kidnapping; practising literary theft;—*s.* a literary thief; a plagiarist.

PLAGIHEDRAL, plaj-e-he'dral, *a.* (*plagios*, oblique, and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having oblique sides.

PLAGII, pla'je-i, *s.* (*plagiarius*, a kidnapper, Lat.) In Scottish Law, the stealing of human beings.

PLAGIOBOTRYS, plaj-e-o-bot'ris, *s.* (*plagios*, transverse, and *botrys*, a pit, Gr. in reference to the pits at the base of the carpels being transverse, and not longitudinal.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

PLAGIOLOBIUM, plaj-e-o-lo'be-um, *s.* (*plagios*, oblique, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the shape of the pod.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PLAGIONITE, plaj'e-o-nite, *s.* (*plagios*, oblique, Gr. from the form of the crystals.) A mineral occurring in oblique four-sided prisms, occupying the drusy cavities of the matrix, at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz. Composition—antimony, 37.94; lead, 40.52; sulphur, 21.53.

PLAGIOSTOMA, plaj-e-os-to-ma, *s.* (*plagios*, oblique, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are free, inequilateral, and oblique; umbones remote; subarticulated on one side; hinge straight in one valve, with a triangular notch in the other; surface spinous or smooth. Found in the fossil state only: Family, Ostracidae.

PLAGUE, plage, *s.* (*plaign*, a stroke, Gael. *plaga*, Lat. *pege*, Gr.) A disease eminently contagious and destructive; pestilence; state of misery; anything troublesome and vexatious; a typhus fever eminently contagious and attended with great debility; at an uncertain period of the disease, carbuncles or buboes ensue.—*Cullen*.

—*v. a.* to infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; to vex; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.

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PLAGUEFUL—PLAINHEARTEDNESS.

PLAGUEFUL, plague'fūl, *a.* Abounding with plague or plagues.

PLAGUELESS, plague'les, *a.* Free from plague.

PLAGUEY, plague'e, *s.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; full of the plague.

When did the heat which my veins fill,
Add one more to the plaguey bill?—*Doune.*

Methinks I see him entering ordinaries,
Dispensing for the pox and plaguey houses,
Reaching his dose, walking Moorfields for lepers.—
Ben Jonson.

PLAGUITY, plague'e-le, *ad.* Vexatiously; in a manner to harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly.—
Two last significations vulgar.

PLAGUSIA, pla-goo'zhe-a, *s.* (*plagos*, obtuse, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the snout is obtuse, and very much advanced before the mouth; without pectoral fins; dorsal, caudal, and ventral fins united: Family, Siluridae.

PLAICE, plase, *s.* (*plie*, Fr. *plattesse*, Germ.) A species of flounder (*Platessa vulgaris*), taken in great abundance on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It grows to the weight of eight or ten lbs., spawns in February or March, and is in the best condition for the table at the end of May. *Plaice-mouth*, a wry mouth.

PLAID, plad, *s.* (Celtic, a blanket.) A striped or variegated cloth, constituting a prominent part of the costume of the Highlanders of Scotland: its different patterns served to distinguish the various clans. It is sometimes spelt, but erroneously, *plad*.

PLAIN, plane, *a.* (French, from *planus*, Lat.) Smooth; level; free from protuberances; without elevations and depressions; open; clear; flat; void of ornament; simple; artless; not subtle; not spacious; not learned; honestly rough; frank; open in manner; sincere; mere; bare;

He that beguiled you in plain accent was a plain knave.—
Shaks.

evident; manifest; discernible; not obscure; not varied with much art;

A plain song plain-singing voice requires;
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow.—
Sidney.

not ornamented with figures; not dyed, as *plain muslin*;—*ad.* not obscurely; distinctly; articulately; simply; with rough sincerity; artlessly; bluntly;—*s.* level land; an open flat field; a flat expanse; a field of battle;

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the plain.—*Arbuthnot.*
—*v. a.* to level; to make even or level; to make plain, evident, or clear;

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to lament; to wail.—*Obsolete.*

The fox that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first, thus plain, his case with words unkind.—
Spenser.

Plain work, plain needle-work, as distinguished from embroidery. *Plain chant*, in ancient ecclesiastical music, signified the chief melody, which was confined within the natural bounds of the scale.

PLAINDEALING, plane-de'ling, *a.* Honest; open; acting sincerely and without art;—*s.* management without art or duplicity; sincerity.

PLAINHEARTED, plane-hār'ted, *a.* Having a sincere and open disposition; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy.

PLAINHEARTEDNESS, plane-hār'ted-ness, *s.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.

PLAINING—PLANARIUM.

PLAINING, plain'ing, *s.* Complaint; the act of making level or smooth.

The incessant weepings of my wife,
And piteous plannings of the pretty babes,
Forced me to seek delays.—*Shaks.*

PLAINLY, plane'le, *ad.* With a level surface; without cunning or disguise; without ornamental or artificial decoration; frankly; honestly; sincerely; in earnest; fairly; in manner easily to be understood; evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

PLAINNESS, plane'nes, *s.* Levelness; evenness of surface; openness; rough sincerity; candour; artlessness; simplicity; clearness.

PLAINSONG, plane'song, *s.* The plain unvaried song or church-chant; the *planus cantus* of the Roman Catholic Church, so called in contradistinction to the *prick-song*, or music by note.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, plane-spo'kn, *a.* Spoken with unreserved sincerity.

PLAINST, playnt, *s.* (*plainte*, from *plaindre*, to lament, Fr.) Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of grief; representation of injury or wrongs. In Law, a private memorial, in which is set forth the complaint and cause of action; the propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing.

PLAINSTFUL, playnt-fūl, *a.* Complaining; lamenting.

PLAINSTIFF, plane'tif, *s.* (*plaintif*, mournful, making complaint, Fr.) In Law, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim. *Plaintiff* is used improperly by Prior for *plaintive* in the following lines:—

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintif* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand.

PLAINSTIVE, plane'tiv, *a.* Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

PLAINSTIVELY, plane'tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner expressive of grief; sorrowfully.

PLAINSTIVENESS, plane'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINSTLESS, plane'tles, *s.* Without plaint; unrepining.

PLAIT, plate, *s.* (*pleat*, Gael. *pleth*, Welsh, the old form of the word is that of the Gaelic.) A fold; a doubling; a braid of hair; a tress.

Holding base sin in *pleats* of majesty.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to fold; to double; to interweave straws; to braid; to entangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides.—*Shaks.*

PLAITED, pla'ted, *a.* Folded; braided.

PLAITER, pla'tur, *s.* One who plaits or braids.

PLAN, plan, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.) The representation of something on a plan, as the ichnography of a building; a scheme; a project detailed; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; a horizontal section of the walls, partitions, &c. of a building, showing the distribution of the ground plot;—*v. a.* to scheme; to devise; to form a draught or representation of any intended work; to form in design.

PLANARIA, pla-na're-a, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Parenchymata. In Conchology, the name given by Captain Brown to a genus of discoid fossil shells, which resemble *Planorbis*, but the outer lip is reflected, and the animal is supposed to have been marine.

PLANARIUM, pla-na're-um, *s.* (*planarius*, plain, Gr.

PLANARY—PLANE.

in reference to the broad fat legumes.) A genus of Leguminous plants; Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PLANARY, pla'na-re, *a.* Pertaining to a plan.

PLANAXIS, pla-nak'sis, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat. and *axon*, an axis, Gr.) A genus of marine Mollusca, belonging to the Melaniana, in which the shell is obovate; inner lip much thickened above; pillar flattened; the base with a small notch: Family, Turbidæ.

PLANCH, plantsh, *v. a.* (*planche*, a plank, Gr.) To plank; to cover with planks or boards.

PLANCHER, plantsh'ur, *s.* A floor made of planks or boards.—Obsolete.

PLANCHET, plantsh'et, *s.* (*planchette*, Fr.) A flat piece of metal, as the *planchets* prepared for the coining press.

PLANCHING, plantsh'ing, *s.* The laying of the wooden floors of a building.

PLANE, plane, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.) In Geometry, a surface without curvature, or one which everywhere coincides with a right line, corresponding to a plain or level in popular language. In Astronomy, an imaginary surface passing through any of the circles of the sphere, as the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of the earth's orbit, &c. In Crystallography, the face of a crystal. In Mechanics, a tool used by joiners, &c. who work in wood, consisting of a piece of wood called the stock, through which passes obliquely a broad flat chisel, generally double, called the cutting-iron; the instrument, of which there are several kinds, as the *juck-plane*, *hand-plane*, &c. is so designated, because it is contrived for the purpose of producing plain or smooth surfaces. In Perspective, there are principally three *planes* to be considered—the *perspective plane* or table on which the object is formed, usually perpendicular to the horizon, between the eye and the object; the *geometrical or ground plane*, on which the former is supposed to stand at right angles; and the *vertical plane*, passing along the principal ray through the eye, and perpendicular to the two already mentioned. In Optics, the *plane of reflection*, that which passes through the point of reflection; *plane of refraction*, a plane surface, drawn through the incident and refracted rays. In Dialling, the surface upon which any dial is drawn. *Plane of gravitation*, a plane supposed to pass through the centre of gravity of any body. *Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon. *Inclined plane*, a plane inclined to the horizon, and forming one of the mechanical powers. *Plane angle*, an angle contained under two lines or surfaces, so called in contradistinction to a solid angle. *Plane problem*, in Geometry, is a problem which can be solved by the intersection of straight lines and circles, without the aid of the conic sections, or any of the higher curves. *Plane trigonometry*, the art of determining the sides and angles of plane triangles: it is used in almost every part of practical mathematics, navigation, and surveying, as very often by this science only can altitudes be ascertained. *Plane chart*, a map of the earth, or any portion of it, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are all straight lines. *Plane sailing*, the operation of working a ship on a plane chart, constructed on the principle of the earth being an extended plain. *Plane table*, an instrument greatly used in taking angles previous to the general use of the theodolite. It consisted of a board on which the paper was laid, graduated along the sides, by

PLANER—PLANIPODES.

which the lines were plotted. It had a compass and pair of sights connected with it.

PLANER, pla'nur, *s.* One who smooths with a plane.

PLANET, plan'et, *s.* (*planco*, I wander, Gr.) Literally, that which wanders; a celestial body revolving round another; the name given by the ancient Greeks to a few bright and conspicuous stars which are constantly changing their place in the celestial sphere, and thus appear to wander among the constellations. *Elements of the planets*, certain quantities necessary to be known in order to determine the theory of the elliptic motion of the planets. Astronomers reckon seven of those elements, of which five relate to their elliptic motion, viz. the duration of the sidereal revolution, the mean distance, the eccentricity, the mean longitude of the planet at any given epoch, and the longitude of the perihelion at the same epoch. The other elements relate to the position of the orbit, and are, the longitude at a given epoch of the nodes of the orbit with the ecliptic, and the inclination of the orbit to this place. *Planet-wheels*, a mechanical contrivance for producing a variable angular motion, by the revolution on their foci, of two elliptical wheels, working in each other by means of teeth placed on their perimeters. *Planet-struck*, affected by the influence of the planets; blasted.

PLANETARIUM, plan-e-ta-re-um, *s.* An astronomical instrument for showing the movements of the different planets; an orrery.

PLANETARY, plan'e-ta-re, *a.* (*planetaire*, Fr.) Pertaining to the planets; consisting of planets; under the dominion or influence of a planet; produced by planets; having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving. *Planetary system*, the solar system.

PLANETED, plan'et-ed, *a.* Belonging to the planets.

Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye star'd and planeted inhabitants, what is it,—
What are these sons of wonder?—Young.

PLANETICAL, plan-et'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.

PLANE-TREE, plane'tre, *s.* The common name of trees of the genus *Platanus*, *Planetule*, or *Sycamore*.

PLANETULE, plan'et-ule, *s.* A little planet.—*Conybear*.

PLANGENT, plan'jent, *a.* Beating in the manner of a wave.

PLANI, pla'ni, *s.* A family of flat fishes.

PLANICEPS, plan'e-seps, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossoræ.

PLANIFOLIOUS, plan-e-fo-le-us, *a.* (*planus*, flat, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Flat-leaved.

PLANIMETRICAL, plan-met're-kal, } *a.* Pertaining
PLANIMETRIC, plan-e-met'rik, } to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY, plan-im'e-tre, *s.* (*planus*, plain, and *metior*, a measure, Lat.) The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPENNER, plan-e-pen'nis, *s.* (*planus*, flat, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) The name given by Cuvier to his second family of the Neuroptera, comprising such genera as have the antennæ always multi-articulated, and much longer than the head, without being subulate or styliform; the wings much reticulated and naked.

PLANIPETALOUS, plan-e-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*planus*, flat, Lat. and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) In Botany, having flat petals.

PLANIPODES, pla-nip'o-des, *s.* (*planus*, Lat. and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given to the Mimi or

PLANISH—PLANTABLE.

- Mimics of the Romans, because they always acted barefooted.
- PLANISH**, plan'ish, *v. a.* To make smooth; to polish.
- PLANISHING**, plan'ish-ing, *s.* (A Scotch word.) Furniture of a house.
- PLANISPHERE**, plan'is-fere, *s.* (*planus*, plain, and *sphera*, a sphere or globe, Lat.) A projection of the sphere and its circles on a plane; an astronomical instrument for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies, consisting in a plane representing the stars, constellations, &c. in their proper situations.
- PLANITES**, pla-ni'tes, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.) A subgenus of the Ammonites, in which the edge of the septa is foliaceous.
- PLANK**, plank, *s.* (*planche*, Fr.) A broad piece of sawed timber, differing only from a board in being thicker;—*v. a.* to cover or lay with planks. *Plank-hook*, a pole with an iron hook at the end, with which navigators shift their runs or wheeling planks as occasion requires. *Plank plant*, the shrub *Bossia scolopendrium*.
- PLANLESS**, plan'les, *a.* Having no plan.
- PLANNER**, plan'nur, *s.* One who plans; a projector.
- PLANO**, pla'no, (*planus*, Lat.) A prefix, signifying flat. *Plano-concave*, flat on one side and concave on the other; *plano-convex*, flat on one side and convex on the other; *plano-conical*, flat on one side and conical on the other; *plano-horizontal*, having a level horizontal surface or position; *plano-subulate*, smooth and awl-shaped.
- PLANORBIS**, plan-awr'bis, *s.* (*planus*, flat, and *orbis*, an orb, Lat.) A genus of discoidal freshwater univalves, resembling the ammonite, but not chambered. The shells of this genus are reversed; they abound in pools and ditches: Family, Helicidae.
- PLANT**, plant, *s.* (*plante*, Fr.) A vegetable; an organic body, distinguished chiefly from an animal by its want of digestive organs and a nervous system;—*v. a.* to put in the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate; to engender; to set the germ of anything that may increase; to place; to fix; to settle; to establish, as to *plant* a colony; to furnish with plants, as to *plant* a garden; to direct or point properly, as to *plant* a cannon; to introduce and establish, as to *plant* Christianity among the heathen;—*v. n.* to perform the act of planting;
- NOTE**.—The neuter of this verb, though given by previous lexicographers, seems improper; to plant, in every instance, must imply something planted.
- In the Manege, a horse is said to be well *planted*, when he stands equally firm on all his legs, and not with one advanced before the other;—(*planta*, Gr.) the soles of the feet.
- Knotty legs and plants of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay.—Ben Jonson.
- Plant cane*, a West Indian name for sugar-canes of the first growth, in contradistinction to the ratoons, or sprouts from roots of canes which have been cut. *Plant-bugs*, insects of the genus *Coccus*. *Plant-louse*, the Aphides, an insect which infests plants, called also the vine-freter and puceron.
- PLANTABLE**, plant'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being planted.

PLANTAGE—PLANTING.

- PLANTAGE**, plant'aje, *s.* Herbage, or herbs in general.—Obsolete.
- Truth tired with irritation,—
As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon.—Shaks.
- PLANTAGENET**, plan-taj'e-net, *s.* (*planta*, a plant, and *genista*, the broom, Lat. from the Earl of Anjou, the ancestor of the royal race, having been scourged with broom twigs during a pilgrimage to Rome; or, according to others, from the broom having been worn as a badge in the cap of the ancestors of Henry II.) The surname of the royal family of England, from Henry II. to Richard III. inclusive. This name belongs to the noble house of Buckingham.
- PLANTAGINACEÆ**, plan-ta-jin-a'se-e, *s.* (*plantago*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous herbaceous plants, usually without a stem; leaves flat or ribbed; flowers in spikes; stamens single, without any floral envelope, but with several small scales and appendages mixed among them; anthers linear and two-celled; ovary one-celled, and terminated by a thick awl-shaped style, with the stigmated surface on one side; ovules solitary or two; seeds pendulous and elongated.
- PLANTAGO**, plan-ta'go, *s.* (Latin name, supposed to be from *planta*, the sole of the foot.) A genus of plants, type of the order Plantaginaceæ.
- PLANTAIN**, or **PLANTAIN-TREE**.—See *Musa*.
- PLANTAL**, plant'al, *a.* Pertaining to plants.—Obsolete.
- PLANTAR**, plan'tar, *a.* (*planta*, the sole of the foot, Lat.) In Anatomy, appertaining to the sole of the foot. *Plantar aponeurosis*, the strong tendinous expansion which lies under the integuments in the sole of the foot. *Plantar arteries*, two branches of the posterior tibial.
- PLANTARIS**, plan-ta'ris, *s.* A muscle of the foot, situated on the leg, that assists the soleus, and pulls the capsular ligament of the knee from between the bones.
- PLANTATION**, plan-ta'shun, *s.* The act or practice of planting; a piece of ground upon which trees or shrubs have been planted; an estate appropriated to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c.; a colony; introduction; establishment.
- PLANT-CUTTERS**.—See *Phytotomiae*.
- PLANTED**, plant'ed, *part.* Settled; well-grounded.
- A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain.—Shaks.
- PLANTER**, plant'ur, *s.* One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; the owner of a plantation.
- PLANTERSHIP**, plant'ur-ship, *s.* The business of a planter. In the West Indies, plantership denotes the management of a sugar plantation, including not only the cultivation of the cane, but the care of the various processes for the extraction of sugar, and the making of sugar-spirits.
- PLANTICLE**, plant'e-kl, *s.* A name given to a young plant, or plant in embryo.
- PLANTIGRADA**, plan-te-gra'da, *s.* (*planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, I walk, Lat.) The Plantigrades, a tribe of carnivorous Mammifera, comprehending those who, like the bears, apply the entire, or nearly the entire, sole of the foot to the ground in walking.
- PLANTIGRADE**, plant'e-grade, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot;—*s.* an animal which walks on the sole of the foot.
- PLANTING**, plant'ing, *s.* The act of forming plan-

PLANTULE—PLASTER—STONE.

tations of trees; the process of inserting plants in the soil by the spade, dibble, trowel, or other instrument. In Architecture, the laying of the first courses of stone on the foundation, according to the plan, with all the exactness possible.

PLANTULE, plant'ule, *s.* The embryo of a plant.

PLANULACEA, plan-u-la'se-a, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.)

The name given by De Blainville for the second family of his Cellulacea, containing the genera *Rennulina* and *Peneropsis*: Order, Foraminifera.

PLANULARIA, plan-u-la're-a, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.)

A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PLANULINA, plan-u-li'na, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat.)

A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PLANULITES, plan-u-li'tes, *s.* (*planus*, flat, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.)

A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PLANUM OS, pla-num os, *s.* (Latin, plain bone.)

The orbitary plate of the othmoid bone, so called from its plain surface.

PLANKTY, plank'te, *s.* The name of an Irish dance.

PLASH, splash, *s.* (*plus*, a puddle, Dutch.) A collection of stagnant water; a puddle; the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches;—*v. n.* to dabble in water; to splash;—*v. a.* (*plisser*, Fr. from *plico*, I fold, Lat.) to interweave branches.

FLASHING, flash'ing, *s.* A mode of repairing or modifying a hedge by bending down a portion of the shoots, cutting them half through near the ground, and then twisting them through the upright stems, so as to render the whole more effective as a fence.

FLASHY, flash'y, *a.* Watery; abounding in puddles.

PLASM, plazm, *s.* (*plasma*, Gr.) A mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed.

PLASMA, plaz'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A grass-green variety of rhombohedral quartz; fracture conchoidal; lustre feeble and resinous. It occurs in beds associated with common chalcedony. It is brought from Italy and the Levant; was worn by the Romans, and formed into ornamental articles of dress.

PLASMATICAL, plaz-mat'e-kal, *a.* Having the power of giving form.

PLASTER, plas'tur, *s.* (Swedish.) A composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; the material in which architectural ornaments are cast. In Pharmacy, an external application, consisting generally of oxide of lead and olive oil;—*v. a.* to overlay with plaster; to cover with any viscous matter, as a plaster; to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities. *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several kinds of gypsum, dug near Montmartre, in the neighbourhood of Paris, used in building and in casting of busts, statues, &c.

PLASTERED, plas'turd, *part. a.* Overlaid with plaster.

PLASTERER, plas'tur-ur, *s.* One whose trade is to plaster walls, &c.; one who forms figures of plaster.

The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction.—*Wotton*.

PLASTERING, plas'tur-ing, *s.* The act of overlaying with plaster; work done in plaster; a covering of plaster;

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair plastering on the wall.—*Eccles. xxii. 17.*

PLASTER-STONE.—See Gypsum.

PLASTIC—PLATE.

PLASTIC, plas'tik, } *a.* (*plastikos*, from *plasseo*,
PLASTICAL, plas'te-cal, } I form, Gr.) Having the power to give form.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic hand
Dispose its own effect.—*Prior*.

In Physiology, an epithet applied to the power which determines the production of germs in organized bodies. *Plastic clay*, the lower part of the tertiary series of England and France, yielding, with green sands and pebbles, beds of red, white, or mottled clay, often of excellent quality for the potter. The series of beds related to these clays and sands has received the name of the plastic clay formation; but, by a large view of its geological and zoological characters, it may be ranked in the same group as the London clay, and thus be contained in the Eocene deposits of Lyell.

Plastic nature, a certain power by which, as an instrument, many philosophers, both ancient and modern, supposed that the great motions in the corporeal world, and the various processes of generation and corruption, were perpetually carried on.

PLASTICITY, plas-tis'e-te, *s.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter.

PLASTRON, plas'tron, *s.* (French.) A kind of leathern pad used by fencers to defend the body against thrusts; a name for the sternum of reptiles.

PLAT, plat, *v. a.* (Dutch and Danish, *flat*.) To weave; to form by texture;

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head.—*St. Matth. xxvii. 29.*

—*s.* a small piece of ground usually plain or smooth; a plain; a flat;—(obsolete;)—*adj.* plainly; openly; entirely; downright; smoothly; evenly;—(obsolete.) *Plats* of a ship are flat ropes of rope-yarn woven together, and used for the same purposes as *marline*. *Plat-vein*, in the Manege, a vein on the inside of each fore thigh, a little below the elbow.

PLATALEA, pla-ta'le-a, *s.* (*platys*, broad, Gr. from the nature of the bill, which is long, depressed, and spoon-shaped, with the tip considerably dilated.) A genus of birds of the Heron kind: Family, Ardeidae.

PLATANACEÆ, pla-ta-na'se-e, } *s.* (*platanus*, the
PLATANEEÆ, pla-ta'ne-e, } only genus.) The

Planes, an order of Exogenous plants with deciduous sheathing stipules, capitate flowers, limpid juice, an inferior radicle, albuminous embryo, and minute plumule. The planes are noble timber trees, natives of Barbary, the Levant, and North America, and are chiefly cultivated for their magnificent appearance.

PLATANE, plat'ane, *s.* The plane-tree.

PLANTHERA, pla-tan-the'ra, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *unthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

PLATHAND, plat'band, *s.* (*plate*, and *bande*, Fr.)

An architectural term for any square moulding with little projection, as the list between flutings, the fasciæ of an architrave, &c. The lintel of a door or window is sometimes so called. In Gardening, a border of flowers along a wall or the side of a parterre.

PLATE, plate, *s.* (*plaat*, Dutch, *platte*, Germ.) A flat or extended piece of metal; armour in flat pieces, distinguished from mail; a shallow vessel from which provisions are eaten at table; wrought silver. In Architecture, a piece of timber lying

PLATEAU—PLATINUM.

horizontally on a wall, for the reception of girders, joists, &c.; a silver cup or other piece of plate awarded as a prize in horse-racing; a page of stereotype, or fixed metallic plate, used in printing; a flat piece of copper, steel, or other metal, on which engravings are made. In common language, the impression from an engraved plate;—*v. a.* to cover or overlay with plate or metal, particularly with silver; to arm with plate or metal for defence;

Why plated in habiliments of war?—*Shaks.*

to adorn with plate; to beat out into thin laminæ. In Gunnery, the *prize-plates* are two plates of iron placed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage; *breast-plates*, two plates on the face of the carriage; and the *dudge-plates*, are the six which are placed on the carriage wheels. *Plate-rack*, a fixture over the sink in a scullery, for the reception of dinner plates and dishes after washing. *Plate-glass*, the fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and used for mirrors, the better kind of windows, &c. *Plate-electrical machine*, an electrical machine so called because a plate of glass is substituted for the cylinder.

PLATEAU, *plā-to'*, *s.* (French.) A plain; a flat surface; a kind of tray on which an epergne or candelabrum is placed.

PLATED, *plā'ted*, *a.* Overlaid with silver, as a *plated* candlestick. *Plated ware*, articles made of a common metal, mostly copper, and washed over with a thin coat of silver.

PLATEN, *plā'ten*, *s.* The flat part of a printing press, by which the impression is made.

PLATESSA, *plāt'es-sā*, *s.* (*platys*, flat, Gr.) The Plaice, a genus of flat fishes; obtuse trenchant teeth in each jaw; form of the body rhomboidal; eyes on the right side; the *Pleuronectus platessa* of Linnæus: Family, *Pleuronectidae*.

PLATFOND, *plā'fond*, } *s.* (French.) The ceiling of
PLAFOND, *plā'fond*, } a room; the bottom of the projection of the larnier of a cornice; a soffit.

PLATFOORM, *plā'fawrm*, *s.* (*plat*, and *form*, Tuet.) In Architecture, an assemblage of timbers for carrying a flat covering of a house, or the flat covering itself; a terrace or open covering at the top of a building; any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. In Fortification, an elevation of earth, or a floor of wood or stone on which the ordnance are mounted. In Navigation, the orlop in small vessels; a plan; a scheme; groundwork; a sketch of anything horizontally delineated.

PLATIC, *plā'tik*, *a.* Wide, as a road. In Astrology, the *platic* aspect is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

PLATINA, *plāt'e-nā*, } *s.* A metal so called on
PLATINUM, *plāt'e-num*, } account of its silvery appearance, or from the river Plata in South America, near which it was first found. It is the heaviest substance in nature; will not fuse with the strongest heat of our furnaces, and, from its capacity of resisting oxidation in air or water, it constitutes one of the perfect metals. *Native platinum* has hitherto been found only in grains, but some of these are of a large size. It occurs principally in the provinces of Chocó and Barbacoas in South America, at Matto Grosso in Brazil, and it has also been found in St. Domingo. It has likewise been discovered in some parts of the Uralian

PLATINAMORH—PLATOON.

Mountains. It is usually combined with iron, copper, rhodium, iridium, and other metals. Colour steel-grey; streak similar, in irregular grains, sometimes a little convex on one side; lustre metallic; shining; opaque; ductile. *Sp. gr.* about 17.332; hardness = 2.75.

PLATINAMORH, *plāt'e-nā-morē*, *s.* Black platina.

PLATING, *plā'ting*, *s.* The art of covering anything with silver.

PLATINIFEROUS, *plāt'e-nīf'er-us*, *a.* (*platina*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or containing platina. *Platiniferous grey copper*, a grey-coloured variety of copper ore, formerly found at Guadalupe in Estremadura, in Spain, where it occurs with ores of silver and arsenic. According to Vauquelin, it consists of copper, lead, antimony, iron, silver, platina, and sulphur.

PLATINIST, *plāt'e-nīst*, *s.* A large fish of the Ganges, like a dolphin.

PLATINODE, *plāt'e-node*, *s.* The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

PLATINUS, *plāt'e-nus*, *s.* (*platys*, broad, Gr. from the broad leaves.) The plane-tree, a genus of Amentaceous plants, forming the order *Platinaceæ*.

PLATITUDE, *plāt'e-tude*, *s.* Flatness; dulness; insipidity.

PLATOGRAPHY, *plā-tog'ra-fē*, *s.* The art of forming figures in plaster.

PLATONIC, *plā-ton'ik*, } *a.* Relating to Plato
PLATONICAL, *plā-ton'e-kal*, } or his philosophy; thus, *Platonic love* denoted a pure and spiritual affection, which regarded no other object but the mind and its beauties. *Platonic bodies*, a name given in honour of Plato to the five regular geometrical solids, because they were treated of or described by that philosopher. *Platonic year*, the great year; the period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, upon a supposition of the precession going on uniformly, till they have made a complete revolution.

PLATONICALLY, *plā-ton'e-kal-le*, *ad.* After the manner of Plato.

PLATONISM, *plā-ton-izm*, *s.* The philosophy of Plato. It consisted of three branches—*theology*, *physics*, and *mathematics*. Under *theology* is included moral philosophy. The foundation of Plato's theology is the opinion that there are two eternal, primary, independent, and incorruptible principles or causes of all things, which are God, the maker of all things, and matter, from which all things are made. It was a fundamental maxim with him, that from nothing, nothing can proceed. While, therefore, he held God to be the maker of the universe, he held matter, the substance of which the universe was made, to be eternal.—*Enfield*.

PLATONIST, *plā-ton-ist*, *s.* A believer in the Platonic philosophy.

PLATONIZE, *plā-ton-ize*, *v. a.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school;—*v. n.* to adopt or disseminate the doctrines of Plato.

PLATONIZER, *plā-ton-ize-ur*, *s.* One who reasons according to the doctrines and after the manner of Plato.

PLATOON, *plā-toon'*, *s.* (a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.) A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.

PLATOPHRYS—PLATYGASTER.

- PLATOPHRYS**, plat'-o-fris, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *ophrys*, the eyebrow, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes; the body rhomboidal; the eyes very remote from each other; the ventral fins confounded with the anal: Family, Pleuronectidae.
- PLATTER**, plat'-tur, *s.* A large shallow dish for holding the provisions placed on a table; one who plaits or forms by weaving. *Platter-faced*, having a broad face.
- PLATTING**, plat'-ting, *s.* In Commerce, slips of cane, straw, &c., platted or plaited together for making hats, &c.
- PLATURUS**, plat'-u-rus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Serpents: Family, Crotalidae.
- PLATY**, plat'-e, *a.* Like a plate.
- PLATYCANTHUS**, plat-e-kan'-thus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body compressed, subtriangular, with broad or obtuse plates or spines scattered over the body and eyes: Family, Balistidae.
- PLATYCARCINUS**, plat-e-kar'-se-nus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, *karkinos*, a crab, Gr.) A genus of Crabs. *P. pagurus* is the common black-clawed or edible crab; the Partan of the Scotch.
- PLATYCARPUM**, plat-e-kar'-pum, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *karpus*, a fruit, in reference to the broad compressed fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignonaceae.
- PLATYCEPHALINÆ**, plat-e-sef-a-lī'ne, *s.* (*platycephalus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Scorpenidae; the head and body broad and depressed; ventral fins and eyes large; the latter vertical; form slender; dorsal fins two; body scaly.
- PLATYCEPHALOUS**, plat-e-sef'al-us, *a.* (*platys*, broad, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) Broad-headed. —Used principally in geology.
- PLATYCEPHALUS**, plat-e-sef-a-lus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fishes, type of the subfamily Platycephalinae, in which the head is large, long, very broad, and armed with acute spines; the muzzle produced; the mouth opening longitudinally, but the under jaw longer: Family, Scorpenidae.
- PLATYCERCINÆ**, plat-e-ser-si'ne, *s.* (*platycercus*, one of the genera.) The Loriets, a subfamily of birds, in which the tail is long and very broad; the bill strong, thick, and toothed: Family, Psittacidae.
- PLATYCERCUS**, plat-e-ser'-kus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *kerkos*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds, remarkable for the breadth of the tail; type of the subfamily Platycercinae: Family, Psittacidae.
- PLATYCERUS**, pla-tis'er-us, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Lamellicorn Coleopterous insects: Family, Lucanidae.
- PLATYCODON**, plat-e-ko'-don, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *kodon*, a bell, Gr. in reference to the shape and breadth of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Campanulaceae.
- PLATYCRINITES**, plat-e-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) Crinoidians, which have the body composed of but two ranges of plates, one of three and the other of five.
- PLATYGASTER**, plat-e-gas'-tur, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Clupine, or Herrings, having the general form of the herring, but with the ventral fins almost obsolete; the dorsal fin is placed between the ventral and the anal, the latter of which is very long; belly serrated: Family, Salmonidae.

PLATYGENIA—PLATYSCELIS

- PLATYGENIA**, plat-e-je'-ne-a, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *genys*, the lower jaw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.
- PLATYLEPAS**, pla-til'e-pas, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *lepas*, a limpet, Gr.) A genus of Cirripeds, the shell of which is conical, depressed, consisting of six valves, each divided internally by an angular plate or buttress springing from the centre, and its operculum consisting of four pairs.
- PLATYLEPIS**, pla-til'e-pis, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *lepis*, a scale.) A genus of fishes, with an oval-oblong body; mouth large, and obliquely vertical; lower jaw the longer; the lateral line formed of a row of flat smooth scales larger than the others, the hinder fins with minute scales: Family, Zeidae.
- PLATYLITHIC**, plat-e-lith'ik, *a.* (*platys*, broad, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Epithet applied to a water-filterer, from the form of the stone employed.
- PLATYLOPHUS**, pla-til'o-fas, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. the capsule being so much compressed at the apex as to appear winged.) A genus of plants: Order, Cunoniaceae. Also, a genus of birds: Family, Corvidae.
- PLATYMERIA**, pla-tim'e-ra, *s.* (*platys*, flat, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- PLATYMERIUM**, plat-e-me'-re-um, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *meris*, a part, Gr. probably from the parts of the flowers being broad.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- PLATYNUS**, plat'-e-nus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.
- PLATYONYX**, plat-e-on'iks, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidae.
- PLATYOPHTHALMOS**, plat-e-of-thal'mon, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A name among the ancient chemists for antimony, which was so called because it was used by females to enlarge the appearance of the eye.
- PLATYPETALUM**, plat-e-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *petalon*, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Diplacolobae.
- PLATYPEZA**, plat-e-pe'-za, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *peza*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.
- PLATYPTERIS**, pla-tip'ter-is, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to the margin of the seeds.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- PLATYPTERIX**, pla-tip'ter-iks, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of nocturnal Lepidopterous insects.
- PLATYPTERUS**, pla-tip'ter-us, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *pteron*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes with broad ventral fins; the branchial aperture wide: mouth small; scales broad; head short and depressed: Family, Gobiidae.
- PLATYPUS**, plat'-e-pus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.
- PLATYRHINÆ**, plat-e-rhi'ne, } *s.* (*platys*, broad, and
PLATYRHINES, plat'e-rhin-e, } *rhin*, the nose, Gr.)
A section of the Linnaean genus Simia, including those species which have a wide space between the nostrils.
- PLATYRHYNCHUS**, plat-e-ring'-kus, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and *rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Muscipidae.
- PLATYSCELIS**, pla-tis'e-lis, *s.* (*platys*, broad, and

PLEBEIANCE—PLEDGE.

PLEBEIANCE, ple-be'yans, *s.* The common people.—Obsolete.

PLEBEIANISM, ple-be'yan-izm, *s.* The conduct of plebeians.

PLEBISCITUM, ple-bis'se-tum, *s.* (Latin, a decree of the people.) In Roman History, a law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of the tribune, or some subordinate plebeian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate.

PLECOSTOMUS, ple-kos'to-mus, *s.* (*plektos*, plaited, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is lengthened; head short; cirri none; caudal fin lunate; the upper point lengthened into a filament: Family, Siluridae.

PLECTANEA, plek-ta-ne'ya, *s.* (*plektos*, twisted, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

PLECTOCEPHALUS, plek-to-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*plektos*, plaited, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

PLECTOGNATHES, plek-to-na'this, *s.* (*plektos*, plaited, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) Cuvier's sixth order of fishes, the chief distinguishing character of which is in the maxillary being fixed or permanently attached to the side of the intermaxillary, which alone constitutes the jaw, and in the mode in which the palatine arch is united by a suture to the cranium, and consequently having no power of motion. It is formed of the two families, Gymnodontes and Sclerodermes.

PLECTORYNCHUS, plek-to-ring'kus, *s.* (*plektos*, twisted, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is ovate-oblong; the head generally thick or obtuse: Family, Chaetodonidae.

PLECTRANTHUS, plek-tran'thus, *s.* (*plektron*, a cock's spur, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the corolla being spurred or gibbous above the base.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

PLECTRIS, plek'tris, *s.* (*plektron*, a cock's spur, or instrument for striking the lyre, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

PLECTRITIS, plek-tri'tis, *s.* (*plektron*, a cock's spur, Gr. in reference to the flower being gibbous in front.) A genus of plants: Order, Valerianaceae.

PLECTRONIA, plek-tro-ne'a, *s.* (*plektron*, a thorn, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Celastrineae.

PLECTROPHANES, plek-trof'a-nes, *s.* (*plectrum*, a quill, Lat. and *phanos*, brilliant, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidae.

PLECTROPOMA, plek-tro-po'ma, *s.* (*plektron*, a cock's spur, and *poma*, a lid or cover, Gr.) A genus of fishes, so named from the spines situated on the lower edge of the preoperculum: Family, Percidae.

PLECTROPTERIS, plek-trop'ter-is, *s.* (*plectrum*, a quill, Lat. and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Anserine birds, in which the wings are armed with naked tubercles or spines: Family, Anatidae.

PLECTRUM, plek'trum, *s.* (Latin, a quill, &c.) A small implement of wood, horn, ivory, &c., with which the ancients struck the lyre and other stringed instruments. In Anatomy, the styloid process of the temporal bone, and of the uvula.

PLEDGE, plej, *s.* (*pleige*, Fr.) Anything put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; anything given or considered as a security

PLEDGE—PLENIPOTENCE.

for the performance of an act; a surety; a bail; a hostage;

Good sureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledge's* peril keep thy day.—Dryden.

In Law, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money; bail given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. *Plegius acquitandis*, a writ that lies against a surety, if the money be not paid on the day appointed;—*v. a.* to deposit in pawn; (pledge is applied in this sense chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property;) to give as a warrant or security, as to pledge one's word of honour; to pledge one's veracity; to engage by promise or declaration; to pledge a health; anciently, to be surety for a person, that while he was drinking he should receive no harm—a practice which commenced in this country with the Danes, who were frequently stabbed by the natives while so engaged; hence the present custom of persons pledging or drinking to each other's health.

PLEDGE, pledj'e, *s.* The person to whom anything is pledged.

PLEDGER, pledj'ur, *s.* One who pledges or pawns anything; one that warrants or secures; one who accepts the invitation to drink after another, or who pledges another in drinking.

PLEDGERY, pledj'e-re, *s.* A pledging; suretiship.—Not in use.

PLEDGET, pledj'et, *s.* In Surgery, a compress or small flat tent of lint laid over a wound, to imbibed the matter discharged and keep it clean.

PLEEA, ple'e-a, *s.* (*pleias*, the seven stars, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Juncaceae.

PLEIADES, ple'a-des, } *s.* (*pleiades*, Gr.) In My-PLEIADS, ple'yads, } thology, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione were so called, said to have been transformed by Jupiter into stars, in which state they now form a cluster in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

PLEIOCENE.—See Pliocene.

PLEISTOCENE, pli'sto-sene, *s.* (*pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent, Gr.) In Geology, the newer Pliocene of Lyell; the newest division of the tertiary formation.

PLEKOCHILUS.—See Bulimus.

PLENAL, ple'nal, *a.* (*plenus*, full, Lat.) Full; complete.—Obsolete.

This free and *plenal* act I make.—Beaumont.

PLENARE, ple'na-re, *s.* Decisive procedure.

PLENARILY, ple'na-ril-e, *ad.* Fully; completely.

PLENARINESS, ple'nar-e-nes, *s.* Fulness; completeness.

PLENARTY, plen'ar-te, *s.* The state of a benefice when occupied.

PLENARY, ple'na-re, *a.* Full; entire; complete.

PLENILUNAR, plen-e-loo'nar, } *a.* (*plenus*, full,PLENILUNARY, plen-e-loo'na-re, } and *Luna*, the moon, Lat.) Pertaining or relating to the full moon.

PLENILUNE, plen'e-lune, *s.* The full moon.—Obsolete.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*),

Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.—Don Jonson.

PLENIPOTENCE, ple-nip'o-tens, *s.* (*plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power, Lat.) Fulness or completeness of power;

A whole parliament assembled by election, and endued with the *plenipotence* of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws.—Milton.

PLENIPOTENT—PLEONASTE.

PLENIPOTENT, ple-nip'o-tent, *a.* (*plenipotens*, Lat.) Invested with or possessing full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotenti on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me.—*Milton*.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plen-e-po-ten'sha-re, *s.* (*plenipotentiare*, Fr.) A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court;—*a.* containing full power; having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

PLENISH, plen'ish, *a. a.* (*plenir*, old French.) To replenish; to fill.—Obsolete.

PLENIST, ple'nist, *s.* (*plenus*, full, Lat.) One who maintains that all space is full of matter; not admitting the existence of a vacuum. Des Cartes belonged to this school.

Those spaces which the vacuists would have empty, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects.—*Boyle*.

PLENITUDE, plen'e-tude, *s.* (*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full, Lat.) Fulness, as the plenitude of space; repletion; animal fulness; plethora;

Relaxation from plenitude is cured by spare diet.—*Arbuthnot*.

fulness; complete competence, as the plenitude of the Pope's power.

PLENTEOUS, plen'te-us, *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful; fertile; having an abundance.

PLENTEOUSLY, plen'te-us-le, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully:

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness,
Shall, O dear father, pay thee plentifully.—*Shaks.*

PLENTEOUSNESS, plen'te-us-ness, *s.* Abundance;

PLENTIFULNESS, plen'te-ful-ness, *s.* copiousness; fertility; plenty;

The seven years of *plenteousness* were ended.—*Gen. xli.*

PLENTIFUL, plen'te-ful, *a.* Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; exuberant.

PLENTIFULLY, plen'te-ful-le, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

PLENTY, plen'te, *s.* Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; fruitfulness—a poetic use;

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful birth.—*Shaks.*
—*a.* plentiful; being in abundance:

If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries.—*Shaks.*

PLENUM, ple'nium, *s.* (Latin, full.) In Natural Philosophy, that state of things in which every portion of space is supposed to be occupied by material substance. *Plene administravit*, in Law, a plea made by an executor or administrator to an action on a liability of the deceased, that he has fully administered his goods.

PLEODONTS, ple'o-donts, *s.* (*pleos*, full, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A subfamily of lizards, divided into two great groups: the first with a compressed tail surmounted with crests, as in the crocodiles; the other with a tail perfectly conical, or very slightly flattened on its four surfaces.

PLEONASM, ple'on-azm, *s.* (*pleon*, more, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a redundant phrase or expression, sometimes introduced to give additional energy, at other times needless and ungraceful.

PLEONASTE, ple'o-nayst, *s.* (*plenastos*, abundant, rich, Gr.) A mineral allied to spinel, nearly black, and opaque. It occurs crystallized, the primary crystal a regular octahedron. Its constituents are—alumina, 65.0; silica, 2.0; magnesia, 12.0 or 13.0; lime, 00. or 2.0; oxide of iron, 16.5: sp. gr. 3.64.

PLEONASTIC—PLEURISY.

PLEONASTIC, ple-o-nas'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to
PLEONASTICAL, ple-o-nas'tik-al, } pleonasm; re-
dundant.

PLEONASTICALLY, ple-o-nas'tik-al-e, *ad.* Redundantly.

PLEOMA, ple-ro'ma, *s.* (Greek, fulness, from the cells of the capsule.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Melastomaceæ.

PLEROPHORY, ple-ro'fo-re, *s.* (*plieres*, full, and *phero*, I bear, Gr.) Full persuasion or confidence; Abraham had a *plerophory*, that what was promised God was able to perform.—*Barrow*.

PLEROSIS, ple-ro'sis, *s.* (Greek, fulness.) In Physiology, the filling up or restoration of the animal body when worn down by abstinence or disease.

PLEROTIC, ple-ro'tik, *a.* (*plerosis*, fulness, Gr.) In Pharmacy, an epithet applied to remedies which are calculated to effect the cicatrization of a wound or sore.

PLESH, plesh, *s.* A boggy marsh.—Not used.

PLESIOMORPHISM, ple-ze-o-maw'r'izm, *s.* (*plesios*, near, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) The state of crystallized substances, in which the forms are nearly identical.

PLESIOMORPHOUS, ple-ze-o-maw'r'fus, *a.* In Crystallography, being near in form.

PLESIOPS, ple-ze-ops, *s.* (*plesios*, near, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the ventral fins are excessively long; operculum scaled; preoperculum smooth; teeth minute: Family, Chaetodonidae.

PLESIOSAURUS, ple-ze-o-saw'r'us, *s.* (*plesios*, near to, and *saura*, a lizard, Gr.) A genus of extinct marine animals, nearly allied to the Ichthyosaurus. This animal united the teeth of a crocodile to the head of a lizard; its neck was of enormous length, exceeding that of its body, and resembling the body of a serpent. Five or six species of the plesiosaurs are known: they appear to have lived in shallow seas and estuaries, and, in the opinion of some, they swam near the surface, having the neck arched like that of a swan, and darting it down at the prey within reach. Some of them were upwards of twenty feet long. Prodigious numbers of their remains are found in the lias.

PLESTIODON, ple's'te-o-don, *s.* A genus of lizards: Family, Scincoidæ.

PLETHORA, pleth'o-ra, } *s.* (*pletho*, I fill, Gr.) A
PLETHORY, pleth'o-re, } redundant fulness of the
blood-vessels, arising from various causes, generally referred to *sanguine* plethora, to which the robust and athletic are most subject, and *serous* plethora, which attacks debilitated constitutions.

PLETHORETIC, pleth'o-ret'ik, } *a.* Having a full
PLETHORIC, ple-thor'ik, } habit of body, or
the vessels overcharged with fluids.

PLETHRON, pleth'ron, } *s.* (*plethron*, Gr.) A square
PLETHRUM, pleth'rum, } measure anciently used
in Greece, the cubical contents of which are doubtful.

PLEURA, plu'ra, *s.* (Greek.) A rib; the side of the thorax formed by the ribs; but now applied anatomically to the membrane which lines the internal surface of the thorax, and covers its viscera.

PLEURANDRA, plu-ran'dra, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *aner*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the stamens being all inserted on one side of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

PLEURISY, plu're-se, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, Gr.) Inflammation of the pleura commonly distinguished

PLEURITIC—PLEURORTHOPNEA.

- into two species or varieties, the acute and the chronic.—See Pleuritis.
- PLEURITIC**, plu-rit'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
PLEURITIC, plu-rit'-e-kal, } pleurisy; diseased
 with pleurisy.
- PLEURITIS**, plu-ri'tis, *s.* Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura. This disease begins with fever, and is characterized by pain in the side, with a peculiar, hard, and strong pulse.
- PLEUROBRANCHENA**, plu-ro-brang-ke'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, with shells; the anus above the branchia; tentacula four, short and remote; branchia and genital orifices at the base.
- PLEUROBRANCHINÆ**, plu-ro-brang-ke-ne, *s.* (*pleurobranchus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Tectibranchia, or Sea-slugs.
- PLEUROBRANCHUS**, plu-ro-brang'kus, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *branchia*, branchia, gills, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca.
- PLEURODYNIA**, plu-ro-din'e-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the side resembling pleurisy, but dependent on rheumatic inflammation of the fibrous and muscular portions of the thoracic parietis, and more especially of the intercostal muscles.
- PLEUROGYNIA**, plu-ro-jin'e-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *gyne*, a female, Gr. in reference to the two stigmata being adnate longitudinally.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.
- PLEURONECTES**, plu-ro-nek'tis, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *neo*, I swim, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes: Type of the family Pleuronectidæ.
- PLEURONECTIA**, plu-ro-nek'she-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, *neo*, I swim, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which has the general form of Pecten, but the valves are much compressed, and gaping at their edges: Family, Ostreidæ.
- PLEURONECTIDÆ**, plu-ro-nek'te-de, *s.* (*pleuronectes*, one of the genera, Lat.) A family of fishes, in which the body is thin and oval; the dorsal and ventral fins extending nearly the whole length of the fish; the rays simple and spinous, but hid in the flesh; both eyes placed on the same side of the head.
- PLEURO-PTERA**, plu-ro-op'ter-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of quadrupeds, known by the names of Flying-lemurs, Flying-cats, or Flying-foxes. They are placed by Gray in his family Galeopithecidae, situated between the lemurs and the bats.
- PLEURO-PNEUMONIA**, plu-ro-na-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *pneumon*, the lungs, Gr.) Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lungs.
- PLEURORHIZÆ**, plu-ro-ri'ze-e, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) A suborder of the Cruciferae, or Brassicæ, distinguished by having the cotyledons flat and accumbent; radicle lateral; the seeds compressed.
- PLEURORHYNCHUS**, plu-ro-ring'kus, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *rhynchos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells allied to Cardium, distinguished by the lateral production of the valves, from beneath their incurved beaks, into a spine-like or conical umbo.
- PLEURORRHEA**, plu-ror-re'a, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *reo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, collection of fluid in the sacs of the pleura.
- PLEURORTHOPNEA**, plu-ror-thop'ne-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *orthopnea*, upright breathing, Gr.) Pain in the side, which renders an erect posture necessary for facility of respiration.

PLEUROSPASM—PLIABLENESS.

- PLEUROSPASM**, plu-ro-spazm, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *spasma*, spasm, convulsion, Gr.) Spasm in the side; the intercostal pain of hysterical females.
- PLEUROSPERMUM**, plu-ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*pleuron*, a rib, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the mericarps being furnished with a double membrane, both having ribs.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermeæ.
- PLEUROSTEMON**, plu-ro-ste'mon, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in reference to the stamens being all on one side of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Orobanchaceæ.
- PLEUROSTHOTOS**, plu-ro-thot'o-nos, *s.* (*pleuron*, the side, and *teino*, I stretch, Gr.) A spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.
- PLEUROTHALIS**, plu-ro-thal'is, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *thalia*, bloom, Gr. in allusion to the one-sided disposition of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- PLEUROTOMA**, plu-rot'o-ma, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of Gastropods, forming the type of the subfamily Pleurotominae: the shell is fusiform and turreted; channel lengthened, and nearly as long as the spire; the slit long and narrow; inner lip wanting: Family, Strombidæ.
- PLEUROTOMARIA**, plu-ro-tom-a're-a, *s.* (*pleuron*, a side, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) A genus of turbinated, spiral, univalve shells, belonging to the family Turbinacea. They occur only fossil, and are found in the inferior oolite.
- PLEUROTOMINÆ**, plu-ro-tom'e-ne, *s.* (*pleurotoma*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Strombidæ, the shells of which are turreted and sub-fusiform; the base channelled, and often much produced; outer lip never thickened, but detached at the top from the whorl by a slit or sinus.
- PLEVIN**.—See Replevin.
- PLEXAURES**, pleks-aw'ris, *s.* (*plexis*, a twisting, and *auron*, gold, Gr.) A genus of Corals: Family, Corticati.
- PLEXIFORM**, pleks'e-fawrm, *a.* (*plexus*, a fold, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) In the form of network; complicated.
- PLEXIMETER**, plek-sim'e-tur, *s.* (*plexis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The ivory plate used in mediate percussion.
- PLEXUS**, pleks'us, *s.* (Latin.) Network: applied to blood-vessels, nerves, &c. when they are numerous, and intertwine in the form of a net. *Plexus cardiacus*, a ganglion or network of nerves, formed from the union of the eighth pair and the great sympathetic. *Plexus chovoides*, a network of vessels situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Plexus pampiniformis*, the complication of vessels about the spermatic chord. *Plexus pulmonicus*, a ganglion formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the sympathetic. *Plexus reticularis*, a network of vessels under the brain.
- PLIABILITY**, pli-a-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexibility; pliability.
- PLIABLE**, pli'a-bl, *a.* (*plier*, to bend, Fr.) Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded.
- PLIABLENESS**, pli'a-bl-nes, *s.* Flexibility; the quality of easily yielding to force or moral influence; pliability.

PLIANCY—PLIGHTER.

PLIANCY, pli'an-se, *s.* The quality of bending easily; readiness to yield to moral influence.

PLIANT, pli'ant, *a.* (French.) Bending easily; readily yielding to force or persuasion; flexible; flexible; that may be easily formed or moulded.

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason.—*South.*

PLIANTNESS, pli'ant-nes, *s.* Flexibility; toughness.

PLICA, pli'ka, *s.* (*plico*, I entangle, Lat.) A disease of the hair, in which it becomes matted and inextricably entangled. It is said to be peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary, and hence it is often called *Plica Polonica*.

PLICADOMUS, pli-kad'o-mus, *s.* (*plico*, I fold, and *domus*, a house, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, belonging to the Helicinae, or Land-snails, the shells of which have the spire moderate, regular, and thick, but gradually conic; the tip obtuse; aperture perpendicular; inner lip wanting; outer lip semicircular; the margin dilated and reflected: Family, Helicidae.

PLICATE, pli'kate, } *a.* (*plicatus*, folded, Lat.)

PLICATED, pli'ka-ted, } Plaited; folded as a fan. *Plicate*, in Botany, applied to leaves when the disc is acutely folded up and down.

PLICATELLA, pli-ka-tel'la, *s.* (*plico*, I fold, and *telum*, a dart, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, belonging to the subfamily Scolyminae; the shells are fusiform; the spire produced; the pillar with two or three obtuse, basal, transverse folds: Family, Turbellidae.

PLICATION, ple-ka'shun, } *s.* A fold; a doubling.

PLICATURE, plik'a-ture, }

PLICATULA, pli-kat'u-la, *s.* (*plico*, I plait, and *tulos*, a knot, Gr.) A genus of Conchifera, the shells of which are irregularly ovate, plicate, and inequivalve, one valve being more convex than the other; cardinal teeth 2, and sagittate; the sides strongly, regularly, and transversely grooved; the internal ligament between the teeth: Family, Ostracidae.

PLICIPENNES, ple-se-pen-nes, *s.* (*plico*, I plait, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) The name given by Cuvier to his third family of the Neuroptera, the genera of which are without mandibles, and have the inferior wings usually wider than the others, and plaited longitudinally.

PLIERS, pli'urz, *s.* (*plier*, to fold, Fr.) An instrument consisting of two levers revolving on one fulcrum, by which any small thing is seized and bent.

PLIFORM, pli'fawm, *a.* (*pli*, a fold, Fr. and *form*.) In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLIGHT, plite, *r. a.* (*plikan*, to pledge, or to expose to perplexity, Sax.) To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act;

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land.—*Spenser.*

to weave; to braid;—(this last is the primary sense of the word, but now obsolete;)—*s.* state; condition;

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood
Praying.—*Milton.*

pledge; gage;

The Lord whose hand must take my *plight*.—*Shaks.*

garment.—Obsolete in this sense.

Because my wrack
Chanct on his father's shore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coat, or cloak, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me.—*Chapman.*

PLIGHTER, plite'ur, *s.* A pledger; that which plights.

PLIM—PLOMO.

PLIM, plim, *v. n.* To swell; to increase in bulk.—
Obsolete.

PLINTH, plinth, *s.* (*plinthos*, a brick, Gr.) The square part under a pedestal, forming the lowest member of a column, wall, &c., bearing, as its name indicates, the form of a square brick or tile; in a wall, two or three rows of bricks which project from the face.

PLINTHITE, plinth'ite, *s.* (*plinthos*, a brick, Gr.) A mineral occurring in the county of Antrim in Ireland: colour, brick-red; texture, earthy; fracture, flat conchoidal; opaque. It is composed of silica, 30.88; alumina, 20.76; peroxide of iron, 26.16; lime, 2.60; water, 19.60; hardness, 2.75; sp. gr. 2.342.

PLIOCENE, pli'o-sene, *s.* (*plesion*, more near, and *kainos*, recent, Gr.) The name given by Mr. Lyell to the newest series of tertiary deposition, which he subdivides into the older and the newer; the latter is termed the Pleistocene by other geologists. The newer Pliocene contains from 90 to 95 per cent. of recent species of shells, and the older from 35 to 50 per cent. The mammalia and other organic remains of these deposits, consist of both recent and extinct species.

PLIONE, ple-o-ne, *s.* In Mythology, one of the Oceanides, who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom he had twelve daughters, and a son called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a constellation called Pleiades, and the rest into another called the Hyades.

PLOA, plo'a, *s.* (*ploion*, a sailing vessel, Gr.) A genus of insects belonging to the Notonectidae, or Boat-flies: Order, Coleoptera.

PLOAS, plo'as, *s.* (Greek, a floating island.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

PLOCAMA, plok'a-ma, *s.* (*plokamos*, intertwined hair, Gr. on account of its pendulous twisted branches.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PLOCEUS, plo'se-us, *s.* (*plokgos*, a braider, Gr.) The Weavers, a genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinae, or Hardbills: Family, Fringillidae.

PLOCHIONUS, plo-ki'o-nus, *s.* (*ploos*, sailing, and *chion*, a Chian wine vessel, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

PLOD, plod, *v. n.* (*plots*, heavy, dull, Dutch?) To toil; to travel, or work slowly; to drudge; to study heavily, with steady diligence.

PLODDER, plod'dur, *s.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

PLODDING, plod'ding, *s.* Slow movement; the act of studying slowly and dully; with steadiness and persevering industry;—*a.* industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOIARIA, ploy-a're-a, *s.* (*ploiaron*, a skiff, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Geocoridae.

PLOIOTRIBUS, ploy-ot're-bus, *s.* (*ploion*, a floating vessel, and *tribos*, a tract, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

PLOMBGOMME, plom'gom, *s.* Hydrated aluminate of lead, a mineral occurring in small globular and reniform masses, composed of many thin concentric layers. It is found in the French department of Côtes du Nord.

PLOMO, plo'mo, *s.* In Metallurgy, a name given by the Spaniards who have the care of silver mines, to the ore of that metal when found adhering to the surface of stones, and incrusting their cracks in small loose grains. When the ore occurs in this

PLOT—PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD.

manner, it is always a certain indication that there is a rich vein of the metal in the immediate neighbourhood.

PLOT, plot, *s.* A plat, or small spot of ground, as a garden-plot, or flower-plot; a plan or scheme. In Literature, the intrigue or plan of a dramatic composition, novel, or romance; contrivance; deep reach of thought. In Surveying, a plan or horizontal section of any piece of land, country, or works;—*v. a.* to plan; to contrive; to form a scheme of mischief against another. In Surveying, to lay down a plan upon paper.

PLOTFUL, plot'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with plots.

PLOTINIST, plot'i-nist, *s.* A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher, who, in the early ages of Christianity, taught that the human soul emanates from the Divine Being, to whom it is reunited at death.

PLOTOSUS, plo-to'sus, *s.* (*ploutos*, riches, Gr.?) A genus of fishes; dorsal fin single or double, one of them very long, and extending the whole length of the back; caudal rounded; cirri long: Family, Siluridae.

PLOTTER, plot'tur, *s.* One who plots or schemes; a contriver; a conspirator.

PLOTTING, plot'ting, *s.* The act of laying down on paper the lines and angles of a survey by admeasurement from the field-book. *Plotting scale*, a mathematical instrument used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated scales, one of which is made to slide in a groove which perforates the other through its whole length; the edge of the first is always at right angles to that of the second, so that the position of any point can be readily laid down on the plan.

PLIOTUS, plo'tus, *s.* (*plotos*, sailing, Gr.) The Darters, a genus of swimming-birds, with the neck exceedingly long, belonging to the Pelicanidae: Family, Alcedae.

PLOUGH, plow, *s.* (*ploge*, Sax.) A machine for turning up the soil; a machine used by bookbinders for cutting the edges of books; a kind of plane used by joiners and others who work in wood; figuratively, tillage, as 'speed the plough';—*v. a.* to turn up with the plough; to divide; to run through, as in sailing; to tear; to furrow.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up
With her prepared nails.—*Shaks.*

In Scripture, to labour in any calling;

He that ploweth should plow in hope.—1 Cor. ix.

—*v. n.* to practise aration, as to plough for. *Plough alms*, a penny formerly paid to the church by every plough-land. *Plough-bote*, in English Law, an allowance of timber to a tenant, to repair implements of husbandry. *Plough-land*, land suitable for tillage. *Plough-monday*, the Monday next after Twelfth Day, fixed upon, in old times in England, as the period when the labours of the plough and other rustic occupations should commence.

PLOUGHABLE, plow'a-bl, *a.* Arable; capable of being ploughed.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'boy, *s.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing.

PLOUGHER plow'ur, *s.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator of the soil.

PLOUGHING, plow'ing, *s.* Operation by the plough.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'man, *s.* One who attends to, or uses, the plough; an agriculturist.

PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD.—See Baccharis.

PLOUGHSHARE—PLUMBAGINOUS.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'share, *s.* The part of the plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mould-board, which turns it over.

PLOVER, plu'v'ur, *s.* (*le pluvier*, Fr.) The common name of the bird *Charadrius pluvialis*, and other birds belonging to the same genus.

FLOW.—See Plough.

PLUCK, pluk, *v. a.* (*plukken*, Dutch.) To pull off with nimbleness; to snatch; to strip by plucking; to pluck up, to resume courage;—*s.* a pull; the heart, liver, lungs, and other organs attached to the windpipe.

PLUCKED, plukt, *a.* Stripped.

PLUCKER, pluk'ur, *s.* One who plucks.

PLUG, plug, *s.* (Dutch.) A stopple; any body used to stop a hole. In Architecture, a piece of wood driven into a wall, and cut off so as to be flush with the wall, thus affording holding-surface for fixtures;—*v. a.* to stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole. *Plug and feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the *key*, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called *feathers*, which are driven into holes previously drilled into the rock for the purpose, and thus forcibly split it.

PLUM, plum, *s.* (*plume*, Sax.) The fruit of the genus *Prunus*, of which there are many varieties; a dried grape or raisin; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling; a kind of play, called 'How many plums for a penny?'—*a.* the old word for *plump*. *Plum-cake*, a cake containing raisins, currants, or other similar fruit. *Plum-pie*, a pie containing plums. *Plum-porridge*, porridge with plums. *Plum-pudding*, pudding which contains raisins or currants. *Plum-tree*, a tree which produces plums.

PLUMAGE, ploo'maje, *s.* The feathers that cover a bird.

PLUMATELLA, plū'ma-tel'la, *s.* (*pluma*, a plume, Lat.) A fresh-water genus of Corals, belonging to the *Polyparia dubia*.

PLUMB, plum, *s.* (*plumbum*, lead, Lat.) A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like;—*a.* perpendicular, viz., standing according to a plumb-line;—*ad.* in a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; directly; suddenly at once, as a falling mass;

Plumb down he falls.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end; to adjust by a plumb.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ, plum-ba-je-na'se-e, } *s.* A natural order

PLUMBAGINÆÆ, plum-ba-jin'e-e, } of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or under-shrubs, variable in appearance; leaves alternate, clustered or undivided; flowers either loosely panicled at the base, or contracted into heads, flowering irregularly; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, and sometimes coloured; corolla of five petals; ovary superior; ovule anatropal; styles five, seldom three or four; stigmas the same number; fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle.

PLUMBAGINE, plum'ba-jine, *s.* A crystalizable substance obtained from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*.

PLUMBAGINOUS, plum-baj'e-nus, *a.* Resembling graphite; consisting of plumbago, or having the properties of that substance.

PLUMBAGO—PLUMEALUM.

PLUMBAGO, plum-ba'go, *s.* (*plumbum*, Lat.) Graphite, a mineral well known under the familiar name of black-lead. It is the substance of which writing and other pencils are made. The finest kinds of it are found at Borrowdale in Cumberland, where it occurs in nests in a greenstone rock, which constitutes a bed in clay slate, together with felspar, porphyry, and hornstone porphyry. It is also found in Inverness-shire and Ayrshire in Scotland, at Arendal in Norway, and in various parts of the United States of America. A specimen from Cumberland was formed of carbon, 61.27; silica, 10.10; alumina, 3.20; oxide of iron and manganese, 20.00; water, 5.33: sp. gr. varies from 2.25 to 2.32: hardness = 1. In Botany, Leadwort, a genus of plants, type of the order Plumbaginaceae.

PLUMBATA, plum-ba'ta, *s.* (*plumbum*, lead, Lat.) A kind of scourge in use among the ancients, so called because it was armed with lead.

PLUMBICAN, plum-be-an, } *a.* Consisting of lead;
PLUMBICUS, plum-be-us, } resembling lead; dull;
stupid; heavy.

PLUMBER, plum'ur, *s.* A worker in lead. *Plumber's solder*, a mixture of tin and lead in about equal parts. In Mechanics, a *plumber-block* is a carriage fastened on to any contrivance, and adapted to support a shaft or axle.

PLUMBERY, plum'ur-e, *s.* Works in lead; manufactures of lead; a place where lead is wrought; the art of working in lead.

PLUMBEROUS, plum-bif'er-us, *a.* (*plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing lead.

PLUMB-LINE, plum'line, *s.* A flexible line to which a heavy body, commonly a mass of lead, is attached, used to indicate the direction of terrestrial gravity, in ascertaining the perpendicularity of buildings, &c. It is also used to sound the depth of the ocean.

PLUMBO-CALCITE, plum-bo-kal'site, *s.* (*plumbum*, lead, and *calx*, lime, Lat.) A mineral occurring in the old workings at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire. In its form and cleavage it is similar to the primary rhomb of calcareous spar; massive. It consists of carbonate of lime, 92.2; carbonate of lead, 7.8.

PLUMBUM, plum'bun, *s.* Lead; a Latin term much used in Pharmacy, on account of the great number of different drugs and other mixtures into which lead enters as a constituent, as *plumbi acetos*, sugar of lead, so called from its sweet taste; *plumbi diacetatis liquor*, solution of diacetate of lead; *plumbi chloridum*, chloride of lead; *plumbi iodidum*, iodide of lead; *plumbi oxydum hydratum*, hydrated oxide of lead; *plumbi carbonas*, subcarbonate of lead, commonly called cerusse, or white-lead. *Plumbum corneum*, chloride of lead, obtained by mixing hydrochloric acid with nitrate of lead.

PLUME, ploom, *s.* (French.) The feather, particularly a large one, of a bird; feather worn as an ornament; pride; towering mien; mark of honour; prize contended for;—*v. a.* to denude of feathers; to adjust feathers; to strip; to peel; to decorate with feathers; to clothe with feathers; to place as a plume; to sit erect; to brag; to make proud.

PLUMEALUM, plū-mal'um, *s.* (*pluma*, a feather, Lat.) An old word for a variety of asbestos, so named from its feathery appearance.

PLUMED—PLUNGE.

PLUMED, ploom'd, *a.* Having the crest or head-dress adorned with a plume.

Farewell the *plumed* troops and the big war,
That make ambition virtue.—*Shaks.*

PLUMELESS, ploom'les, *a.* Without plume or feathers.

PLUMELET, ploom'let, *s.* A small plume; a plumule.

PLUMERA, plū-me'ra, *s.* (in honour of Charles Plumier, a Franciscan, who travelled in South America.) A genus of trees and shrubs, with thick fleshy branches and showy flowers: Order, Apocynaceae.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mij'er-us, *a.* (*pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) Feathered; wearing feathers.

PLUMIPED, ploo'me-ped, } *s.* (*pluma*, a feather,
PLUMIFEDE, ploo'me-pede, } and *pes*, a foot, Lat.)
A fowl whose feet are covered with feathers;—*a.* having the feet covered with feathers.

PLUMMET, plum'met, *s.* A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; an instrument formed of a weight attached to a line, used in ascertaining whether an object is perpendicular; a weight.

PLUMMING, plum'ming, *s.* Among Miners, the method of using a mine-dial, in order to know the exact position of the workings at any given time, so as to be able to exhibit them exactly on a plan of the estate in which the mine is situated.

PLUMOSE, ploo'mose, } *a.* (*plumosus*, Latin.) Fea-
PLUMOUS, ploo'mus, } thery; downy.

PLUMOSITY, plū-mos'e-te, *s.* The state of having feathers; fulness of feathery covering.

PLUMP, a. (German.) Full; swelled to the full size; fat; having the skin completely distended; round; blunt; unqualified, as a *plump* lie;—*s.* a clump; a knot; a number of objects clustered together;—*v. a.* to distend; to swell to fulness; to fatten;—*v. n.* to fall like a stone in water; to be swollen.

PLUMPER, plum'ur, *s.* An article worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dextrously her *plumper* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws.—*Swift.*

In Electioneering, the withholding of all but one vote, when an elector has more than one, in order to secure the return of a favourite candidate.

PLUMPLY, plum'ple, *ad.* Roundly; fully; without reserve.

PLUMPNESS, plum'pnes, *s.* Fulness; distention to roundness.

PLUMPY, plum'pe, *a.* Plump; fat.

PLUMULE, ploom'ule, *s.* (*plumula*, a little feather, Lat.) In Botany, the expanding embryo or germ of a plant within the seed, resembling a little feather; it soon becomes a tuft of young leaves, with which the young stem, if there be any, ascends.

PLUMY, ploo'me, *a.* (*plume*, a feather, Fr.) Feathered; covered with feathers.

PLUNDER, plum'dur, *v. a.* (*plündern*, Germ.) To pillage; to seize the goods of an enemy by open violence; to take by pillage; to rob as a thief;—*s.* pillage; spoil taken in war; that which is taken by robbery or fraud.

PLUNDERER, plum'dur-ur, *s.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler; a thief; a robber.

PLUNGE, plunj, *v. a.* (*plonger*, to immerse, Fr.) To immerse suddenly in a fluid; to thrust suddenly

PLUNGEON—PLUTONIAN.

into any penetrable substance; to put into any state suddenly;—*v. n.* to dive; to sink suddenly in a fluid; to pitch; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress; to throw one's self headlong;—*s.* the act of putting or sinking under water or other penetrable substance; difficulty; strait; distress. —Uncommon in the last three senses.

To raise me from amidst this plunge of sorrows.—

Addison.

PLUNGEON, plun'jun, *s.* The name of a sea bird.

PLUNGER, plun'jur, *s.* One that plunges; a diver; a long solid cylinder, sometimes used instead of the ordinary piston in force-pumps.

PLUNGY, plun'je, *a.* Wet.—Obsolete.

The starres ahinen more agreeably, when the winde Notus letteth his plunгы blasts.—Chaucer.

PLUNKET, plunk'it, *s.* A kind of blue colour.

PLUPERFECT TENSE, ploo'per-fekt tens, *s.* (*plusquam perfectum*, more than perfect, Lat.) In Grammar, the tense which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period to which the speaker refers.

PLURAL, ploo'ral, *a.* (*pluralis*, Lat.) Implying more than one; consisting of or containing two or more.

PLURALIST, ploo'ral-ist, *s.* One who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plū-ra'l'e-te, *s.* A number more than one; state of being plural; more cures of souls than one; the greater number; the majority.

PLURALLY, ploo'ral-le, *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURILITERAL, plū-re-lit'er-al, *a.* (*plus*, more, and *littera*, a letter, Lat.) Containing more letters than three;—*s.* a word consisting of more than three letters.

PLURILOCULAR, plū-re-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*pluris*, more, and *loculus*, a partition, Lat.) Having many cells divided by septa; multilocular.

PLURISY, ploo're-se, *s.* Superabundance.—Obsolete. Goodness, growing to a *plurisy*, Dies in his own too much.—Shaks.

PLUS, plus, *a.* More. This Latin word, represented by the character +, is employed in the different branches of mathematics to signify addition.

PLUSH, plush, *s.* (*plüsch*, shag, Germ.) A sort of shaggy cloth or stuff, with a velvet nap on one side.

PLUSIA, ploo'zhe-a, *s.* (*plusis*, a washing, from *pluo*, I wash, Gr.) A genus of Moth-butterflies, in which the wings are beautifully studded with drops of gold and silver hue: Family, Noctuidæ.

PLUTEUS, ploo'te-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a sort of military machine, in the form of an arched waggon, with three wheels, so placed that they would move either way with equal ease. These machines were made use of by the Romans to convey the pioneers to the walls in besieging towns.

PLUTO, ploo'to, *s.* (*plouton*, Gr.) In Mythology, the brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and lord of the infernal regions, or Hades.

PLUTONIAN, plū'to-ne-an, *s.* One who refers the origin of mountains, &c. to an igneous cause;—*a.* plutonic.—Which see.

PLUTONIC, plū-ton'ik, *a.* Relating to Pluto,

PLUTONIAN, plū'to-ne-an, *s.* the mythological king of the infernal regions. In Geology, unstratified, and formed by the action of fire under the surface of the earth. *Plutonic rocks*, in Geology, unstratified rocks formed from a state of fusion beneath the surface of the earth, and not, like the volcanic formations, at its surface. *Plutonic the-*

PLUTONISM—PNEUMATICAL.

ory, the opinions advanced by Dr. Hutton in regard to the igneous origin of granite and other unstratified rocks.

PLUTONISM, ploo'to-nizm, *s.* The doctrine held by the Plutonists.

PLUTONIST, ploo'to-nist, *s.* One who holds the opinions respecting the igneous origin of granite and trap advocated by Dr. Hutton of Edinburgh, in opposition to those of Werner, who attributed their origin to sedimentary deposition.

PLUTUS, ploo'tus, *s.* (*ploutos*, wealth, Gr.) The god of Riches, said to have been the son of Jasius and Demeter by Ceres.

PLUVIAL, ploo've-al, *a.* (*pluvia*, rain, Lat.) **REPLUVIOUS**, ploo've-us, *s.* lating to rain; showery; humid.

PLUVIAMETER, plū-ve-am'e-tur, *s.* (*pluvia*, rain, and *metior*, I measure, Lat.) A rain-gauge, an apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.

PLUVIAMETRICAL, plū-ve-a-met're-kal, *a.* Relating to a pluviometer; made or ascertained by a pluviometer.

PLUVIUS, ploo've-us, *s.* In Mythology, a surname of Jupiter, who was invoked by this name amongst the Romans when the earth was parched by heat, and in want of refreshing showers.

PLY, pli, *v. a.* (*plier*, to bend or fold, Fr.) To lay on; to work on anything perseveringly; to employ with diligence; to practise diligently; to solicit importunately; to urge; to press; to strain; to force;—*v. n.* to bend; to yield; to work, or give service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to be closely employed; to sail regularly between two stations; to endeavour to sail against the wind;—*s.* a plait or fold; bias; bent; direction.

PLYCTOLOPHINÆ, plik-to-lof'e-ne, *s.* (*plyktolophus*, one of the genera.) The Cockatoos, a subfamily of the Psittacidæ, or Parrots, in which the head is ornamented with a folding or procumbent crest.

PLYCTOLOPHUS, plik-tol'o-fus, *s.* (*plezzo*, I fold, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) The Cockatoos, a genus of birds: Type of the subfamily of the parrots, *Plyctolophinæ*.

PLYER, pli'ur, *s.* He or that which plies. In Navigation, a vessel which excels in sailing against the direction of the wind.

PLYERS, ply'ers, *s.* In Fortification, a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. They consist of two timber levers, twice as long as the bridge they lift, joined together by other timbers, framed in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, to counterpoise them. They swing on two upright jambs which support them, and the bridge is raised or let down by means of chains which connect the ends of the plyers and the bridge.

PLYING, pli'ing, *s.* Importunate solicitation. In Navigation, an endeavour to make way against the wind.

PLYMOUTH MARBLE, plim'oth mār'bl, *s.* A very fine variety of bluish-white marble, streaked with red, found near Plymouth and other parts of Devonshire.

PLYNTERIA, plin'te're-a, *s.* (Greek, from *plyntes*, a washer of clothes.) A Grecian festival in honour of Minerva; so called because, during the solemnity, they undressed the statue of the goddess and washed it.

PNEUMATIC, nu-mat'ik, *a.* (*pneumatikos*, Gr.) Consisting of

PNEUMATICI—PNEUMODERMON.

or pertaining to the air; pertaining to the philosophy of the properties of air; moved or played by means of air. *Pneumatic filterer*, an instrument for filtering water and other liquids, operating by the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the liquid to be filtered, a vacuum being previously formed beneath the bottom of the containing vessel, which is full of holes like a sieve. *Pneumatic or atmospheric railroad*, the name given to a system of locomotion on railways, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere. *Pneumatic trough*, a tin or wooden box, sometimes only a tub or basin, indispensable to the chemist in collecting gases over water, mercury, &c. *Pneumatic telegraph*, an invention for communicating signals to a great distance, by means of the impulse given to a column of water at one end of the apparatus.

PNEUMATICI, nu-mat'e-se, *s.* (*pneuma*, breath, spirit, Gr.) The disciples of Athenaeus of Attalia, who, in the middle of the first century, taught some peculiar doctrines regarding the *pneuma*, or spirit, supposed to have been analogous to the vital principle of some modern physiologists.

PNEUMATICS, nu-mat'iks, *s.* (*pneuma*, air or breath, Gr.) The science which treats of the mechanical properties of permanently elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air.

PNEUMATOCELE, nu-ma-to-se'le, *s.* (*pneuma*, air, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, hernia distended with flatus, or, according to Palmer, hernia formed by protrusion of the lung through the thoracic duct.

PNEUMATOLOGICAL, nu-mat-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGIST, nu-ma-to-lo'j-ist, *s.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nu-ma-to-lo'je, *s.* (*pneuma*, air or spirit, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of spiritual existences.

PNEUMATOMACHI, nu-ma-to-ma'ki, } *s.*
PNEUMATOMACHIANS, nu-ma-to-ma'ke-ans, } (*pneuma*, spirit, and *machi*, contest, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, a name of reproach given by the orthodox to the various classes of heretics, who, in the fourth and fifth centuries, impugned the divinity of the Holy Ghost.

PNEUMATOMETER, nu-ma-to-m'e-tur, *s.* (*pneuma*, air, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A gasometer.

PNEUMATORACHIS, nu-ma-to-ra'kis, *s.* (*pneuma*, air, and *rachis*, the spine, Gr.) In Pathology, a disease caused by the presence of an aeriform fluid in the vertebral canal.

PNEUMATOSIS, nu-ma-to'sis, *s.* (*pneumatosis*, I inflate, Gr.) A collection of air in the cellular membrane, rendering the part tumid, elastic, and crepitating when pressed. It generally arises from some wound which affects the lungs, and by which the air spreads through the cellular membrane. In some rare cases, it is the effect of certain poisons. In the *Nosologie Naturelle* of Alibert, *Pneumatois* forms his fourth family of diseases, comprehending all the morbid affections of the pulmonary system.

PNEUMOBANCHIATA, nu-mo-brang-ke-a'ta, } *s.*
PNEUMOBANCHIATES, nu-mo-brang-ke-ayts, } (*pneuma*, air, and *branchia branchia*, lungs, Gr.) A name given by Hunter to the Perennibranchiate reptiles of recent zoologists. In Conchology, a Lamarckian order of Gasteropods.

PNEUMODERMON, nu-mo-der'mon, *s.* (*pneumon*, a

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PNEUMOGASTRIC—POACH.

lung, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the body of which is oval; the branchiae composed of little laminae; fins small; mouth furnished with two small lips, and two bundles of numerous tentacula terminated by a sucker: Class, Pteropoda.

PNEUMOGASTRIC, nu-mo-gas'trik, *a.* (*pneumon*, the lung, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) An epithet for a nerve which arises from the lateral part of the medulla oblongata, immediately below the glossopharyngeal nerve; called also the *par vagum*.

PNEUMOLITHIASIS, nu-mo-le-thi'a-sis, *s.* (*pneumon*, a lung, and *lithiasis*, formation of stone, Gr.) A disease characterized by concretions in the substance of the lungs.

PNEUMONEMPHRAXIS, nu-mo-nem-frak'sis, (*pneumon*, and *emphraxis*, obstruction, Gr.) Obstruction of the lungs by an accumulation of mucus, or other cause.

PNEUMONIA, nu-mo'ne-a, } *s.* (*pneumon*, the
PNEUMONITIS, nu-mo-ni'tis, } lung, Gr.)
PNEUMONY, nu'mo-ne, } inflammation of the
lungs, called also *peripneumonia*, and *peripneumonia vera*.

PNEUMONIC, nu-mon'ik, *a.* Pulmonic; pertaining to the lungs;—*s.* a medicine for affections of the lungs.

PNEUMONITIC, nu-mon-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

PNEUMONOGRAPHY, nu-mo-nog'gra-fe, *s.* (*pneumon*, the lung, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the lungs.

PNEUMONO-SCIRRHUS, nu-mo'no-sir'rus, *s.* Scirrhous of the lungs.

PNEUMONOTOMY, nu-mo-not'o-me, *s.* (*pneumon*, a lung, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Anatomical dissection of the lungs.

PNEUMOPLEURITIS, nu-mo-plu'ri'tis, } *s.* (*pneumon*,
PNEUMOPLEURIST, nu-mo-plu're-se, } a lung, and
pleuron, the side, Gr.) Inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

PNEUMORRHEA, nu-mo-re'a, *s.* (*pneumon*, a lung, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) Habitual expectoration of blood.

PNEUMORRHAGIA, nu-mo-ra'je-a, } *s.* (*pneumon*,
PNEUMONORRHAGIA, nu-mo-no-ra'je-a, } *mon*, a
lung, and *rhegnyimi*, I burst out, Gr.) Pulmonary hemorrhage.

PNEUMOTHORAX, nu-mo-tho'raks, *s.* (*pneuma*, air, and *thorax*, the chest, Gr.) An accumulation of air in the sac of the pleura.

PNEUSTES, nu'stis, *s.* (*pneustiao*, I pant, Gr.) A name given by Merren to a genus of Saurian reptiles, allied to the chameleon.

PNEUSTOIDEA, nu-sto-id'e-a, *s.* A family of Saurian lizards, of which the genus *Pneustes* is the type.

POA, po'a, *s.* (*poë*, Gr.) Meadow-grass, a genus of plants: Family, Graminaceae.

POACH, potshe, *v. n.* (*pocher*, Fr.) Literally, to put in a pocket; to steal game; to be damp or swampy; to be trodden with deep tracks;

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and poach in winter.—*Mortimer*.

—*v. a.* to plunder by stealth; to boil slightly; to begin without completing;—(obsolete in the last sense;)

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly —*Bacon*.

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POACHARD—POD.

to stab; to pierce.

The *slow, sole*, and *plaise* follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *pouch* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear.—*Carex*.

POACHARD, potshe'ard, *s.* The Sea-duck; the *Fuligula ferina* of Leach, and the *Anas ferina* of Linnaeus.

It is a winter visitor in the British islands; it swims rapidly, and is a remarkably good diver.

POACHER, potshe'ur, *s.* One who steals game.

POACHINESS, potshe'e-nes, *s.* Wetness; marshiness; dampness;

The valleys, because of the *pouchiness*, they keep for grass.—*Mortimer*.

the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts.

POACHING, potshe'ing, *s.* The act of taking game by unlawful means, privately and without authority.

POACHY, potshe'e, *a.* Damp; marshy; wet and soft, such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth: applied to land.

POACITES, po-a-si'tes, *s.* Poa-grass, a genus of fossil plants, found in Palaeozoic rocks.

POCK, pok, *s.* (*poc*, Sax.) A pustule raised on the skin from any eruptive distemper.

POCKARRED, pok'ard, } *a.* Pitted with the
POCKFRETEN, pok'fret, } small-pox; having
pock holes.

POCKET, pok'et, *s.* (*pockette*, Fr.) A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, as *pocket of wool*, the quantity of half a sack, or 15 cwt. *Pocket of hops*, a bag in which hops are placed. *Pocket-hags*, short nets to be set in pheasant's paths to take them alive: they are generally about one yard long, and sixteen inches deep. *Pocket-sheriff*, a sheriff whose appointment is made by the sovereign personally, and not by the judges in the exchequer, who exercise that patronage in usual cases;—*v. a.* to put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely; to receive an insult or affront without resenting it.

NOTE.—The meaning of the following compounds of *pocket* is obvious from the form of the words:—*Pocket-book*, *pocket-glass*, *pocket-hole*, *pocket-lid*, *pocket-money*.

POCK-HOLE, pok'hole, *s.* A pit or scar made by the small-pox.

POCKINESS, pok'e-nes, *s.* The state of being pocky.

POCK-MARK, pok'mark, *s.* A mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POCKWOOD, pok'wid, *s.* A plant, the *Guaiacum officinale* of Linnaeus.

POCKY, pok'e, *a.* Infected with the small-pox; full of pocks; vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible.

POCO, po'ko, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, signifies little, as *poco largo*, a little slow.

POCOCKIA, po-kok'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Richard Pocock, a traveller in the Levant.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with trifoliate leaves and racemose flowers; Suborder, Papilionaceae.

POCULENT, pok'u-lent, *a.* (*poculentus*, Lat.) Fit for drink.—Obsolete.

POD, pod, *s.* The seed-vessel of Leguminous plants, as the pea or bean; the silique or silicle of Cruciferous plants, as that of the cabbage; any other similar seed-vessel;—*v. n.* to swell; to fill; also, to produce pods. *Pod-fern*, the plant *Eillobocarpus oleraceus*, a native of Tranquebar.

PODAGRA—PODOCARYA.

PODAGRA, pod'a-gra, *s.* (*pous*, the foot, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) Gout in the feet.

PODAGRAL, pod'a-gral, *a.* Suffering from gout in the feet.

PODAGRARIA, pod-a-gra're-a, *s.* A plant so called because it was considered useful in expelling the *podagra* or gout, the *Ægopodium* of Linnaeus.

PODAGRIC, po-dag'rik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
PODAGRICAL, po-dag're-kal, } gout; gouty; par-
taking of the gout; afflicted with the gout.

PODALYRIA, pod-a-lir'e-a, *s.* (*Podalyrus*, the son of Æsculapius.) A genus of Leguminous plants with purple flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PODALYRIUS, po-da-le're-us, *s.* In Antiquity, son of Æsculapius and Epione, celebrated for his skill in medicine. Having made his residence in Caria, the inhabitants of that place, after his death, paid divine honours to his memory.

PODANTHES, po-dan'this, *s.* (*pous podos*, a foot, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the flowers being situated on long pedicels.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

PODARCUS, po-dar'kus, *s.* (*pous podos*, a foot, and *arkeo*, I ward off, Gr.) A genus of Saurians: Family, Lacertidae.

PODARGUS, po-dar'gus, *s.* (*pous podos*, a foot, and *argos*, shining, Gr.) The Night-jars, a genus of Fissirostral nocturnal birds: Family, Caprimulgidae.

PODATHROCACY, pod-a-throk'a-se, *s.* (*pous*, the foot, *arthron*, a joint, and *kakon*, evil, Gr.) Disease or caries of the articulations of the feet.

PODDED, pod'ed, *a.* Having the pods formed; furnished with pods.

PODDER, pod'ur, *s.* A gatherer of pods.—Not used.

PODENCEPHALUS, po-den-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*pous*, the foot, and *egkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) The term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to a genus of monsters, comprehending those whose brain, situated externally to the cranium, is suspended upon a pedicle.

PODERIS, pod'ur-is, *s.* (*pous*, the foot, Gr.) In Antiquity, a robe hanging down to the feet, worn by the Jewish priests during their attendance in the temple. This was the proper habit of their order, and was made of linen, resembling a shirt, or rather a surplice.

PODESTA, po-des'ta, *s.* A name for one of the chief magistrates in Genoa and Venice.

PODETIA, po-de'she-a, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, Gr.) The stalk-like elongations of the thallus, which, in certain lichens, support the fructification, as in *Cenomyces*.

PODGE, poj, *s.* A puddle; a plash.

PODICEPS, pod'e-seps, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Colymbidae.

PODICEPSINÆ, po-de-sep'se-ne, *s.* (*podiceps*, one of the genera.) A name given by Gray to his second subfamily of Colymbidae, or Divers.

PODIUM, po-de-um, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects belonging to the section Sphegides of the family Fossorores of Cuvier. In Architecture, a balcony; a continued pedestal; a projection which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheatre.

PODOCARPUS, pod-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*pous podos*, a foot, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Coniferous trees: Order, Taxaceae.

PODOCARYA, pod-o-ka're-a, *s.* (*pous podos*, a foot, and *karyon*, a nob, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants found in secondary strata.

PODOCERUS—PODOTHECA.

PODOCERUS, po-dos'er-us, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, belonging to the order Amphipoda of Cuvier.

PODOLOBIUM, pod-o-lo'be-um, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. in allusion to the legume standing on a stalk within the calyx.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PODOPHIS, pod'o-fis, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A name given by Weigmann for a genus of Lizards of the family Scinoidae, belonging to the subdivision which has not the auditory apertures visible.

PODOPHYLLACEÆ, pod-o-fil-la'se-e, *s.* (*podophyllum*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs with peltate-nerved leaves and white flowers; calyx with three or four sepals; petals six to nine, disposed in two or three series; stamens equal in number, or double that of the petals; filaments filiform; ovary solitary; seeds numerous.

PODOPHYLLUM, pod-o-fil'lum, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. abridged from *anapodophyllum*, compound of *anas*, a duck, and *pous* and *phyllon*.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Podophyllaceae.

PODOPSIS, po-dop'sis, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, and *opsis*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of fossil Conchifers, placed by Cuvier between Dianchora and Anomia: the valves regularly striated and without operculum, the summit of one of them being more salient, truncated, and adherent, frequently very thick, and forming a sort of pedestal to the shell: Family, Spondyliidae.

PODOPTERUS, po-dop'ter-us, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot, and *pteria*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceae.

PODOPHTHALMA, po-dop-thal'ma, } *s.* A trile
PODOPHTHALMIANS, po-dop-thal'me-ans, } of Crustaceans, which have composite eyes placed at the end of a movable peduncle; no simple eyes; mandibles provided with a palp; jaw-feet always having a palp adhering to their base.

PODOPHTHALMUS, po-dop-thal'mus, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot or pedicle, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Portunidae.

PODOSPERM, pod'o-sperm, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) In Botany, the elongation of the placenta, by which, composed of nutrient vessels, each seed is attached to the parent plant: analogous in function with Funis umbilicalis.

PODOSPERMUM, pod-o-sperm'um, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

PODOSTEMACEÆ, pod-o-ste-ma'se-e, *s.* (*podostemon*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of floating herbs, with the habit of liverworts; flowers axillary or terminal; inconspicuous, and usually naked, or with a very imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through an irregularly lacerated spathe; stamens hypogynous; ovary two or three-celled; styles or stigmas two or three, acute or sessile; fruit capsular; seeds numerous and minute.

PODOSTEMON, pod-o-ste'mon, *s.* (*pous* *podos*, a foot, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants, type of the natural order Podostemaceae.

PODOTHECA, pod-o-the'ka, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, and *theka*, a case, Gr. in reference to the stalks of the achenia.) A genus of Composite plants: Sub-

PODURA—POET.

order, Tubuliflorae. In Anatomy, a preparation of the scarf-skin of the foot.

PODURA, po-du'ra, *s.* (*pous*, a foot, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of insects belonging to the order Thysanoura, and forming, with Smynturus, the family Podurellae of Cuvier.

PODURELLÆ, pod-u-rel'le, *s.* (*podura*, one of the genera.) A family of the order Thysanoura, having the antennae quadri-articulate; no distinct or salient palpi; abdomen terminated by a forked tail folded under the venter when at rest, and used for leaping.

POECILIA, pe-sil'e-a, *s.* (*poikilos*, varied, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is ovate; the jaws flattened horizontally, the lower jaw the longer; mouth small, and furnished with a row of small slender teeth; dorsal fin one; ventral halfway between the anal and the pectoral; caudal fin obtuse and truncate; the branchiae three-rayed: Family, Cobitidae. In Pathology, pieballed skin.

POECILINÆ, pe-se-li'ne, *s.* (*poecilia*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Cobitidae fishes, having the body thick, oval, and compressed; head small and flattened above; snout sharp; mouth small and transverse; jaws protractile.

POECILOPODA, pe-se-lop'o-da, *s.* (*poikilos*, spotted or variegated, Gr.) The name given by Lamarck for his sixth order of Crustaceans, and placed under his second subclass Entomostraca; head confounded with the trunk; the anterior part of the body in the form of a buckler; mouth in the shape of a beak, or composed of mandibles; antennae short and simple, or null; eyes often distinct and sessile; anterior feet terminated by two claws or hooks; posterior feet destined for swimming.

POECILOPORA, pe-sil-op'o-ra, *s.* (*poikilos*, varied, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Corals: Family, Corticata.

POECILOPTERA, pe-sil-op'ter-a, *s.* (*poikilos*, spotted, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cicadidae.

POEM, po'em, *s.* (*poema*, from *poieo*, I make, Gr. and *poema*, Lat.) A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme. The term *poem* is extended to compositions which are not metrical, but abound in the language of excited imagination, as in the poems of Ossian.

POESY, po'e-se, *s.* (*poesis*, Gr. *poesis*, Lat. *poesis*, Fr.) The art or skill of composing poems; poetry; metrical composition; a short conceit, engraved on a ring, or other thing;

A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife: 'Love me, and leave me not.'—Shaks.

POET, po'et, *s.* (*poeta*, Lat. *poete*, Fr.) Literally, a maker or inventor; the author of a poem, or metrical composition; one skilled in making poetry, or possessed of a genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetical talents, not a mere versifier;

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.—Shaks.

Poet's cassia, the plant *Osyris alba*, a native of the south of Europe: Order, Santalaceae. *Poet-laureate*, a poet whose duty it is to compose birth-day odes, and other congratulatory poems, for the

POISED—POKE.

with the steel-yard; a regulating power; that which balances mentally;

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment.—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* (*pyysau*, to throw down or weigh, Welsh.) to balance, or make of equal weight; to place in equilibrium or equiponderance; to oppress; to weigh down.

Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount on wings of victory.—*Shaks.*

POISED, *poiz'ed, a.* Balanced.

The *poised* lark at heaven's gate sings.—*Craig*.

POISON, *poi'zn, s.* (French.) Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon anything possessing vitality, when taken internally, or imbibed into the system from external application; anything infectious or malignant; that which taints or destroys moral health or purity, as the *poison* of evil example;—*v. a.* to infect with anything fatal to life or moral purity; to injure or kill by poison; to taint; to mar; to impair; to corrupt.

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality.—*Rambler*.

Poison-bulb, the plant *Brunsvigia toxicaria*. *Poison-fang*, the superior maxillary teeth of certain species of serpents, which, besides the cavity for the pulp, appear to be perforated with a second longitudinal canal, which is open at both ends, and receives at its bottom end the termination of the duct of the poison-gland. *Poison-gland*, a gland that secretes an acrid or venomous matter, which, in animals or plants, is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound. *Poison* or *Vomit-nut*, the poisonous fruit of *Strychnos vomica*, used in the cure of paralysis. *Poison-oak* or *sumach*, the tree *Rhus radicans*. *Poison-sumach*, *poison-wood*, or *swamp-sumach*, the tree *Rhus venenata*. *Poison-tree* or *common poison-oak*, the tree *Rhus toxicodendron*, the juice of which poisons when touched.

POISONABLE, *poi'zn-a-bl, a.* That can be poisoned.

POISONED, *poi'znd, a.* Tainted or imbued with venom;

Quivers, and bows, and *poison'd* darts,
Are only used by guilty hearts.—*Boscommon*.

POISONER, *poi'zn-ur, s.* One who poisons or corrupts, physically or mentally.

POISONFUL, *poi'zn-ful, a.* Replete with poison.—*Obsolete*.

The spider, a *poisonful* vermine, yet climbs to the roof of the king's palace.—*Dr. White*.

POISONING, *poi'zn-ing, s.* Act of administering poison.

POISONOUS, *poi'zn-us, a.* Venomous; corrupting; destructive of moral purity.

POISONOUSLY, *poi'zn-us-le, ad.* Venomously; with fatal or injurious effect physically.

POISONOUSNESS, *poi'zn-us-nes, s.* The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREIL, *po'e-trel, s.* (*poitrail*, the breast-piece, part of a horse's harness, Fr.) Armour of the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

POIVREA, *po-iv're-a, s.* (in honour of N. Poivre, intendant of the Mauritius in 1766.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceæ.

POIZE.—See *Poise*.

POKAN, *po'kan, s.* The vulgar name of the plant
POKE, *poke, s.* *Phytolacca decandra*, the root of which acts as a powerful emetic.

POKE—POLARITY.

POKE, *poke, s.* (*pocca*, a bag, Sax.) A provincial term for a bag; as 'to buy a pig in a *poke*;' in Scotland a disease among sheep, consisting of a bag growing under the jaw, indicative of its being rotten;—(this word is also written *pock* in either sense;);—*v. a.* (*pokkia*, to thrust or push, Corn. *pochan*, one who dives or plunges, Armor.) to thrust at with the horns;—*v. n.* to thrust the horns at; to feel in the dark.

POKER, *poke'ur, s.* An iron bar used in stirring the fire. In Navigation, an iron instrument with a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other, used in driving hoops on masts.

POKING, *poke'ing, a.* Drudging; servile.

Bred to some *poking* profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.—*Gray to Dr. Wharton*.

Poking-stick, an instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel.—*Shaks.*

POLACCA, *po-lak'ka, s.* (*polacre*, Fr.) A vessel
POLACRE, *po-lak'er, s.* with three poles or masts, each of one piece, for the ready lowering of the top-sails. This form of vessel is common in the Mediterranean, on account of the suddenness and frequency of the squalls which occur in that sea.

POLAIRE, *po-lare', s.* A peculiar rig of vessel having pole-masts, no tops, and sometimes no cross-trees, whereby the yard and sail are lowered almost close down to the yard next below.

POLANISHEA, *po-la-nish'e-a, s.* (*polys*, many, and *anisos*, unequal, Gr. in reference to the stamens being numerous and unequal.) A genus of plants: Order, Capparidaceæ.

POLAR, *po'lar, a.* (Spanish.) Relating to the poles of the earth, or to those of an artificial globe; found near one of the poles; issuing from the regions near the poles; situated near the poles; relating to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the needle is directed. In Astronomy, *Polar Bear*, the constellation *Ursus Major*. *Polar circles*, two lesser circles of the sphere, called the Arctic and Antarctic circles, each 23° 28' distant from its respective pole. *Polar dial*, one whose plane is parallel to some great circle passing through the poles. *Polar poles*, in the ancient Astronomy, those points in the heavens which form the axis of the celestial sphere. *Polar projection*, a representation of the earth or the heavens, projected on the plane of one of the polar circles. *Polar seas*, in Geography, those portions of the ocean which extend from the polar circles to the poles themselves. In Zoology, the *polar*, *white*, or *sea bear*, the *Ursus maritimus* of Linnæus, and *L'Ours blanc* of Buffon, an inhabitant of those floating fields of ice which stretch to the Northern Pole, where he carries on an almost incessant warfare with fish, seals, foxes, and is known even to attack the formidable walrus.

POLARCHY.—See *Polyarchy*.

POLARISCOPE, *po-lar'e-scope, s.* (*polos*, a pole, and *scopeo*, I view, Gr.) An apparatus for showing the phenomena of polarized light. *Oxy-hydro polariscope*, an instrument for exhibiting polarized light to a number of people at once, in which the light to be decomposed is produced by the action of oxy-hydrogen on lime.

POLARITY, *po-lar'e-te, s.* In Physics, that property of bodies, in consequence of which, when at liberty to move freely, they arrange themselves in certain determinate directions, or point, as it were, to poles.

POLARIZATION—POLEIN.

Thus, an iron bar acquires polarity by magnetism, and, when suspended by a single point, arranges itself in the direction of the magnetic meridian, or points to the magnetic poles of the earth.

POLARIZATION, po-lar-e-za'shun, *s.* The communication of polarity. *Polarization of light* is the effect of an attraction exercised by the particles of what are called doubly-refracting crystals, or of certain reflecting surfaces, upon the particles of light, when these pass through the former, or are incident upon the latter at a particular angle.

POLARIZE, po-lar-ize', *v. a.* To communicate polarity to.

POLARIZED, po-lar-izde, *part. a.* Having polarity communicated to; possessing the property of polarity, as *polarized light*.

POLARY, po-lar-e, *a.* Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole.

POLE, pole, *s.* (*pol*, *pal*, Sax. *palus*, Lat.) A long staff, or the stem of a tree deprived of its branches; a tall piece of timber erected; a rod; a perch or measure of length containing five and a half yards; an instrument for measuring. In Geography, a native of Poland. In Architecture, a *pole-plate* is a board of wood laid on the top of the walls of a building for the purpose of supporting a particular kind of roof, called the Mansard-roof. It is so called from its being the uppermost plate of a building. In Marine affairs, a *pole-mast* is one formed of a single tree, in contradistinction to one composed of several pieces;—(French, *polos*, from *poleo*, I turn, Gr.) the extremity of the axis on which the sphere revolves. In Astronomy, the *altitude of the pole* is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon of any place, and is equal to the latitude of that place. *Poles of the ecliptic* are points in the solstitial colure, 23° 30' distant from the poles of the world. *Poles of the horizon* are the two points of the meridian called the zenith and nadir, the one of which is exactly over our heads, and the other as exactly under our feet. *The poles* are the extremities of the earth's axis, or the points on the surface of the sphere through which the axis passes. *Poles of a magnet* are the two points of a magnet corresponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the north and the other to the south. In Mathematics, any point 90° from the plane of any circle, and in the axis or line raised perpendicularly in its centre;—*v. a.* (from the former noun) to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles, as a boat.

POLE-AXE, pole-aks, *s.* A kind of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches long, used principally in cutting away the rigging of an enemy in attempting to board. It is sometimes called a boarding-axe.

POLECAT, pole'kat, *s.* The Fomart, or Fitchet Weasel, the *Mustela putorius* of zoologists. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Polish-cat. It is very destructive to poultry, being greedy of blood, voracious, and insatiable. When pursued, it emits a most fetid vapour: hence its scientific name.

POLEDNAVY, pole-da've, *s.* A sort of coarse cloth. Your *polednavy* wares will not do for me.—Howell.

POLEIN, po-leen', *s.* In Archaeology, a sort of shoe, sharp or piked at the point. This fashion took its rise in the time of William Rufus; and the pikes were so long, that they were tied up to the

POLEMARCH—POLICE.

knees with silver or golden chains. They were forbidden by statute 4 Edward IV. cap. 7.

POLEMARCH, pol-e-märk, *s.* (*polis*, a city, and *archon*, a chief, Gr.) A magistrate at Athens, who had under his care all the strangers and sojourners in the city, over whom he had the same jurisdiction as the archon had over the citizens; a military officer in Lacedæmon.

POLEMBRYUM, po-lem'bre-um, *s.* (*polys*, many, *embryo*, an embryo, Gr. from the embryos being numerous.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceæ.

POLEMIC, po-lem'ik, *s.* A disputant; a controversialist.

Each staunch *polemick*, stubborn as a rock,
Came whip and spur.—Pope.

POLEMIC, po-lem'ik, } *a.* (*polemikos*, from
POLEMICAL, po-lem'e-kal, } *polemos*, war, Gr.)
Controversial; disputative.

POLEMONIACEÆ, pol-e-mo-ne-a'se-e, *s.* (*polemonium*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of beautiful shrubs or herbs, usually branched; leaves usually alternate, more rarely opposite, extipulate, undivided, pinnatifid, or pinnate; flowers showy, blue, red, or white; calyx tubular, five-cleft or five-toothed; corolla rotate, salver-shaped or funnel-shaped; stamens inserted sometimes above, and sometimes beneath the middle of the tube; anthers sagittate, incumbent, and two-celled; ovary simple and three-celled, three-valved; seeds convex, angular, and naked.

POLEMONIUM, pol-e-mo'ne-um, *s.* (*polemonion* of Dioscorides, from *polemos*, war, Gr.) A genus of erect herbaceous plants: Type of the order Polemoniaceæ.

POLESCOPE, po-lem'o-skope, *s.* (*polemos*, war, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An optical instrument, acting somewhat on the principle of the camera obscura, for seeing objects which are out of the reach of direct vision. Although little better than a toy, it was at one time proposed as a means of perceiving an enemy's motions without danger to the spectator—hence its name.

POLESTAR, pole'stär, *s.* A star in Ursa Minor, being that nearly opposite the north terrestrial pole, and round which all the other stars of the northern hemisphere seem to revolve; cynosure; load-star; any guide or director, from the use of the polestar to navigators in computing northern latitudes.

She is their stern, *poletstar*, and guide.—Burton.

POLETÆ, po-le'te, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a board of ten magistrates at Athens, who had the management of the money allowed for the public shows, were empowered to let out the public revenues, and to sell confiscated estates.

POLEY.—See Poly.

POLIA, po'le-a, *s.* (*polios*, grey or hoary, Gr.) A genus of Moth-butterflies: Family, Noctuidæ.

POLIANTHES, pol-e-an'this, *s.* (*polis*, a city, and *anthos*, a flower, from being much cultivated in city garden-plots, or, according to Loudon, from *polys*, many, and *anthos*, Gr. from the abundance of its flowers.) The Tuberose, a genus of plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

POLICE, po-lis', *s.* (French, from *politia*, Lat. or *poletia*, from *polis*, a city, Gr.) The government of a city or town. It embraces the administration of the laws and regulations by which order, cleanliness, and health are preserved; the internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state; the corporation or body of men governing a city;

POLICED—POLISHER.

the municipal force under the control of the magistracy.

POLICED, pol'ist, } *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration.

From wilds she came
To *police'd* cities and protected plains.—*Thomson*.

This populous, well-*policed*,
Though boundless habitation, built by Thee.—*Young*.

POLICEMAN, po-lis'man, *s.* An officer employed by the authorities of a city, town, or district, to preserve order and protect property; a watchman.

POLICY, pol'e-se, *s.* The art or manner of governing a nation, or that system of measures which the sovereign or administration of a country adopts in the management of public affairs. Policy is denominated domestic, foreign, commercial, or ecclesiastical, according to the particular branch to which it relates;—art, prudence, wisdom, or dexterity in the management of public or private affairs; stratagem; cunning or dexterity of management.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends
You call your *policy*.—*Shaks*.

In Insurance, the instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; the writing containing the terms or conditions of a contract of insurance. In Marine Insurance, the following are the requisites into which a policy is commonly divided:—The name of the insured—the name of the ship and of the master—the matter insured—the commencement and termination of the voyage, and the consequent duration of the risk—the perils insured against—the premium or consideration—the common memorandum, inserted to protect the underwriter from small losses or perishable commodities—the date and subscription—the stamp. In Scotland, the word *policy* is used to denote the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion.

POLIEIA, pol-e-e'ya, *s.* In Antiquity, a festival at Thebes in honour of Apollo, who was represented there with grey hair, contrary to the practice of all other places.

POLISH, pol'ish, *v. a.* (*polier*, Fr. and Span. from *polio*, I make smooth, Lat.) To make smooth and brighten by attrition; to make glossy; to refine the manners; to make elegant and polite; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness of manners;

The Greeks were *polished* by the Asiatics and Egyptians.
—*S. S. Smith*.

—*v. n.* to become smooth; to receive a smooth and glossy surface;—*s.* artificial gloss; the smoothness received by a body from friction; refinement and elegance of manners; the substance with which furniture, &c. is polished, generally wax or resinous, as *French polish*;—*a.* in Geography, pertaining to or produced in Poland, which is derived from the Slavonic, *pole*, a plain.

POLISHABLE, pol'ish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHED, pol'ishd, *part. a.* Smooth and glossy; refined in manners, as a *polished* surface; a man of *polished* manners.

POLISHEDNESS, pol'ish-ed-ness, *s.* State of being polished; state of being refined and elegant in manners.

POLISHER, pol'ish-ur, *s.* The person or thing that polishes; a burnisher.

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POLISHING—POLITICLY.

POLISHING, pol'ish-ing, *s.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement.

Their *polishing* was of sapphire.—*Lament*. iv. 7.

To give her girls a single winter's *polishing*.—*Goldsmith*.
Polishing-slate, the Tripoli, or Polier schiefer of geologists, a substance used in polishing, and entirely composed of the silicious shields of microscopic Infusoria. The rock from which it is obtained is fourteen feet in thickness.

POLISHMENT, pol'ish-ment, *s.* Polish; smoothness; refinement.—Seldom used.

POLISTES, po-lis'tis, *s.* (Greek, the founder of a city.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Vespidae.

POLITE, po-lite', *a.* (*politus*, Lat.) Literally, smooth; glossy;—(obsolete in this sense;)

The skin, so long as man remains in strength, is beautiful, plain, and *polite*.—*Smith on Old Age*.

A numberless company of very little convex *polite* risings, like waves.—*Sir I. Newton*.

elegant or polished in manners; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging.

POLITELY, po-lite'le, *ad.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

POLITENESS, po-lite'nes, *s.* Polish or elegance of manners; genteelity; good-breeding; courteousness; complaisance.

POLITIC, pol'e-tik, *a.* (*politikos*, from *polis*, a city, Gr. *politicus*, Lat.) Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal aggrandizement; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to an end; well-devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong;—*s.* a politician.—Obsolete as a noun.

It is the weaker sort of *politicks* that are great dissemblers.—*Bacon*.

POLITICAL, po-lit'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to politics; relating to the administration of public affairs; pertaining to a nation or state; artful; skillful; cunning; treating of politics, as a *political* writer. *Political arithmetic*, the art of reasoning by figures on the state or condition of a country, chiefly in relation to its extent, population, industry, wealth, and power. *Political economy*, the management of the resources, productive property, and labour of a nation; the science which develops the laws by which all governments, however constituted, should act, in order to procure for their subjects the greatest possible amount of wealth, civilization, and happiness.

POLITICALLY, po-lit'e-kal-le, *ad.* With relation to the government of a nation or state; artfully; with address.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen.—*Knolles*.

POLITICASTER, po-lit-e-kas'tur, *s.* A petty ignorant pretender to political knowledge.

POLITICIAN, pol-e-tish'an, *s.* One versed in politics, or science of government; a man of artifice, or of deep contrivance;—*a.* cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await the thirty spies.—*Milton*.

POLITICLY, pol'e-tik-le, *ad.* Artfully; cunningly.

'Tis *politically* done,
To send me packing with an host of men!—*Shaks*.

POLITICS—POLLER.

POLITICS, pol'e-tiks, *s.* (*politique*, Fr. from *politike*, Gr.) The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

POLLITIZE, pol'e-tize, *v. n.* To play the politician. —Obsolete.

Let us not stand hankering and *pollitizing*.—Milton.

POLITURE, pol'e-ture, *s.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

POLITY, pol'e-te, *s.* (*politeia*, form of government, Gr.) A form of government; principles of government; civil constitution; policy; art; management.

It holds for good *polity* ever, to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us.—Ben Jonson.

POLKA, pol'ka, *s.* A dance of Polish origin.

POLL, pole, *s.* (*bol*, Dutch.) The head; a catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads, viz. of persons; the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers; an election of a member of parliament or magistrate; the place of election. In Ichthyology,—see Pollard. In Law, *poll* or *deed poll*, a deed that is polled or shaved quite even, in distinction from one that is indented. *Poll-tax*, a tax still levied in many of the continental states, and formerly in England, in proportion to the rank and fortune of the individual. In the Manege, *poll-evil*, a disease which often happens among horses, generally arising from a blow on the head. It exhibits itself in the form of a swelling or aposteme on the head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears;—*v. a.* to lop or cut off the tops of trees; to clip; to cut the hair off the head; to take a list or register of persons; to enter one's name in a list or register; to insert into a number as a voter.—The word is obsolete in the following senses,—to mow; to plunder; to strip; to peel.

POLLACK, pol'lak, *s.* A species of cod-fish, the *Gadus pollachius* of Linnaeus, which inhabits the rocky coasts of Europe, and migrates in great shoals.

POLLARD, pol'lard, *s.* (from *poll*.) A tree which has been frequently lopped or polled of its branches; bran mixed with meal; a clipped coin; a sort of base money current in Ireland in the time of Edward I., called also *crocard*; the chub-fish; a stag that has cast his horns;—*v. a.* to lop the tops of trees.

POLLEN, pol'len, *s.* (Latin, fine flour.) Powder produced on the anthers of flowers, composed of globules, containing the fecundating matter; farin or farina.

The *farina* of beans and peas.—Burns.

POLLENARIOUS, pol-le-na're-us, *a.* (*pollen*, Lat.) Consisting of meal.

POLLINGER, pol'len-jur, *s.* (from *pollard*.) Brushwood.—Obsolete.

Lep for the fuel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinders the corn or the grasse to be mown.—Tusser.

POLLENIFEROUS, pol-le-nif'er-us, *a.* (*pollen*, and *fero*, I carry, Lat.) Producing pollen.

POLLENINE, pol'len-ine, *s.* A peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of plants. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, water, oil of turpentine, naphtha, and the alkalies, extremely combustible, and burns with great rapidity and flame.

POLLER, pol'lur, *s.* One who lops or polls trees; one who registers voters; one who enters his name as a voter.—Obsolete in the following significations:

POLLIA—POLTROON.

a barber; a pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exactions.

POLLIA, pol'le-a, *s.* A name given by J. E. Gray to a certain species of the *Caulifera* of Lamarck, comprehending as a genus those species which differ from *Triton*, in the absence of external varices; and from *Purpura*, in the presence of crenulations on the columella and outer lip.

POLLICHA, pol-lik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. A. Pollich, M.D.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, *Paronychiaceae*.

POLLICIPES, pol-lis'e-pes, *s.* A genus of Cirripeds, separated from the genus *Lepas*. The shell is pedunculated, and formed of thirteen or more sub-contiguous unequal valves, the lowest at the sides being smallest.

POLLICITATION, pol-lis-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*pollicitatio*, Lat.) A promise; a voluntary engagement, or the paper containing it.

POLLINCTOR, pol-lingk'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.

POLLINTIA, pol-lin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Cyrus Pollini of Verona.) A genus of plants: Order, *Graminaceae*.

POLLOCK.—See Pollack.

POLLUTE, pol-lute, *v. a.* (*polluo*, Lat.) To defile, to make foul or unclean; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes; to corrupt by admixture of ill, moral or physical; to violate by illegal sexual intercourse; to pervert through pollution;

Polluted from the end of his creation.—Milton.

—*part. a.* polluted.—Obsolete.

Unchaste and *pollute*.—Martin.

Pollute with sinful blame.—Milton.

POLLUTEDNESS, pol-lu'ted-nes, *s.* Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, pol-lu'tur, *s.* Defiler; corrupter; the person or thing that pollutes.

POLLUTION, pol-lu'shun, *s.* (French, from *pollutio*, Lat.) The act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted; sin; idolatry.

POLLEX, pol'laks, *s.* In Mythology, the twin brother of Castor, the son of Leda. In Astronomy, a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

POLONAISE, pol-o-naze', *s.* A robe or dress, after the fashion of the Poles, worn by ladies.

POLONESE, pol-o-neze', *s.* The language spoken by the natives of Poland.

POLONOISE, pol'o-noys, *s.* In Music, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical caesura on the last.

POLTFOOT, pol'fut, *s.* A distorted foot;—*a.* having a distorted foot.

What's become of Venus and the *poltfoot* stinkard her husband?—Ben Jonson.

POLTFOOTED, pol-fut'ed, *a.* Having distorted feet; club-footed.—Obsolete.

I will stand up anywhere to escape this *poltfooted* philosopher, old Smug here, of Lemnos.—Ben Jonson.

POLTRON.—See Poltroon.

POLTRONRY.—See Poltroonery.

POLTROON, pol-troon', *s.* (*poltroné*, Fr. *poltrone*, a coward, an idle fellow, from *poltrire*, to sleep, to loiter, to be idle, Ital. Horne Tooke considers the word to be derived from the Latin *pollice truncata*, with the thumb cut off, it being once a

practice among cowards to cut off the thumb that they might not serve in war.) An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. In Falconry, any bird of prey, the hind toes of which have been deprived of their nails and talons. —This word used formerly to be spelled *poltron*.

Patience is for *poltrons*.—*Shaks.*

—a. base; vile; contemptible.

He is like to be mistaken who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltron* friendship.—*Brown's Christ. Mor.*

POLTROONERY, pol-troon'er-e, *s.* (*poltroneria*, Ital. *poltronnerie*, Fr.) Cowardice; baseness.

POLY, pol'e, } *s.* A common name given to cer-

POLEY, pol'e, } tain labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium*. *Poley-grass*, a plant of the genus *Lythrum*. *Poly* is used in compound words derived from the Greek, to signify many or much.

POLYACANTHUS.—See *Polycanthus*.

POLYACUSTIC, pol-e-ak-ows'tik, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *akouo*, I hear, Gr.) An instrument for multiplying sounds;—a. that multiplies or magnifies sound.

POLYADELPHI, pol'e-a-delf, *s.* A plant belonging to the Linnean class Polyadelphia,—which see.

POLYADELPHIA, pol-e-a-del'fe-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *delphos*, a brother, Gr.) The eighteenth class in the Linnean sexual system of Botany. It is so called from the stamens being collected into several parcels.

POLYADELPHIAN, pol-e-a-del'fe-an, } *a.* Many-
POLYADELPHOUS, pol-e-a-del'fus, } brothered;
having the stamens combined into more than two parcels.

POLYEMIA, pol-e-e'me-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *haimia*, blood, Gr.) In Pathology, excess of blood.—See *Plethora*.

POLYANDER, pol-e-an'dur, *s.* A plant belonging to the Linnean class Polyandria.

POLYANDRIA, pol-e-an'dre-a, *s.* (*polys*, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The name given by Linnæus to the fourteenth class of his sexual system. Although the name means literally many stamens or males, yet, in a restricted sense, it is applied to those plants only which have many stamens arising immediately from below the ovary.

POLYANDRIAN, pol-e-an'dre-an, } *a.* Belonging to
POLYANDROUS, pol-e-an'drus, } the class Polyandria.

POLYANDRY, pol-e-an'dre, *s.* Plurality of husbands; the practice of having more than one husband at the same time.

POLYANGIUM, pol-e-an'je-um, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *aggion*, a capsule, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, *Gasteromycetes*.

POLYANTH, pol'e-anth, } *s.* (*polys*, many, and
POLYANTHUS, pol-e-an'thus, } *anthos*, a flower,
Gr.) The plant *Narcissus tazetta*.

POLYARCHY, pol-e-är'ke, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *archo*, I rule, Gr.) The government of the many as opposed to monarchy, signifying the rule either of a privileged class (aristocracy), or of the people at large (democracy).

POLYARTHRON, pol-e-ärth'ron, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.) A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles: Family, *Prionidæ*.

POLYAUTOGRAPHY, pol-e-aw-tog'ra-fe, *s.* (*polys*, many, *autos*, he himself, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art or practice of multiplying copies of one's own hand-writing, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.

POLYBASITE, pol-e-ba'site, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *basis*, a base, Gr. from its numerous bases.) A mineral occurring in tabular-shaped six-sided prisms. Primary form, a rhomboid; colour, iron-black; opaque; lustre, metallic; streak, black; cleavage, not observable; fracture, uneven; susceptible of being cut with a knife. From Guari-samay in Mexico. It is composed of silver, 64.29; sulphur, 17.04; antimony, 5.09; arsenic, 3.74; copper, 9.93; iron, 0.06: sp. gr. 6.214; hardness = 2.0 to 3.0.

POLYBIUS, po-lib'e-us, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, natives of the British Channel: Family, *Portunidae*.

POLYBETES, pol-e-be'tes, *s.* In Mythology, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean Sea.

POLYBORUS, po-lib'o-rus, *s.* (*polyboros*, much devouring, Gr.) A genus of Kites, natives of Brazil: Family, *Falconidae*.

POLYBOTRYA, pol-e-bot're-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *botrys*, a bunch, Gr.) A genus of Ferns: Order, *Polypodiaceæ*.

POLYBRANCHIATA, pol-e-brang-ke-a'ta, } *s.* (*polys*,
POLYBRANCHIA, pol-e-brang'ke-a, } many,
POLYBRANCHIANS, pol-e-brang'ke-ans, } *branchia*,
branchia, gills, Gr.) The second order of Pora-cephalophora of De Blainville, consisting of the family Tetracerata and Dicerata.

POLYCANTHUS, pol-e-kan'thus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes with a slender, linear, pentangular body; jaws lengthened; mouth small and obliquely vertical; lateral line carinated; dorsal and anal fins central; tail slender; ventral fins represented by spines: Family, *Zeidae*.

POLYCARDIA, pol-e-kär'de-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr. in allusion to the petioles being furnished with numerous heart-shaped wings.) A genus of plants: Order, *Celastraceæ*.

POLYCARENA, pol-e-ka-re'na, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *karenon*, a head, Gr. in reference to the heads of the flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of small annual herbs, natives of South Africa: Order, *Scrophulariaceæ*.

POLYCARPÆA, po-le-kär'pe-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr. the name, however, only indicates its affinity with *Polycarpon*.) A genus of plants: Order, *Paronychiaceæ*.

POLYCARPON, pol-e-kär'pon, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *karpos*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Paronychiaceæ*.

POLYCERA, po-lis'er-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Cyclobranchians, the species of which have the mantle divided into many strap-like portions, symmetrically disposed.

POLYCHLENA, po-le-kle'na, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the many-leaved involucre.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana.

POLYCHOLIA, pol-e-ko'le-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *chole*, bile, Gr.) In Pathology, an exuberant secretion of bile.

POLYCHORD, pol'e-kawrd, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *chorde*, a chord, Gr.) A bow instrument resembling the double-bass, but smaller. It had ten strings, and a compass from C, the second space in the bass clef, to C, the third space in the treble clef. Its finger-board could be lengthened or

POLYCHREST—POLYDACRIA.

shortened at pleasure, for the purpose of tuning the instrument;—*a.* having many strings.

POLYCHREST, pol'e-krest, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *chrestos*, useful, Gr.) A term applied by the old chemists to certain preparations, to which they attributed multifarious virtues. *Polychrest salt* was the sulphate of potash.

POLYCHROITE, pol'e-kro'ite, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *chroizo*, I colour, Gr.) The colouring matter of saffron, applied to it in consequence of the variety of colours which it assumes when operated upon by different re-agents.

POLYCHROMATIC, pol'e-kro-mat'ik, } *a.* (*polys*, many, and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) Exhibiting many colours.

POLYCHROME, pol'e-krome, } *a.* (*polys*, many, and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) A colouring matter found in the bark of the horse-chesnut and some other plants. It appears colourless by transmitted light, but blue by reflected light, and exhibits a curious play of colours when one part of it is dissolved in 1,500,000 parts of water. Acids destroy this play of colours; alkalis increase it. Formula, C₁₆ H₉ O₁₀.

POLYCHROMIC, pol'e-krom'ik, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) Many-coloured. *Polychromic acid*, artificial bitter principle of aloes. When pure it forms a yellow or brown powder, slightly soluble in water, of a bitter astringent taste. With different mordants it will dye silk all shades of brown, blue, violet, green, and yellow. These colours resist the action of soap, but are bleached sooner or later by the action of light.

POLYCHROMY, pol'e-kro-me, *s.* A modern term to express the ancient practice of colouring statues and the exterior of buildings.

POLYCHROM, pol'e-krom, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *chroma*, a colour, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Sphecidae.

POLYCHROS, pol'e-kros, *s.* (*polychroos*, many-coloured, Gr.) A genus of Saurian reptiles: Family, Iguanidae.

POLYCHYLIA, pol'e-kil'e-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *chylus*, chyle, Gr.) In Pathology, excess of chyle.

POLYCLISUM, pol'e-kl'ium, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *klino*, a bed, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca allied to Ascidia: Family, Aggregata.

POLYCNEMUM, pol'ik-nie'mum, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *knema*, a knee, Gr. on account of the number of joints of the stem.) A genus of annual plants: Order, Chenopodiaceae.

POLYCOPIA, pol'e-kop're-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *kopros*, excrement, Gr.) Excessive evacuation of feces.

POLYCOTYLEDON, pol'e-ko-te-le'don, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *kotyledon*, a cotyledon or seed-lobe, Gr.) A plant which has more than two cotyledons.

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, pol'e-ko-te-le'do-nus, *a.* Having more than two cotyledons.

POLYCRACY, po-lik'ra-se, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *kratos*, power, might, Gr.) Government by the many; polyarchy.

POLYCROTA, pol'e-kro'ta, *s.* In the naval architecture of the ancients, a term for such of their galleys as had three or more tiers of benches, seated at different heights. They were distinguished by this term from the monocrota, which had only single rows of oars.

POLYDACRIA, pol'e-dak're-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and

POLYDACTYLOUS—POLYGAMOUS.

dakrion, a tear, Gr.) In Pathology, excessive secretion of tears.

POLYDACTYLOUS, pol'e-dak'til-us, *a.* (*polydaktylos*, Gr.) Many-fingered, applied to creatures who have more than the natural number of fingers.

POLYDECTUS, pol'e-dek'tus, *s.* (*polydektes*, containing much, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, placed by M. Milne Edwards in his tribe Corystians, which tribe, in his opinion, forms the connecting link between the Cancrarians and the Calappians on one side, and the anurous Decapods on the other.

POLYDESMUS, pol'e-des'mus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *desme*, a bundle, Gr.) A genus of Myriapods, or Centipedes: Family, Chilognatha.

POLYDIPSIA, pol'e-dip'se-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *dipso*, thirst, Gr.) In Pathology, excessive thirst.

POLYDONTES, pol'e-don'tis, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Lucerninae, or Land-volutes, the shell of which has the aperture nearly circular, and surrounded with obtuse tubercular teeth: Family, Helicidae.

POLYDONTIA, pol'e-don'she-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. the calyx having more teeth than the other genera of the same order.) A genus of plants: Order, Amygdalaceae.

POLYERGUS, pol'e-er'gus, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *ergo*, I work, Gr.) A genus of ants: Family, Formicidae.

POLYGALA, po-lig'a-la, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gala*, milk, Gr. from its reputed effects on cattle that feed on it.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Polygalaceae.

POLYGALACEAE, pol'e-ga-la'se-e, } *s.* (*polygala*, *POLEGALAE*, pol'e-ga'le-e, } one of the

genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, sometimes abounding in cream-coloured juice, but more especially in the roots; leaves entire, for the most part alternate, and articulated with the stem; calyx with five sepals; petals three or five, and hypogynous; filaments united with the petals, and monodelphous; anthers one-celled, inserted at the base and opening at the top; style one and incurved; stigma funnel-shaped or two-lobed; pericarp capsular or drupaceous; seeds solitary.

POLYGALIC ACID, pol'e-gal'ik as'id, *s.* An acid found in the Polygala senega, and other species of the same genus.

POLYGALINE, po-lig'a-line, *s.* A bitter alkaline principle, found in several species of polygala.

POLYGAMIA, pol'e-ga'me-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gamis*, marriage, Gr.) The twenty-third class in the Linnæan system of Botany, consisting of those plants which have flowers, either male, female, or hermaphrodite, upon the same or different plants.

POLYGAMIAN, pol'e-ga'me-an, *s.* A plant belonging to the class Polygamia;—*a.* belonging to the class. Polygamian, as a noun, is sometimes written Polygam.

POLYGAMIST, po-lig'a-mist, *s.* One who practises polygamy; one who maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

POLYGAMOUS, po-lig'a-mus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *gamia*, marriage, Gr.) In Botany, plants which have male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or on different individuals.

POLYGAMY—POLYGONATUM.

POLYGAMY, pol-ig'a-me, *s.* The practice of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, according to the sex of the individual.

POLYGASTRIC, pol-e-gas'trik, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gaster*, a stomach, Gr.) An Infusorial animalcule, belonging to the class Polygastrica;—*a.* having many stomachs.

POLYGASTRICA, pol-e-gas'tre-ka, } *s.* One of the
POLYGASTRIANS, pol-e-gas'tre-ans, } two great divisions of the Infusorial animalculæ. The class Phytozoaria Polygastrica is thus described:—Swimming animals, without vertebrae, apodal; having sometimes a tail, and very often scattered vibratory cilii; having no heart, but vessels extremely delicate, reticulated, transparent, and deprived of proper movement; often rudimentary eyes, with red pigmentum, indicating a nervous system, which however is but apparent; mouth under or surrounded by vibratory cilii, and communicating with several ventricles; the phalanx apparent, and generally unarmed; no branchiæ; organs of generation filiform, reticulated, and granular; no distinct male organ; gifted with power of reproduction by spontaneous division.

POLYGENOUS, pol-lif'e-nus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *genos*, kind, Gr.) Consisting of many kinds.

POLYGLOTT, pol'e-glôt, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *glotta*, tongue, Gr.) A book written in several languages.

POLYGLYPHA, pol-e-glîp'ta, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *glyptos*, carved, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Centronotidae.

POLYGNOMETRY, pol-lig-nom'e-tre, *s.* (*polys*, many, *gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is that of triangles.

POLYGON, pol'e-gon, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) A geometrical figure of more than four sides. In Fortification, *exterior polygon*, the figure formed by lines connecting the points of the bastions of a fortress with one another, quite round the work. *Interior polygon*, the figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions with one another, quite round.

POLYGONACEÆ, pol-go-na'se-e, } *s.* (*polygonum*,
POLYGONEÆ, pol-e-go'ne-e, } one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or rarely shrubs, with alternate leaves, with stipules cohering round the stem; no corolla, but a calyx usually coloured; stamens rarely perigynous, usually definite, and inserted in the bottom of the calyx; anthers dehiscing lengthwise; ovary free, and usually formed by the adhesion of three one-celled carpels; ovule orthotropal; styles or stigmas of the same number as the carpels of the ovary; nut usually triangular, naked, or protected by the calyx. Lindley proposes the name Buckwheats for the plants of this order.

POLYGONAL, pol-ig'on-al, } *a.* Having many

POLYGONOUS, pol-ig'on-us, } angles. In Arithmetic, *polygonal numbers* are such that the number of points in them can be arranged in the form of one of the geometrical polygons; they are divided into various classes, according to the form of the figure into which they could be arranged, as triangular, quadrilateral, &c.

POLYGONATUM, pol-e-gon'a-tum, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gonia*, an angle, or *gony*, a knee or joint of grasses, Gr. on account of the numerous articulations of the stem.) Solomon's-seal, a genus of plants: Order, Smilacæ.

POLYGONUM—POLYLOGY.

POLYGONUM, pol-lig'o-num, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gony*, a knee or joint of grasses, Gr. on account of the number of joints of the stem.) Buckwheat, a genus of plants: Type of the order Polygonacæ.

POLYGRAM, pol'e-gram, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gramma*, a writing, Gr.) A figure consisting of many lines.

POLYGRAPH, pol'e-graf, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POLYGRAPHIC, pol-e-graf-ik, } *a.* Relating to

POLYGRAPHICAL, pol-e-graf-e-kal, } polygraphy; done with a polygraph.

POLYGRAPHY, pol-lig'ra-fe, *s.* The art of writing in various unusual manners or ciphers; and also that of deciphering the same.

POLYURIA, pol-e-gu're-a, } *s.* (*polys*, much, and
POLYURIA, pol-e-u-re-a, } *ouron*, urine, Gr.) Excessive excretion of urine.

POLYGYNIA, pol-e-jin'e-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *gynæ*, a female, Gr.) One of the orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth classes of Linnæus, comprehending those plants which have flowers with many pistils.

POLYGYNIAN, pol-e-jin'e-an, *s.* A plant belonging to the Linnæan order Polyginia, sometimes written Polygin;—*a.* belonging to the order Polyginia.

POLYGYNY, pol-lif'e-ne, *s.* The practice of having a plurality of wives at the same time.

POLYGYRA, pol-e-jî'ra, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *gyros*, round, Gr.) A genus of Land-snails, the shell of which is completely discoid, and without a pillar; the aperture angulated and margined, with a small tooth on the inner lip: Family, Helicidæ.

POLYHALLITE, pol-e-hal'ite, *s.* (*polys*, many, *ala*, salt, Gr.) A mineral of a brick-red, or pale flesh-red colour; occurs crystallized and massive; primary form of the crystal, right rhombic prisms; lustre resinous; opaque. It consists of sulphate of lime, 44.74; sulphate of potash, 27.70; sulphate of magnesia, 20.04; chloride of sodium, 0.19; peroxide of iron, 0.34; water, 5.95; sufficiently hard to scratch carbonate of lime: sp. gr. 2.769.

POLYHEDRAL, pol-e-he'dral, } *a.* (*polys*, many,
POLYHEDROUS, pol-e-he'drus, } and *hedra*, a base, Gr.) Having many sides or planes.

POLYHEDRON, pol-e-he'dron, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *hedra*, a base side, Gr.) A geometrical solid contained under many planes or sides. In Optics, a lens consisting of many plane surfaces disposed in a convex form: usually called a multiplying-glass.

POLYHYMNIA, pol-e-him'ne-a, } *s.* In Mythology,

POLYMNIA, pol-lim'ne-a, } one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony.

POLYIDES, pol-e-i'des, *s.* (*polyeides*, multiform, from *polys*, many, and *eidōs*, a form, Gr. on account of the diversity of its appearance.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervacæ.

POLYIDRIA, pol-e-id're-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *idros*, sweat, Gr.) Excessive perspiration.

POLYLEPAS, pol-lî'e-pas, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *lepas*, a limpet, Gr.) A genus of Cirripeds, formed by De Blainville from the Scalpellum of other conchologists.

POLYLEPIS, pol-lî'e-pis, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. in allusion to the scales on the calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Sanguisorbacæ.

POLYLOGY, pol-îl'o-je, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *logos*,

POLYMATHIC—POLYODON.

a discourse, Gr.) Talkativeness; garrulity.—Obsoleto.

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool.—*Granger on Eccles.* (1621.)

POLYMATHIC, pol-e-math'ik, *a.* (from *polymathy*.) Pertaining to polymathy.

POLYMATHY, po-lim'ath-e, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *mathano*, I learn, Gr.) The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects.

POLYMELA, pol-e-me-la, *s.* In Mythology, one of the companions of Diana, who had a daughter by Mercury; also, a daughter of Æolus, seduced by Ulysses.

POLYMERA, po-lim'e-ra, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects, the antennæ of which consist of twenty-eight joints: Family, Nemocera.

POLYMERIA, pol-e-me-re-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *meros*, a part, Gr. in allusion to the stigma being divided into many parts.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of Australia: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

POLYMERISM, pol-im'er-izm, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) The state of monstrosity in which an animal or plant is characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of parts.

POLYMIGNITE, pol-e-mig'nite, *s.* (*polymiges*, much mixed, Gr.) A mineral, the titanate of iron, zircon, &c.; occurs crystalized; primary form a right rhombic prism; fracture conchoidal; colour black; lustre nearly metallic; opaque. Its constituents are—titanic acid, 49.3; oxide of iron, 12.2; oxide of cerium, 5.0; oxide of manganese, 2.7; zirconia, 14.4; yttria, 11.5; lime, 4.2; traces of magnesia, potash, silica, and oxide of tin: sp. gr. 4.806: Hardness, scratches phosphate of lime, and is scratched by felspar.

POLYMNIA, po-lim'ne-a, *s.* (the name of one of the Muses.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

POLYMORPHINA, pol-e-mawr-fi'na, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

POLYMORPHOUS, pol-e-mawr'fus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *morphe*, a form, Gr.) Exhibiting many varieties of figure; having many forms.

POLYNEMUS, pol-e-ne'mus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of fishes, distinguished by the ventral fins being inserted farther back than the pectoral, and by having several long filaments beneath the pectoral fin: Family, Percidæ.

POLYNESIAN, pol-e-ne'zhe-an, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *nesos*, an island, Gr.) Pertaining to Polynesia, the name given to designate, as a whole, those islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the Pelew, Landrone, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesa, Society, and Friendly isles.

POLYNOE, pol-e-no'e, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *noeo*, I see, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Amphroditidæ.

POLYNOME, pol'e-nome, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) In Algebra, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POLYNOMIAL, pol-e-nom'e-al, *a.* Containing **POLYNOMOUS**, pol-e-on'o-mus, *a.* many terms or names. *Polynomial theorem*, the theorem by which a polynome is raised to its several powers.

POLYODON, pol-e-o'don, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, placed by Cuvier between the Sturgeons and the Chimaeras.

POLYODONTA—POLYPE.

POLYODONTA, pol-e-o-don'ta, *s.* (*polys*, many, **POLYODONTES**, pol-e-o-don'tis, *s.* and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A family of Conchifera, consisting of the Ark-shells of collectors, embracing the genera Arca, Cucullea, Pectunculus, and Nucula.

POLYOMMATOUS, pol-e-om'ma-tus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *ommaton*, a little eye, Gr.) Many-eyed; belonging to the genus *Polyommatus*.

POLYOMMATUS, pol-e-om'ma-tus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *ommaton*, a little eye, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Erycinidæ.

POLYONOMY, pol-e-on'o-me, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *onoma*, a name, Gr.) Variety of different names.

POLYOPTRUM, pol-e-op'trum, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *optomai*, Gr.) A glass through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass.

POLYORAMA, pol-e-o-ra'ma, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *orao*, I see, Gr.) A view of many objects.

POLYOREXIA, pol-e-o-reks'e-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *orexis*, appetite, Gr.) Excessive hunger, constituting the first genus of Gastroses in the Natural Nosology of Alibert.

POLYOSMA, pol-e-os'ma, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *osme*, smell, Gr. from the odour of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Cornaceæ.

POLYOTUS, pol-e-o'tus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *otos*, an ear, Gr. the leaflets of the corona being articulate at the base.) A genus of erect herbaceous plants, natives of North America: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

POLYOZUS, pol-e-o'zus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *ozos*, a branch, Gr.) A genus of Asiatic small glabrous trees: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

POLYPARIA, pol-e-pa're-a, *s.* (*polypus*, and **POLYPIARIA**, pol-e-pi-a're-a, *s.* *pario*, I bring forth, Lat.) A class of Zoophytes, the active animal parts of which are generally of slender figure, provided with filiform tentacula in one row, and either nude or contained in cells of various form and substance; agglomerated together, but never lamelliferous. The subclasses are—*Polyparia solida*, the animals of which are contained in small calcareous cells with a terminal opening, accumulated into a solid fixed polyparium. It contains the families Milleporidæ and Tubuliporidæ. *Polyparia membranacea*, animals very short; urceolated; provided with many tentacula (often ciliated) in one row, contained in membranous, rarely calcareous, adherent cells, with a more or less bilateral opening. It contains the families, *P. operculifera*, *P. cellariæ*, *P. sertulariæ*. *Polyparia dubia*, animals provided with long (often ciliated) tentacula, arranged in a curvilinear form above and around the opening of the mouth, and springing from a common membranous basis: Family, Limniadæ. *Polyparia nuda*, the body of which is gelatinous; very contractile; free; excavated into a gastric cavity of simple form, provided at its entrance with cirrhus tentacula; no trace of viscera; reproduction by external germs.

POLYPAROUS, pol-lip'a-rus, *a.* Belonging to **POLYPIARIAN**, pol-e-pi-a're-an, *a.* the *Polyparia*, or *Polypi*.

POLYPARY, pol-lip'a-re, *s.* —See *Polyparia*, or **POLYPARIES**, pol-lip'a-ris, *s.* *Polypi*.

POLYPE, pol'e-pe, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in reference to the many tentacula which surround the mouth.) The name given to each tube, surrounded with its tentacula, of the polypus: polypus designating the entire animal

POLYPEDE—POLYPLECTRON.

- mass, composed of an aggregation of *polypes*.—See *Polypi*.
- POLYPEDE**, pol'e-pede, *s.* Same as Centipede, or Multipede,—which see.
- POLYPETALOUS**, pol-e-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) In Botany, having many petals.
- POLYPHAGOUS**, pol-lif'a-gus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) Devouring indiscriminately all sorts of food; exhibiting voracity.
- POLYPHARMACY**, pol-e-far'ma-se, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pharmakon*, a drug, Gr.) The prescription of many drugs in one compound.
- POLYPHARMIC**, pol-e-far'm'ik, *s.* One who practises polypharmacy;—*a.* pertaining to the practice of polypharmacy.
- POLYPHEMAS**, pol-e-fe'mus, *s.* In Mythology, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa. He is represented as a monster of immense strength, with one eye in the middle of his forehead, and as feeding on human flesh.
- POLYPHONIC**, pol-e-fon'ik, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) Having or consisting of many sounds or voices.
- POLYPHONISM**, pol-lifo-nizm, } *s.* Multiplicity of
- POLYPHONIE**, pol-lifo-ne, } sounds, as the reverberations of an echo.
- POLYPHORE**, pol'e-fore, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, an elongated receptacle which bears many ovaries, but not the petals or stamens.
- POLYPHRAGMON**, pol-e-frag'mon, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *phragmos*, a dissepiment, from there being a small dissepiment: there is a small transverse septum separating each seed.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- POLYPHYLLOUS**, pol-e-fil'lus, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, many-leaved.
- POLYPHYSA**, pol-e-fi'sa, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *physa*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Corals belonging to the order Coralliferi, and family Cellulari of Cuvier.
- POLYPI**, pol'e-pi, } *s.* (*polypus*, the name given
- POLYPIES**, pol'e-pes, } by the ancients to the cuttle-fish, from *polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) The fourth class of the Radiata of Cuvier, so named from their tentacula resembling, in some degree, those of the cuttle-fish. The tentacula are arranged generally in a circle round the mouth, and vary considerably in form and number; the body cylindrical or conical, and often without any other viscous than its cavity; some have a visible stomach, to which the intestines or vessels situated in the substance of the body adhere, like those of the Medusæ. Most of the animals are capable of forming compound beings, by shooting out new individuals, like buds, many of which are ornamented with bright colours. Cuvier divides the Polypi into three orders—the Carnosi, or fleshy Polypi; the Gelatinosi, or gelatinous Polypi; and the Coralliferi, or coral-producing Polypi.—See *Polyparia*.
- POLYPIER**, pol'e-pere, } *s.* The habitation con-
- POLYPARY**, pol'e-pa-re, } structed by polypi, as coral, sponge, &c.
- POLYPIFEROUS**, pol-e-pif'er-us, *a.* (*polypus*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing polypi; producing polypi.
- POLYPITE**, pol'e-pite, *s.* A fossil coral or coralline.
- POLYPLECTRON**, pol-e-plek'tron, *s.* (*polys*, many,

POLYPODIACEÆ—POLYSCIAS.

- and *plektron*, an instrument to strike the lyre with, Gr.) A musical instrument, so called from its tones being produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, as they were set in motion by pressing or striking down the different keys, as is done in a piano-forte.
- POLYPODIACEÆ**, pol-e-po-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*polypodium*, one of the genera.) An order of the Filices, or Ferns, with ringed spore-cases growing on the back or edge of the leaves, distinct, and splitting irregularly.
- POLYPODITES**, pol-e-po-di'tes, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ferns, found in the Coal formation.
- POLYPODIUM**, pol-e-po-de-um, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. from the multitude of the roots which form entangled patches.) Polypody, a genus of Ferns: Type of the order or tribe Polypodiaceæ.
- POLYPODY**, pol'e-pod-e, *s.* The vulgar name for the genus of Ferns, Polypodium,—which see.
- POLYPOGON**, pol-e-po'gon, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr. in allusion to its bearded heads.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.
- POLYPORUS**, pol-lip'o-rus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore, Gr. on account of the multitude of pores which constitute its hymenium.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.
- POLYPTHECIA**, pol-e-po-the'she-a, *s.* A genus of spongy Zoophytes, found in flints. Miss Bennet, in her catalogue of the organic remains of Wiltshire, has described seven species.
- POLYPOUS**, pol'e-pus, *a.* Pertaining to the polypi; having many roots or feet.
- POLYPREMON**, pol-e-pre'mon, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *premon*, a trunk, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- POLYPRION**, pol-e-pr'ion, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *prion*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the body broad, compressed, and triangular; the mouth oblique; the orbits elevated over the eyes: Family, Percidæ.
- POLYPRISMATIC**, pol-e-priz-mat'ik, *a.* (*polys*, many, Gr. and *prismatic*.) In Crystallography, presenting numerous prisms.
- POLYPTERIS**, pol-ip'ter-is, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- POLYPTERUS**, pol-lip'ter-us, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body oblong-oval; a ridged and spined process over the orbits, and other short spines on the preoperculum and gill-covers; scales small; the ventral fin serrated: Family, Percidæ.
- POLYPUS**, pol'e-pus, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Something that has many feet or roots. In Pathology, a tumour generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, &c., and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet or roots like a polypus. In Zoology, the ancient name of the Octopus, or Cuttle-fish.
- POLYRACHIS**, pol-e-ra'kis, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *rhachis*, a ridge or back-bone, Gr.) A genus of Ants: Family, Formicidæ.
- POLYSARCIA**, pol-e-sar'she-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *sarks*, flesh, Gr.) Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body.
- POLYSCIAS**, pol-lis'h'e-as, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *skia*, a shadow, Gr. in reference to the numerous umbels.) A genus of plants: Order, Aralaceæ.

POLYSCOPE—POLYTENIA.

POLYSCOPE, pol'e-sko-pe, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *skopeo*, I see, Gr.) A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying-glass.

POLYSEMASIA, pol-e-se-ma'she-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Music, such intervals and chords in harmony as produce upon the ear the same effect, although they may differ from each other in notation.

POLYSEPALOUS, pol-e-sep'a-lus, *a.* In Botany, applied to a calyx which has more than one sepal.

POLYSIALIA, pol-e-si-a'le-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *sialon*, saliva, Gr.) Excessive secretion of saliva.

POLYSIPHONIA, pol-e-si-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *syphon*, a syphon, Gr. in reference to the numerous little canals by which the coloured matter is carried from one end of the plant to the other.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

POLYSPAST, pol'e-spast, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *spastum*, I draw, Gr.) A machine, consisting of many pulleys, for reducing luxations by force.

POLYSPERM, pol'e-sperm, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A plant whose fruit contains many seeds.

POLYSPERMIOUS, pol-e-sperm'us, *a.* Containing many seeds.

POLYSPHERAL, pol-e-sperm'al, *a.* many seeds.

POLYSPHARITE, pol-is-fa'rite, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A mineral occurring in roundish masses, having internally a radiated structure; colour, brown or yellow; lustre, greasy; fracture, conchoidal. It scratches mica, but is scratched by fluor spar. It contains oxide of lead, phosphoric acid, and magnesia. From the mines of Freyberg in Saxony, where it accompanies blende, galena, quartz, and iron pyrites: sp. gr. 5.83 to 5.89.

POLYSPORA, po-lis-po-ra, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. in reference to the many seeds in the capsule.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

POLYSTACHIA, pol-is-tak'e-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. on account of the compound nature of the inflorescence.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

POLYSTICHITES, pol-o-ste-ki'tes, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *stichos*, a row, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants, found in the secondary formations.

POLYSTOMA, po-lis-to-ma, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, belonging to the order Nematodea, and family Trematodea of Cuvier.

POLYSTOMELLA, pol-e-sto-mel'la, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

POLYSTYLE, pol'e-stile, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *stylos*, a pillar, Gr.) In Architecture, an edifice containing numerous pillars.

POLYSYLLABIC, pol-e-sil-lab'ik, *a.* Having many syllables; applied to words having more than three syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, pol'e-sil-a-bl, *s.* A word of more than three syllables.

POLYSYNDETON, pol-e-sin-de-ton, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *syndeton*, connecting, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which the copulative is often repeated, as, 'For days, and years, and ages past; we have ships, and men, and money, and stores.'

POLYTENIA, pol-e-te'ne-a, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *tainia*, a vitta, or fillet, Gr. the mericarps being furnished with many vittae.) A genus of umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

POLYTECHNIC—POMACEÆ.

POLYTECHNIC, pol-e-tek'nik, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *techné*, art, Gr.) Denoting or comprehending many arts.

POLYTHALAMOUS, pol-e-thal'am-us, *a.* (*polys*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber, Gr.) Having many cells or chambers, as *polythalamous* shells; multilocular; camerated.

POLYTHALMACEA, pol-e-thal-ma'se-a, *s.* A name given to an order of polythalamaceous Cephalopods, embracing many recent and extinct genera, allied to Nautilus, Spirula, and Sepia. It embraces the families Nautilidae, Ammonitidae, Spirulidae, and Belemnitidae.

POLYTHEISM, pol-e-the'izm, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *theos*, god, Gr.) The doctrine of a plurality of gods, or invisible beings superior to man, who have an agency in the government of the world.

POLYTHEIST, pol'e-the-ist, *s.* One who maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEISTIC, pol-e-the-is'tik, *a.* Believing in, or holding the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEISTICAL, pol-e-the-is'te-kal, *in, or holding the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.*

POLYTHEISTICALLY, pol-e-the-is'te-kal-e, *ad.* In the manner of polytheism.

POLYTHRINCUM, pol-e-thrin'she-um, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *thrinchos*, a little division, Gr.) A genus of Fungi, which appears in the form of numerous black dots of an equal size: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

POLYTOMA, po-lit'o-ma, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of the Polygastrica, in which the mouth is direct, truncate, and turned different ways in the animal's movements.

POLYTRICHUM, po-lit're-kum, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *thrix trichos*, hair, Gr. on account of the numerous hairs of the calyptra.) A genus of Urn-mosses: Order, Bryaceae.

POLYTROPA, po-lit'ro-pa, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *tropa*, turning, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Scolyminae, the shell of which is bucciniform, but having the base narrowed, and ending in a straight and contracted, but rather short channel; spire longer, or as long as the aperture; the exterior foliculated or tuberculated; the inner lip flattened; basal notch small and oblique; no internal channel: Family, Turbellinidae.

POLYTROPHIA, pol-e-trof'e-a, *s.* (*polys*, much, and *trophe*, nourishment, food, Gr.) In Pathology, abundant supply of nourishment; excessive activity of the process of nutrition.

POLYZONAL, po-le-zo'nal, *a.* (*poly*, many, *zone*, a belt, Gr.) Composed of many zones or belts. The term is particularly applied to certain lenses, which are of such large dimensions that they cannot be cast in a single piece.

POLYZOON, pol-e-zo'on, *s.* (*polys*, many, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A compound animal, or a system in which many animals are united in one structure.

POMACANTHUS, pom-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chetodonidae.

POMACE, po-mase', *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat.) The substance of apples or similar fruit, after being crushed in the manufacture of cyder.

POMACEÆ, po-ma'se-e, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate, simple, or compound leaves; flowers white or pink; calyx adherent and five-toothed; petals five, and inserted in the throat of the calyx; the odd one anterior,

POMACENTRUS—POMEROYAL.

- while that of the calyx is posterior; stamens indefinite, and inserted into a ring in the throat of the calyx; ovaries one to five; fruit a pome. The order is nearly allied to Rosaceæ, and has been by some botanists classed with it. The pear and apple are familiar examples.
- POMACENTRUS**, po-ma-sen'trus, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, and *kentron*, a prickle, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.
- POMACEOUS**, po-ma'shus, *a.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat.) Consisting of apples; like pomace.
- POMADA**, po-ma'da, *s.* In the Manege, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, laying only one hand over the saddle.
- POMADE**, po-mad'e, *s.* (French, *pommade*.) In Pharmacy, a soft and unctuous compound for external applications, usually aromatized and coloured.
- POMADERRIS**, pom-a-der'ris, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, and *derris*, a skin, Gr. in allusion to the peculiar membranous covering to the capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceæ.
- POMANDER**, po-man'der, *s.* (*pomme d'ambre*, the amber apple, Fr.) A little ball made of several perfumes.
- POMARIA**, po-ma're-a, *s.* (in honour of a gentleman of the name of Pomar, physician to Phillip III. of Spain.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.
- POMATUM**, po-ma'she-um, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat. from the shape of the fruit.) A genus of African shrubs: Family, Cinchonaceæ.
- POMATOMUS**, po-mat'o-mus, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head and body are thick: Family, Percideæ.
- POMATORHINUS**, po-mat-o-r'i-nus, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, *rhin*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Crateropodinae.
- POMATUM**, po-ma'tum, *s.* (*pomata*, Ital.) An ointment; an unguent for the hair;—*v. a.* to apply pomatum to the hair.
- POMAX**, po-maks, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of Australia: Order, Cinchonaceæ.
- POMBALIA**, pom-ba'le-a, *s.* (in honour of the Marquis de Pombal, a Portuguese statesman.) A genus of annual herbs, with large drooping flowers: Order, Violaceæ.
- POME**, pome, *s.* (*pomme*, Fr. *pomum*, an apple, Lat.) In Botany, a fleshy, pulpy, solid pericarp, containing a membranous capsule in which the seeds are lodged, as the edible fruit of the apple or pear-trees;—*v. n.* to grow to a round head like an apple.—Obsolete.
- POMECITRON**, pome-sit'run, *s.* A citron apple; the citron.—Obsolete.
- Limons, *pomecitrons*, and such like.—*Ben Jonson.*
- POMEGRANATE**, pome-gran'ate, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, Lat.) The common name of the plants of the genus *Punica*, of which there are two species: the common, *P. granatum*, and the dwarf, *P. nana*; the former a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and the latter of the West Indies. In Persia, the pomegranate forms entire woods; the fruit, which is also called pomegranate, has been long celebrated in medicine; an ornament like a pomegranate.
- POMEROY**, pome-roy', } *s.* Royal-apple, a variety of the apple.—
- POMEROYAL**, pome-roy'al, } *s.* Obsolete.

POMEWATER—POMPONA.

- POMEWATER**, pome'waw-tur, *s.* A kind of apple.—Obsolete.
- Ripe as a *pome-water*.—*Shaks.*
- POMEY**, pom'e, *s.* In Heraldry, the figure of an apple or a ball, always of a green colour. *Plur.* Pomes.
- POMIFEROUS**, po-mif'er-us, *a.* (*pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Apple-bearing.
- POMME**, pom, } *s.* In Heraldry, a device,
- POMMETTE**, pom-met', } or part of a device, like an apple.
- POMMEE**, pom-me', *s.* In Heraldry, an epithet for a cross which has but one ball at each end.
- POMMEL**, pum'mil, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat.) A knob or ball, from its resemblance to an apple; the knob on the hilt of a sword; a round knob terminating a pinnacle; in the Manege, a protuberance at the top and in the middle of the saddle-bow, sometimes written pummel;—*v. a.* to beat as with a pommel; to bruise.
- POMMELION**, pom-me'le-on, *s.* (from *pommel*.) The cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon.
- POMMELLED**, pom'meld, *a.* (*pomillee* or *pomettee*, Fr.) In Heraldry, applied to a cross with round knobs on the ends, in the shape of an apple.
- POMERIUM**, po-me're-um, *s.* (*post*, behind, and *mur*, a wall, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, the space of ground both within and without the walls, which the augurs, at the first building of cities, solemnly consecrated, and on which no edifices were suffered to be raised.
- POMOTIS**, po-mo'tis, *s.* (*poma*, a lid, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Datniæ, characterized by the body being broad, and having a membranous flap on the operculum: Family, Percideæ.
- POMP**, pomp, *s.* (*pompe*, Fr. *pompa*, Lat.) A splendid and ostentatious procession; show of magnificence; splendour; parade.
- POMPATIC**, pom-pat'ik, *a.* Pompous; splendid; ostentatious.—Not in use.
- These *pompatick* words.—*Barrow.*
- POMPET**, pom'pet, *s.* The ball used by printers to ink the types.
- POMPHOLYX**, pom'fo-lyks, *s.* (Greek, a water-bubble.) In Pathology, water-blebs, an eruption of bulbæ or blebs without any inflammation round them, and unaccompanied with fever, breaking and healing without scale or crust. The species of this disease are—*P. benignus*, mild water-blebs; *P. dritinus*, chronic water-blebs; and *P. solitarius*, solitary water-blebs;—the white oxide which sublimes during the combustion of zinc, called also flowers of zinc.
- POMPIDIDÆ**, pom-pil'e-de, *s.* A family of Hymenopterous insects, of which *Pompilus* is the type.
- POMPILUS**, pom'pil-us, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Type of the family Pompilidæ.
- POMPION**, pump'yun, *s.* (*pompone*, Ital.) One of the English names of the pumpkin, a species of gourds, the *Cucurbita pepo* of Linnæus.
- POMPIRE**, pom'pire, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, and *pyrus*, near, Gr.) A sort of pearmain, a variety of the apple.
- POMPONA**, pom-po'na, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, a fruit-tree, Lat.) In Mythology, a nymph at Rome, who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be the goddess of all sorts of fruit-trees. She was generally represented as sitting on a basket, full of flowers and fruit, holding a bough in one hand and apples in the other.

POMPOSITY—PONDEROUSLY.

POMPOSITY, pom-pos'e-te, *s.* (*pompositus*, Ital.) Pompousness; ostentation; boastfulness.

POMPOUS, pom'pus, *a.* (*pompeur*, Fr. *pomposo*, Ital.) Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy; ostentatious; boastful.

POMPOUSLY, pom'pus-le, *ad.* Magnificently; splendidly; with great parade; ostentatiously.

POMPOUSNESS, pom'pus-nes, *s.* Magnificence; splendour; ostentatiousness; the state of being pompous.

POMUM ADAMI, po'mum a-da'mi, *s.* (*pomum*, an apple, Lat. and *Adam*.) Adam's-apple, the protuberance in front of the neck formed by the thyroid gland, fancifully supposed to represent the forbidden apple eaten by Adam.

PONCELLETTA, pon-sel-le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Poncellet, author of a treatise on Wheat, *Triticum*.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Epacridaceæ.

POND, pond, *s.* (supposed, like *pound*, an enclosure in which cattle are impounded, to be derived from *pyndan*, to enclose, in reference to its being enclosed on all sides by land.) A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake, or a like body of water with a small outlet; a collection of water raised in a river by a dam for propelling water-wheels;—*v. a.* to make a pond; to collect water in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

PONDER, pon'dur, *v. a.* (*pondero*, Lat.) To weigh mentally; to view with deliberation; to examine as to consequences.

PONDERABILITY, pon-dur-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Weight; the state of being ponderable.

PONDERABLE, pon'dur-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being weighed. *Ponderable bodies*, in Natural Philosophy, bodies, the weight of which may be ascertained in contradistinction to *imponderable* bodies, such as light and heat.

PONDERAL, pon'dur-al, *a.* Estimated or ascertained by weight.

PONDERANCE, pon'dur-ans, *s.* Weight; gravity.

PONDERARE, pon-dur-a're, *s.* A Latin word meaning to weigh, employed in the middle ages to designate a superstitious custom of weighing sick children at the tomb of some saint, balancing the scales with wheat-bread or other offering to God and his saints. This offering, of which money always constituted a part, was supposed to effect a cure of the sick.

PONDERATE, pon'dur-ate, *v. a.* To weigh in the mind; to ponder.—Not in use.

PONDERATION, pon-dur-a'shun, *s.* The act of weighing. In Sculpture, Painting, &c. the proper balancing or supporting of a figure or object, so that it shall not have the appearance of instability or tottering.

PONDERER, pon'dur-ur, *s.* One who weighs in his mind; one who ponders.

PONDERINGLY, pon'dur-ing-le, *ad.* With consideration or deliberation.

PONDEROSITY, pon-dur-os'e-te, *s.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pon'dur-us, *a.* (*ponderosus*, Lat.) Very heavy; weighty; important; momentous; forcible; strongly impulsive. *Ponderous* or *heavy spar*, the sulphate and carbonate of barytes and their varieties, the specific gravities of which are from 4.00 to 4.50 nearly.

PONDEROUSLY, pon'dur-us-le, *ad.* With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS—PONTIA.

PONDEROUSNESS, pon'dur-us-nes, *s.* Heaviness; weight; gravity.

Such downy feathers as these will never make up the ponderousness of a millstone.—*Bishop Taylor*.

POND-WEED.—See *Potamogeton*.

PONE, po'ne, *s.* (*pono*, I place or put, Lat.) In Law, an original writ, used for the purpose of removing suits from the court baron or county court, into the superior courts of common law. It is also the proper writ to remove all suits which are before the sheriff by writ of justices.—3 *Blount*, 34. *Pone per vadios*, a writ used in the action of replevin, in default of the defendant's appearance, by which the sheriff is commanded to summon the defendant to appear.—2 *Arch. Pract.* 832. *Ponendis in assisis*, a right founded upon the statutes, which show whom sheriffs ought to impanel upon assizes, and whom not. *Ponendum in ballium*, a writ formerly in use, commanding the defendant to be bailed in bailable cases.—*Cowel*. *Ponendum sigillum ad exceptionem*, a writ by which the king commanded the justices, according to the statute of Westminster, 2, to put their seals to exceptions exhibited by the defendant against the plaintiff's declarations, or against his evidence, verdict, or other proceeding before them.—*Cowel*.

PONENT, po'nent, *a.* (*ponente*, the west, Ital. from *pono*, I set, Lat.) Western.—Obsolete.

Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush the levand and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr.—*Milton*.

PONERA, pon'er-a, *s.* A genus of Ants: Family, Formicidæ.

PONGAMIA, pon-ga'me-a, *s.* (*pomgam*, the Malabar name of *P. glabra*.) A genus of East Indian Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PONGO, pong'go, *s.* The Pithicus of Geoffroy, a large species of Ape, intermediate between the Orang-outang and Cynocephalus.

PONIARD, pon'yârd, *s.* (*poignard*, from *poignarder*, to stab: both words probably come from *poignée*, a grasp or handful, Fr.) A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, at the girdle, or in the pocket; She speaks *poniards*, and every word stabs.—*Shaks*.—*v. a.* to stab with a poniard.

PONK, pongk, *s.* Probably an erroneous spelling of Puck; a kind of hobgoblin.—See *Puck*.

Ne let the ponks nor other evil sprites
Fray us with things that be not.—*Spenser*.

PONS VAROLII, pons var-o'le-i, *s.* (Latin, Variolus's bridge.) In Anatomy, the central part of the brain, situated between the cerebrum and the cerebellum, and united to both.

PONTAGE, pont'aje, *s.* (*pous*, *pontis*, a bridge, Lat.) The duty charged for repairing bridges; the toll levied for passing along a bridge; the revenue arising from such charges.

PONTEE, pon-te', *s.* In Glass Manufacture, an iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot.

PONTHIEVA, pon-the'va, *s.* (in honour of M. de Ponthieu, who sent many specimens of West Indian plants to Sir Joseph Banks.) A genus of West Indian plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

PONTIA, pon'she-a, *s.* (*pontos*, the sea, Gr.) A surname of Venus at Hermione, on the isthmus of Corinth, because she was considered a sea deity, from her emerging from the waves. In Ento-

mology, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, of which the common white or cabbage butterfly, *P. brassica*, is a well-known species.

PONTIC, pon'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

PONTIFF, pon'tif, *s.* (*pontiffe*, Fr. from *pontifex*, Lat.) A high-priest; the pope. In Roman History, the pontiffs or pontifices formed the most illustrious among the great colleges of priests. They are said to have derived their name from their having originally offered sacrifices on the bridges (*pontes*).

PONTIFIC, pon-tif'ik, } *a.* Belonging to a
PONTIFICAL, pon-tif'e-kal, } high-priest; pertaining to the pope;

The *pontifical* authority is as much superior to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon.—*Bacon*.

magnificent; splendid;

Like a robe *pontifical*, ne'er seen but wondered at.—*Shaks.*

building, as a bridge;—(obsolete in this signification;)

Now they had brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendant rock,
 Over the vex'd abyss.—*Milton*.

—*s.* *pontifical*, a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies;—*plu.* dress and ornaments of a bishop.

Coming thither robed in his *pontificals*.—*Lowth*.

PONTIFICALLY, pon-tif'e-kal'le, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pon-tif'e-kate, *s.* The state or dignity of a pontiff or high-priest; the reign of a pope.

PONTIFICE, pon'te-fis, *s.* Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.—*Obsolete*.

This new wond'rous *pontifice*.—*Milton*.

PONTIFICAL, pon-te-fish'al, *a.* Relating to the pope.

PONTIFICIAN, pon-te-fish'an, *s.* An adherent of the pope;

Many *pontificians*, and we, differ on this point.—*Montagu*.

—*a.* popish.

PONTINE, pon'tine, *a.* An epithet applied to a marshy district in the south of the papal states in Italy, and south of the town Tre Pontes.

PONTLEVIS, pont'le-vis, *s.* In Horsemanship, a disorderly resisting of a horse, by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.

PONTOBELLA, pon-to-del'la, *s.* (*pontos*, the sea, and *bdella*, a kind of gum, Gr.) A genus of marine Annelides, which attach themselves to rays, sharks, and other Chondropterygious fishes.

PONTONIA, pon-to-ne-a, *s.* (*pontos*, the sea, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

PONTOON, pon-toon', *s.* (Fr. and Span. *ponton*, from *pont*, Fr. and *pons*, Lat. a bridge.) In Military affairs, a flat-bottomed boat, commonly lined within and without with tin or copper. The British pontoons are usually about twenty-one feet long, five feet broad, and three feet deep. *Pontoon-bridge*, a bridge formed of two lines of pontoons, about five feet apart, anchored across a river. *Pontoon-carriage*, a carriage formed with two wheels only, and two side-pieces, whose fore-ends are supported by timbers.

PONTOPHILUS, pon-tof'e-lus, *s.* (*pontos*, the sea,

and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A name given by Dr. Leach for a genus of Shrimps.

PONTUS, pon'tus, *s.* (Lat. *pontos*, the sea, Gr.) In Mythology, an ancient deity, father of Phorcys, Thaumas, Nereus, Eurybia, and Ceto, by Terra; he is the same as Oceanus.

PONY, po'ne, *s.* (probably from *pony*, insignificant.) A small horse.

POOD, püd, *s.* A Russian weight, equal to 16½ kilogrammes, 40 Russian, or 36 English pounds.

POODLE, pood'l, *s.* A small kind of water-dog with shaggy soft hair.

POOR, poo, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of our detestation of an action that offends the purity of the mind, without our attending to the agent; or it evinces our dislike of an object which is disgusting to our senses.

POOL, pool, *s.* (*pol* or *pul*, Sax. *poel*, Dutch and Dan. *pollr*, Icel.) A small collection of water supplied by a spring, and having an outlet, in which it differs from a pond; (*poule*, Fr.) the stakes played for in certain games with cards; the name also of a particular game at billiards.

POOLER, pool'ur, *s.* An instrument used by tanners in stirring the bark in the tan-pits.

POONAH-LITE, poo'na-lite, *s.* (from *Poonah* in Hindostan, where it occurs, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral occurring in slender rhombic prisms of 92° 20', resembling needlestone, with which it also nearly corresponds in hardness; it is found along with the fine apophyllites brought from Poonah. Hardness = 5.0 to 5.5.

POOP, poop, *s.* (*poupe*, Fr.) The highest and aftmost deck of a ship. *Poop-royal*, a short deck or platform, placed over the aftmost part of the poop in the largest of the French and Spanish men-of-war; usually called the *topgallant-poop* by our shipwrights;—*v. a.* to strike upon the stern as a heavy sea; to run the head, bowsprit, or jib-boom of one vessel into the stern or poop of another.

POOPING, pooping, *s.* The breaking of the sea over the taffrail on the poop; the action of one vessel's running her stem against another's stern;—*a.* applied to the sea when it is so turbulent as to break in the stern: sashes, &c.

POOR, poor, *a.* (*paour*, Armor. *pauper*, Lat. *pauvre*, Fr.) Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; indigent; without strength, beauty, or dignity; meagre; barren; mean, as a *poor* discourse; destitute of value, worth, or importance; useless; trifling; paltry; destitute of fertility, as *poor* land; unhappy; pitiable; depressed; low; dejected; lean; emaciated; small, or of bad quality; uncomfortable; restless; ill, as the patient has spent a *poor* night; dear, as expressive of tenderness and pity;

Poor, little, pretty, flattering thing.—*Prior*.

contrite; humble;

Blessed are the *poor* in spirit.—*Math. v.*

The *poor*, viz. the *poor* people, the indigent, the needy, in a collective sense;—*s.* In Ichthyology, the *Gadus minutus* of Linnæus, a small species of cod-fish. *Poor laws*, those statutes by which parochial aid is provided for the destitute and needy. *Poor-spirited*, of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. *Poor-spiritedness*, meanness of spirit; baseness; cowardice.

POORJOHN, poor-jon', *s.* The torsk, a species of cod-fish; the *Gadus calarius*.

POORLY—POPLIFUGIUM.

POORLY, poor'le, *ad.* Without wealth; with little success; meanly; not healthy; verging on bad health.

POORNESS, poor'nes, *s.* Destitution of means; indigence; poverty; want; meanness; want of spirit; barrenness; smallness, or bad quality; want of value or importance; want of the proper quality; want of capacity.

POP, pop, *s.* (*poep*, Dutch.) A small, smart, quick sound or report; a slang term for a pawnbroking-office;—*v. n.* to enter or to issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; to start from place to place suddenly;—*v. a.* to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion; to *pop off*; to thrust away; to shift off; a slang term for to *pawn*;—*ad.* suddenly and unexpectedly, as he came *pop* upon me. *Pop-gun*, a small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise.

POPE, po'pe, *s.* In Antiquity, certain officers among the Romans who assisted the priests at sacrifices.

POPE, pope, *s.* (*papa*, *pappas*, *pappos*, Gr. *papa*, Lat. Ital. Span. and Port. *pape*, Fr. a father.) The title assumed by the bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church. The word *papa* or *poppas* is used by the Greeks to denote a presbyter. In the early ages of the church it was given to the bishops in general. Gregory VII. in a council held at Rome, A.D. 1076, decreed that the title *papa* should be given only to the bishop of Rome, as a mark of superior respect. There are three offices or dignities united in the person of the Roman pontiff. He is—1. the primate or head of the Roman Catholic world; 2. he is bishop of Rome and metropolitan of its province; 3. he is the temporal sovereign of the papal state. In Ichthyology, the ruffe, a beautiful little fish, seldom exceeding six or seven inches in length; called also the smaller river perch—the *Acerina vulgaris* of Cuvier. *Pope's-eye*, that part of an animal which contains the popliteal gland and fat connected with it. *Pope's-posset*, a beverage consisting of white wine flavoured with boiled almonds.

POPEDOM, pope'dum, *s.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.

POPEJOAN, pope-jone', *s.* A game at cards.

POPELING, pope'ling, *s.* An adherent of the pope.

POPERY, po'pur-e, *s.* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending its doctrines and practices.

POPILIA, po-pil'e-a, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

POPINJAY, pop'in-jay, *s.* (*popagayo*, Span. *pappagallo*, Ital. a parrot.) A parrot; a woodpecker, a bird with a gay head; a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb; a toy dressed up as a bird, formerly set up as a mark to be shot at, in an ancient Scottish game called 'shooting at the popinjay,' particularly described in Sir Walter Scott's tale of Old Mortality.

POPISH, po'pish, *a.* Relating to the pope or to popery; taught by the pope; peculiar to popery.

POPISHLY, po'pish-le, *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

POPLAR.—See *Populus*.

POPLIFUGIUM, pop-le-fu'je-um, *s.* Literally, flight of the people. In Antiquity, a Roman festival celebrated on the nones of July; said by some to have been held in honour of Romulus, who on that day disappeared amidst thunder, lightning, and other unusual disorders of the air, when the people in terror betook themselves to flight; and

POPLIN—POPULATION.

said by others, in memory of a signal victory obtained over the Gauls.

POPLIN, pop'lin, *s.* A kind of cloth made of silk and worsted.

POPLITEUS, pop-le-te'us, *s.* (*poplex*, the ham, Lat.) In Anatomy, a muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

POPLITEAL, pop-le-te'al, } *a.* (*poplex*, the ham, }
POPLITIC, pop-lit'ik, } Lat.) Pertaining to the posterior part of the knee-joint or ham, as the *popliteal* artery, the *popliteal* nerve, the *popliteal* gland, &c.

POPPET, pop'pet, *s.* In Turning, the part of a lathe which holds that end of the work to be turned, which is farthest removed from the mandril. This word is sometimes written *puppet*. *Poppets*, in Shipbuilding, are perpendicular pieces of timber, fixed on the fore and aftmost parts of the bulge-ways, to support a ship when launching.

POPPY, pop'pe, *s.* (*popeg*, or *popig*, Sax.) The English name of the plants of the genus *Papaver*. *Poppy-head*, the top of the boards which form the ends of seats in churches, &c. *Poppy oil*, an oil much used by artists, particularly for very light and delicate colours, it not being so apt to turn yellow by age as linseed oil.

POPULACE, pop'u-lase, *s.* (Fr. from *populus*, Lat.) The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all who are not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession, or erudition.

POPULACY, pop'u-las-e, *s.* The common multitude; the multitude.

POPULAR, pop'u-lur, *a.* (Span. *popularis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the common people; suitable to common people; familiar; not critical; easy to be understood; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people; ambitious; studious of the people's favour; (not usual in this signification.)

His virtues have undone his country;
Such popular humanity is treason.—Addison.

prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent, as a *popular* distemper. In Law, *popular actions* are such as are maintainable by any of her Majesty's subjects, for recovery of the penalty incurred by transgressing some penal statute. It is called a *popular* action, because it is a proceeding which may be taken, not by any one person in particular, but by any of the people who think proper to prosecute it.—Cowell.

POPULARIA, pop-u-la're-a, *s.* In Antiquity, the benches or seats in the Roman amphitheatre on which the people sat to behold the games.

POPULARITY, pop-u-lar'e-te, *s.* (*popularitas*, Lat.) Favour of the people; state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure popular favour.

POPULARIZE, pop'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make popular or common; to diffuse among the people.

POPULARLY, pop'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a popular manner; so as to please the people; according to common conception.

POPULATE, pop'u-late, *v. n.* To propagate; When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate* without foreseeing means of life and sustentation.—Bacon.

—*v. a.* to people; to furnish with inhabitants.

POPULATION, pop-u-la'shun, *s.* The whole number

POPULINE—PORCH.

of people or inhabitants of a country; the state of a country with regard to the number of its inhabitants;

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number, for a smaller number that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more.—*Bacon*.

the act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; the multiplying of inhabitants, as 'the value of our western lands is annually increased by *population*.'

POPULINE, pop'u-line, *s.* An alkaloid found in the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula*, along with salicine. It forms delicate white needles, which have a sweet taste, like that of liquorice. It is sparingly soluble in water, readily in alcohol, and is reddened by oil of vitriol.

POPULOSITY, pop-u-los'e-te, *s.* Populousness; multitude of people.—Seldom used.

How it conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt.—*Brown*.

POPULOUS, pop'u-lus, *a.* (*populosus*, Lat.) Full of inhabitants; numerously peopled.

POPULOUSLY, pop'u-lus-le, *ad.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POPULOUSNESS, pop'u-lus-nes, *s.* The state of abounding with people.

POPULUS, pop'u-lus, *s.* (*arbor populi*, the tree of the people, Lat. from its being usual in ancient Rome to plant rows of the poplar in public places.) The Poplar, a genus of trees: Order, Salicaceae.

PORANO, po-ra'no, *s.* (probably from *porego*, I carry or extend, Gr. in allusion to the wandering branches.) A genus of climbing shrubs, chiefly natives of India: Order, Convolvulaceae.

PORANTHERA, po-ran-the'ra, *s.* (*poros*, a pore, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

PORBEAGLE, por-be-gl, } *s.* A species of shark,
PROBEAGLE, pro-be-gl, } the *Lamna cornubica*.

PORCATE, por'kate, } *a.* (*porca*, a ridge, Lat.)

PORCATED, por'kate-ed, } Ridged. In Entomology, applied to a surface which has several parallel longitudinal ridges.

PORCELAIN, por-se-lane, *s.* (*porcellana*, Ital.) A fine variety of earthenware, sometimes called China, from its having been originally manufactured in that country. *Porcelain clay or earth*,—see Kaolin.

PORCELIA, por-se-le-a, *s.* (in honour of Antonia Forcel, a Spanish promoter of botany.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Peru.

PORCELLANA, por-se-la'na, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans, allied to *Astacus*: Family, Macroura.

PORCELLANITE, por-se-lan-ite, *s.* An opaque brittle variety of jasper, so called on account of its resemblance to porcelain.

PORCELLANEOUS, por-se-la'ne-us, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.

PORCELLIA, por-se-le-a, *s.* A fossil genus of Heteropodous Mollusca, allied to the Bellerophon, from the Mountain Limestone.

PORCELLIO, por-se-le-o, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans; Family, Oniscidae.

PORCINE, por-sine, *s.* (*porcinus*, from *porcus*, a pig, Lat.) Pertaining to swine, as animals of the porcine species.

PORCH, portsh, *s.* (*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat. from

PORCUPINE—PORK.

porta, a gate.) An exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach to one of its principal doorways; a portico; a covered walk; distinctively, the place in Athens where Zeno taught his disciples. The Porch is equivalent to the School of the Stoics.

PORCUPINE, pawrk'u-pine, *s.* (*porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine, Lat.) The common name of the animals of the genus *Hystrix*: Order, Rodentia. *Porcupine-fish*, the *Diodon hystrix*, a native of the American seas, so called on account of its spiny skin, which it has the power of contracting or dilating by means of an inner skin or membrane.

PORE, pore, *s.* (French, from *poros*, a passage, Gr.) In Anatomy, the presumed orifices of the exhaling and absorbent vessels, which terminate on the surface of the various membranes. In Botany, minute orifices of plants, as those which contain the sporules of the Boleti. In Natural Philosophy, a minute interstice between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies;—*v. n.* to look with steady continued attention or application;

In every house he 'gan to pore and prie.—*Chaucer*.

to pore on, to read or examine with steady perseverance; to dwell on, more particularly applicable to the patient examination of books, or of anything written or engraved.

Painfully to pore upon a book.—*Shaks*.

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore,

The inscription value, but the rust adore.—*Pope*.

POREBLIND, pore'blinde, } *a.* (*poros*, blind, Gr.?)
PURBLIND, pur'blinde, } Near-sighted; short-sighted.

PORER, po'rur, *s.* One who pores or studies diligently.

PORGE, pawr'je, *s.* A coarse kind of Indian silk.

PORIFERA, po-rif'er-a, *s.* (*porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) A name given by Mr. Hogg to a family or group of Polypi, including the genera *Cellepora*, *Millepora*, and *Tubulipora*; the term is also applied by Dr. Grant to designate, as a class, the fresh-water and marine sponges.

PORIFORM, po're-fawm, *a.* (*porus*, a pore, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the form or appearance of a pore. In Botany, applied to a nectary when of that appearance; as that of the hyacinth, which has three similar pores in the germens.

PORINESS, po're-nes, *s.* Fulness of pores.

PORISM, po'rizm, *s.* (*porisma*, an acquisition, Gr.)

In ancient Geometry, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a given problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. It was also used to denote a corollary, or truth evoked in the investigation of a proposition, without a direct view to its discovery. Such knowledge, therefore, not being immediately sought after, was called an acquisition, or *porism*.

PORISTIC, po-ris'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to a
PORISTICAL, po-ris'te-kal, } porism; seeking to determine by what means, and in how many ways, a problem may be solved.

PORITE, po'rite, *s.* (*poros*, a pore, Gr. from its stellated appearance.) A fossil of the genus *Porites*.

PORITES, po-ris'tes, *s.* A genus of fossil Polypifers, ramified, or lobated and obtuse, the outer surface stellated all over.

PORK, porke, *s.* (*porcus*, a swine, Lat.) The flesh

PORKEATER—PORPHYROXINE.

of swine, fresh or salted; when salted and dried it is termed bacon.

PORKEATER, porke'-tur, *s.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

If we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall shortly not have a rasher on the coals for money.—*Shaks.*

PORKER, porke'-ur, *s.* A hog; a pig.

Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun.—*Pope.*

PORKET, porke'-et, } *s.* A pig or young swine.

PORKLING, porke'-ling, }

A priest appears,
And offerings to the flaming altars bears;

A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears.—*Dryden.*

PORLIERIA, pore-le'-re-a, *s.* (in honour of Antony de Porlier de Baxamar, a Spanish promoter of botany.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Peru: Order, Zygophyllaceae.

POROCLELE, po-ro-se'-le, *s.* (*poros*, a callus, and *kele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, a hard tumour of the scrotum; intestinal hernia, with thickening and induration of the envelopes.

POROCEPHALUS, po-ro-se'-a-lus, *s.* (*poros*, a pore, and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of Annelides.

POROMPHALUS, po-rom'-fa-lus, *s.* (*poros*, a callus, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) In Pathology, schirrosis of the navel; umbilical hernia, with thickened and indurated coverings.

POROSITY, po-ro-s'-te, *s.* (*poros*, a passage, Gr.) That condition of material bodies which consists in the discontinuity of their molecules, the intervals between these being called *pores*.

POROTIC, po-ro-tik, *a.* (*poros*, a callus, Gr.) Converting part of the food into hard matter.

POROUS, po'-rus, *a.* Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; full of pores.

POROUSNESS, po'-rus-nes, *s.* (*poros*, a pore, Gr.) The quality of having pores; porosity.

PORPA, paw'-pa, *s.* (*porpe*, a ring, Gr. in allusion to the ring round the stamens.) A genus of trailing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Liliaceae.

PORPHYRA, por-fe'-ra, *s.* (*porphyra*, purple, Gr. from its colour.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

PORPHYRIA, por-fe'-re-a, *s.* (*porphyros*, purple, Gr.) The Sultanas, a genus of birds: Family, Rallidae.

PORPHYRION, por-fe'-re-on, *s.* In Mythology, a son of Coelus and Terra, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

PORPHYRITIC, por-fe'-ritik, } *a.* Pertaining

PORPHYRACEOUS, por-fe'-ra'shus, } to porphyry; resembling porphyry: composed of porphyry; containing porphyry.—See Porphyry.

PORPHYRIZE, por-fe'-rize, *v. a.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.

PORPHYRIZED, por-fe'-rizde, *part. a.* Having acquired the appearance of porphyry.

PORPHYROPS, por-fe'-rops, *s.* (*porphyros*, purple, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

PORPHYROXINE, por-fe'-roks'-ine, *s.* (*porphyros*, purple, and *oxys*, acid, Gr.) In Chemistry, a non-acidized principle found in Bengal opium; it forms small brilliant crystals, which, when dissolved in dilute mineral acids, yield a red colour; it is neutral, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water. It is quite distinct from the other vegetable substances found in opium.

PORPHYRY—PORT.

PORPHYRY, por-fe'-re, *s.* (*porphyros*, purple, Gr. the usual colour of the true porphyry.) An igneous rock, composed chiefly of felspar as a base, with crystals of the same mineral disseminated. There are many varieties, such as greenstone porphyry, hornstone porphyry, claystone porphyry, and other felspathic rocks, porphyry slate, &c. *Porphyry-shell*,—see *Purpura*.

PORPITA, por'-pe-ta, *s.* (*porpe*, the ring or buckle of a shield, Gr.) A genus of Acalephans, characterized by an internal circular flattened disk, of a calcareous and horny texture: Family, Medusidae.

PORPOISE, por'-poyz, *s.* (*porcus*, a swine, and *piecis*, a fish, Gr.) The common name for the different species of Cetaceans belonging to the genus *Phocaena*.

PORRACEOUS, por-ra'shus, *a.* (*porraceus*, Lat. from *porrum*, a leek or onion.) Greenish. In Pathology, applied particularly to the excretions of the animal body, as expectoration or feces when exhibiting the colour of the leek.

PORRECT, por'-rekt, *a.* (*porrigo*, *porrectus*, I extend, Lat.) In Zoology, extending forth horizontally as if to meet something.

PORRECTION, por-rek'-shun, *s.* The act of stretching forth.

PORRET, por'-ret, *s.* (*porrum*, Lat. *porro*, *porretta*, Ital.) A scallion; a leek.

It is not an easy problem to resolve, why garlic, molys, and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds.—*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

PORRIDGE, por'-ridje, *s.* (from being seasoned with porrets, or from a corruption of pottage.) Broth seasoned with porrets or other similar herbs: hence broth or soup generally.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*.—*Shaks.*

In Scotland, this term is applied to a dish prepared by mixing oatmeal in slightly-salted boiling water, and keeping the whole boiling till it assumes the consistency of paste. It is generally eaten with milk. In America, *porridge* is prepared by treating a mixture of meal and flour in a precisely similar manner. *Porridge-pot*, the pot in which food is boiled.

PORRINGER, por'-rin-jur, *s.* (from *porridge*?) A small vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used for warming liquors in the nursery; a head-dress in the shape of a porringer, in contempt.—Obsolete.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—

Why, this was moulded on a *porringer*.—*Shaks.*

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rallied upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head.—*Shaks.*

PORRIGO, por'-re-go, *s.* (Latin, I extend, or spread about.) In Pathology, moist-scall, an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts or cellular scabs. The species of this disease are given as being—1. *P. larvalis* (*larva*, a mask, Lat.), milk-scall, the crusta lactea of authors; it is named from its enveloping the face as with a mask. 2. *P. furfurans*, furfuraceous-scall. 3. *P. lupinosa*, lupinelike-scall. 4. *P. scutulata*, scalled head. 5. *P. decalvans*, ringworm-scall. 6. *P. favosa*, honeycomb-scall.

PORT, porte, *s.* (French, from *portus*, a haven, a place of refuge, Lat.) A harbour or haven where ships arrive with their freight, and customs from goods are taken. *Close port*, one within the body of a town, as the ports of Rhodes, Venice, &c. *Free*

PORTABILITY—PORTABLE.

port, one open and free for merchants of any nation to load and unload their vessels in, without paying any duty or customs, as the ports of Genoa and Leghorn; it also means a total exemption and franchise, which any set of merchants enjoy, for goods imported into a state, or for those of the growth of the country exported. In Commerce, *port charges*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbour; (*porta*, Lat.) a gate; an entrance;

Show all thy praise within the *ports* of the daughter of Zion.—Ps. ix. 14.

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night.—Shaks.

an embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which a gun is pointed; a port-hole. *Port-bars*, strong pieces of oak fitted in the port-ills for the purpose of receiving the iron hooks and wedges by which the ports are properly secured. *Port-hooks*, hooks driven through the side of a ship, and clinched, for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids. *Port-lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut in the ports at sea. *Port-riggers*, small semicircular pieces of wood, nailed to the ship's side over the ports, to prevent the ingress of water. *Port-ropes*, ropes spliced into the rings on the outside of the port-lids for hauling them up by the assistance of blocks. *Port-sashes*, windows put into the cabin ports and other apartments of a ship of war. *Port-shackles*, iron ring bolts driven through the lower deck port-lids for the purpose of securing them. *Port-tackles*, those which serve to haul up the port-lids. *Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in the centre, large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns. This word is used in several phrases, as 'Hook on the *ports* fore and aft,' the order to the carpenter's crew to hook on the port-lids fore and aft the ship, on the appearance of a squall. 'Slope the *ports*,' the order to raise or lower the port-lids to an inclined position, to prevent the rain from going in between decks. The larboard or left side of a ship, as, 'The ship heels to *port*,' viz. she inclines to the larboard side. 'Hard a *port*,' the order to put the helm close to the larboard side of the ship;—carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance;

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman?—Shaks.
Now lay the line, and measure all thy court
By inward virtue, not external *port*.—Dryden.

a kind of Portuguese wine, which is named from Oporto, the chief sea-port of that part of the European peninsula. It is the produce of the vineyards of the Upper Douro. In Law, *port-toll*, a payment paid for the liberty of bringing goods into a port. In Music, *port of the voice*, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists;—*v. a.* to carry in form; to turn or put to the left or larboard of a ship, as 'Port your helm,' viz. put your helm over to the larboard side of the vessel.

PORTABILITY, pore-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (*portabilis*, Lat.) Fitness to be carried.

PORTABLE, pore-ta-bl, *a.* That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a travelling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may

PORTABLENESS—PORTENT.

be carried from place to place; that may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure.—South.

PORTABLENESS, pore-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pore'taje, *s.* (*porta*, I carry, Lat.) Carriage; the act of carrying; the price of carrying; a port-hole.

PORTAL, pore'tal, *s.* (*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.) The arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gate; the lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance; formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, and forming a short passage into a room; a gate; an opening for entrance, as the *portals* of heaven.

PORTANCE, pore'tans, *s.* (*porter*, to carry, Fr.) Air; mien; carriage; demeanour.—Obsolete.

A goodly lady,
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* born of heavenly birth.—Spenser.

PORTASS, pore'tas, *s.* A breviary; a prayer-book.—Obsolete.

In his hand his *portass* still he bore,
That much was worn, but therein little read;
For of devotion he had little care.—Spenser.

PORTATE, pore'tate, *a.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to a cross which is not erect, but placed athwart the escutcheon in a bend, as if it were borne upon a man's shoulders.

PORTATIVE, pore'ta-tiv, *a.* Portable.—Obsolete.
So small an instrument *portative*.—Chaucer.

PORTCRAYON, porte-kra'un, *s.* (*porter*, to carry, and *crayon*, a pencil, Fr.) A pencil-case; an instrument serving to enclose a crayon or chalk pencil, and occasionally serving as a handle for holding it.

PORTCULLIS, porte-kull'is, *s.* (*porte*, a gate, and *coulter*, to slide, Fr.) A strong grated framing of timber, resembling a harrow, the vertical pieces of which were pointed with iron at the bottom, for the purpose of striking into the ground when it was dropped, and also to break and destroy that upon which it fell. It was made to slide up and down in a groove of solid stonework within the arch of the portals of castles.

PORTCULLISED, porte-kull'izd, *a.* Having a portcullis.

PORTE, porte, *s.* (*porta*, a gate, Lat.) The Ottoman Court, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice is administered, as the Sublime Porte.

PORTED, port'ed, *a.* (*porta*, a gate, Lat.) Having gates;—(obsolete;)

These bright keys,
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies.—Ben Jonson.
carried in form.

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharp'ning in mooned horns
Their phalx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears.—Milton.

PORTEND, por-tend', *v. a.* (*portendo*, Lat.) To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

PORTENSION, por-ten'shun, *s.* The act of foreshowing.—Not in use.

Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars.—Brown.

PORTENT, por'tent, *s.* (*portentum*, Lat.) An omen

PORTENTOUS—PORTION.

of ill; a prodigy betokening the approach of calamity.

PORTENTOUS, por-ten'tus, *a.* (*portentus*, Lat.) Ominous; betokening ill; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful, in an ill sense.

With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyss.—Milton.
No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercynian forest lies.—Roscommon.

PORTER, porte'ur, *s.* (*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, a gate, Lat.) A man who has the charge of a door or gate; one who waits at the door to carry messages; (*porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, Fr.) one who carries burdens for hire; a carrier; a malt liquor introduced about 1722, for the purpose of superseding the mixture of ale and beer, or 'half and half,' then in vogue, and from which it was distinguished by the epithet 'entire,' to intimate that it was drawn entirely from one butt. It acquired its present name from being at first extensively consumed by porters and labourers. It differs from ale and pale beer in being made of high-dried malt. In Marine affairs, an iron bar confined to one extremity of an anchor-shank, admitting of crossbars at one end, which act as levers in turning the shank. The word *colporteur* is now frequently used to denote a hawker, particularly of religious publications; it is the French word for hawker, from *cou*, the neck, and *porter*, to carry, in allusion to the wares sold being usually suspended by a strap round the neck.

PORTERAGE, porte'ur-aje, *s.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter; the business of a porter or door-keeper.

PORTERLY, porte'ur-le, *a.* Like a porter.—Vulgar.

PORTFIRE, porte'fire, *s.* A composition for igniting gunpowder, &c. consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, and mealed gunpowder. For firing artillery, these ingredients are in the proportion of 6, 2, and 1, respectively; for firing mines and blasting rocks, their proportion is 7, 2, and 8.

PORTFOLIO, porte-fole'yo, *s.* (*port-feuille*, Fr. *porto*, I carry, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) A case resembling the boards of a large book, in which drawings and other loose papers are kept.

PORTGLAVE, porte'glave, *s.* (*porter*, to carry, Fr. and *glair*, a crooked sword, Welsh.) A sword-bearer.—Obsolete.

PORTGRAVE, porte'grave, *s.* (*portus*, a port, Lat.

PORTGREVE, porte'greve, } *graf*, Germ. *gerefa*,
PORTREEVE, porte'reve, } Sax. a count, an earl.)

An officer or bailiff, whose business was to look after the customs and tolls chargeable by government at a port.

PORTMEUS, pawrth'me-us, *s.* (*portmeyer*, I ferry over a strait, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidae.

PORTICO, pore'te-ko, *s.* (Italian, *porticus*, Lat.) In Architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk.

PORTIFORIUM, porte-e-fo're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Ecclesiastical History, an ensign or banner, anciently provided in most parochial, and in all cathedral churches, intended for carrying in the front of any procession.

PORTION, pore'shun, *s.* (French, *portio*, Lat.) In general, a part of anything separated from the whole; a part of a whole considered by itself, though not actually divided; a part assigned; an allotment; a dividend; the part of an inheritance

PORTIONED—PORTRAY.

given to an heir, or descending to him by law; a fortune;—*v. a.* to divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONED, pore'shund, *part. a.* Endowed; furnished with a portion.

Him *portion'd* malda, apprentic'd orphans, bless'd;
The young who labour, and the old who rest.—Pope.

PORTIONER, pore'shun-ur, *s.* One who divides or assigns in shares. In Scottish Law, one who holds part of a property which has been originally divided among coheirs.

PORTIONIST, pore'shun-ist, *s.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. In Law, one of two or more ministers who serve a parsonage alternately, because each receives but a portion or proportion of the tithes or profits of the living.—Cowel.

PORTIONLESS, pore'shun-les, *a.* Having no portion.

PORTLAND, pawr'tland, *a.* Relating to the Isle of Portland. *Portland beds*, or *Portland limestone*, a series of calcareous strata belonging to the upper part of the Oolite formation, found chiefly in England, in the Isle of Portland, on the coast of Dorsetshire. *Portland sago*, the powder obtained from maceration and drying of the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, which grows in the Isle of Portland. *Portland stone*, a variety of oolite obtained from the Portland beds; a member of the oolitic formation in the Isle of Portland.

PORTLANDIA, porte-land'de-a, *s.* (in honour of the Duchess of Portland.) A genus of small glabrous trees, natives of South America: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PORTLAR, porte'lar, *s.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship.

PORTLAST, porte'last, } *s.* The gunwale of a
PORTOISE, pore'toys, } ship.

PORTLINESS, porte'le-nes, *s.* (from *portly*.) Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in fulness and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanour.

PORTLY, porte'le, *a.* (*port*, air, mien.) Grand and dignified of mien; of a noble appearance and carriage; bulky; corpulent; swelling.

PORTMAN, porte'man, *s.* A burgh of a port town, or of one of the Cinque Ports.

PORTMANTEAU, porte-man'to, *s.* (French, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak.) A case to hold a mantle or cloak, and other things necessary for travelling.

PORTMOTE, porte'mote, } *s.* (*portus*, a port, Lat.

PORTMOOT, porte'mut, } and *gemot*, a meeting,
Sax.) In Law, a court kept in haven-towns or ports.

PORTOISE.—See Portlast.

PORTRAIT, pore'trate, *s.* (French, from *portraire*, to draw.) A drawing or painting representing the likeness, from the life, particularly the face, of any particular individual: it is also frequently applied to the pictures of animals;—*v. a.* to portray; to draw.—Not used as a verb.

I labour to *portrait* the image of a brave knight.—Spenser.

PORTRAITURE, pore'tra-ture, *s.* A portrait; a painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see
The *portraiture* of his.—Shaks.

PORTRAY, pore-tra', *v. a.* (*portraire*, to draw, Fr.) To paint; to describe by picture; to describe by words; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRAYER—POSER.

PORTRAYER, pore-tra'ur, *s.* One who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

PORTRESS, porte'res, *s.* (*porta*, a gate, Lat.)

PORTERESS, pore'tur-es, *s.* A female gatekeeper.

PORTOKEN, porte'so-kn, *a.* (*porta*, a gate, Lat. and *soku*, jurisdiction, Sueso-Gothic.) Having the circuit or liberties of the gate; that is, being within the city gate in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact.

PORTUGAL-BROOM, pawr'tū-gal-broom, *s.* The White-flowered *Cystisus*, or *Cystisus alba* of botanists. *Portugal-laura*, the *Prunus Lusitania*, a beautiful evergreen shrub, much used in ornamenting gardens.

PORTUGUESE, pawr'tū-geze, *a.* Pertaining to Portugal;—*s.* a native of Portugal.

PORTULACA, por-tu-la'ka, *s.* (*porto*, I carry, and *lac*, milk, Gr. from the plants being milky.) Purslane, a genus of humble fleshy herbs, the flowers of which expand from nine to twelve o'clock in the morning if the sun shine, otherwise they do not open: Type of the order Portulacace.

PORTULACAE, por-tu-la'se-e, *s.* (*portulaca*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of fleshy shrubs or herbs, with alternate extipulate leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers, usually expanding in the sun, and of short duration; calyx usually of two sepals; petals usually five; stamens, along with the petals, irregularly set into the base of the calyx; filaments distinct, adnate to the base of the petals, and usually opposite them where the number is equal; anthers ovate and two-celled, opening lengthwise; ovary one, usually roundish; capsule one-celled; style sometimes single, filiform, cleft into numerous stigmas at the base; seeds numerous; albumen farinaceous.

PORTULACARIA, por-tu-la-ka're-a, *s.* (altered from *portulaca*.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Africa: Order, Portulacace.

PORTUNIDÆ, por-tu-ne-de, *s.* (*portunus*, one of the genera.) Puddlers, or Puddling-crabs, a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans, allied to the Cancerians.

PORTUNUS, por-tu-nus, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Type of the family Portunidae.

PORWIGLE, pore'wig-l, *s.* A tadpole, or frog in its first state from the spawn.—Not used.

That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole.—*Brown*.

PORY, po're, *a.* (from *pore*.) Full of pores or small interstices.

POSCA, pos'ka, *s.* (Latin.) The common drink of the Roman soldiers, consisting of water sharpened with a little vinegar. This, when on strict duty, was an indulgence, their common drink being water.

POSE, poze, *s.* (*gepose*, Sax.) A stuffing of the head; catarrh.—Obsolete.

He speaketh in his nose,
And smeseth fast, and eke he hath the *pose*.—*Chaucer*.

(French, standing.) In Heraldry, the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast, standing still with his four feet on the ground;—*v. a.* (*poser*, Fr.) to puzzle; to set; to put to a stop or stand by asking difficult questions; to interrogate closely;

She in the presence of others *posed* and sifted him.—*Ducon*.

POSER, po'sur, *s.* One who puzzles by asking difficult questions; one who examines with a view to puzzle;

POSIDEON—POSITIVE.

One who questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*.—*Bacon*.

a question put which cannot be answered.

POSIDEON, po-sid'e-on, *s.* (*poseidon*, Gr.) An Athenian month, named from Posidonia; a festival in honour of Neptune, which was celebrated in this month. It consisted of thirty days, and answered to part of December and January.

POSIDON, pos'e-don, *s.* (*Poseidon*, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the names given to Neptune by the Greeks.

POSIDONIA, pos-e-do'ne-a, *s.* (*Poseidon*, one of the names of Neptune.) A genus of marine plants: Order, Zosteraceae. In Conchology, a genus of fossil bivalves, belonging to the Monomyaria of Lamarck.

POSITED, poz'e-ted, *a.* (*positus*, Lat.) Put; set; placed;

The modification of matter thus *posited* or disposed.—*Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

POSITION, po-zish'un, *s.* (*positio*, Lat.) State of being placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, as a ground of reasoning, or to be proved; advancement of any principle; state; condition. In Arithmetic, a rule which, in solving a question, supposes any number to be the true one, and makes this a *position* whence to proceed in the required calculation. As this number is assumed at random, it will probably be erroneous; the rule, on this account, has been called the rule of false. It is divided into single and double position. In Geometry, a line is said to be *given in position* when its direction is known; in magnitude, when its length is known. The *geometry of position* is the investigation of the relations which exist between the positions of the different parts of a geometrical figure with regard to each other. In Painting, the placing of the model in the manner best calculated for the end which the painter has in view.

POSITIONAL, po-zish'un-al, *a.* Respecting position.—Obsolete.

A strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations.—*Crown's Vulgar Errors*.

POSITIVE, poz'e-tiv, *a.* Laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; absolute; real; existing in fact, as *positive* good; express; confident; fully assured; dogmatic; over-confident; settled by arbitrary appointment;

Laws are but *positive*. Love's powers we see

In nature's sanction, and her first decree.—*Dryden*.

having the power to act.

What is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative?—*Swift*.

In Algebra, a *positive quantity* is an affirmative or additive quantity, and is preceded by the sign +; it is the opposite of a negative quantity, which is indicated by the sign —. If no sign precedes a quantity, + is understood, and the quantity taken as *positive* in accordance. These signs, + and —, are called respectively the *positive* and *negative* signs. In Electricity, *positive electricity*, according to Dr. Franklin's theory, denotes the presence of a superabundance of the electric fluid. It is called by others vitreous electricity, as being produced by rubbing glass; that which is produced by rubbing amber or resin is called resinous, answering to the negative electricity of Dr. Franklin. Bodies in the former condition is said to be

positively, and in the latter, negatively electrified. In Grammar, *positive degree* is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as good, just, powerful;—*a.* what is capable of being affirmed; reality; not what settles by *absolute* appointment; a word that affirms or denies existence.

POSITIVELY, poz'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively; not negatively; really; in its own nature; inherently; certainly; directly; explicitly; expressly; peremptorily; confidently; with full assurance.

POSITIVENESS, poz'e-tiv-nes, *s.* Actual existence; reality; peremptoriness; full assurance.

POSITIVITY, pos-e-tiv'e-te, *s.* Peremptoriness.—A low word.

Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion.—*Watts on the Mind.*

POSTURE, poz'e-ture, *s.* Posture.—Obsolete.

The *posture* of the party's hand.—*Bramhall.*

POSNET, pos'net, *s.* (*posned*, Welsh.) A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan.

POSOLOGICAL, po-so-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POSLOGY, po-sol'o-je, *s.* (*posos*, how much, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Medicine, the science of doses.

POSOQUERIA, pos-o-kwe're-a, *s.* (*aymara-posoqueri*, the name given to *P. longifolia* by the natives of Guiana.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

POSPOLITE, pos'po-lite, *s.* (*posse*, to be in power, Lat. *polis*, a city, Gr.) A name given in Poland to a militia or national guard, consisting of the gentry, who in case of invasion are summoned to arms.

POSSE, pos'se, *s.* (Latin, to be able.) In Law, a possibility, or that which may be possible, in contradistinction to that which is actually in existence, and which is said to be in *esse*. *Posse-comitatus*, literally, power of the county. It was given to the sheriff and other officers of the crown by act of parliament, to compel the attendance of the inhabitants of the county (with some exceptions) to assist him in preserving the peace, in pursuing and arresting offenders, and in such like acts where assistance was required.—*Lambard's Eirenarcha.* In low language, a crowd or rabble.

POSSESS, poz-zes', *v. a.* (*posideo*, *possessus*, Lat. *besiden*, Sax.) To have wholly as a proprietor; to own or hold title to; to occupy; to seize or obtain, as they *possessed* themselves of the citadel; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to affect by some power;

Possess with rumours, full of idle dreams.

Not knowing what they fear, yet full of fear.—*Shaks.*

To *possess* of, to give possession, command, or occupancy; to *possess one's self of*, to take or gain possession of; to *possess with*, to furnish or fill with something permanent, or to be retained.

POSSESSION, poz-zesh'un, *s.* (French, from *possessio*, Lat.) The condition of holding, owning, or possessing property; property; the thing possessed; the state of being under demoniacal power; madness; lunacy. In Law, *possession* is twofold—*actual*, and in *law*. *Actual possession* is when a man actually enters into lands and tenements to him descended. *Possession in law* is

when the lands or tenements are descended to a man, and he has not as yet actually possessed them. In Bailment, the bailee who receives goods to convey or to keep for a time, has the possession of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. *Property in possession* includes both the right and the occupation. *Possessio fratris*, literally, possession of a brother. It is a legal maxim that the possession or seisin of a brother will make his sister of the whole blood his heir, in preference to a brother of the half blood.—2 *Bl.* 228. *Possession money*, a certain sum per day, paid to the man whom the sheriff puts in possession of goods taken under a writ of *fiat facias*. The amount is 3s. 6d. per day if he is boarded, and 5s. per day if not boarded. *Writ of possession*, a precept directing the sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.

POSSESSIONER, poz-zesh'un-ur, *s.* A possessor.—Obsolete.

Old freemen and *possessioners*.—*Sidney.*

POSSESSIVE, poz-zes'iv, *a.* Having possession; denoting possession, as the possessive or genitive case of nouns and pronouns in grammar; the possessive case of nouns is marked by an apostrophe, thus, *man's*; plural, *men's*. A *possessive pronoun* is a pronoun joined to a noun as an adjective to express belonging to, as *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, *its*, *own*.

POSSESSOR, poz-zes'sur, *s.* (Latin.) Owner; master; proprietor; occupant.

POSSESSORY, poz-zes'sur-e, *a.* Having possession. In Law, a possessory action is one which has for its object the regaining possession of a freehold, of which the defendant or his ancestors have been unjustly deprived by the present tenant or possessor.—*Atk. Sheriff Law.*

POSSET, pos'sit, *s.* (*posel*, from *posiaw*, together, Welsh, *posca*, acidulated water, Lat.) Milk curdled with wine, or any other acid;—*e. a.* to curdle; to turn;

It doth *posset*

And curd, like eager droppings into milk,

The thin and wholesome blood.—*Shaks.*

POSSIBILITY, pos-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*possibilité*, Fr.)

The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies great uncertainty and doubt;

A bare *possibility* that a thing may be, or not be.—

Tilletson.

POSSIBLE, pos'e-bl, *a.* (French, *possibilis*, Lat.)

That may be or exist; that may be now, or may occur at some future time; that may be done; not contrary to the order of things.

POSSIBLY, pos'e-ble, *ad.* By any power really existing; perhaps; without absurdity.

POST, poste, *s.* (Dan. and Swed. *päst*, Welsh, *poste*,

Fr. *postis*, from *pono*, I place or set, Lat.) A piece of timber set erect, usually larger than a stake, to support something, as the *posts* of a house or a door; a military station; the troops stationed at a particular place, or the ground they occupy; place; employment; office; a seat or situation; a kind of writing paper; a messenger or a carrier of letters and papers;

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,

Receiving them by such a worthless *post*.—*Shaks.*

one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches, so called probably from the relays

POST—POSTDILUVIAN.

of horses which were formerly kept at particular stations or *posts*, for facilitating such business;

In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other.—*Abbot*.

an old game at cards; a kind of sculptured architectural ornament shaped like a roll or wreathing; —*a. (aposter, to suborn,)* hired to do what is wrong.—*Obsolete*.

These partly suborned other *post* men to write their legends.—*Sir E. Sandys*.

Knight of the post, a fellow suborned to do a bad action; —*v. n. (poster, Fr.)* to travel with speed; —*v. a. (from the noun,)* to fix a notification to a post or wall in some public place; to expose to public reproach by such a notification; to set; to place; to station, as to *post* troops on a hill. In Book-keeping, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.

POST, *poste*. A Latin preposition signifying *after*, used in composition, as in the following law and other terms:—*Post diem*, the return of a writ after the day assigned for its return, for which the *custos brevium* had a fee of fourpence. *Post disseisin*, a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by *præcipe quod reddat*, upon default or reddition, was again disseised by the former disseisor.—*Covel*. *Post-facto law*, a law made after the commission of the act. *Post fine*, a fine due to the sovereign by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi*, given in fine of lands and tenements; called also king's silver. *Post natus*, (born after,) in our old law writers signifies the second son; it also denotes one who was born in Scotland after the descent of the crown to James I.; such a person was declared by law to be an alien in England. *Post-obit bond*, an agreement on the receipt of money by the obligor to pay a larger sum, exceeding the legal rate of interest, upon the death of the person from whom he, the obligor, has some expectations if he survive him.—*Chesterfield v. Jameson*. *Post-terminum*, the return of a writ not only after the day assigned for its return, but also after the term, for which the *custos brevium* took the fee of 20d. It was sometimes taken for the fee itself. *Post-date*, to date after the real time. *Post-mortem*, after death. A post-mortem examination of the body, is one made after the death of the patient. In Music, *post-position*, retardation of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar, not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords. In the Royal Navy, a *post-captain* is one placed for the first opportunity of regular preferment, being the naval rank next above that of a commander, and immediately below that of an admiral.

POSTABLE, *poste-a-bl*, *a.* That may be conveyed by post; capable of being posted.

POSTAGE, *poste'age*, *s.* The duty or rate of charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

POSTHILL, *poste'bil*, *s.* The bill or list of letters transmitted through the mail by a postmaster.

POSTBOY, *poste'boy*, *s.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

POSTCHaise, *poste'shaze*, *s.* A light carriage used on common roads for the conveyance of passengers for hire, drawn by two or more horses.

POSTDILUVIAL, *poste-de-lu've-al*, } *a. (post, after,*
POSTDILUVIAN, *poste-de-lu've-au,* } and *diluvial*

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POSTEA—POSTIL.

um, a deluge, Lat.) Posterior to the Noachian deluge; —*s.* postdiluvian, one who lived posterior to the flood, in contradistinction to an antediluvian.

POSTEA, *poste'e-a*, *s.* (Latin, afterwards.) In Law, the return of the judge before whom a cause is tried, of what was done in the cause after joining issue and awarding the trial, and is indorsed on the back of the *nisi prius* record.

POSTER, *poste'ur*, *s.* A courier; one who travels hastily.

Weird sisters hand in hand,
Posters of the sea or land.—*Shaks.*

In Letterpress Printing, a large bill for posting conspicuously in a public place.

POSTERIOR, *pos-te're-ur*, *a.* (Latin.) Subsequent in time or place; later.

POSTERIORITY, *pos-te-re-or'e-te*, *s.* The coming after or being behind. In Law, a man who holds lands and tenements of two lords, is said to hold of his more ancient lord by *priority*, and of his less ancient lord by *posteriority*.

POSTERIORES, *pos-te-re-urs*, *s.* The hinder parts.

POSTERITY, *pos-te're-te*, *s.* (*posterité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.) Succeeding generations; descendants; opposed to ancestors.

POSTERN, *pos'tern*, *s.* (*poterne* for *posterne*, Fr.) A back door or gate; a private entrance; this is the primary signification—any small door or gate. In Fortification, a small door in the flank of a bastion, or any other part of the garrison, through which the troops can march in and out unperceived by the enemy.

POSTEXISTENCE, *poste-egz-is'tens*, *s.* Subsequent or future existence.

POSTFIX, *poste'fix*, *s.* An affix.—See *Affix*.

POSTHACKNEY, *poste-hak'ne*, *s.* A hired post-horse.

POSTHASTE, *poste'haste*, *s.* Speedy travelling, like that of a post or courier; —*a.* speedy, as a post or courier.

The duke
Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance,
Even on the instant.—*Shaks.*

POSTHORN, *poste'hawrn*, *s.* A horn or trumpet used by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman.

POSTHORSE, *poste'hawrse*, *s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers or persons travelling by post-chaises.

POSTHOUSE, *poste'how*, *s.* A house for receiving and despatching letters by the public mail; a post-office. The latter word is now generally used.

POSTHUME, *poste'hume*, *a.* Posthumous.—Not used.

A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born till they were dead.—*Purchas' Pilgr.*

POSTHUMOUS, *poste'hu-mus*, *a.* (*post*, after, *humus*, earth, and *humatus*, buried, Lat.) Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; used or published after the death of the inventor or author; existing after one's decease, as *posthumous* fame.

POSTHUMOUSLY, *poste'hu-mus-le*, *ad.* After one's death.

POSTIC, *poste'ik*, *a.* (*posticus*, Lat.) Backward.—*Obsolete*.

POSTIL, *pos'til*, *s.* (*postilla*, Ital. from *post*, after, Lat.) A name anciently given to a note in the margin of the Bible, and afterwards to one pos-

POSTILION—POSTPONEMENT.

terior to the text in any other book;—*v. a.* (*postillare*, Ital.) to write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILION, pos-til'yun, *s.* (*postillon*, Fr.) One who guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; one who rides one of the horses, when only one pair is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

POSTILLATION, pos-til-la'shun, *s.* Exposition of scripture in preaching.

POSTILLATOR, pos-til-la-tur, *s.* One who expounds scripture verse by verse.

POSTILLER, pos-til-ur, *s.* One who writes marginal notes, or who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

Hence, you phantastick postillers in song;
My text defeats your art.—*Cleaveland*.

POSTLIMINAR, poste-le-min'e-ar, } *a.* (*post*, after,
POSTLIMINIOUS, poste-le-min'e-us, } and *limen*,
an end or limit, Lat.) Contrived, done, or exist-
ing subsequently.

The soul may be carried to remote and distant places,
from whence she may make a *postliminarian* return.—
Hallywell.

POSTLIMINIUM, poste-le-min'e-um, } *s.* In Roman
POSTLIMINY, poste-lim'e-ne, } History, the

return of a person to his own country who had
gone to reside abroad, or had been banished or
taken by an enemy. In the modern law of
nations, the right of postliminy is that by virtue
of which, persons and things taken by an enemy
in war are restored to their former condition, when
again brought under the power of the nation to
which they belonged.

POSTMAN, poste'man, *s.* A post or courier; a letter-
carrier.

POSTMARK, poste'mark, *s.* The mark or stamp
placed by the post-office on a letter to prevent
fraud or mistake.

POSTMASTER, poste'mas-tur, *s.* One who has
charge of the public conveyance of letters. *Post-
master-general* is the chief officer of the post-
office department, whose duty is to make contracts
for the conveyance of the public mails, and see
that they are properly executed, and who receives
the moneys arising from the postage of letters,
pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the
office, and superintends the whole department.

POSTMERIDIAN, poste-mer-id'e-an, *a.* (*post*, after,
and *meridies*, noon-day, Lat.) Being in or be-
longing to the afternoon.

POSTNOTE, poste'note, *s.* In Commerce, a bank-
note intended to be transmitted to a distant place
by the public mail. It differs from a bank-note
in being payable to order, the latter being payable
to the bearer.

POSTOFFICE, poste-offis, *s.* An office or house
where letters are received for delivery to the per-
sons to whom they are addressed, or to be trans-
mitted to other places by the public mails; a
post-house.

POSTPAID, poste'pade, *a.* Having the postage paid.

POSTPONE, poste-pon'e, *v. a.* (*post*, after, and *pono*,
I place, Lat.) To put off; to delay; to defer to
a future or a later time; to set in value below
something else.

All other considerations should give way, and be *post-
poned* to this.—*Locke*.

POSTPONEMENT, poste-pon'e-ment, *s.* The act of
deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

POSTPONENCE—POT.

POSTPONENCE, poste-po'nens, *s.* Dislike.—Not in
use.

Noting preference or *postponence*.—*Johnson*.

POSTPONER, poste-po'nur, *s.* One who postpones.

POSTPOSITION, poste-po-zish'un, *s.* The state of
being put back or out of the regular place.

POSTSCENIUM, poste-se'ne-um, } *s.* (*post*, behind,
PARASCENIUM, par-a-se'ne-um, } and *scena*, a
scene, a stage, Lat. *para*, near, and *scena*, a stage,
Gr.) In ancient Architecture, the back part of
the theatre where the machinery was deposited,
and where the actors retired to robe themselves.

POSTSCRIPT, poste'skript, *s.* (*post*, after, and *scrip-
tum*, a writing, Lat.) That which is written
after; a paragraph at the end of a letter.

POSTSCRIPTED, poste'skrip-ted, *a.* Added in a post-
script.

POST-TOWN, poste'town, *s.* A town in which there
is a post-office.

POSTULANT, pos'tu-lant, *s.* (*postulo*, I entreat or
demand, Lat.) One who makes a demand.

POSTULATE, pos'tu-late, *s.* (*postulatum*, a request,
a demand, Lat.) In Logic and Philosophy, a
proposition required to be granted, or the use of
which in reasoning is demanded. It differs from
an axiom, in being admitted to be true for sake of
the argument, but not as a truth which it is im-
possible to deny, while the truth of an axiom must
be admitted the moment the terms in which it is
expressed are understood;—*v. a.* to beg or assume
without proof; to invite; to solicit; to require by
entreaty; to assume; to take without positive
consent.

POSTULATION, pos-tu-la'shun, *s.* The act of sup-
posing without proof; gratuitous assumption;
supplication; intercession;

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God.—*Parson*.
suit; cause.

The cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had
not two-thirds of the voices.—*Burnet*.

POSTULATORY, pos'tu-lay-tur-e, *a.* Assuming with-
out proof; assumed without proof.

POSTULATUM, pos-tu-la'tum, *s.* (Latin.) A postu-
late,—which see.

POSTURE, pos'ture, *s.* (French, from *positura*, Lat.)
Place; situation; disposition with regard to some-
thing else; voluntary disposition of the parts of
the body with regard to each other; disposition;
frame, as the *posture* of the soul; state; con-
dition, as they put themselves in a *posture* of
defence;—*v. a.* to put in any particular place or
disposition; to dispose the parts of the body for a
particular purpose.

POSTUREMASTER, pos'ture-mas-tur, *s.* One who
teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

POSTVENTIONAL, poste-ven'shun-al, *a.* An epithet
for a change of the moon, when it happens after
some great movable feast, or remarkable plane-
tary aspect.

POSY, po'ze, *s.* (from *poesy*?) A motto inscribed
on a ring, &c.; a bunch of flowers.

POSYDON, pos'e-don, *s.* (altered from *poseidon*.) A
name given by Fabricius to a genus of Crustaceans.

POT, pot, *s.* (French and Welsh, *poit*, Gael. *potta*,
Swed.) A vessel of iron or other material used
in cooking; a vessel or cup for holding drinking
liquors; an earthen vessel in which flowers or
other plants are reared; a sort of paper smaller
than foolscap; a beer measure equal to a quart;
—*v. a.* to put into pots so as to preserve; to

POTABLE—POTAMIS.

plant into a flower-pot; to put into casks for draining, as to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheds with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolate through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf. *Pot-boy*, a menial in a public-house. *Pot-companion*, an associate or companion in drinking. *Pot-gun*, a word used by Swift for pop-gun. *Pot-hanger* or *pot-hook*, a hook on which a pot is hung over the fire; a letter or character made by pupils when beginning to learn to write; a scrawled letter.

Let me see her Arabian *pot-hooks*.—Dryden.

Pot-house, an ale-house. *Pot-lid*, the lid of a pot. *Pot-man*, a servant in a public-house or tavern; anciently, a pot-companion. *Pot-metal*, an alloy of lead and copper, used for the purpose expressed by its name; a species of stained glass, in which the colours have been incorporated while the glass was in a state of fusion.

POTABLE, pot'a-bl, a. (French, *potabilis*, from *poto*, I drink, Lat.) Drinkable: that may be drank;

Preserving life in medicine *potable*.—Shaks.

—s. something that may be drank.

The damaak meads,
Unforced, display ten thousand painted flowers,
Useful in *potables*.—Philips.

POTABLENESS, pot'a-bl-nes, s. The quality of being drinkable.

POTADOMA, po-ta-do'ma, s. (*potamos*, a river, and *domos*, a habitation, Gr.) A subgenus of fluviatile shells: genus *Melania*, and subfamily *Melaniæ*. The shell has the general character of *Melania*, but the outer lips are hardly dilated, and the top of the inner lip is internally thickened: Family, Turbidae.

POTAGER, pot'a-jur, s. A porringer.

POTAGRA, po-tag'ra, s. A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies.

The roe of mullets makes *potargo*.—Sir T. Herbert.

POTALE, pot'ale, s. A local term for the refuse of a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

POTALIA, po-ta'le-a, s. (the name given in Guiana to *P. amara*.) A genus of plants, with beautiful purple flowers: Type of the order Potaliaceæ.

POTALIACEÆ, po-ta-le-a'se-e, s. (*potalia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of glabrous and somewhat lactescent shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves joined by interpetiolar sheathing stipulæ; the flowers disposed in terminal, paniced corymbs; calyx four, five, or six-parted; corolla tubular; stamens rising from the tube of the corolla; style continuous; stigma simple; berry two or four-celled; seeds numerous; testa double.

POTAMAGETON, po-ta-ma-je'ton, s. (*potamos*, a river, and *geton*, near, Gr.) Pondweed, a genus of aquatic plants: Order, Alismaceæ.

POTAMIDA, po-tam'e-da, s. (*potamos*, a river, Gr.) A genus of fluviatile Mollusca; the shell oval; cardinal teeth short, thick, the outer one diverging towards the anterior margin: Family, Unionidae.

POTAMIDES, po-tam'e-des, s. (*potamos*, a river, Gr.) In Mythology, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains.

POTAMIS, pot'a-mis, s. (*potamos*, a river, Gr.) A genus of fresh-water shells, resembling *Cerithium* in the aperture, but differing from that genus in having a thick horny epidermis; whorls coronated and armed with spines; aperture almost entire, the notch being slightly developed; top of the

POTAMOBIA—POTASSA.

outer lip with an obsolete sinus: Subfamily, Cerithiinae, and family, Strombidae.

POTAMOBIA, po-ta-mo'be-a, s. (*potamos*, a river, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, allied to *Thelphusa*.

POTAMOLGY, po-ta-mol'o-je, s. (*potamos*, a river, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on rivers.

POTAMOPHILA, pot-a-mof'e-la, s. (*potamos*, a river, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of fluviatile bivalve Conchifera, the shell of which is thick, equivalve, inequilateral, trigonal, and covered with a greenish-brown epidermis; hinge thickened, broad, with one central notched cardinal tooth in one valve, and two in the other; lateral teeth indistinct; ligament large, and supported on prominent fulcra; muscular impressions, two in each valve, suborbicular: Family, Tellinidae. Also, a genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

POTAMYA, po-ta-mi'a, s. (*potamos*, a river, Gr. and *mya*, a genus of bivalve marine shells.) A genus of fresh-water shells, bearing a strong resemblance to *Corbula*.

POTANCE, po'tans, s. In Horology, the stud on which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.

POTASH, pot'ash, s. Impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by burning the ashes of land plants, lixiviating their ashes, and evaporating the solution to dryness, a process performed on a large scale in Russia and America. The carbonate thus obtained is known in commerce by the names of *potash* and *pearlash*, and is much employed in the arts, particularly in the formation of soap and the manufacture of glass. *Potash bisilicate of magnesia*, a mineral occurring in both a crystalized and an earthy state; colour yellowish white; the crystals resemble those of tremolite; cleavage parallel to the base, indistinct; friable and easily reduced to soft powder. Composition of the crystals—silica, 58.16; magnesia, 26.48; potash, 6.32; peroxide of iron, 7.60; alumina, 0.40; lime, 0.64; water, 0.40: sp. gr. 2.87.

POTASSA, pot-as'sa, s. Protoxide of potassium, a white solid substance, highly caustic, which fuses at a heat above that of redness, and bears the strongest heat of a wind furnace without being decomposed or volatilized. It has a powerful affinity for water, and intense heat is disengaged during the act of combination. Solution of potassa is highly caustic, and its taste intensely acid. It possesses alkaline properties in an eminent degree, converting the vegetable blue colours into green, and neutralizing the strongest acids. Its equivalent is 47.15; symb. K + O or KO. The following are the chief preparations of this substance used in medicine:—*Acetas potassæ*, acetate of potassa; *arsenias potassæ*, arseniate of potassa; *bicarbonas potassæ*, bicarbonate of potassa; *bisulphas potassæ*, bisulphate of potassa; *bitartras potassæ*, bitartrate of potassa; *carbonas potassæ*, carbonate of potassa; *chloras potassæ*, chlorate of potassa; *chloridum potassæ*, chloride of potassa; *citras potassæ*, citrate of potassa; *hydras potassæ*, hydrate of potassa, called also *potassa fusa*, or the stronger caustic; *hydroides potassæ*, hydroide of potassa; *liquor potassæ*, solution of potassa; *potassa cum calce*, potassa with lime or the milder caustic; *sulphas potassæ*, sulphate of potassa; *sulphuretum potassæ*, sulphuret of potassa; *tartras potassæ*, tartrate of potassa.

POTASSIUM—POTENTATE.

POTASSIUM, po-tas'e-nm, *s.* A metal, the base of the alkali potash, in which it exists combined with oxygen. It was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807; in colour and lustre it strongly resembles mercury; it is solid at the usual temperature of the air; at 50° it becomes soft and malleable, and yields like wax to moderate pressure; at 32° it becomes brittle; at 70° it becomes somewhat fluid, but not perfectly so till the temperature reaches 150°; if heated to low redness, out of the contact of the air, it sublimes, and condenses on cooling, unchanged; its texture, when brittle, is crystalline; opaque; a good conductor of heat and electricity: Sp. gr. at 60°—0.865. It is the lightest known solid.

POTATION, po-ta'shun, *s.* (*potatio*, Lat.) A drinking, or drinking bout; a draught.

POTATO, po-ta'to, *s.* (*batatos*, Span. or Indian, from *papa*, the Peruvian name.) The plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of South America, whence it is considered to have been brought to Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century. It found its way to England from Virginia, by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and who returned in July, 1586. *Potatoes* forms a subsection of the genus *Solanum*, in which the leaves are imparipinnate, pinnatifid, ternate, or entire; flowers corymbose or racemose, terminal, lateral, and axillary. *Potato-oat*, a variety of the oat *Avena sativa*. In Chemistry, *oil of potato spirit*, a colourless substance obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance; it has a strong smell, at first pleasant, afterwards nauseous; taste, very acrid; when its vapour is inhaled it causes asthmatic pains, cough, and even vomiting. Formula, C₁₀ H₁₂ O₂: sp. gr. at 60°—0.8124.

POTBELLIED, pot'bel-lid, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POTBELLY, pot'bel-le, *s.* A protuberant belly.

POTCH, potsh, *v. a.* (*pocher*, Fr.) To thrust; to push; I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword. I'll potch him some way.—*Shaks.* to poach;—(which see);—to boil slightly.

POTCHED, potsht, *a.* Boiled slightly, as a *potched egg*.

POTELLOT, po'te-lot, *s.* (*potlord*, black-lead, Dutch.) A name given by Fourcroy to the sulphuret of molybdena.

POTENCY, po'ten-se, *s.* (*potentia*, Lat.) Power; physical power; energy; efficacy; strength; moral power; influence; authority.

A place of *potency* o' the state.—*Shaks.*

POTENT, po'tent, *a.* Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious, as a *potent* medicine; morally powerful; having great influence, authority, control, or dominion;—*s.* a prince; a potentate;

Cry havoc, kings, back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits.—*Shaks.*

a low walking-staff; a crutch.—Obsolete as a noun.

She ne want

A fote, but it were by *potent*.—*Chaucer.*

In Heraldry, *potent* or *potence*, a cross which terminates like the head of a crutch.

POTENTACY, po'ten-ta-se, *s.* Sovereignty.—Obsolete.

POTENTATE, po'ten-tate, *s.* (*potentat*, Fr. *potentato*, Ital.) A sovereign prince; an emperor; a king; a monarch.

POTENTIAL—POTIN.

POTENTIAL, po-ten'shal, *a.* (*potentialis*, Lat.) Having the power to impress ideas of certain qualities, though not inherent in the thing; existing in possibility, not in act; efficacious; powerful.—Obsolete in the last two significations.

The profit of my death

Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs

To make thee seek it.—*Shaks.*

Potential cautery, in Surgery, caustic potash applied to the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar or scab on any part of the body; the application of a red-hot iron is called *actual cautery*. *Potential mood*, in Grammar, that form of the verb which expresses the power, possibility, or necessity of an action, or of being. It is properly, in English Grammar, the indicative or declarative mode, affirming the power to act, expressed by the present or past of *can*, *may*, or *must*, and an infinitive, as—'I can go,' signifying, 'I have power to go.'

POTENTIALITY, po-ten-she-al'e-te, *s.* Possibility; not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, po-ten'shal-le, *ad.* In possibility; not in act; not positively; in efficacy; not in actuality.

POTENTILLA, po-ten-till'a, *s.* (*potens*, powerful, Lat. from the potent medical qualities of some of the species.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with white, yellow, or red flowers: Order, Rosaceæ.

POTENTLY, po'tent-le, *ad.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

POTENTNESS, po'tent-nes, *s.* Powerfulness; strength; might.

POTERIOCRINITES, po-te-re-o-kre-ni'tes, or po-te-re-ok're-nitse, *s.* (*poterion*, a drinking-cup, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoidians, the body of which is shaped like a cup or vase.

POTERIUM, po-te're-um, *s.* (*poterion*, a drinking-cup, from P. Sanguisorba being infused in drinks.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs: Order, Sanguisorbaceæ.

POTESTATIVE, po-tes'ta-tiv, *a.* (from *potestas*, power, Lat.) Authoritative.—Not in use.

God's authoritative or *potestative* power.—*Pearson on the Creed.*

POTHECARY, poth'e-ka-re, } *s.* (*boticario*, from *bot-*
POTECARY, pot'e-ka-re, } *s.* *tico*, the shop of an
apothecary, and *bote*, a gallipot, Span.) Obsolete and original forms of the modern term *apothecary*, one who compounds and sells physic.

Forth he goth, ne lenger wold he tary,

Into the town unto a *potecary*.

What *potecary* durst be so bold as to make such confession?—*Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

POTHER, poth'ur, *s.* Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter; a suffocating cloud;

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the *pother*.—*Drayton.*

POTHERB, pot'erb, *s.* An herb for the pot in cooking; a culinary herb.

POTHOS, po'thos, *s.* (*potha*, the name of one of the species in Ceylon.) A genus of plants, most of which are subparasitic, and found climbing on the trunks of trees in the West Indies and America: Order, Orontiacæ.

POTIN, po'tin, *s.* A composition of copper, lead, tin, and silver, of which coins were made from the time of Augustus to that of Tiberius.

POTINA—POUCH.

- POTINA**, po-ti'na, *s.* (*potio*, a potion, Lat.) In Mythology, a goddess at Rome who presided over children's potions.
- POTION**, po'shun, *s.* (*potio*, from *poto*, I drink, Lat.) A draught; usually medicine administered in a liquid state; a dose. In Pharmacy, *potion pectorale*, potion of hydrocyanic acid, consisting of a mixture of medicinal prussic acid, infusion of ground ivy, and syrup of marsh mallows.
- POTITI**, po-tish'e-i, *s.* An order of Roman priests, instituted by Evander in honour of Hercules, after he had slain the giant Cacus, who had stolen some of his cattle; they were always clad in the skins of beasts.
- POTO**, pot'o, *s.* A singular and apparently anomalous quadruped, having the appearance of a lemur, a native of the forests of South America, but furnished with a long prehensile tail; the *Cercopithecus caudivolutus* of Illiger. It has a long tongue, with which it extracts honey from the honeycomb of bees, which has procured for it among the missionaries the name of the honey-bear.
- POTOROO**, pot-o-roo', *s.* In Zoology, the name given in New Holland to the *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, or Kangaroo-rat.
- POTSHERD**, pot'sherd, } *s.* (*pot* and *sceard*, a frag-
POTSHARE, pot'share, } ment, from *scearan*, to
to shear, Sax. *potcherf*, Dutch.) A piece or fragment of a broken pot.
- POTSTONE**, pot'stone, *s.* A tough variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels, as indicated by the name. It is the *lapis ollaris* of Pliny.
- POTTAGE**, pot'tage, *s.* Broth; soup, composed of meat boiled in water, and generally seasoned with vegetables and sweet herbs.
- POTTED**, pot'ted, *part. a.* Preserved or enclosed in a pot; drained in a cask, as in potting sugar.
- POTTER**, pot'tur, *s.* (from *pot*.) One whose employment is to make or manufacture earthen vessels. *Potter's clay*, a variety of clay, usually of a bluish colour, but which becomes red when highly heated. It is named from its being used in the manufacture of the coarse red earthenware.
- POTTERN-ORE**, pot'turn-ore, *s.* A name given in some places to an ore which has the tendency to vitrify, like the glazing of potters' ware.
- POTTERY**, pot'tur-e, *s.* (*poterie*, Fr.) The vessels manufactured by potters; earthenware; the place where earthenware is manufactured.
- POTTING**, pot'ting, *s.* The process of putting sugar in casks for draining.
- POTTLE**, pot'til, *s.* (*potel*, Welsh.) A liquid measure of four pints; a vessel; a pot or tankard.
- POTULENT**, pot'u-lent, *a.* (*potulentus*, Lat.) Pretty much in drink; inebriated; fit to drink.
- POTVALIANT**, pot-val'yant, *a.* Heated to courage by strong drink;

What, you sot! are you grown *potvaliant*?—Addison.

- POUCH**, powtsh, *s.* (*poche*, a pocket or bag, Fr.) A small bag; a pocket; a protuberant belly. In Anatomy, (*sacculus*, Lat.) a morbid dilatation of any part of a canal, as the intestines. In Zoology, the gular bag in certain species of quadrumana or monkeys; the marsupium or ventral bag in which the kangaroo, opossum, and other marsupial animals nurse and protect their offspring till fully developed; the bag attached to the bill of the pelican;—*v. a.* to pocket; to save; to

POUCHETIA—POUND.

- swallow, applied to fowls; to pout; to hang down the lip.—Not used in the last signification.
- POUCHETIA**, poo-she'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. F. Pouchet, professor of botany at Rouen.) A genus of African shrubs: Order, *Cinchonaceae*.
- POUCHMOUTHED**, powtsh'mowthd, *a.* Blubberlipped.—Not used.
- POULDAVIS**, powl'dayv-is, *s.* A kind of sailcloth.—Not used.—See *Poledavis*.
- POULDRON**.—See *Powldron*.
- POULE**, pool, *s.* (French.) The stakes played for at a game of cards.—See *Pool*.
- POULP**, pulp, *s.* The English generic name of the eight-footed Dibranchiate Cephalopods (*Octopi*), which have a double alternate row of suckers on each tentaculum.
- POULT**, polte, *s.* (*poulet*, Fr.) A young chicken.—Not used.
- POULTER**, pole'tur, } *s.* One whose business is
POULTERER, pole'tur-ur, } to sell fowls ready for
the cook; formerly, an officer in the household of the sovereign who had charge of the poultry.
- POULTICE**, pole'tis, *s.* (*puls pultis*, a soft kind of food, as porridge, pap, &c., Lat.) A cataplasm; a soft, mollifying application;—*v. a.* to cover with a poultice.
- POULTIVE**, pole'tiv, *s.* A poultice.—Not used.
Poultives allayed pain.—Temple.
- POULTRY**, pole'tre, *s.* (*poule*, a hen, Fr.) Domesticated fowls reared for the table, as turkeys, ducks, and Guinea fowls. *Poultry-yard*, a yard where fowls are kept for the use of the table.
- POUNCE**, pown, *s.* (*pierre-ponce*, pumice-stone, *poncer*, to rub with pumice-stone, Fr.) Gum sandarac, pounded and sifted very fine, and sometimes mixed with the fine powder of the cuttle-fish bone; used to rub on paper to prevent the ink from sinking or blotting; a coloured powder used by pattern-drawers for sprinkling over pricked papers; cloth worked in eyelet holes;—*v. a.* to sprinkle or rub with pumice;—*v. n.* (*punzome*, a bodkin, a punch, Ital.) to fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws. In Falconry, *pounces* denote the talons of a bird of prey.
- POUNCEBOX**, pown'sboks, } *s.* A small box with
POUNCETBOX, pown'set-boks, } a perforated lid for
sprinkling pounce on paper.
- POUNCED**, pownst, *a.* Furnished with claws or talons;
From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young,
Strong pounc'd.—Thomson.
sprinkled with pounce.
- POUND**, pownd, *s.* (*pund*, Sax. Goth. Swed. and Dan. *pondus*, weight, a pound, Lat.) A measure of weight of two denominations: the pound troy, used for weighing the precious metals, gems, &c., containing 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois, for ordinary commercial purposes, 7000 grains troy; the former is divided into 12 ounces, and the latter into 16. *Pound* is also a denomination of money; the pound sterling being equal to 20 shillings, or 240 pence; anciently, 240 pence were equivalent to a pound of silver: hence the name. *Pound-foolish*, neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attending to little ones: hence 'penny-wise, pound-foolish.' (*Pyndaw*, *pyndan*, to confine, Sax.) an enclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation

POURLIEU—POWDER.

POURER, pore'ur, *s.* The person or thing that pours.

Powder-box, a box in which hairpowder is kept. *Powder-chest*, a small box or chest charged with powder, old nails, &c., designed to be set on fire when an enemy boards a ship. In Electricity,

the *powder-house* is an apparatus consisting of pieces of wood joined together in the form of a house, so constructed as to be capable of falling flat on the table. Its object is to show the nature of the effect of lightning upon buildings, by suddenly disconnecting the parts of the model from the explosion of gunpowder, ignited by the electric spark. *Powder-flask*, or *powder-horn*, a flask or horn-case in which powder is kept. *Powder-mill*, a mill in which powder is manufactured. *Powder-mine*, a cave or hollow in which powder is placed, for the purpose of exploding and blowing rocks. *Powder-room*, the apartment in a ship in which gunpowder is kept.

POWDERED, pow'dur'd, *part. a.* Slightly salted; corned; reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder.

POWDERING, pow'dur-ing, *s.* A device to fill up a vacant space in carved work, in a writing, in an esutcheon, &c. *Powdering-tub*, a tub in which meat is corned or powdered.

POWDERY, pow'dur-e, *a.* Of the nature of powder; friable; dusty; sprinkled with powder; resembling dust.

The moth, upon its *powdery* wing,
Flits through the flowery vale.—*Anon.*

POWDIKE, pow'dike, *s.* (*poie*, a watery or marshy place, and *dike*, a wall, Scotch.) A dike running through a marsh or fen.

Malignously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony.—*Blackstone.*

POWER, pow'ur, *s.* (*pouvoir*, Fr.) The ability to perform any action: the faculty of producing a change; capacity of action or exertion; force, animal or mechanic; momentum; energy, as the *power* of imagination; mental faculty, as the *power* of reasoning or thinking; influence; command; dominion; rule; sway; authority; sovereignty; one invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate; a divinity or agent, supposed to have dominion over some part of nature, as the celestial *powers*, the *powers* of darkness; legal authority; warrant, as the *power* of attorney; right; privilege; in vulgar language, a large quantity, or great number,—(nearly obsolete in this sense;) host; army; military force.

Never such a *power*
For any foreign preparation
Was levied in the body of a land.—*Shaks.*

Who leads his *power*?

Under whose government come they along?—*Shaks.*

In Law, *power*, or *power of attorney*, an authority which one person gives to another to act for him and in his stead, which must always be granted on stamped paper. In Mathematics, the product which arises from the continued multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; thus, 64 is the second power of 8, as it arises from 8×8 ; it is also the third power of 4, and the sixth power of 2, on account of its arising from $4 \times 4 \times 4$ in the one case, and $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ in the other. The *power* of a quantity is generally indicated by a small number called the exponent, written at the upper right-hand corner, as 2^6 , x^3 , denoting the sixth power of 2, and the third power of x , respectively. In Mechanics, the exertion of strength, gravitation, impulse, or pressure, so as to produce motion in what was previously at rest, and therefore called a *moving power*; or else to retard the motion of such things as are acted upon by the moving power, and called a *sustaining* or *restraining power*: the aggregate capabilities of a

machine, as an engine of two hundred horse-power. A *mechanical power* is one of the six simple machines—the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, the wheel and axle, the wedge and the pulley. Some reduce the number of these simple machines to two, the lever and the inclined plane. In Optics, *power* generally expresses the effect producible by a lens, or other optical instrument, as magnifying power, illuminating power, &c. *Refractive power*, the effect produced by a medium in changing the direction of a ray of light, which enters it from a medium of a different density; it is expressed by a number indicating the ratio which exists between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. Tables of such numbers are found in the greater number of optical treatises, showing the refractive powers of the most of those substances which permit the passage of light. *Power-loom*, a loom worked by steam or water.

POWERABLE, pow'ur-a-bl, *a.* Capable of performing anything.—Not in use.

POWERFUL, pow'ur-fal, *a.* Full of power; invested with command or authority; potent; forcible; mighty; efficacious, as a *powerful* medicine. **POWERFULLY**, pow'ur-fal-le, *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pow'ur-fal-nes, *s.* Power; efficacy; might; force.

POWERLESS, pow'ur-less, *a.* Impotent; weak

POWLDRON, pow'drun, *s.* In Heraldry, that part of the armour which covers the shoulders.

POWTER, pow'tur, *s.* A large-breasted pigeon.

POX, poks, *s.* The vulgar name of Syphilis, formerly called the Great-pox, to distinguish it from Variola, or Small-pox, on account of the larger size of its blotches. It has also been called French-pox, as being supposed to be derived from that country.

POY, poy, *s.* (*apoyo*, a prop or stay, Span.) A rope-dancer's pole.

POTNING'S LAW, poy-ning's law, *s.* An act of parliament made in Ireland in the reign of Henry VII., by which it was enacted, that all statutes made in England before that time should be in force in Ireland. It was so called because Sir Edward Poynings was first lieutenant there at the time it was made.—*Co. 12, Rep. 190.*

POZE.—See *Pose*.

POZOA, po-zo'a, *s.* (in honour of a Spanish botanist of the name of Pozo.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants; Suborder, Orthosperma.

POZZUOLANA, pot-sū-o-lan'a, *s.* A kind of volcanic ashes used in making a mortar, which hardens under water. It is exported from Pozzuoli, a town in the bay of Naples.

PRAAM, prām, *s.* (Dutch, *prame*, Fr. and Icel.) A flat-bottomed boat, used in Holland to assist in unloading vessels; also, a similar boat, mounting several cannon, and employed to cover the disembarkation of troops.

PRACTIC, prak'tik, *a.* (*praktikos*, Gr. *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.) Relating to action, not merely theoretical; practical; sly; artful; acquainted with; skilful.—Obsolete.

PRACTICABILITY, prak-te-ka-bl'e-te, } *s.* (from *PRACTICABLENESS*, prak'te-ka-bl-nes, } *practicable*.) Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLE, prak'te-ka-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be practised; performable; feasible; that may be used, as a *practicable* road.

PRACTICABLY—PRACTORES.

PRACTICABLY, prak'te-ka-ble, *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prak'te-kal, *a.* (*practicus*, Lat.) Relating to action, not merely speculative; capable of practice or active use; that may be applied to use, as *practical* knowledge; that reduces knowledge or theory to actual use, as a *practical* man; derived from practice or experience, as *practical* skill.

PRACTICALLY, prak'te-kal-le, *adv.* In relation to practice or action; by means of practice or use; by experiment; in practice or use.

PRACTICALNESS, prak'te-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prak'tis, *s.* (*praktike*, from *prasso* or *pratto*, I act, Gr. *practico*, Span. *pratique*, Fr.) The frequent or repeated performance of the same or similar actions; use; customary use; dexterity acquired by frequent performance;

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;

Despite his nice fence and active practice.—*Shaks.*

actual performance, distinguished from theory; the exercise of any profession; the medical treatment of disease; employment, particularly as a medical practitioner. In Arithmetic, a rule for abridging labour in numerous cases of mercantile calculation. It is so named because it hardly involves any new principle, but depends for its application upon the memory and dexterity which the operator acquires from practice. In Law, *Practice Court*, a court attached to the Court of Queen's Bench, and presided over by one of its judges, in which points of practice and pleading are discussed and decided. Though frequently and properly termed the 'Practice Court of the Queen's Bench,' it is now generally called, from its origin, the 'Bail Court;'—(*prætig*, crafty, or *præti*, craft or subtilty, Sax. from *pretta*, to deceive, Icel.) cunning; wicked stratagem; artifice.

Shall we thus permit

A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall

On him so near us? This must needs be practice;

Who knew of your intent, and coming hither?—*Shaks.*

PRACTISANT, prak'te-zant, *s.* An agent.—Not used.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her practisants.—*Shaks.*

PRACTISE, prak'tis, *v. a.* To do or perform frequently; to exercise any profession or art; to delude by artifice;—*v. n.* to form a habit of acting in any particular manner; to transact or negotiate secretly; to try artifices, or use bad arts or stratagems;

If you there

Did practise on my state, your being in Egypt

Might be my question.—*Shaks.*

to use medical experiments; to exercise any profession, as, 'He practises as a surgeon in York.'

PRACTISER, prak'tis-ur, *s.* One who practises; one who customarily performs certain acts; a practitioner, which is the word generally used for one who exercises an art or profession.

PRACTITIONER, prak'tish'un-ur, *s.* One engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine; one who does anything customarily or habitually; one who practises sly or dangerous arts.

PRACTORES, prak'tor-es, *s.* (*practores*, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, certain officers at Athens, who collected the fines and penalties imposed by magistrates.

PRE—PREPETES.

trates and courts of justice, and payable to the state.

PRÆ, pre. A Latin preposition, signifying before, or expressing antecedence: commonly written *pre* in English composition.

PRECEPTORY.—See Preceptory.

PRÆCINCTIO, pre-sing'she-o, *s.* (Latin, a wider place in stairs, a landing-place.) In Architecture, a wide seat, or rather step, round the audience part of the ancient theatres and amphitheatres. It was called *diazoma* by the Greeks.

PRÆCIPE, pre'se-pe, *s.* (*præceptum*, a precept, an order, Lat.) In Law, an original writ in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or to show the reason for not doing it. The word is now commonly used for a sort of abstract of a writ or capias, delivered to the signer of the writs at the time of issuing them, and from which he makes his entry in a book kept for that purpose. *Præcipe in capite*, a writ issuing out of the Court of Chancery, for a tenant who held of the king in chief, as of his crown, and not as of any honour, castle, or manor. *Præcipe quod reddat*, a writ of great diversity, both in its form and use, extending as well to a writ of right as to others of possession.

PRÆCLAMITORES, pre-klam-e-to-res, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, certain officers or criers who went along the streets of ancient Rome, before the flamen dialis, to cause all people to give over their work on holidays; for, if they saw any one at work, the service of the gods could not be performed.

PRÆCOGNITA, pre-kog'ne-ta, *s.* (*plu.* of *præcognitum*, before known, Lat.) A word sometimes used in order to denote things previously known, or required to be known, in order to understand something else; as, 'Anatomy is one of the *præcognita* of medical science.'

PRÆCONES, pre-ko'nes, *s.* (Latin.) Heralds or public criers, who, in ancient Rome, were employed in calling the tribes and centuries to give their votes, in preserving order and silence in public assemblies and games, and in summoning witnesses and other parties to attend at trials.

PRÆCORDIA, pre-kaw'r-de-a, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *cor*, cordis, the heart, Lat.) In Anatomy, the fore part of the region of the thorax.

PRÆDORSAL.—See Predorsal.

PRÆFICÆ, pre'fe-se, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, female mourners, hired among the Romans to attend funeral solemnities, where they praised the dead in their Nenia, or lamentable songs; showed many artificial signs of grief, beating their breasts, and inciting others to mourn by the rueful expression of their countenances.

PRÆLUMBAR.—See Prelumbar.

PRÆMORSE.—See Premorse.

PRÆMUNIRE, pre-mu-ni're, *s.* (*pramoneo*, I forewarn, Lat.) In Law, a species of offence affecting the king and his government, though not subject to capital punishment. When any one is said to incur a *præmunire*, it signifies that he incurs the penalty of being out of the king's protection, and of having his property forfeited to the king; a penalty incurred by infringing a statute.

Wolsey incurred a *præmunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity.—*South.*

PRÆPETES, pre'pet-es, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, certain officers at Athens, who collected the fines and penalties imposed by magistrates.

PRÆSPINAL—PRAISE.

tiquity, such birds as furnished the auspices or augurs with observations and omens by their flight. Of this kind were eagles, vultures, buzzards, &c.

PRÆSPINAL.—See Prespinal.

PRÆTEXTA, pre-tek's'ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Tullus Hostilius to the Roman magistrates and some of the priests, but afterwards worn by the children of the higher classes; by boys till they were the age of seventeen, (when they assumed the toga virilis,) and by girls till they were married.

PRÆTIBIAL.—See Pretibial.

PRÆTOR, } pre'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One of the chief magistrates of ancient Rome; he administered justice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, presided at the celebration of public festivals, and, in the absence of the consul, assembled or prorogued the senate as he pleased. The tribunal which he occupied as judge was called *pretorium*.

PRÆTORIUM, pre-to're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the hall or court where the prætor administered justice; it was also his palace, and sometimes signified his pleasure-ground. It was also the name of that part of a Roman camp occupied by the tent of the general, and where he took the auspices. It was raised a few feet higher than the rest of the camp. Of the four gates of the Roman camp, that which lay next the enemy was called the *pretorian* gate.

PRAGMATIC, prag-mat'ik, } *a.* (*pragmatikos*,
PRAGMATICAL, prag-mat'e-kal, } from *pragmā*,
derived from *prasso*, I do, Gr.) Forward to inter-
meddle; meddling; impertinently officious.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family.—*Arbutnot*.

In Civil Law, *pragmatic sanction*, a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college, order, or body of people, upon consulting him on some case of their community; the like answer given to any particular person is called simply *rescript*.

PRAGMATICALLY, prag-mat'e-kal-e, *ad.* Impertinently; in a meddling, officious manner.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prag-mat'e-kal-nes, *s.* The quality or disposition to intermeddle without right or invitation.

PRAGMATIST, prag'ma-tist, *s.* An impertinently officious person.

As they say of a swine, that he looks every way but upwards, so we may say of *pragmatists*, that their eyes look all ways but inward.—*Bp. Reynolds*.

PRAIRIE, pra're, *s.* (French, from *pretum*, a meadow, Lat.) A term in common use for the vast plains or savannahs of the Mississippi and Missouri. Of these plains, some are covered with brushwood, and abound with springs, and are hence called heathy or bushy prairies; the dry or rolling are destitute of water, and of all vegetation but grass; the alluvial or wet prairies are characterized by a higher degree of fertility.

PRAISABLE, pra'za-bl, *a.* (from *praise*.) That may be praised; worthy of praise.—Not in use. Thou blamest that thing that is *praisable*.—*Abp. Arundel*.

PRAISE, praise, *s.* (*preis*, value, glory, Germ. from *pretium*, Lat.) Renown; commendation; honour; celebrity; glorification; tribute of gratitude; ground or reason of commendation;

And 'tis my praise to make thy praises last.—*Dryden*.

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PRAISEFUL—PRAISE.

—*v. a.* (*preisen*, Germ.: it has been suggested that as *praise*, *rise*, and *raise*, are all from the same root, that *praise* may be compounded of *be* and *raise*, or *be-raise*, that is. to lift up or extol;) to commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions; to extol; to magnify; to glorify; to express gratitude for personal favours; to do honour to, or display the excellence of.

All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord.—*Ps. cxiv*.

PRAISEFUL, praze'fūl, *a.* Laudable; commendable.—Obsolete.

PRAISELESS, praze'les, *a.* Without praise or commendation.

PRAISER, praze'ur, *s.* One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder.

PRAISEWORTHILY, praze-wur'the-le, *ad.* In a manner worthy of praise or commendation.

PRAISEWORTHINESS, praze-wur'the-nes, *s.* Quality of deserving commendation.

PRAISEWORTHY, praze-wur-the, *a.* Commendable; worthy of praise or applause.

PRAM, or PRAME.—See Praam.

PRANCE, prans, *s.* (*pranciaw*, to frolic, to play a prank, Welsh.) To spring and bound as a horse; to ride gallantly, with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

PRANCING, prans'ing, *s.* The act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle;

Then were the horse-hoofs broken by means of the prancings, the prancings of their mighty ones.—*Judg. v. 22*. the act of domineering, in a metaphorical sense.

All point at earth, and hiss at human pride;
The wisdom of the wise, and prancings of the great.—*Young*.

PRANGOS, prang'gos, *s.* (the native name of *P. pabularia* in the East Indies.) A genus of Leguminous plants, with yellow flowers. *P. pabularia* is very valuable as a fodder, producing fatness in a very short time, and being destructive to the *Fasciola hepatica*, or liver-fluke, which in Britain, after a wet autumn, destroys thousands of sheep by the rot, a disease which has hitherto proved incurable.

PRANIZA, pra-ni'za, *s.* (*praniza*, or *prenizo*, I fall headlong, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

PRANK, prangk, *v. a.* (*prangen*, Germ. *pronken*, Dutch, *pranger*, Dan. to shine or make a show.) To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation;

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank*.—*Milton*.

And me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prankt* up.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* (*pranc*, Welsh,) a sudden start or sally; a wild flight; a capering; a gambol; capricious action; a ludicrous, merry trick, rather for sport than injury;—*a.* frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks.

PRANKED, } prangk't. Past participle of the verb *To*
PRANKT, } *prank*.

FRANKER, prangk'ur, *s.* One who dresses ostentatiously;

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, a dancer, then take heed of her.—*Durt. Anat. of Mel*.

PRANKING, prangk'ing, *s.* Ostentatious decoration.

PRASE, praze, *s.* (*prason*, a leek, Gr.) A variety of quartz, coloured green by an admixture of amphibole; so named from its leek-green colour.

PRASINE—PRAY.

PRASINE, pra'sine, *a.* (*prason*, a leek, Gr.) Green; applied to express grass-green of the purest kind.

PRASIMUM, pra'zhe-um, *s.* (*prasion*, Gr. a name given by Dioscorides to a plant resembling Horehound or Majorum, and called by Pliny *prasium*.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

PRASOCURIS, pra-so-ku'is, *s.* (*prasokouris*, from *prason*, a leek, and *keiro*, I waste, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Chrysomelidae.

PRASOPHYLLUM, pra-so-fil'um, *s.* (*prason*, a leek, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

PRATE, prate, *v. n.* (*praaten*, to prate, Dutch, *prata*, to tattle, Swed.) To talk lightly and heedlessly; to chatter;—*s.* trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity; tattle.

PRATER, pra'tur, *s.* A chatterer; one who talks much to little purpose.

PRATIA, pra'she-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Prat Ber-non, of the French navy, who accompanied Frey-comet, but died a few days after the expedition sailed.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Labellaceae.

PRATIC, prat'ik, } *s.* A term used in commerce

PRATIQUE, prat'tik, } to signify intercourse; and hence, a license for intercourse after quarantine.

PRATICOOLA, pra-tik'o-la, *s.* (*protum*, a meadow, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) A genus of birds belonging to the Sylvianae, or True-warblers: Family, Sylviade.

PRATINCOLE.—See Glariola.

PRATING, pra'ting, *s.* Chatter; tittle-tattle.

By joint and several *pratings*.—Bacon.

PRATINGLY, pra'ting-le, *ad.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRATTLE, prat'tl, *v. n.* To talk in a prating man-ner, like a child; to talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious;—*s.* childish prating; trifling loquacity.

PRATTLEMENT, prat'tl-ment, *s.* Prattle.—A word used by Hayley, but not adopted by other writers.

PRATTLER, prat'tur, *s.* One who talks with garru-lity; a trifling talker; a chatterer.

PRAVITY, prav'e-te, *s.* (*pravitas*, Lat. from *pravas*, crooked, evil.) Deviation from right; moral per-vasion; want of rectitude; corrupt state;

Therefore was law given to them, to evince their natural *pravity*.—Milton.

Incurable *pravity* of nature.—L'Estrange.

PRAWN, prawn, *s.* The common English name of the Crustaceans of the genus *Palæmon*.—See *Palæmonidae*.

PRAXEANS, praks'e-ans, *s.* A sect of Asiatic heret-ics of the second century, so called from their founder Praxeas, an Asiatic heresiarch. They denied the plurality of persons in the godhead, and believed that it was the Father himself who suffered on the cross. The Monarchici, Sabellians, and Patripassians, adopted these sentiments.

PRAXIPICE, praks-id'e-se, *s.* In Mythology, a god-dess among the Greeks who presided over the execution of enterprises, and who punished evil actors. She was generally represented by a human head separated from the rest of the body.

PRAXIS, praks'is, *s.* (Greek.) Use; practice.

PRAY, pra, *v. n.* (*prier*, Fr. from *precor*, Lat.) To ask for with earnestness or zeal; to entreat; to supplicate; to petition. In Religious Worship, to address God solemnly and with reverence, making confession, and supplicating mercy and forgiveness,

PRAYER—PREADAMITE.

with thanksgiving for undeserved blessings. This verb is used transitively in the following and sim-ilar expressions.—'I will pray the Father;' 'they prayed him to tarry;' 'pray my colleague;' in all of which the preposition *to* is understood, and the expressions are therefore elliptical, and the verb must be considered neuter.

PRAYER, pra'er, *s.* Petition; solemn address to the Supreme Being; practice of supplication; entreaty; submissive importunity; a formula of church ser-vice or of worship, public or private. In Law, *prayer of process*, a petition with which a bill in equity concludes, to the effect that a writ of sub-pœna may issue against the defendant to compel him to answer upon oath all the matters charged against him in the bill; that part of a memorial or petition to a public body, or person in authority, which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for such grant. *Prayer-book*, containing the prayers and formulæ of devotion of the Epis-copalian or other church; a missal.

PRAYER, pra'tur, *s.* One who prays.

PRAYERFUL, pra'er-fûl, *a.* Devotional; much given to prayer.

PRAYERFULNESS, pra'er-fûl-nes, *s.* The use of much prayer.

PRAYERLESS, pra'er-les, *a.* Habitually neglectful of prayer.

PRAYERLESSNESS, pra'er-les-nes, *s.* Total habitual neglect of prayer.

PRAYINGLY, pra'ing-le, *ad.* With supplication; in the manner of prayer.

PRE.—See *Præ*.

PREACCUSATION, pre-ak-ku-za'shun, *s.* Previous accusation.

PREACH, preetsh, *v. n.* (*præcher*, Fr. *preken*, Dutch.) To deliver a public discourse on a reli-gious subject, or from a text of scripture; to dis-course on the gospel way of salvation;—*v. a.* to proclaim or publish in religious orations; to incul-cate publicly on religious subjects; to deliver or pronounce. To *preach up*, to discourse in favour of.

PREACHER, preetsh'ur, *s.* One who discourses pub-licly on religious subjects; one who inculcates with earnestness;

No preacher is listened to but time.—Swift.

PREACHERSHIP, preetsh'ur-ship, *s.* The office of a preacher.—Not used.

The disposition of the *preachership*.—Warburton.

PREACHING, preetsh'ing, *s.* A public discourse upon sacred subjects. *Preaching-cross*, a cross erected in the highway, at which the monks and others preached to the public.

PREACHMAN, preetsh'man, *s.* A word for a preacher, mentioned in contempt.—Not used.

Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad.—Howell.

PREACHMENT, preetsh'ment, *s.* A sermon spoken in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn;

Wast you that revelled in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent?—Shaks.

PREACQUAINTED, pre-a-kwayn'ted, *a.* Previously acquainted.

PREACQUAINTANCE, pre-a-kwayn'tans, *s.* Previ-ous acquaintance or knowledge.

PREADAMIC, pre-a-dam'ik, *a.* Prior to Adam.

PREADAMITE, pre-ad'a-mite, *s.* An inhabitant of the earth prior to the existence of our first parents; one who believes that Adam was not the first human inhabitant of our earth.

PREADAMITIC—PREBENDARYSHIP.

PREADAMITIC, pre-ad-am-it'ik, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam.

PREADMINISTRATION, pre-ad-min-is-tra'shun, *s.* Previous administration.

PREADMONISH, pre-ad-mon'ish, *v. a.* To admonish previously.

PREADMONITION, pre-ad-mo-nish'un, *s.* Previous warning or admonition.

PREAMBLE, pre-am'bl, *s.* (*preamble*, Fr. *preambolo*, Ital. from *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, I go, Lat.) Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing; the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intents of the law; introduction or preface;

With *preamble* sweet
Of charming symphony, they introduce
Their sacred song and waken raptures high.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to preface; to introduce with explanatory or other observations.

PREAMBULARY, pre-am'bu-la-re, } *a.* Previous; in-

PREAMBULOUS, pre-am'bu-lus, } troductory.—

Not used.

PREAMBULATE, pre-am'bu-late, *s.* (same as *preamble*.) To go before.

When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preamble*.—*Jordan's Poems*.

PREAMBULATION, pre-am-bu-la'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, *ambulatio*, walking, Lat.) A preamble.—Obsolete.

What speakest thou of *preambulation*?—*Chaucer*.

PREAMBULATORY, pre-am'bu-la-tur-e, *a.* Going before; preceding; antecedent.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impleties.—*Ep. Taylor*.

PREEPOINT, pre-ap-poynt', *v. a.* To appoint previously.

PREEPOINTMENT, pre-ap-poynt'ment, *s.* Previous appointment.

PREEPREHENSION, pre-ap-pre-hen'shun, *s.* An opinion formed before examination.

PREESE, *pres*, *s.* A press; a crowd.—Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launched; and from our *preess*
Chuse two-and-fifty youths.—*Chapman*.

PRESSURANCE, pre-as-su'tans, *s.* Previous assurance.

PREAUDIENCE, pre-aw'de-ens, *s.* Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. The order of preaudience in a court of law is as follows:—The king's premier sergeant—ancient sergeant—advocate-general—attorney-general—solicitor-general—sergeants—counsel, with the queen's attorney and solicitor-general, and those having patents of precedences—sergeants at law—recorder of London—advocates of the civil law—and barristers.

PREBEND, preb'end, *s.* (*prebendo*, provision, Ital. and Span. *prebende*, from *præbeo*, I afford, Lat.) A stipend granted in cathedral churches. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*; simple, when they are restricted to the revenue only, and dignitary, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them.—The word is sometimes improperly used for prebendary, or stipendiary of a cathedral.

PREBENDAL, pre-bend'al, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, preb'en-da-re, *s.* A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PREBENDARYSHIP, preb'en-da-re-ship, *s.* The office of a prebendary.

PRECARIOUS—PRECEPTION.

PRECARIOUS, pre-ka're-us, *a.* (*precarius*, Lat. from *precor*, I pray or entreat, Lat.) Dependent on the request or will of another; held by courtesy; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

PRECARIOUSLY, pre-ka're-us-le, *ad.* At the will or pleasure of another; dependently; uncertainly.

PRECARIOUSNESS, pre-ka're-us-nes, *s.* Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRECATIVE, pre-ka'tiv, } *a.* (*precatus*, Lat.) Sup-

PRECATORY, pre-ka'to-re, } pliant; beseeching; submissive.

PRECAUTION, pre-kaw'shun, *s.* (French, from *precautus*, Lat.) Preservative caution; preventive measures;—*v. a.* to warn or advise beforehand.

PRECAUTIONAL, pre-kaw'shun-al, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRECAUTIONARY, pre-kaw'shun-a-re, *a.* Containing previous caution; proceeding from previous caution; adopted to prevent mischief or secure good.

PRECAUTIOUS, pre-kaw'shus, *a.* Taking measures to prevent evil or disappointment.

PRECEDANEOUS, pre-se-da'ne-us, *a.* (*præcedo*, I go before, Lat.) Previous; preceding; anterior.—Obsolete.

PRECEDE, pre-sede', *v. a.* (*præcedo*, I go before, Lat.) To go before in the order of time; to go before in rank or importance.

PRECEDENCE, pre-se'dens, } *s.* (*præcedo*, I go be-

PRECEDENCY, pre-se'den-se, } fore, Lat.) The act or state of going before; priority in time; the state of being more eminent in rank, dignity, or place of honour; adjustment of place; superiority; the foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence: none whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more.—*Milton*.

PRECEDENT, pre-se'dent, *a.* (French, *præcedens*, Lat.) Going before in time; anterior; antecedent. *Precedent condition*, in Law, which must happen to be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which, the estate or right is defeated.—*Blackstone*.

PRECEDENT, pres'e-dent, *s.* Something done or said, that may be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act or decision of the same kind.

PRECEDENTED, pre-se-den'ted, *a.* Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.

PRECEDENTLY, pre-se'dent-le, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRECELLENCE, pre-sel'lens, } *s.* (*præcello*, I ex-

PRECELLENCY, pre-sel'len-se, } cel, Lat.) Excellence.—Not used.

Any pre-eminence or *precellency*.—*Sheldon*.

PRECENTOR, pre-sen'tur, *s.* (*præcenteur*, Fr.) The leader of vocal music in a church; one who leads a choir.

PRECEPT, pre'sept, *s.* (*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, I command, Lat.) A rule or moral law; authority to be given; a commandment; an order; a mandate. In Law, a command or mandate in writing.

PRECEPTIAL, pre-sep'shal, *a.* Consisting of precepts.—Obsolete.

Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm aeth with air, and agony with words.—*Shaks*.

PRECEPTION, pre-sep'shun, *s.* (*præceptio*, Lat.) A precept.—Not in use.

Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not.—*Bishop Hall*.

PRECEPTIVE—PRECIPITANT.

PRECEPTIVE, pre-sep'tiv, *a.* (*præceptivus*, Lat.) Giving precepts or commands; directing in moral conduct; didactic.

PRECEPTOR, pre-sep'tur, *s.* (*præceptor*, Lat.) A teacher; an instructor; a schoolmaster.

PRECEPTORIAL, pre-sep-to're-al, *a.* (French.) Pertaining to a preceptor.

PRECEPTORY, pre-sep'to-re, *a.* Giving precepts;—*s.* subordinate religious house. A manor or estate of the knights templars, on which a church was erected for religious worship, and a convenient house for habitation, and generally placed under one of the more eminent members of the fraternity, called the *preceptores templi*, to have care of the lands and rents of the place. The preceptories were nothing more than cells to the temple, or principal house of the knights in London.

PRECEPTRESS, pre-sep'tres, *s.* A female teacher.

PRECESSION, pre-sesh'un, *s.* (French, from *præcedo*, I go before, Lat.) The act of going before. In Astronomy, *precession of the equinoxes*, is a slow retrograde motion of the equinoctial points from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. In consequence of this motion, the sun crosses the equator at different points each succeeding year, which points are distant from those of the preceding year about $53\frac{1}{4}'$. Dividing 360° by this quantity, it will be found that the sun does not return exactly to the same spot again till after 25,745 years. On account of this, the seasons will, in the lapse of this period, make a complete revolution, so that what is now mid-winter will, in 12,872 years, be the height of summer.

PRECINCT, pre-singht, *s.* (*præcinctus*, encompassed, Lat.) The limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place; territory comprehended within the limits of authority or jurisdiction. This word is generally used in the plural.

PRECIOSITY, pre-se-os'e-te, *s.* Preciousness or value.—Not used.

PRECIOUS, presh'us, *a.* (*præcious*, Fr. *prétiosus*, from *pretium*, price, Lat.) Of great value or worth; highly valued; much esteemed; costly; worthless, in contempt.

These precious saints among the Turks.—Locke.

PRECIOUSLY, presh'us-le, *ad.* Valuably; to a great price; contemptibly, in irony.

PRECIOUSNESS, presh'us-nes, *s.* Valuableness; costliness.

PRECIPE.—See *Præcipe*.

PRECIPE, pres'e-pis, *s.* (French, *præcipitum*, from *præceps*, headlong, Lat.) A headlong steep; a descent perpendicular, or without gradual slope.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction.—Shaks.

PRECIPIENT, pre-sip'e-ent, *a.* (*præcipiens*, Lat.) Commanding; directing.

PRECIPITABILITY, pre-sip'e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (See *Precipitation*.) The quality of being precipitable.

PRECIPITABLE, pre-sip'e-ta-bl, *a.* That may be precipitated or cast down, as a substance held in solution when acted on chemically by a re-agent.

PRECIPITANCE, pre-sip'e-tans, } *s.* Rash haste;
PRECIPITANCY, pre-sip'e-tan-se, } headlong hurry;

the forming of an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation.

PRECIPITANT, pre-sip'e-tant, *a.* (French, from *præcipitans*, Lat.) Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity; hasty; urged with violent haste; rashly hurried; unexpectedly brought

PRECIPITANTLY—PRECLUSION.

on or hastened;—*s.* in Chemistry, the substance which causes precipitation.

PRECIPITANTLY, pre-sip'e-tant-le, *ad.* With rash haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

Returning *precipitantly*, if he withhold us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us.—Milton.

PRECIPITATE, pre-sip'e-tate, *v. a.* (*præcipito*, Lat.)

To throw headlong; to urge on violently; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly. In Chemistry, to separate and throw down by means of a re-agent;—*v. n.* to fall headlong; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment;—*a.* falling or rushing with fleet descent; cast down; headlong; over-hasty; steep; violent. *Precipitate per se*, red oxide of mercury procured by heat, nearly black when hot, and red when cold; it is soluble to a small extent in water, forming a solution which has an acrid metallic taste, and communicates a green colour to the blue infusion of violets. When heated to redness, it is converted into metallic mercury and oxygen. Long exposure to light has a similar effect. Equiv. 218; symb. Hg. + 2O or HgO₂.

PRECIPITATELY, pre-sip'e-tate-le, *ad.* Headlong; with steep descent; hastily; without due caution.

PRECIPITATION, pre-sip'e-ta'shun, *s.* (French, *præcipitatio*, Lat.) The act of falling headlong; a falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity; great hurry; rash tumultuous haste; rapid movement. In Chemistry, the act of disuniting and precipitating any substance held in solution.

PRECIPITATOR, pre-sip'e-tate-ur, *s.* One who urges on with vehemence or rashness.

PRECIPITOUS, pre-sip'e-tus, *a.* Headlong; very steep; rash; hasty.

PRECIPITOUSLY, pre-sip'e-tus-le, *ad.* In violent haste; with steep descent.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, pre-sip'e-tus-nes, *s.* Steepness; rashness.

PRECIPTIBILITY, pre-sip-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The state of being precipitable.

PRECISE, pre-sise', *a.* (*præcis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.) Exact; nice; definite; having strict and determinate limitations; formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

PRECISELY, pre-sise'le, *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; with superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECISENESS, pre-sise'nes, *s.* Exactness; rigid nicety; rigid formality.

PRECISIAN, pre-sizh'an, *s.* A strict observer of rules; one rigidly exact or superstitiously rigorous; one who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor.—Shaks.

PRECISIANISM, pre-sizh'an-izm, *s.* Superstitious rigour; finical exactness.

'Tis now esteem'd *precisianism* in wit,
And a disease in nature, to be kind
Toward desert.—Ben Jonson.

PRECISION, pre-sizh'un, *s.* (French.) Exact limitation; accuracy.

PRECISIVE, pre-si'siv, *a.* Cutting off; nicely limiting.

PRECLUDE, pre-klude', *v. a.* (*præcludo*, from *præ*, before, and *cludo*, I shut, Lat.) To shut out or hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment; to prevent from taking place.

PRECLUSION, pre-klu'shun, *s.* The act of precluding; the state of being hindered by some anticipation.

PRECLUSIVE—PRECURSOR.

PRECLUSIVE, pre-klu'siv, *a.* Shutting out; tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstruction.

PRECLUSIVELY, pre-klu'siv-le, *ad.* Hindrance by anticipation, so as to shut out.

PRECOCIOUS, pre-ko'shus, *a.* (*precose*, Fr. *præcox*, from *præ* and *coquo*, I cook or prepare, Lat.) Ripe before the natural time; premature.

PRECOCIOUSLY, pre-ko'shus-le, *ad.* Prematurely.

PRECOCIOUSNESS, pre-ko'shus-nes, } *s.* Ripeness before the time;

PRECOSITY, pre-kos'e-te, } fore the time; maturity; a too early development of the mental powers.

PRECOGITATE, pre-koj'e-tate, *s.* (*præcogito*, Lat.) To consider or scheme beforehand; to premeditate.

PRECOGITATION, pre-koj-e-ta'shun, *s.* Previous thought or consideration; premeditation.

PRECIGNITA.—See *Præcognita*.

PRECIGNITION, pre-kog-nish'un, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge, Lat.) Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. In Scottish Law, a preinquiry made to ascertain whether there is ground for prosecution.

PRECOMPOSE, pre-kom-poze', *v. a.* To compose previous to delivery.

He did not *precompose* his customary sermon.—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Watts.*

PRECONCEIT, pre-kon-sete', *s.* A preconception; an opinion previously formed.

PRECONCEIVE, pre-kon-seve', *v. a.* To form an opinion beforehand.

PRECONCEIVED, pre-kon-seevd', *a.* Conceived beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, pre-kon-sep'shun, *s.* Opinion previously formed.

PRECONCERT, pre-kon-sert', *v. a.* To settle by previous agreement; to concert beforehand.

PRECONCERTED, pre-kon-sert'ed, *part. a.* Settled beforehand, as a *preconcerted* stratagem.

PRECONCERTEDLY, pre-kon-sert'ed-le, *ad.* By previous agreement.

PRECONCERTION, pre-kon-ser'shun, *s.* The act of concerting beforehand.

PRECONDEMNATION, pre-kon-dem-na'shun, *s.* Condemnation previous to actual transgression.

PRECONIZATION, pre-kon-e-za'shun, *s.* (*præconium*, from *præco*, a crier, Lat.) A proclamation or a publishing by proclamation.

PRECONSIGN, pre-kon-sine', *v. a.* To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRECONSIGNED, pre-kon-sinde', *a.* Consigned beforehand.

PRECONSOLIDATED, pre-kon-sol'e-day-ted, *a.* Previously consolidated.

PRECONSTITUTE, pre-kon'ste-tute, *v. a.* To establish beforehand.

PRECONTRACT, pre-kon'trakt, *s.* A contract made previous to the date of another contract.

PRECONTRACT, pre-kon-trakt', *v. a.* To contract or stipulate previously;—*v. n.* to make a previous contract or agreement.

PRECORDIA.—See *Præcordia*.

PRECORDIAL, pre-kawrd'e-al, *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia, or parts situated before the heart.

PRECURSE, pre-kurs', *s.* (*præ*, before, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) A forerunning.

The light *precurse* of fierce event.—*Shaks.*

PRECURSOR, pre-kurs'ur, *s.* (*præcursor*, Lat.) A forerunner; a harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
Of dreadful thunder claps.—*Shaks.*

PRECURSORY—PREDETERMINE.

PRECURSORY, pre-kurs'ur-e, *a.* Introductory; indicating something to follow;—*s.* an introduction.

—Not used as a noun.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections is a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.—*Hammond.*

PREDACEANS, pre-da'shans, *s.* (*præda*, booty, Lat.) A name used by Kirby, as synonymous with the *Carnassiers* of Cuvier.

PREDACEOUS, pre-da'shus, *a.* Living by prey.

PREDACEOUSLY, pre-da'shus-le, *ad.* By rapine; in a predaceous manner.

PREDAL, pre'dal, *a.* Belonging to prey; practising plunder; robbing.

PREDATION, pre-da'shun, *s.* The act of plundering.

PREDATORY, pred'a-tur-e, *a.* (*prædatorius*, Lat.) Plundering; practising rapine; hungry; rapacious; ravenous.

PREDECEASE, pre-de-sees', *v. n.* To die before.

If children *predecease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.—*Shaks.*

PREDECEASED, pre-de-seest', *a.* Dead previous to.

Worn as a trophy of *predeceased* valour.—*Shaks.*

PREDECESSOR, pre-de-ses'sur, *s.* (*predecessor*, Fr. from *præ*, before, *decedo*, I depart, Lat.) One who has preceded another in office; an ancestor.

PREDECLARED, pre-de-klayrd', *a.* Declared beforehand.

PREDESIGN, pre-de-sine', *v. a.* To design beforehand; to predetermine.

PREDESTINARIAN, pre-des-te-na're-an, *s.* (see *Predestinate*.) One who holds the doctrine of predestination;—*a.* of or belonging to predestination.

PREDESTINATE, pre-des'te-nate, *v. a.* (*predestinare*, Fr. *predestino*, from *præ*, before, and *destino*, I appoint or destine, Lat.) To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree;

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son.—*Rom. viii. 29.*

—*a.* predestinated; foreordained.

PREDESTINATION, pre-des-te-na'shun, *s.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining whatsoever comes to pass; the unchangeable purpose of the Divine Mind, by which a certain portion of the human race are preappointed to the enjoyment of the favour of heaven in this life, and eternal happiness in the next, while the rest are passed over, and left to perish under His wrath and curse.

PREDESTINATOR, pre-des'te-nay-tur, *s.* Properly one who predestinates; but used by Cowley in the following lines, to denote a believer in the doctrine of predestination; a fatalist.

Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain.

PREDESTINE, pre-des'tine, *v. a.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

PREDESTINED, pre-des'tinde, *part. a.* Foreordained.

And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall.—*Prior.*

PREDETERMINATE, pre-de-ter-min-ate, *a.* Determined beforehand; foreordained, as the *predetermined* counsel of God.

PREDETERMINATION, pre-de-ter-me-na'shun, *s.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.

PREDETERMINE, pre-de-ter-min, *v. a.* To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel; If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them.—*Hale.*

to doom by previous decree.

PREDIAL—PREDISPOSITION.

PREDIAL, pre'de-al, *s.* (French, from *prædium*, a farm or estate, Lat.) Consisting of land or farms; attached to land or farms, as *predial* slaves; growing or issuing from land, as *predial* tithes.

PREDICABILITY, pred-e-ka-bil'e-te, *s.* (*predicabilité*, Fr. *predicabilis*, from *predico*, I affirm, Lat.) The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something.

PREDICABLE, pred'e-ka-bl, *a.* (*predicabilis*, Lat.) That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to; applicable;—*s.* in Logic, one of the five things which can be attributed to anything—genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

PREDICAMENT, pre-dik'a-ment, *s.* (French, from *predicamentum*, Lat.) In Logic, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus; class or kind described by definite characteristics or marks; condition; particular situation or state.

PREDICAMENTAL, pre-de-ka-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

PREDICANT, pred'e-kant, *s.* (*predicans*, differing, Lat.) One who affirms anything.

PREDICATE, pred'e-kate, *v. a.* (*predico*, from *præ*, before, and *dico*, I tell, Lat.) To affirm one thing of another, as to *predicate* whiteness of snow;—*v. n.* to affirm; to comprise an affirmation;—*s.* in Logic, that which in a proposition is affirmed or denied of its subject: in these propositions, a European is white; an African is not white; whiteness is the predicate affirmed of a European, and denied of an African;—*a.* predicated.

PREDICATION, pred-e-ka'shun, *s.* (*predicatio*, Lat.) Affirmation of something; declaration of any position.

PREDICATORY, pred'e-kay-tur-e, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

PREDICT, pre-dikt', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *dico*, I tell, Lat.) To foretell; to foreshow; to tell beforehand that which is to happen.

PREDICTION, pre-dik'shun, *s.* (*predictio*, Lat.) A foretelling; a prophecy; a previous declaration of a future event.

PREDICTIVE, pre-dik'tiv, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

PREDICTOR, pre-dik'tur, *s.* A foreteller; a prophet; a seer.

PREDIGESTION, pre-de-jest'yun, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and digestion.) Digestion too hastily performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases.—Bacon.

PREDILECTION, pre-de-lek'shun, *s.* (French, from *præ*, before, and *diligere*, I love, *dilectus*, loved, Lat.) A liking beforehand; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

PREDISPOSANT, pre-dis-po'nent, *s.* (from *predispose*.) That which predisposes.

PREDISPOSE, pre-dis-poze', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and dispose.) To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; to fit or adapt previously.

PREDISPOSING, pre-dis-po'zing, *part. a.* Tending to, or capable of, giving predisposition or liability.

In Medicine, a *predisposing cause* is any circumstance which renders the body susceptible of disease.

PREDISPOSITION, pre-dis-po-zish'un, *s.* (French.) Previous mental inclination or propensity to anything; previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

PREDOMINANCE—PRE-ENGAGEMENT.

PREDOMINANCE, pre-dom'e-nans, } *s.* (see Pre-
PREDOMINANCY, pre-dom'e-nan-se, } dominant.)
Prevalence over others; superiority; ascendancy.
In Astrology, the superior influence of a planet.
We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous, by spherical *predominance*.—Shaks.

PREDOMINANT, pre-dom'e-nant, *a.* (French, from *præ*, before, and *dominans*, ruling, *dominor*, I rule, Lat.) Prevalent over others; supreme in influence authority, or power; ascendant; controlling.
It is a planet that will strike
Where 'tis *predominant*, and 'tis powerful.—Shaks.
In Heraldry, an epithet denoting that the field has but one tincture.

PREDOMINANTLY, pre-dom'e-nant-le, *ad.* With superior influence; in a predominant manner.

PREDOMINATE, pre-dom'e-nate, *v. n.* (*predominer*, Fr. from *præ*, before, and *dominor*, I rule, Lat.) To prevail; to be ascendant; to surpass in influence or authority; to have controlling power;—*v. a.* to rule over.
I stolen am from myself by nine sweet queens,
Who do *predominate* my wit and will.—
Davies' Wit's Pig.

PREDOMINATION, pre-dom'e-na'shun, *s.* Superior power or influence.

PREDOMINED, pre-dāmd', *a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and doomed.) Antecedently doomed.

PREDORSAL, } pre-dawr'sal, *a.* (*præ*, before, and
PREDORSAL, } *dorsus*, the back, Lat.) In Anatomy, situated anteriorly to the back, as the anterior surface of the dorsal portion of the vertebral column.

PRE-ELECT, pre-e-lekt', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and elect.) To choose by previous decision.

PRE-ELECTION, pre-e-lek'shun, *s.* Choice or election made by previous decision of the will.

PRE-EMINENCE, pre-em'e-nens, *s.* (French.) Superiority of excellence; distinction in something commendable; precedence; priority of place; superiority in dignity or rank; superiority of influence or power; in a bad sense, supremacy in evil qualities.

PRE-EMINENT, pre-em'e-nent, *a.* (French.) Excellent above others; distinguished for something commendable; in a bad sense, surpassing in evil qualities.

PRE-EMINENTLY, pre-em'e-nent-le, *ad.* In a manner excellent above others; in a pre-eminent degree; in a manner surpassing others for good or evil.

PRE-EMPTION, pre-emp'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, Lat.) The right of purchasing before others; the act of purchasing before others; in England, a prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others.

PREEN, preen, *s.* (*prein* or *prene*, a pin, Scotch, from *prionn*, a needle or large pin, Gael.) A forked instrument used by cloth-dressers;—*v. a.* to clean, as with a preen; said of birds when they dress and oil their feathers with the beak.
Water-fowl, *preen*, when they sleek or replace their wet feathers in the sun.—Warton.

PRE-ENGAGE, pre-en-gaje', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and engage.) To engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence; to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, pre-en-gaje'ment, *s.* Previous engagement, as by stipulation or promise; precedent obligation; a previous attachment binding the affections or the will.

PRE-ESTABLISH—PREFER.

PRE-ESTABLISH, pre-es-tab'lish, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and establish.) To settle beforehand.
PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, pre-es-tab'lish-ment, *s.* Settlement beforehand.
PRE-EXAMINATION, pre-egz-am-in-a'shun, *s.* (from pre-examine.) Previous examination.
PRE-EXAMINE, pre-egz-am'in, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and examine.) To examine beforehand.
PRE-EXIST, pre-egz-ist', *v. n.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and exist.) To exist beforehand, or prior to something else. It has been believed by many that the souls of men *pre-exist*, that is, exist before the formation of the body.

If thy *pre-existing* soul
 Was form'd at first with myriads more,
 It did through all the mighty poets roll.—*Dryden*.

PRE-EXISTENCE, pre-egz-is'tens, *s.* Existence previous to something else;
 Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth.—*Burnet*.
 —existence of the soul prior to its union with the body, or before the body's formation.

PRE-EXISTENT, pre-egz-is'tent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

PRE-EXISTIMATION, pre-egz-is-te-ma'shun, *s.* Esteem beforehand.—Not in use.

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *pre-existimation*.—*Brown*.

PREFACE, pref'ase, *s.* (French, *præfatio*, from *præ*, before, and *for*, *fari*, *fatus*, to speak, Lat.) Something spoken or written introductory to the main design; an introduction; a poem;—*v. a.* to introduce by preliminary remarks; in a ludicrous sense, to face; to cover;
 I love to wear clothes that are flush,
 Not *prefacing* old rags with plush.—*Cleveland*.
 —*v. n.* to say or write something introductory.

It is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child.—*Spectator*.

PREFACER, pref'a-sur, *s.* One who speaks or writes a preface.

PREFATORY, pref'a-tur-e, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to the main design.

PREFECT, pref'ekt, *s.* (*præfectus*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consuls, or emperor; a governor; a commander; a chief magistrate or superintendent.

PREFECTSHIP, pref'ekt-ship, } *s.* The office of a
PREFECTURE, pref'ekt-ture, } chief magistrate,
 commander, or viceroy; the jurisdiction of a prefect.

PREFER, pre-fer', *v. a.* (*præferer*, Fr. *præfero*, I prefer, from *præ*, before, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Literally, to bear or carry in advance, in the mind, affections, or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honour or esteem above another; it is sometimes followed by *above*, as,
 Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy.—*Ps. cxxxvii. 6*.
 sometimes by *before*, as,

O spirit, that dost *prefer*
 Before all temples the upright heart.—*Milton*.
 and sometimes by *to*, as,

Would he rather leave this frantic scene,
 And trees and beasts *prefer* to courts and men?—*Prior*.
 to advance; to exalt; to raise; to offer solemnly;
 to propose publicly; to exhibit;

Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*.—*Daniel*,
 to present ceremoniously.—Unusual in this signification, and improper.

He spake, and to her hand *prefer'd* the bowl.—*Pope*.

PREFERABLE—PREFORMED.

PREFERABLE, pref'ur-a-bl, *a.* (French.) Eligible before something else; worthy to be preferred; more desirable; more excellent; of better quality.

PREFERABLENESS, pref'ur-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, pref'ur-a-ble, *ad.* In preference; so as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, pref'ur-ens, *s.* (French.) The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election or choice of one thing rather than another.

A secret pleasure touch'd Athens's soul,
 To see the *preference* due to sacred age
 Regarded.—*Pope*.

PREFERMENT, pre-fer'ment, *s.* Advancement to a higher office or dignity; superior place or office; a place of honour or profit; preference.—Not used in this signification.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one onto the motion before the other.—*Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

PREFERRER, pre-fer'rur, *s.* One who prefers.

PREFIDENCE, pre-fi'dens, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *fidens*, trusting, Lat.) A previous trusting.

PREFIDENT, pre-fi'dent, *a.* Trusting previously.

PREFIGURATE, pre-fi-gu-rate, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *figuro*, I fashion, Lat.) To show by antecedent representation.—Little used.

PREFIGURATION, pre-fi-gu-ra'shun, *s.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

PREFIGURATIVE, pre-fi-gu-ra-tiv, *a.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation; showing by previous figures, types, or similitude.

PREFIGURE, pre-fi-g'ure, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *figuro*, I fashion, Lat.) To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed.—*Hooker*.

PREFINE, pre-fine' *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *finio*, I limit, *finis*, limit, Lat.) To limit beforehand.—Little used.

PREFINITION, pre-fin-ish'un, *s.* Previous limitation.—Little used.

PREFIX, pre-fiks', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *figo*, I fix, Lat.) To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing, as to prefix a syllable to a word, or an advertisement to a book; to appoint beforehand;
 A time *prefix*, and think of me at last!—*Sandys*.
 to settle; to establish.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them.—*Hale*.

PREFIX, pre-fiks, *s.* A particle put before a word to vary its signification. It is distinguished from a preposition by its forming a part of the word with which it is connected, and hence it is frequently called an inseparable preposition.

PREFIXION, pre-fik'shun, *s.* The act of prefixing.

PREFLORATION, pre-flo-ra'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *flos floris*, a flower, Gr.) In Botany, the manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before it expands; æstivation.

PREFORM, pre-fawrn', *a.* To form beforehand.

PREFORMED, pre-fawrn'ed, *part. a.* Formed prior to.

If you consider the true cause,
 Why all things change from their ordinances,
 Their nature, and *performed* faculties,
 To monstrous quality; why, you shall find
 That heaven made them instruments of fear
 Unto some monstrous state.—*Shaks*.

PREFORMATIVE—PREJUDICACY.

PREFORMATIVE, pre-fawm'a-tiv, *a.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

PREFULGENCY, pre-ful'jen-se, *s.* (*præfulgens*, Lat.) Superior brightness or effulgency.

PREGNABLE, preg'na-bl, *a.* (*pregnabile*, Fr.) That may be taken or won by force; that may be overcome; expugnable.—Obsolete.

PREGNANCE, preg'nans, *s.* Pregnancy; state of being impregnated; inventive power.—Obsolete.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnancy* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him.—*Milton*.

PREGNANCY, preg-nan'se, *a.* (see Pregnant.) The state of being with child; fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power, as *pregnancy* of wit or invention.

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *a.* (*prægnans*, from *præ*, before, Lat. and *gennao*, I beget, Gr.) Being with young; breeding; hence fruitful, fertile, full of consequence; and in old authors, teeming with productions of mind; ready, witty; showing itself plain, evident; teeming with kindness; ready on occasion to give existence to some feeling or passion.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on.—*Shaks*.

PREGNANTLY, preg'nant-le, *ad.* Fruitfully; fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can show,
That shall demonstrate these quick flows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words.—*Shaks*.

PREGRAVATE, preg'ra-vate, *v. a.* (*prægravo*, Lat.) To bear down; to depress.—Not in use.

PREGRAVITATE, preg-grav'e-tate, *v. a.* To descend by gravitation.

PREGUSTANT, preg-us'tant, *a.* (*prægustans*, Lat.) Tasting beforehand.

PREGUSTATION, preg-us-ta'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *gusto*, I taste, Lat.) The act of tasting before another.

PREHENSIBLE, pre-hen'se-bl, *a.* (*prehendo*, I seize, *prehensus*, seized, Lat.) That may be seized.

PREHENSILE, pre-hen'sil, } *a.* (*prehendo*, I seize, Lat.) Seizing;
PREHENSORY, pre-hen'sur-e, } grasping; adapted to seize or grasp.

PREHENSION, pre-hen'shun, *s.* A seizing; a grasping; a taking hold of.

PREHNITE, prehn'ite, *s.* (in honour of M. Prehn, who first brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.) A mineral which occurs in trap rocks, both crystallized and massive. It is of a white or grey colour, tinged with green or yellowish green. The crystals often aggregate, and form mammillated surfaces, or botryoidal masses. It scratches glass. It consists of silica, 42.50; alumina, 28.50; lime, 20.10; oxide of iron, 3.0; potash of soda, 0.75; water, 2.0: sp. gr. 2.926.

PREINSTRUCT, pre-in-struck't, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *instruct*.) To instruct previously.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the apostle.—*Mare*.

PREINTIMATION, pre-in-te-ma'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *intimation*.) Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

PREJUDGE, pre-juj', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *judge*.) To determine any question beforehand; to condemn beforehand, or unheard.

PREJUDGMENT, pre-juj'ment, *s.* Judgment without hearing, or without full examination.

PREJUDICACY, pre-jud'e-ka-se, *s.* (from *prejudicate*.) Prepossession; prejudice.—Not used.

I would rather receive it from mine own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicacy*, or mist of education.—*Blount*.

VOL. II.

PREJUDICATE—PRELATISM.

PREJUDICATE, pre-jud'e-kate, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge, Lat.) To determine beforehand to disadvantage; to prejudge;

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to form a judgment without due examination;—*a.* formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

It is forestalled with such a number of *prejudicate* opinions, as it is made unprofitable.—*Bacon*.

PREJUDICATION, pre-jud'e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of judging without proper examination of the facts of a case. In Roman Oratory, *prejudications* were of three kinds—precedents, or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; previous decisions on the same question between other parties; decisions of the same cause, and between the same parties, before some inferior tribunal.

PREJUDICATIVE, pre-jud'e-ka-tiv, *a.* Forming an opinion, or coming to a decision without due examination.

PREJUDICE, prej'u-dis, *s.* (French, *prejudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge, Lat.) Prepossession; judgment without due examination of the facts necessary to be known, in order to arrive at an impartial determination; prepossession in favour of or against any person or thing; mischief; detriment; hurt; injury;

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred scriptures.—*Locke*.

—*v. a.* to prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices;

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning.—*Watts*.

to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised;

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence.—*Dryden*.

to injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to.

PREJUDICIAL, prej-u-dish'al, *a.* Biassed or blinded by prejudices.—Not used in this signification;

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration, to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.—*Holmes*.

mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs.—*Clarendon*.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prej-u-dish'al-nes, *s.* The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PREKNOWLEDGE, pre-nol'lej, *s.* Prior knowledge.

PRELACY, prel'a-se, *s.* (from *prelate*.) The office or dignity of a prelate, or ecclesiastic of the highest order; episcopacy; the order of bishops; bishops collectively.

PRELATE, prel'ate, *s.* (*prælat*, Fr. *prelato*, Ital. from *prelatus*, preferred, Lat.) An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, a bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

PRELATESHIP, prel'ate-ship, *s.* The office of a prelate.

PRELATIC, pre-lat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to pre-
PRELITICAL, pre-lat'e-kal, } lates or prelacy.

PRELATICALLY, pre-lat'e-kal-le, *ad.* With reference to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, pre-la'shun, *s.* (*prelatio*, Lat.) Preference; the setting of one thing above another.

PRELATISM, prel'a-tizm, *s.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

PRELATIST—PREMEDIATE.

PRELATIST, prel'a-tist, *s.* An advocate for the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist*.—*T. Scott*.

PRELATURE, prel'a-ture, } *s.* (*prelature*,
PRELATURESHIP, prel'a-ture-ship, } Fr.) The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELATTY, prel'a-te, *s.* Episcopacy; prelacy.—*Obsolete*.

The advancement of *prelatty*.—*Milton*.

PRELECT, pre-lect', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *lego*, I read, Lat.) To discourse; to read a lecture or public discourse.

PRELECTION, pre-lect'shun, *s.* (*pralectio*, Lat.) A reading; a lecture; a discourse delivered publicly.

PRELECTOR, pre-lect'ur, *s.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

PRELIBATION, pre-li-ba'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *libo*, I taste, Lat.) Foretaste; a tasting by anticipation.

Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy.—*Young*.

PRELIMINARY, pre-lim'in-ar-e, *a.* (*preliminaire*, Fr. *preliminare*, Ital.) Previous; introductory; proemial; that precedes the main design;—*s.* that which precedes the main design; an introduction; something preparatory.

PRELUDE, prel'ude, *s.* (French, from *præ*, before, and *ludo*, I play, Lat.) Something introductory; something indicative of what is to follow; a forerunner. In Music, the preface or introduction to a movement, usually consisting of a few bars of harmony, in the same key as the movement which it precedes; being, in fact, a preparation to the ear for what is to follow.

PRELUDE, pre-lude', *v. a.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; to precede; to serve as introductory;—*v. n.* to be previous to; to make introduction.

Priam *preludes* to his words by actions expressive of misery.—*Pope*.

PRELUDER, pre-lude'ur, *s.* One who performs a prelude; one who introduces a piece of regular music by a previous irregular performance.

PRELUDIOUS, pre-lu'de-us, *a.* Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickering in a kiss.—*Cleaveland*.

PRELUDIUM, pre-lu'de-um, *s.* (low Lat.) A prelude.

PRELUMBAR, pre-lum'bar, *a.* (*præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin, Lat.) In Anatomy, situated anteriorly to the loins.

PRELUSIVE, pre-lu'siv, *a.* Previous; introductory; proemial; indicative of something similar to follow.

PRELUSORY, pre-lu'sur-e, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.

PREMATURE, pre-ma-ture', *a.* (French, *prématurus*, Lat.) Ripe too soon; formed before the natural time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; arriving or received without due authentication, as a *premature* report.

PREMATURELY, pre-ma-ture'le, *ad.* Too soon; too early; with premature ripeness; without due authentication.

PREMATURENESS, pre-ma-ture'nes, } *s.* (*prématurité*, Fr.)

Ripeness before the natural time; unseasonable earliness; too great haste.

PREMEDIATE, pre-med'e-tate, *v. a.* (*præmeditor*,

PREMEDITATED—PREMONSTRANTS.

Lat.) To think on and resolve previous to; to design previously;

With words *premeditated* thus, he said.—*Dryden*.

—*v. n.* to think, resolve, or consider previously; to deliberate on a future action or event.

PREMEDITATED, pre-med'e-tayt-ed, *part. a.* Previously contrived, designed, or intended, as *premeditated* mischief.

PREMEDITATELY, pre-med'e-tate-le, *ad.* With previous meditation.

PREMEDITATION, pre-med-e-ta'shun, *s.* The act of premeditating; previous deliberation.

PREMERIT, pre-mer'it, *v. a.* To deserve beforehand.

PREMICES, prem'is-iz, *s. pl.* (French, from *præmissa*, Lat.) First fruits.—*Not used*.

As the *premices*, or first gatherings.—*Dryden*.

PREMIER, prem'e-er, *a.* First; chief; principal;—*s.* the first minister of state; the prime minister.

In Heraldry, the most ancient peer by creation.

PREMIERSHIP, prem'e-er-ship, *s.* The office or dignity of first minister of state.

PREMISE, pre-mize', *v. a.* To explain previously; to lay down premises; to send before the time.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premier* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to make antecedent propositions.

I must *premise* with three circumstances.—*Swift*.

PREMISE, prem'is, } *s.* In Logic, the ante-
PREMISES, prem'e-siz, *pl.* } cedent proposition or propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; propositions antecedently proposed or proved. In Law, that part in the beginning of a deed, the office of which is to express the grantor and the grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed: hence *premises* is often used to signify a house, or a house and lands, when proposed in some way to be conveyed.

PREMISS, prem'is, *s.* A premise; an antecedent proposition.—*Not used*.

PREMIUM, prem'e-um, *s.* (Latin.) A reward or recompence; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production; the recompence or prize offered for a specific discovery; a bounty offered or given for the loan of money, usually a sum beyond the interest; the recompence to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind. In Commerce, this word is not used very consistently: thus, while the premium on the share of a joint-stock company is understood to be the sum given for it *above* its original value or par, the premium of an insurance is the *whole* consideration granted by the party protected under the contract.

PREMNA, prem'na, *s.* (*premon*, the stump of a tree, Gr. in allusion to the character of the stem.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

PREMNAS, prem'nas, *s.* (*premon*, the stump of a tree, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

PREMONISH, pre-mon'ish, *v. a.* (*pramoneo*, Lat.) To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, pre-mon'ish-ment, *s.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PREMONITION, pre-mo-nish'un, *s.* Previous warning, notice, or information.

PREMONITORY, pre-mon'e-tur-e, *a.* Giving warning or previous notice.

PREMONSTRANTS, pre-mon'strants, *s.* A religious

PREMONSTRATE—PREOCCUPATE.

order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the isle of France, instituted by Norbert in 1120. They were likewise called White canons.

PREMONSTRATE, pre-mon'strate, *v. a.* (*præmonstro*, Lat.) To show beforehand.

PREMONSTRATION, pre-mon'stra'shun, *s.* The act of showing beforehand.

PREMORSE, pre-mawrs', *a.* (*præ*, before, and *mordeo*, I gnaw, Lat.) In Botany, bitten off.

Premorse roots are such as are not tapering but blunt at the end, as if bitten off short.—*Martyn*.

PREMOTION, pre-mo'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and motion.) Previous motion or excitement to action.

PREMUNIRE.—See *Præmunire*.

PREMUNITION, pre-mu-nish'un, *s.* (*præmunio*, Lat.) An anticipation of objections.

PRENANTHES, pre-nan'thes, *s.* (*prenes*, drooping, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PRENDER, pren'dur, *s.* (French, to take.) In Law, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered. *Prender de baron*, an exception to disable a woman from pursuing an appeal of murder against the killer of her former husband.—*Staundf. Flac. Cor. i. 3, c. 59.*

PRENOMEN, | pre-no'men, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *no-*

PRENOMEN,) *men*, a name, Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, and answering to our Christian name, such as Julius, Caius, Marcus, &c.

PRENOMINATE, pre-nom'e-nate, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *nomino*, I name, Lat.) To forename;—*a.* forenamed.

PRENOMINATION, pre-nom-e-na'shun, *s.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, pre-no'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *nosco*, I know, Lat.) Previous notion or thought; foreknowledge; prescience.

PRENSATION, pre-nsa'shun, *s.* (*prensatio*, from *prenso*, I seize, Lat.) The act of seizing with violence.—Little used.

PRENSICULANTIA, pren-sik-u-lan'she-a, *s.* (*prehendo*, I seize, Lat.) A name given by Illiger to an order of Mammalia, corresponding with the *Glires* of Linnæus, and the *Rodentia* of Cuvier, and indicative of the prehensile faculty with which the forepaw is endowed in most of the species of this order.

PRENTICE, pren'tis, *s.* A colloquial contraction of Apprentice,—which see.

My accuser is my *prentice*.—*Shaks.*

PRENTICESHIP, pren'tis-ship, *s.* A contraction of Apprenticeship,—which see.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*.—*Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION, pre-nun-she-a'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *nuncio*, I tell, Lat.) The act of telling before.

PREOBTAIN, pre-ob-tane', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and obtain.) To obtain beforehand.

PREOCCUPANCY, pre-ok'ku-pan-se, *s.* (*præoccupans*, Lat.) The act of taking possession before another; the right of taking possession before others.

PREOCCUPATE, pre-ok'ku-pate, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *occupo*, I seize, Lat.) To anticipate: to take before;

Honour aspieth to death; grief fieth to it; and fear preoccupieth it.—*Bacon.*

to prepossess; to fill with prejudices. That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye preoccupate the judgment.

Preoccupy is the word generally used.

PREOCCUPATION—PREPARE.

PREOCCUPATION, pre-ok-ku-pa'shun, *s.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation; anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objections.

PREOCCUPY, pre-ok'ku-py, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *occupo*, I seize, Lat.) To take previous possession of; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

PREOMINATE, pre-om'in-ate, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *ominor*, I prognosticate, Lat.) To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death.—*Brown.*

PREOPINION, pre-o-pin'yun, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and opinion.) Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

PREOPTION, pre-op'shun, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and option.) The right of first choice.

PREORDAIN, pre-or-dane', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and ordain.) To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

PREORDINANCE, pre-awr'de-nans, *s.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and ordinance.) Antecedent decree or determination; first decree.

Those lowly courtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children.—*Shaks.*

PREORDINATE, pre-awr'de-nate, *a.* Preordained.—Little used.

PREORDINATION, pre-awr-de-na'shun, *s.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

PREPARABLE, pre-pare'a-bl, *a.* (see *prepare*.) That may be prepared.

PREPARATION, prep-a-ra'shun, *s.* (*præparatio*, Lat.) The act of preparing or previously fitting for any particular purpose; previous measures of adaptation; ceremonious introduction;

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you.—*You're welcome*.—*Shaks.*

that which is prepared, made, or compounded, for a particular purpose; the state of being prepared or in readiness; accomplishment or qualification.—Obsolete in this sense.

Sir John, you are a gentleman generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*.—*Shaks.*

In Pharmacy, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. In Anatomy, the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses. In Music, *preparation of dissonances* is their disposition in harmony in such a manner, that, by something congenial in what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation.

PREPARATIVE, pre-par'a-tiv, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting;—*s.* that which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else; preparation.

PREPARATIVELY, pre-par'a-tiv-le, *ad.* Previously; by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, pre-par'a-tur-e, *a.* (*preparatorio*, Ital. and Span. *preparatoire*, Fr.) Antecedently necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for anything by previous measures of adaptation; introductory; previous; antecedent, and adapted to what follows.

PREPARE, pre-pare', *v. a.* (*preparer*, Fr.) To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready; to provide; to procure as suitable; to set;

PREPAREDLY—PREPOSSESSING.

to establish; to appoint; to guide or direct;—*v. n.* to make everything ready; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary previous measures; to make one's self ready;—*s.* preparation; previous measures.—Not in use as a noun.

In our behalf, go levy men and make *prepare* for war.—*Shaks.*

PREPAREDLY, pre-pare'd-le, *ad.* With suitable previous measures.

PREPAREDNESS, pre-pare'd-nes, *s.* State or act of being prepared or in readiness.

PREPARER, pre-pare'ur, *s.* One who prepares, fits, or makes ready; one who provides; that which fits or makes suitable.

PREPENSE, pre-pens', *a.* (*præ*, before, and *pendo*, I ponder, Lat.) Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought. In Law, premeditation and forethought, as applied to bad actions, whence the term *malice-prepense*, which is necessary to constitute murder;—*v. a.* to weigh or consider beforehand;—*v. n.* to deliberate beforehand.—Not used as a verb.

And ever in your noble heart *prepense*,
That all the sorrow in this world is lease
Than virtue's might and value's confidence.—*Spenser.*

PREPOLLENCE, pre-pol'lens, } *s.* (*præpollens*, ex-
PREPOLLENCY, pre-pol'len-se, } celling, Lat.)
Prevalence; superiority of power.

PREPOLLENT, pre-pol'lent, *a.* Prevalent; predominant.

PREPONDER, pre-pôn'dur, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *pondus*, weight, Lat.) To outweigh.—Not used.

PREPONDERANCE, pre-pôn'dur-ans, } *s.* The
PREPONDERANCY, pre-pôn'dur-an-se, } state of
outweighing; superiority of power, force, or weight.

PREPONDERANT, pre-pôn'dur-ant, *a.* Outweighing.

PREPONDERATE, pre-pôn'dur-ate, *v. a.* (*præpon-dero*, Lat.) To outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence or moral power;—*v. n.* to exceed in weight or influence.

PREPONDERATION, pre-pôn'dur-a'shun, *s.* The act or state of outweighing anything.

PREPOSE, pre-poze', *v. a.* (*preposer*, Fr. *præ*, before, and *pono*, I put, Lat.) To put before.—Not used.

PREPOSITION, prep-o-zish'un, *s.* (French, from *propositio*, Lat.) In Grammar, a word put before a noun or pronoun, to express some circumstance of time, place, or manner respecting it; as, he went to Paris, he came from York. In English Grammar, prepositions govern the objective case of nouns and pronouns.

PREPOSITIONAL, prep-o-zish'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition; relating to a preceding position.

PREPOSITIVE, pre-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Put before, as a *prepositive* particle;—*s.* a word or particle put before another word.

PREPOSITOR, pre-poz'e-tur, *s.* (*prepositor*, Lat.) A scholar appointed by the teacher to superintend the labours of other scholars.

PREPOSITURE, pre-poz'e-ture, *s.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PREPOSSESS, pre-po-zes', *v. a.* To preoccupy; to take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind, so as to preclude other things; hence, to prejudice, to bias. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*.

PREPOSSESSING, pre-po-zes-ing, *a.* Tending to invite favour; having power to secure the possession of favour, esteem, or love.

PREPOSSESSION—PRESAGE.

PREPOSSESSION, pre-po-zesh'un, *s.* Preoccupation; prior possession; preconceived opinion; prejudice.

PREPOSTEROUS, pre-pos'tur-us, *a.* (*præ*, before, and *posterus*, latter, Lat.) Having that first which ought to be last;

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature.—*Woodward.*

wrong; absurd; perverted;
Such is the world's *preposterous* fate.—*Denham.*
applied to persons, foolish.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why music was ordained.—*Shaks.*

PREPOSTEROUSLY, pre-pos'tur-us-le, *ad.* In a wrong or inverted order; foolishly; absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, pre-pos'tur-us-nes, *s.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PREPOTENCY, pre-po'ten-se, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *potentia*, power, Lat.) Superior power; predominance.—Little used.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right.—*Brown.*

PREPOTENT, pre-po'tent, *a.* (*præpotens*, Lat.) Very powerful.—Little used.

PREPUCE, pre'pus, *s.* (*præputium*, Lat.) The foreskin, that fold of integument which surrounds and envelops the glans penis.

PREPUSA, pre-pu'za, *s.* (*prepousa*, conspicuous, Gr. from the beauty of the plant, and its showy flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

PREREMOTE, pre-re-mote', *a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *remote*.) More remote in previous time; in prior order.

PREREQUIRE, pre-re-kwiro', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *require*.) To require previously.

PREREQUISITE, pre-rek'we-zit, *a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *requisite*.) Previously required, or necessary to something subsequent;—*s.* something previously necessary.

PRERESOLVE, pre-re-zolv', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and *resolve*.) To resolve previously.

PREROGATIVE, pre-rog'a-tiv, *s.* (French, *prærogative*, precedence in voting, from *præ*, before, and *rogo*, I ask or demand, Lat.) An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A royal *prerogative* is that special pre-eminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of common law, in right of his regal dignity; it is the *prerogative* of the house of peers in Great Britain, to decide legal questions in the last resort; it is the *prerogative* of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members; it is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children; it is the *prerogative* of the understanding to judge and compare. *Prerogative-court*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. *Prerogative-office*, the office in which the wills proved in the *prerogative-court* are registered.

PREROGATIVED, pre-rog'a-tivd, *a.* Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative.—Not used.

'Tis the plague of great one's,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unshunnable.—*Shaks.*

PRESAGE, pres'aje, *s.* (French, from *præ*, before, and *sagio*, I perceive or foretell, Lat.) Something which indicates a future event; a prognostic;

I lend them oft my aid,
Oft my advice by *presages* and signs.—*Milton.*

PRESAGE—PRESCRIBE.

PRESAGE, pre-saj', *v. a.* To forebode; to fore-show; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow; to foretell; to predict; to prophesy;—*v. n.* to form or utter a prediction, with *of*.—Un-usual as a neuter verb.

We may *presage* of heats and rains.—*Dryden*.

PRESAGEFUL, pre-saj'e-ful, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages;

The brawling brook

And gave *presageful*, send a hollow moan.—*Thomson*.

PRESAGEMENT, pre-saj'e-ment, *s.* A foreboding; a foretoken; a foretelling; a prediction.

PRESAGER, pre-saj'e-ur, *s.* A foreteller; a fore-shower.

PRESBYOPIA, prez-be-o'pe-a, *s.* (*presbys*, old, and *ops*, an eye, Gr.) In Pathology, far-sightedness: a state of the eye observed in advanced age, and strongly marked in old persons. It arises from a flattening of the cornea, and partial loss of the refractive power of the eye. It is the opposite of *myopia*.

PRESBYTA.—See *Presbyopia*.

PRESBYTER, prez-be-tur, *s.* (*presbyteros*, from *presbys*, old Gr.) In the primitive Christian church, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church; a priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a church and congregation; a presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAL, prez-be-te're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to
PRESBYTERIAN, prez-be-te're-an, } a presbyter, or
to ecclesiastical government by presbyters; con-sisting of presbyters.

PRESBYTERIAN, prez-be-te're-an, *s.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and govern-ment by presbyters; one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRESBYTERIANISM, prez-be-te're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine, principles, and discipline of presbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, prez-be-tur-e, *s.* A body of elders in the Christian church; a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain dis-trict, and one ruling elder from each parish, com-missioned to represent the parish in connexion with the minister. This body receives appeals from the kirk-session, and appeals may be carried from the presbytery to the provincial synod;—the presby-terian religion. In Architecture, a portion of the choir or chancel of a church, arranged with seats for the dignitaries of the establishment.

PRESBYTES, prez-be-tes, *s.* (Greek, aged, from *pres-bys*, an old person.) Old-woman Ape, a subgenus of long-armed Apes, allied to *Hyllobates*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its having a tail.

PRESCIENCE, pre'she-ence, *s.* (*præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge, Lat.) Foreknowledge; know-ledge of events before they take place.

PRESICIENT, pre'she-ent, *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they happen.

PRESICIND, pre-sind', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *scindo*, I cut, Lat.) To cut off; to abstract.—Little used.

Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and *prescinded* from all real things.—*Bp. Berkeley*.

PRESCIDENT, pre-sin'dent, *a.* Cutting off; ab-stracting.

PRESICIOUS, pre'she-us, *a.* (*præ*, before, and *scio*, I know, Lat.) Foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

PRESCRIBE, pre-scribe, *v. a.* (*prescribo*, Lat.) To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct; to direct medically;—*v. n.* to write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be

PRESCRIBER—PRESCRIPTION.

used; to give law; to influence arbitrarily; to influence by long custom. In Law, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by im-memorial use and enjoyment. A man may be allowed to *prescribe* for a right of way, a common, or the like; a man can not *prescribe* for a castle; he can prescribe only for uncorporeal hereditaments.—*Blackstone*.

PRESCRIBER, pre-scribe'ur, *s.* One who prescribes

PRESCRIPT, pre'skript, *a.* (*prescriptus*, Lat.) Directed; prescribed;—*s.* (*prescriptum*, Lat.) a direction; an order for the use of medicine; a pre-scription.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, pre-skrip'te-bl, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, pre-skrip'shun, *s.* (French, *prescriptio*, Lat.) The act of prescribing or directing by rules; that which is prescribed; a medical direction of remedies for a disease, and the man-ner of using them; a recipe. In Law, a prescrib-ing for title; the claim of title to a thing by vir-tue of immemorial use and enjoyment; the right to a thing derived from such use. *Prescription* differs from custom, which is a local usage; *pre-scription* is a personal usage, usage annexed to the person. In Scottish Law, *prescription* is employed in the sense in which *limitation* is used in England, viz. to express that operation of the lapse of time by which obligations are extinguished, or titles protected. There are various kinds of prescrip-tions:—*The long prescription*, as it is termed, viz. the lapse of forty years, sweeps away all un-implemented obligations.—*Act 1617, c. 12.* *The vicennial or twenty years' prescription*, protects parties from actions on obligations holograph, or in the hand-writing of the granter, unattested, and on books of accounts; but the verity of the document may be referred to the writer's oath.—*Act 1669, c. 9.* *The septennial prescription* re-lieves cautioners after the lapse of seven years from the date of their undertaking. If the cau-tioner appear on the bond as a principal, he has the benefit of the act only if there be a clause of relief in the bond, or a bond of relief intimated to the creditor.—*Act 1695, c. 5.* *The sexen-nial prescription* protects parties from action on bills of exchange and promissory notes, after the lapse of six years from the day of payment. Bank-notes and post-bills are excepted. Though the document is thus rendered unavailing, the original debt may still be proved by the writ or oath of the debtor.—*23 Geo. III. c. 18, s. 55.* *The quinquennial or five years' prescription* pre-cludes action on bargains as to sale, letting, and hiring, and such like contracts as to movables, not constituted by writing.—*Act 1669, c. 9.* *The triennial or three years' prescription* applies to tradesmen's accounts, and servants' and artificers' wages, and has been stretched to include profes-sional remuneration, and the salaries of persons acting as mandatories or agents. In the case of salary or wages, the amount due at each term runs a separate prescription. In the case of ac-counts, the prescription runs from the last article of the account. The presumption on which it proceeds is, that the debt has been paid within the three years; but the creditor retains his right, if he prove, by the oath of the debtor, or by a docu-ment under his hand, that the debt is unpaid.—*Act 1579, c. 83.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT—PREVAIL.

yond, and *perfectus*, perfect, Lat.) In Grammar, a term applied to that tense of verbs which expresses action or being actually past. It is equivalent to the preterit or perfect tense.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, pre-tur-plu-perfekt, *a.* (*præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect, Lat.) Prior past. In Grammar, a term used to denote the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past, prior to another past event or time.

PRETEX, pre-tek's, *v. a.* (*prætexo*, Lat.) To cloak; to conceal.

PRETEXT, pre-tekst', *s.* Pretence; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive.

Ambition's pride,
Too oft pretezed with our country's good.—
Edward's Cant of Crit.

PRETEXTA.—See *Prætexta*.

PRETIBIAL, pre-tib'e-al, *a.* (*præ*, before, and *tibialis*, belonging to the legs, Lat.) In Anatomy, situated anteriorly to the tibia.

PRETOR.—See *Prætor*.

PRETORIAL, pre-to're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to a pre-
PRETORIAN, pre-to're-an, } tor or judge; judicial;
exercised by the pretor.

PRETORIAN, } pre-to're-an, *s.* A soldier belonging
PRETORIAN, } to the guards of the Roman em-
perors: he was distinguished by double pay and
especial privileges. The pretorians were first
chosen by Scipio Africanus from amongst the
bravest of the army; they were afterwards ap-
pointed by Augustus to protect his person and
government. Their number under the different
emperors amounted to about 10,000, and, like
the Turkish janissaries, they generally took a lead-
ing part in all the revolutions that happened. *Pre-
torian-gate*, or *prætoria*, the gate of a Roman
camp situated next to the enemy.

PRETORIUM.—See *Prætorium*.

PRETORSHIP, pre-tur-ship, *s.* The dignity and office of a pretor.

PRETTILY, prit'te-le, *ad.* In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasantly; without magnificence or splendour, as a woman *prettily* dressed; with decency, good manners, and decorum, yet without dignity. Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*.

PRETTINESS, prit'te-nes, *s.* Beauty without dig-
nity; elegance without stateliness or dignity;
neatness and taste displayed on small objects;
decency of manners; pleasing propriety without
dignity or elevation.

PRETTY, prit'te, *a.* (*præte*, Sax. *pyrd*, comeliness, Welsh.) Neat; elegant; beautiful without gran-
deur or dignity; handsome; neatly arranged;
ludicrous or contemptible, as, 'he cuts a *pretty*
figure'; 'he is a *pretty* fellow'; not very small,
as, 'a *pretty* way off';—*ad.* in some degree; less
than very.

The world began to be *pretty* well stocked with people.—
Burnet.

Pretty spoken, spoken or speaking prettily.

PRETYIFY, pre-tip'e-fi, *v. a.* (*præ*, and *typify*.)
To prefigure.

PREVAIL, pre-vale', *v. n.* (*prevaleoir*, Fr. *prevaleo*,
from *præ*, before, and *valeo*, I am strong or well,
Lat.) To overcome; to gain the superiority; to
be in force; to have effect, power, or influence;

PREVAILING—PREVENT.

to be predominant; to gain influence or operate
effectually; to persuade or induce; to succeed.

PREVAILING, pre-va'ling, *a.* Predominant; hav-
ing most influence; prevalent; superior in power;
efficacious; most general, as the *prevailing* dis-
ease of a climate.

PREVAILINGLY, pre-va'ling-le, *ad.* So as to pre-
vail or have success.

PREVAILEMENT, pre-vale'ment, *s.* Prevalence.—
Little used.

Messengers

Of strong *prevailment* in unhardened youth.—Shaks.

PREVALENCE, prev'a-lens, } *s.* Superior strength,
PREVALENCY, prev'a-len-se, } influence, or efficacy;
predominance; most general reception or practice,
as the *prevalence* of vice; most general existence
or extension, as the *prevalence* of a disease; suc-
cess, as the *prevalence* of prayer.

PREVALENT, prev'a-lent, *a.* Victorious; gaining
superiority; predominant; powerful; efficacious;
most general.

PREVALENTLY, prev'a-lent-le, *ad.* With predomi-
nance or superiority; powerfully; forcibly.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright.—
Prior.

PREVARICATE, pre-var'e-kate, *v. n.* (*prævaricor*,
from *præ*, before, and *varicor*, I straddle or walk
wide, Lat.) To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or
turn from one side to the other, or from the
straight line of truth; to use foul play. In the
Civil Law, to collude, as when an informer colludes
with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecu-
tion. In English Law, to undertake a thing
falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeat-
ing or destroying it.—*Cowel*;—*v. a.* to pervert;
to corrupt; to turn from the right; to evade by a
quibble.—Obsolete as an active verb.

God intended we should serve him as the sun and moon
do, as fire and water do; never to *prevaricate* the laws he
fixed to us.—Bp. Taylor.

PREVARICATION, pre-var'e-ka'shun, *s.* A shuffling
to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth;
the practice of some trick to evade what is just
and honourable; a deviation from the straight line
of truth or fair dealing; a secret abuse in the ex-
ercise of a public duty. In Civil Law, the collu-
sion of an informer with the defendant, in order to
make a sham prosecution. In English Law, the
undertaking of a thing falsely and deceitfully, in
order to defeat or destroy it.

PREVARICATOR, pre-var'e-kay-tur, *s.* A caviller;
a shuffler; a sham dealer; one who colludes with a
defendant in a court of law; one who abuses a
trust reposed in him.

PREVENE, pre-vene', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *venio*,
I come, Lat.) Literally, to go before; hence, to
hinder.—Obsolete.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevend*d, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd.—Philips.

PREVENIENT, pre-vene'yent, *a.* Preceding; going
before; hence, preventive;

From the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts.—Milton.

PREVENT, pre-vent', *v. a.* (*præ*, before, and *venio*,
I come, Lat. *prevénir*, Fr.) To go before, as a
guide; to be before;

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us.—
Common Prayer.

PREVENTABLE—PREVIOUS.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night watches, that I might be occupied in thy words.—*Ps.* cxix. 4.

to succour or help;

The God of my mercy shall *prevent* me.—*Ps.* lxx. 10.

to anticipate;

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands.—*Pope.*

to preoccupy; to pre-engage; to attempt first;
Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love,
Even when we were thine enemies.—*King Charles.*

(the word in the preceding significations is obsolete:—to hinder; to obviate; to obstruct; to stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance of a thing;—*v. n.* to come before the time;—(this is the literal sense, and is obsolete.)

Strawberries watered, —

— will *prevent* and come early.—*Bacon.*

PREVENTABLE, pre-vent'a-bl, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered.

PREVENTER, pre-vent'ur, *s.* One that goes before; —(obsolete;)

The archduke was the assailant and the *preventer*.—*Bacon.*

one who hinders; that which hinders. In Marine affairs, an additional rope employed to support any other, when the latter suffers an unusual strain, particularly in a hard gale of wind. *Preventer-bolts*, bolts driven in the lower end of the preventer-plates, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts. *Preventer-braces*, temporary braces, fixed occasionally to succour the main or fore yard of a ship, or to supply the place of the usual braces, in the event of their being shot away in action. *Preventer-plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the toe-link of the chains, to support them against the efforts of the masts and shrouds, having a chain-bolt driven through its upper end, and a preventer-bolt through the other. *Preventer-stay*, a small stay fixed above the standing one, and serving either to relieve the latter or to supply its place.

PREVENTINGLY, pre-vent'ing-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to hinder or obstruct.

PREVENTION, pre-ven'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of going before; preoccupation; anticipation;—(obsolete in these senses;) the act of hindering; obstruction of access or approach. The French also use this word for prejudice, prepossession, in which sense it has been used by Dryden.

PREVENTIONAL, pre-ven'shun-al, *a.* Tending to prevent.

PREVENTIVE, pre-ven'tiv, *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of;—*s.* that which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of, as 'temperance, cleanliness, and exercise are great *preventives* of disease;' an antidote previously taken, as a medicine taken as a *preventive* of fever. *Preventive-service*, a name given to the duty performed by the armed police employed in watching the coasts, in order to prevent smuggling and other illegal acts.

PREVENTIVELY, pre-ven'tiv-le, *ad.* By way of prevention; in a manner tending to hinder.

PREVIOUS, pre've-us, *a.* (*prævi*, from *præ*, before, and *via*, a way, Lat.) Antecedent; prior; being or happening before something else. In Parliamentary language, moving the *previous question* is a mode of avoiding a decision, by a motion that the votes of the house be previously taken as to the propriety of coming to any conclusion on the question under discussion. This generally takes

PREVIOUSLY—PRICK.

place when the speaker is about to put the question before them to the vote, and some member is anxious to postpone a decision on the subject, who therefore interposes, as *previous question*, the propriety of the speaker's act in taking the vote at the present period.

PREVIOUSLY, pre've-us-le, *ad.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, pre've-us-nes, *s.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PREVISION, pre-vi'zhun, *s.* (*prævisus*, from *præ*, before, and *video*, I see, Lat.) A seeing beforehand; foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

PREVOSTEA, pro-vo'ste-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Prevost of Geneva.) A genus of twining shrubs, natives of South America: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

PREWARN, pre-waw'in, *v. a.* (*præ*, before, Lat. and warn.) To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of.

PREY, pray, *s.* (*præda*, Lat. *proie*, Fr. *preyz* or *preih*, Armor. *prais*, spoil of cattle taken in war, also a flock or herd, Welsh.) Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy; that which is, or may be, seized by violence to be devoured; ravine; ravage; depredation. *Animal or beast of prey*, one that lives on the flesh of other animals;—*v. n.* with *on* or *upon* before the object, to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to feed by violence, or to seize and devour; to corrode; to waste by degrees; to cause to pine away.

Language is too faint to show

His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life;

He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.—*Addison.*

PREYER, pra'ur, *s.* The person or thing that preys; a robber; a devourer; a plunderer.

PRIACANTHUS, pri-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

PRIAPISM, pri'a-pizm, *s.* (from *priapus*.) Preternatural tension of the penis.

PRIAPULUS, pri-ap'u-lus, *s.* (from *priapus*.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Apoda.

PRIAPUS, pri-a'pus, *s.* (*priapos*, Gr.) In Greek Mythology, the god of Fruitfulness, and regarded by the Romans as being particularly the guardian of gardens, in which indecent and rudely sculptured statues of him were usually set up. He was not introduced into the ancient mythology, till after the time of Alexander.

PRICE, prise, *s.* (*pretium*, Lat. *prix*, Fr. *preis*, Germ. *pris* or *pryd*, Welsh.) In Commerce, the value or exchangeable worth of any commodity or product estimated in money, or simply the quantity of money for which it will exchange; value; estimation; supposed excellence; reward; thing purchased by merit;

The price of toll,

The knave deserves it when he tills the soil.—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* to value; to set a price on; to pay for;—(obsolete in the last sense.)

Some shall pay the price of others' guilt;

And he the man that made Sansfoy to fall,

Shall with his own blood price that he hath split.—*Spenser.*

Price-current, a list showing the market prices of commodities.

PRICELESS, prise'les, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to be priced.

PRICK, prik, *v. a.* (*priccan*, Sax. *prikken*, Dutch.)

PRICKED—PRICKLINESS.

To pierce with a small sharp-pointed instrument, as with a pin; to form or erect with an acuminated point;

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears.
—*Gay*.

to fix by the point, as to prick a knife into a board; to hang by the point; to designate by a puncture or mark; to spur; to goad; to incite;

My duty pricks me on to utter that,
Which no worldly good should draw from me.
But how if honour prick me off?—*Shaks.*

to pain or sting with remorse or sorrow;

They were pricked in their hearts.—*Acts* II.

to write music with the proper notes on a scale; to trace the steps of a hare; to prick the chart, (see to point); in Marine affairs, to prick a sail, is to stitch two cloths of a sail together, along the space comprehended between the two selvages that overlay each other, an operation only performed when the sail is considerably worn;—*v. n.* to dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur; to shoot along;

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights.—*Milton*.

to aim at a point, mark, or place;—*s.* (*pricca*, Sax. *prick* or *preka*, Swed.) a slender pointed instrument or substance; anything by which a puncture is made; a goad; a spur; sharp stinging pain; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience;

My conscience first received a tenderness,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches uttered
By the bishop of Bayonne.—*Shaks.*

a spot or mark at which archers aim; a point; a fixed place;

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide prick.—*Shaks.*

a puncture; the print of the foot of a hare on the ground; among seamen, a small roll, as a prick of spun yard; a prick of tobacco. *Prick-louse*, a low vulgar word, used in contempt, for a tailor. *Prick-madam*, a species of house-leek. *Prick-post*, in Architecture,—see Queen-post. *Prick-punch*, a piece of tempered steel with a round point used to prick a round mark on cold iron. *Prick-song*, a song set to music, or a variegated music, in distinction from *plain-song*. *Prick-wood*, a tree of the genus *Euonymus*.

PRICKED, prik't, *part. a.* Rendered acid or tart.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as pricked wine.—*Hudibras*.

PRICKER, prik'ur, *s.* A sharp-pointed instrument; a light horseman;—(obsolete in the latter signification);—an attendant on stag-hounds, those belonging to the royal hunt are called yeomen prickers. In Sailmaking, a small iron instrument, like a marlin-spike, with which the holes are made.

PRICKET, prik'et, *s.* Among sportsmen, a male deer of two years old.

PRICKING, prik'ing, *s.* Sensation of being pricked.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.—*Shaks.*

PRICKLE, prik'kl, *s.* A small sharp point or shoot growing from the bark of a plant, and not from the wood—in this it differs from a thorn; a sharp-pointed process on a fish or other animal. *Prickle-back*,—see *Stickleback*.

PRICKLINESS, prik'le-nes, *s.* The state of having many prickles.

PRICKLY—PRIESTLEYA.

PRICKLY, prik'le, *ad.* Armed with prickles; full of sharp points. *Prickly-grass*, the common name of the plants *Echinochloa*. *Prickly-pear*, the common name of the Cactus *opuntia*.

PRIDE, pride, *s.* (*pryde*, *pryt*, haughtiness, Sax.) Inordinate self-esteem; insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation; dignity of manner; loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; noble self-esteem, arising from a genuine consciousness of worth;

The pith of sense, and pride of worth.—*Burns*.

The honest pride of conscious virtue.—*Smith*.

decoration; ornament; beauty displayed;

Whose lofty trees 'yclad in summer's pride.—*Spenser*.

splendid show; ostentation, as military pride; that of which men pride themselves, or which excites boasting;

I will cut off the pride of the Philistines.—*Zech. ix.*
the state of a female animal excited by the sensual passion.

Were they as salt as wolves in pride.—*Shaks.*

In Heraldry, a term used for turkey-cocks and peacocks, which are said to be 'in their pride,' when their tails are spread, and their wings dropped;—*v. a.* used with the reciprocal pronoun, as, to pride one's self, to indulge pride; to value one's self, to gratify self-esteem.

PRIDEFUL, pride'fūl, *a.* Insolent; scornful; full of pride.

PRIDELESS, pride'les, *a.* Destitute of self-esteem; without pride.—Seldom used.

Discrete, and prideless, ay, honourable,
And to her husband ever meke and stable.—*Chaucer*.

PRIDINGLY, prid'ing-le, *ad.* In pride of heart; with pride.

PRIE, pre or pri, *s.* A word supposed to have been an old name of the Privet.

Lop poplar, and willow, elme, maple, and prie,
Wel saved from cattle, till summer to lie.—*Tusser*.

PRIEF, preef, *s.* Proof.—Obsolete.

But ready are of any to take prief.—*Spenser*.

PRIER, pri'ur, *s.* (from *pry*.) One who inquires or scrutinizes too narrowly,

PRIEST, preest, *s.* (*preost*, Sax. *priester*, Germ. *praest*, Dan. *prest*, Swed. *prestr*, Icel. from *praestes*, a chief, or contracted from *presbyter*, an elder, Lat.) One who officiates in the services of religion; one who, in the Episcopal Church, is above a deacon and below a bishop. In its general sense, however, it includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all the subordinate orders of the clergy duly approved and licensed by their respective hierarchs, assemblies, presbyteries, &c.; in other words, a licensed minister of the gospel. *Priest-tree*, the plant *Ficus Indica*.

PRIESTCRAFT, preest'kraft, *s.* (priest and craft.) The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud and imposition practised by priests to enlarge the power of the church, or to gain personal wealth or influence for themselves.

PRIESTESS, preest'es, *s.* A female who, among pagans, officiated in sacred things.

PRIESTHOOD, preest'hād, *s.* The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for sacred offices.

PRIESTLEYA, preest-le'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. Priestley, a physiological botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope; Suborder, Papilionacea.

PRIESTLIKE—PRIMARY.

PRIESTLIKE, *preest'like, a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to a priest.

PRIESTLINESS, *preest'le-nes, s.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, *preest'le, a.* Pertaining to a priest or priests; becoming a priest; sacerdotal.

PRIEST-RIDDEN, *preest'rid-dn, a.* Too much managed or swayed by the advice and direction of priests.

PRIEUREA, *pre-u're-a, s.* (in honour of M. le Prieur, who discovered the plant at Senegal.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceae.

PRIEVE, *preev, s.* Proof.—Obsolete.

Not on us taken a state of life,
But ready are of any to make *prieve*.—*Spenser.*

PRIG, *prig, s.* (*frich*, bold, saucy, impudent, Germ.) A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatist fellow;—*v. a.* to filch or steal. In Scotland, to haggle about the price of a commodity; to importune, (from *prach-gen*, to beg, Belgic.)

PRIGGISH, *prig'gish, a.* Affected; coxcomical.

PRIGGISM, *prig'izm, s.* The manners of a prig.

PRILL, *pril, s.* A birt or turbot.

PRILLON, *pril'lan, s.* A name in Cornwall, for tin extracted from the slag.

PRIM, *prim, a.* (Scottish.) Formal; precise; affectedly nice;

Said to the apple plump and *prim*,
Ses, brother, how we apples swim.—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* to deck with great nicety; to form with affected nicety.

PRIMA DONNA, *prí'ma don'na, s.* (Italian.) The first singer. *Prima facie*, (Latin,) in Law, a first view or appearance.

PRIMACY, *prí'ma-se, s.* (*primazio*, Ital. from *prima* or *primatus*, first, Lat.) The chief ecclesiastical dignity or station; the office or dignity of archbishop; excellency; supremacy.

PRIMAGE, *prí'maje, s.* A petty allowance on the freight or cargo of a ship, forming a perquisite of the master and seamen.

PRIMAL, *prí'mal, a.* First.

Oh, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon it.—*Shaks.*

PRIMALITY, *prí-mal'e-te, s.* State of being primal.—Not used.

PRIMARILY, *prí'ma-re-le, ad.* In the first place; in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, *prí'ma-re-nes, s.* The state of being first in time, in act, or attention.

PRIMARY, *prí'ma-re, a.* (*primarius*, Lat.) First in order of time; original; first in dignity or importance; chief; principal; elemental, or intended to teach youth the first rudiments of education; radical; original; a stiff quill in the last joint of a bird's wing. *Primary colours*, the colours into which a ray of solar light may be decomposed. Newton supposed them to be seven: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; while others have imagined them to be reducible to three: red, yellow, and blue; or red, green, and violet;—the diversity of opinion seemingly arising from the difficulty of determining the exact tint of any particular colour, without regarding the portion of white with which it may be diluted. *Primary planets*, those which revolve round the sun as their centre, in distinction from *secondary planets* or satellites, which revolve round the *primaries*. *Primary qualities of bodies* are such as are original and inseparable from them. *Primary-rocks*. In Geology, a term somewhat errone-

PRIMATE—PRIMER.

ously applied to those old formations composed generally of gneiss, mica-slate, chlorite-slate, and clay-slate or other rocks, which have undergone great change through pressure and the action of heat, previous to their being denuded and raised to the surface. They contain no organic remains.

PRIMATE, *prí'mate, s.* (*primus*, first, Lat.) A prelate of superior dignity and authority. The archbishop of York is entitled Primate of England; the archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. *Primates*, (plu.) in Natural History, the name given by Linnæus to the first order of animals in his system, which associated man with the monkeys and bats, and corresponded to the Bimana, Quadrumana, and Cheiroptera of Cuvier.

PRIMATESHIP, *prí'mate-ship, s.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRIMATIAL, *prí-ma'shal, a.* Pertaining to a

PRIMATICAL, *prí-mat'e-kal, a.* primate.

PRIME, *prime, a.* (*prim*, the first hour of day, Sax. from *primus*, Lat.) First in the order of time; original; first in rank, as prime minister; first in excellence; early; blooming; first in value or importance. In Arithmetic, *prime numbers* are such as have no divisors, or which cannot be divided into any less number of equal integral parts than the number of units of which they are composed, such as 3, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, &c. In Anatomy, *prima via*, literally, first passages; the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lac-teals or *secunda via*, the second passages. In Astronomy, *prime vertical*, the verticle circle of the sphere, which intersects the meridian at right angles, and passes through the east and west points of the horizon. In Dialling, *prime vertical* dials are those which are projected on the plane of the prime vertical, or on a plane parallel to it. In Geometry, a *prime figure* is one which cannot be resolved into others more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.;—*s.* the opening of the day; the dawning of the day; the morning; Early and late it raug at evening and at *prime*.—*Spenser.*

the beginning; the early days; the spring of the year; the spring of life; youth;

The golden *prime* of this sweet prince.—*Shaks.*

the best part; the utmost perfection; the first canonical hour of the Roman Catholic church; succeeding to lands;

Hymn for the hour of *prime*.—*Crashaw's Poems.*

In Fencing, the first of the chief guards;—*v. a.* to put powder into the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge; (*primer*, first, Fr.) to lay on the first colour in painting.

PRIMELY, *prí'me'le, ad.* At first; originally; primarily; most excellently.

PRIMENESS, *prí'me'nes, s.* The state of being first; supreme excellence.—Little used.

PRIMER, *prí'mur, s.* First; original;—(obsolete;) As when the *primer* church her councils used to call.—*Dr. Aylton.*

a small prayer-book for church service; a small elementary book for teaching children to read. In Law, *primer fine*, a sum due to the king by ancient prerogative, on the levying of a fine, when the writ of covenant was sued out. It was so called, because there was another fine payable afterwards, termed the *post fine*. It amounted to a noble for every five marks of land sued for, or a

PRIMERO—PRIMITIVELY.

tenth of the annual value. *Primer-seisin*, (Norm. Fr.) an ancient branch of the royal prerogative in England, whereby it had possession for a year of the lands and tenements of which a tenant *in capite* died seised, if the heir was of full age; if not, till he was of age.

PRIMERO, pri-me'ro, *s.* (Spanish.) A game at cards;

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk.—*Shaks.*

PRIMEVAL, pri-me'val, } *a.* (*primus*, first, and
PRIMEVOUS, pri-me'vus, } *avum*, age, Lat.)
Original; primitive.

PRIMER-SERGEANT, pri-mere-ser'jant, *s.* The king's first sergeant-at-law, so constituted by special patent.

PRIMIGENIAL, pri-me-je'ne-al, *a.* (*primigenius*, Lat.) First-born; original; primary.

PRIMIGENOUS, pri-mij'e-nus, *a.* First formed or generated; original.

PRIMINE, pri'min, *s.* (*primus*, first, Lat.) In Botany, the outermost sac or covering of an ovule; either composed of cellular tissue only, or traversed by numerous veins or bundles of tubes.

PRIMING, pri'ming, *s.* The powder used to prime a gun, or lay along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge. In Painters' work, the first colouring of the work, which forms a ground for the succeeding coats. In Steam-engines, the hot water which passes along with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. *Priming-powder*, the powder used in priming.

Hang him, squib;
Now I could grind him into *priming-powder*.—
Beau. and Flot.

Priming-wire, a pointed wire for inserting into the vent of a musket, in order to examine the powder or to pierce the cartridge.

PRIMIPILAR, pri-mip'e-lar, *a.* (*primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, Lat.) Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard.

PRIMIPILUS, pri-mip'e-lus, *s.* In Ancient History, the name of the centurion of the first cohort of a legion, who had charge of the Roman eagle. This office was one of considerable dignity; on quitting it, the *primipilus* assumed his place among the members of the equestrian order, with the title *primipilarius*.

PRIMITIÆ, prim-ish'e-e, *s.* (the first fruits, Lat.) The first fruits of any production of the earth, which were uniformly consecrated to the Deity by all the nations of antiquity. In Ecclesiastical Law, all the profits for one year of every church-living, belonging to the crown.

PRIMITIAL, pri-mish'al, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'e-tiv, *a.* (*primitif*, Fr. *primitiens*, Lat.) Ancient; original; established from the beginning; formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary; not derivative. In Painting, the *primitive colours* are red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures of which all other colours are obtainable. *Primitive form of a crystal*, one of the regular geometrical solids, which a crystal presents on its being split as much as possible in its cleavage. In Grammar, a word neither derived from any other language, nor compounded from any other words of the same, as *horse*, *man*.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'e-tiv-le, *ad.* Originally; at first;

PRIMITIVENESS—PRINCE.

primarily; not derivatively; according to the original rule; according to the ancient practice.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'e-tiv-nes, *s.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMITY, pri'me-te, *s.* The state of being first or original;

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself.
—*Pearson on the Creed.*

PRIMNESS, prim'nes, *s.* Affected niceness or formality.

PRIMO, pri'mo, *a.* (Ital. first.) In Music, first; as *primo canto*, the first treble; *alto primo*, the first counter-tenor, &c.

PRIMOGENIAL, pri-mo-je'ne-al, *a.* (*primogenius*, Lat.) First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

PRIMOGENITOR, pri-mo-jen'e-tur, *s.* A forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, pri-mo-jen'e-ture, *s.* (French, from *primus*, first, and *genitus*, begotten, Lat.) Seniority; eldership; state of being first-born; the right of the eldest son, and those who derive through him the right to succeed to the property of the ancestor. Among the ancient nations, the Jews alone seemed to have recognized this usage in their institutions.

PRIMOGENITORSHIP, pri-mo-jen'e-tur-ship, *s.* Right of eldership.

PRIMORDIAL, pri-mawr'de-al, *a.* (French, *primordium*, Lat.) Original; existing from the beginning;—*s.* origin; first principle.

PRIMORDIAN, pri-mawr'de-an, *s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, pri-mawr'de-ate, *s.* (*primordium*, Lat.) Original; existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prim'roze, *s.* (prime and rose, from its flowering early in spring.) The *Primula vulgaris* of Linnaeus.

Pale *primroses*,
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phoebus in his strength.—*Shaks.*

PRIMULA, prim'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) The Primroses, a genus of plants, type of the natural order Primulaceæ. The more common species are—the Primrose, *P. vulgaris*; the Cowslip, *P. veris*; the Oxlip, *P. selator*, and the Auricula, *P. auricula*.

PRIMULACEÆ, prim-u-la'se-e, *s.* (*primula*, one of the genera.) A natural order consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants; leaves usually radical; flowers either on radicle scapes and in umbels, or variously arranged in the axils of the leaves; calyx five-cleft, seldom four-cleft, inferior, or half superior, regular, persistent; stamens inserted upon the corolla, equal in number to its segments, and opposite them; ovary one-celled; style one; stigma capitate; capsule opening with valves; placenta central, distinct; seeds numerous and peltate.

PRIMUM, pri'mum, *a.* A Latin word signifying *first*, used in the expression *primum mobile* (the first mover); a phrase, in ancient Astronomy, denoting the outermost sphere of the heavens, which includes and gives motion to all the others, carrying them round with it in its diurnal revolution. Its centre is that of the earth.

PRIMY, pri'me, *a.* Blooming.

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.—*Shaks.*

PRINCE, prins, *s.* (French, from *princeps*, Lat.) A sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a state; a sovereign in a certain territory, but who holds his rank off a superior to whom he owes particular services; the son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family, as *princes* of the blood;

PRINCEDOM—PRINCIPAL.

the chief of any body of men. This word has been improperly employed by Camden and Atterbury to designate the female sovereigns Elizabeth and Anne. In Scripture, this name is given to God; He shall stand up against the *Prince of princes*.—Dan. viii. 25.

to Christ, who is called the *Prince of Peace* (Isa. ix. 6); the *Prince of Life* (Acts iii. 15); to men of superior worth and intelligence (Eccles. x. 7); to the nobles, counsellors, and officers of a kingdom (Isa. x. 8); to Satan, who is called the *prince of darkness*, the *prince of the world*, &c. *Prince's-feather*, the plant *Amarantus hypochondriacus*. *Prince's metal*, an alloy of three parts of copper to one of zinc, forming one of the many varieties of brass; called also *Prince Rupert's metal*. *Prince Rupert's drops*, drops of green glass suddenly cooled by letting them fall into water: when their small ends are broken off, they instantly fall into powder with explosion. *Princeps senatus*, (Latin,) *prince* or first of the senate. In ancient Rome, the citizen whose name was inscribed first on the list of the senate. This high dignity was not connected with any office, and, in later times, was conferred only on those who were recognized as the most considerable citizens of the state. *Prince of Wales*, the title bestowed by patent to the heir-apparent (being the eldest son of the sovereign) to the crown of England. The origin of this title is—Edward I. promised the people of Wales, that on their submission to his victorious arms, he would give them a prince who was born among them, and who could speak no other language. In fulfilment of this jesuitical promise, he conferred the principality on his second son Edward, born within the principality, and, as yet, unable to speak any language at all. Edward became heir to the crown through the death of his elder brother Alfonso, and from that time this honour has been appropriated to the eldest sons of the sovereigns of England;—*v. n.* to play the prince; to assume state;

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others.—Shaks.

PRINCEDOM, prin's-dum, *s.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

PRINCELIKE, prin's-like, *a.* Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prin's-le-nes, *a.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prin's-le, *a.* Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; having the rank of princes, as a man of *princely* birth; becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; very large, as a *princely* fortune; magnificent; rich, as a *princely* entertainment.

PRINCESS, prin'ses, *s.* A female sovereign; a sovereign lady, of rank next to that of a queen; the daughter of a sovereign; the consort of a prince.

PRINCESSLIKE, prin'ses-like, } *ad.* In the manner of
PRINCESSLY, prin'ses-le, } a princess.

PRINCIPAL, prin'se-pal, *a.* (French, *principalis*, from *princeps*, Lat.) Chief; highest in rank, character, or respectability, as the *principal* officers of government; chief; essential; most important or considerable. In Music, fundamental. In Architecture, *principal brace*, one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting, with the principals, to support the timbers of the roof. *Principal rafters*, those whose sizes are

PRINCIPALITY—PRINCIPIA.

larger than those of the common rafters, and which are framed in such a manner as to bear the principal weight of the others. In Law, *principal challenge*, a species of challenge to jurors for suspicion of partiality. It takes place when the cause assigned carries with it *primâ facie* evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favour. In Perspective, *principal point*, a point in the perspective plane upon which a line will fall, drawn from the eye perpendicular to that plane. It is the intersection of the horizontal planes, or the *point of sight*, or *of the eye*. *Principal ray*, the line passing from the eye to the principal point on the perspective plane;—*s.* a chief or head; one who takes the lead; a president or governor; one primarily or originally engaged; not an auxiliary. In Architecture, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry. In Commerce, a sum lent out at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund, distinguished from *interest* or *profits*. In the Fine Arts, the chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate. In Law, the absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor; a *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an accessory. In Treason, all persons concerned are *principals*.—Blackstone. In Music, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ, tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two, as well as to augment the volume of sound. In the Scottish Universities, the *principal* has the ordinary superintendence of the department, of all members of the college, and is *primarius* professor of divinity; consequently he is always a clergyman of the Church of Scotland.

PRINCIPALITY, prin-se-pal'e-te, *s.* (*principalité*, Fr.) Sovereignty; supreme power; a prince; one invested with sovereign power;

Let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.—Shaks.
the territory of a prince; the country which gives title to a prince; superiority; predominance.—Little used in the two last significations.

Having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else.—Bp. Taylor.

In Scripture, royal state or attire, (Jer. xiii. 18.)

PRINCIPALLY, prin'se-pal-le, *ad.* Chiefly; above all.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'se-pal-nes, *s.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPATE, prin'se-pate, *s.* Principality; supreme rule.—Obsolete.

The *principate* of the whole church.—Barrow.

PRINCIPES, prin'se-pis, *s.* (Latin.) One of the four grand divisions of the ancient Roman infantry. It is said they owe their name to the circumstance of being the choice men of the Roman army, and to them was appointed the honourable post of assuming the initiative in an engagement. The other three bodies were the *velites*, the *hastati*, and the *triarii*.

PRINCIPIA, prin-sip'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a spot of ground about 100 feet in length, included between the two partitions of the Roman camp, in which were erected altars and statues of the gods, and in which the standards and insignia were lodged; the contracted title of the 'Philosophia

Naturalis Principia Mathematica, 'the great work of Sir Isaac Newton, the publication of which marks the most important epoch in the history of science.

PRINCIPIANT, prin-sip'e-ant, *a.* (*principium*, a beginning, Lat.) Beginning; taking first.

PRINCIPIATION, prin-sip'e-a-shun, *s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.—Not used.

The separating of any metal into its original element, we call *precipitation*.—Bacon.

PRINCIPLE, prin'se-pl, *s.* (*principé*, Fr. *principium*, Lat.) The cause, source, or origin of anything; that from which a thing proceeds, as the *principles* of motion or action; (this is the general sense;) element; constituent part; primordial substance; ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or reasoning, as, 'on what *principle* do you assert or deny this?' 'this man reasons on curious *principles*;' a general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths, as the *principles* of morality;

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour.—Addison.

tenet; that which is believed, whether true or false, but which serves as the basis of a system, or a rule of action, as, the *principles* of Christianity, the *principles* of the Stoics. In Chemistry, formerly, and to some extent still, somewhat vaguely used. Sometimes it means an elementary substance, as when we speak of the *constituent principles* of bodies; sometimes a substance, on the presence of which certain qualities, which are common to a number of bodies, depend, as the *acidifying principle*; and sometimes those substances, which are the peculiar results of the combination of organized with inorganic matter, are called *proximate principles*. In Science generally, a truth admitted either without proof, or as having been already proved: in the former sense it is synonymous with *axiom*, in the latter, with the phrase *established principle*. A *principle of human nature*, is a law of action among human beings; a constitutional tendency common to the human race; thus, it is a *principle of human nature* to resent injury and repel insult;—*v. n.* to establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet.—Chiefly used in the participle.

With goodness *principled* not to reject
The penitent.—Milton.

to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOCK, prin'kok, } *s.* (pink and cock.) A cox-
PRINCOX, prin'koks, } comb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a child made saucy through too much indulgence. Dr. Johnson pronounces this word ludicrous and obsolete, but it still seems to be used in the last form, particularly in the north of England.

You are a saucy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you; I know what;
You must not contrary me!—you are a *prince*, go.—
Shaks.

It is a *prince* boy, who, in his school, knows not how far one proceeds against all order.—Florio, Tr. of Montaigne.

PRINIA, prin'e-a, *s.* (*prinos*, the ilex, Gr.?) A genus of birds: Family, Sylviadae.

PRINK, prink, *v. a.* (*pronken*, to shine, to strut, Dutch, *proncken*, to adorn, Teut.) To prink; to dress for show; to put on stately airs; to strut.

PRINOS, prin'os, *s.* (the Greek name of the holly, which it much resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, Aquifoliaceae.

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PRINT, print, *v. a.* (*printiaw*, Welsh, *impremer*, Fr. from *impremo*, I print, *in* and *premo*, I press, Lat.) To form letters, characters, or other figures on paper, cloth, or other material, by impression; thus letters are formed on paper by impressing it on types blackened with ink. Figures are *printed* on cloth by means of blocks or cylinders. The rolling-press is employed to take *prints* or impressions from copperplates; to impress anything so as to leave its form;

That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.—Dryden.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay.—Eoscommon.
to publish a book;—(elliptical;)

The moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth.—Pope.

—*s.* a mark or form made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of any body or thing upon another, as the *print* of the foot in snow; the *print* of types, or of a copperplate, on paper; hence, the impressions of types in general, as to form, size, and other circumstances, as a large *print*, a small *print*, a good *print*, &c.; that which, being impressed, leaves its form, as a butter *print*, a wooden *print*; the representation of anything made by impression;

Nor yet out of my fancy raze

The *print* of that supposed face.—Waller.

The *prints* which we see of antiquities.—Dryden.

the state of being printed and published, as 'some people are fond of appearing in *print*'

I love a ballad in *print*.—Shaks.

a single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper;

Inform us, will the emperor treat,

Or do the *prints* and papers lie?—Pope.

formal; method; exactness.—Obsolete in this signification.

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print*.—Dutton's Anat. of Mel.

I will do it, Sir, in *print*.—Shaks.

Prints (plural), engravings; also, printed calicoes. *Out of print*, a phrase signifying that the whole impression of a printed work is sold, or, at least, that there are no copies on sale by the publisher.

PRINTED, print'ed, *part. a.* Impressed; indented; displaying characters or figures formed by impression, as *printed* calicoes.

PRINTER, print'ur, *s.* One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; one who impresses letters or figures with copperplates; one who stains or prints cloth with figures.

PRINTING, print'ing, *s.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or other figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. *Printing-ink*, a composition of linseed oil boiled to varnish, to which some colouring matter is added, employed to coat the face of types and engravings in relief, previous to obtaining an impression from them. *Printing-paper*, paper used in the printing of books, &c. as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. *Printing-press*, a press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINTLESS, print'les, *a.* That leaves no impression.

Ye elves,

And ye that on the sands with *printless* foot

Do chase the ebbing Neptune.—Shaks.

PRIOCERA, pri-os'e-ra, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cleridae.

PRIONODERMA—PRISAGE.

PRIONODERMA, pri-o-no-der'ma, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Nematodea.

PRIODON, pri'o-don, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Acanthurine: Family, Coryphænidæ.

PRIODONTES, pri'o-don-tes, *s.* (*prionus*, one of the genera.) A subdivision of the Armadillos, consisting of *Dasyus gigus*, or Great Armadillo; distinguished by having twenty-two to twenty-four small teeth on each side of the jaws, a greater number than is found in any other mammal.

PRION, pri'on, *s.* (Greek, a saw.) The name given by Lacepede to a genus of Petrels, the *Pachyptila* of Illiger.

PRIONIDÆ, pri-on'e-de, *s.* A family of capricorn Coleopterous insects, the body of which is thick and robust.

PRIONITES, pri-o-ni'tes, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, Gr.) The Motmots, a genus of birds: Family, Trogonidæ.

PRIONODON, pri-on'o-don, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr. the Delundung of the Javanese, and Shrew-cat of Swainson.) A genus of feline Mammalia, placed by Dr. Horsfield under a separate section of the Felidæ, termed by him *Prionodontidæ*.

PRIONOPS, pri'o-nops, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, *ops*, the face, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Shrikes: Family, Lamiadæ.

PRIONOTES, pri-o-no'tis, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr. in reference to the serrated leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.

PRIONOTHECA, pri-on-o-the'ka, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *theka*, a case, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pimplidæ.

PRIONOTUS, pri-o-no'tus, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *ous otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Reduviidæ. Also, a genus of fishes, belonging to the family Triglidae, or Gurnards.

PRIONURUS, pri-o-nu'r-us, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Acanthurine: Family, Coryphænidæ.

PRIONUS, pri'o-nus, *s.* (*prion*, a saw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family *Prionidæ*.

PRIOR, pri'ur, *a.* (Latin.) Preceding in the order of time; former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior;—*s.* the superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. Priors are claustral or conventual; the conventual are the same as abbots: a *claustral* prior is one who governs the religious of an abbey or priory in *commendam*, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. In some churches, a *prior* is one who presides over others in the same churches.

PRIORATE, pri'ur-ate, *s.* Government by a prior.

PRIORESS, pri'ur-es, *s.* A lady-superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, pri-or'e-te, *s.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; precedence in place or rank.

PRIORLY, pri'ur-le, *ad.* Antecedently.—Not used. *Priorly* to that era.—*Quedda*.

PRIORSHIP, pri'ur-ship, *s.* The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, pri'ur-e, *s.* A convent in dignity below an abbey, and of which a prior is superior. *Priories* are the churches given to priors in *titulum*, or by way of title.

PRISAGE, pri'saje, *s.* (*priser*, to prize or value, Fr.)

VOL. II.

PRISCILLIANIST—PRISON.

A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. This, by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler.

PRISCILLIANIST, pris-sil-yan-ist, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, one of a sect so named from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who practised magic, maintained the errors of the Manichees, and held it to be lawful to make false oaths in the support of one's cause and interest.

PRISM, prizm, *s.* (*prisme*, Fr. *prisma*, Gr.) In Geometry, a solid contained between two equal, similar, and parallel polygons, joined by as many parallelograms as each polygon has sides. Of prisms there are different kinds, as a *right prism*, an *oblique prism*; or according to the number of sides, *triangular*, *quadrangular*, &c. *prisms*. In Optics, a triangular solid of the form stated, composed of glass or other diaphanous substance, by means of which the solar ray may be decomposed into its various colours.—See *Primary colours*.

PRISMATIC, priz-mat'ik, } *a.* Resembling a
PRISMATICAL, priz-mat'e-kal, } prism; separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; pertaining to a prism. *Prismatic colours*, colours produced in decomposing light by a prism;—(see *Primary colours*.) *Prismatic compass*, an instrument used for measuring horizontal angles in surveying. The angles are taken from the magnetic meridian, a graduated float-card being attached to the needle. In Optics, the *prismatic spectrum* is the oblong image of primary colours formed by the decomposition of a ray of solar light on passing through a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form or manner of a prism; by a prism.

PRISMATICARPUS, priz-mat'e-kar'pus, *s.* (*prisma*, a prism, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the long prismatical form of the fruit.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Campanulaceæ.

PRISMATOIDAL, priz-ma-toy'dal, *a.* (*prisma*, a prism, and *eidos*, a form, Gr.) Having a prism-like form.

PRISMOID, priz'moid, *s.* In Geometry, an imperfect prism; a figure like a prism, but not answering exactly to the definition.

PRISMY, priz'me, *a.* Pertaining to, or like a prism.

PRISON, prizn, *s.* (French, from *pris*, taken, *prendre*, to take, *prision*, Span. *prisoun*, Armor.) Any place of confinement or involuntary restraint; a place for the safe custody of persons, in order to their answering any action, civil or criminal; and upon conviction of a criminal offence, a *prison* is, in innumerable instances, by statute appointed as a place of punishment, as well as of safe custody; a jail; any place of confinement or restraint. And sounding tempests in dark prisons holds.—*Dryden*.

In Scripture, a low, obscure, afflicted condition, *Eccles.* iv. 14; a state of spiritual bondage, *Isaiah* xlii. 22;—*v. a.* to shut up in prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty; to captivate; to enchain;

Who, as they sung, would take the prison's soul,
And lap it in Elysium.—*Milton*.

to confine. *Prison-base*, a kind of rural sport, commonly called *prison-bars*. *Prison-house*, a house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

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PRISONER—PRIVATE.

PRISONER, priz'n'r, *s.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant; a person under arrest, or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; a man is a *prisoner* upon matter of record, or upon matter of fact. Prisoner upon matter of record, is he who, being present in court, is by the court committed to prison; a prisoner upon matter of fact, is he who is committed only upon arrest by the sheriff; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRISONMENT, priz'ment, *s.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.—The latter word is commonly used.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*.—*Shaks.*

PRISTACANTHUS, pris-ta-kan'thus, *s.* (*prister*, a sawyer, and *akanthus*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil placoid fishes, from the colite of Stonesfield.

PRISTINE, pris-tine, *s.* (*prestis*, the only genus.) A subfamily of the Squalidae, the fishes of which have the snout produced into an osseous, flat, sword-shaped plate, armed with spines on the sides; mouth beneath.

PRISTINE, pris'tine, *a.* (*pristinus*, Lat.) First; original; ancient; primitive.

PRISTIS, pris'tis, *s.* (*priso*, I saw, Gr.) The Sawfish, a genus of fishes, type of the subfamily Pristine; a genus of fossil fishes found in the tertiary strata of England.

PRISTIURUS, pris-te-u-rus, *s.* (*priso*, I saw, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from its having large scales arranged like a saw on the upper edge of the tail.) A genus of spiraculated Shark: Family, Squalidae.

PRISTOGASTER, pris-to-gas'tur, *s.* (*priso*, I saw, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

PRITHEE, prith'e. A contracted form of 'pray thee,' as, I *prithe*; but it is generally used without the pronoun.

PRIVACY, pri'va-se, *s.* (from private.) A state of being in retirement from company or observation; secrecy; a place of seclusion from company or observation; solitude; retirement; concealment of what is said or done; privacy: taciturnity.—Not used in the last two significations.

PRIVADO, pri-va'do, *s.* (Spanish.) A secret friend.—Obsolete.

The lady embarked for Portugal with some *privado* of her own.—*Bacon.*

PRIVATE, pri'vate, *a.* (*privatus*, from *privo*, I be-reave, properly I strip or separate; *privus*, singular, several, peculiar to one's self; that is, separate, Lat.) Separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to, or concerning an individual only, as a man's *private* opinion; peculiar to a number in a joint concern, company, or body politic, as the *private* interest of a family, of a company, or of a state; opposed to *public*; sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded, as a *private* cell, *private* prayer; not publicly known; not open, as a *private* negotiation; not invested with public office or employment, as a *private* citizen; individual; personal, in contradistinction from public or national, as *private* interest. A *private* act or statute is one which affects an individual or a company only, as opposed to a general law, which affects the whole community. In Law, *private-law* is a right which

PRIVATEER—PRIVILEGE.

one or more persons have of going over the lands of another. *In private*, a scriptural expression for secretly; not publicly or openly;—*s.* a secret message;—(obsolete;)

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import.—*Shaks.*

a particular business;—(obsolete;)

Nor must I be unmindful of my *private*,
For which I called my brother, and the tribunes,
My kinsfolk, and my clients, to be near me.—
Ben Jonson.

a common soldier.

PRIVATEER, pri-va-tere', *s.* (from private.) A ship fitted out by private men to seize or plunder the ships of a public enemy. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by the government, or it is a pirate;—*v. n.* to fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons; to cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRIVATELY, pri'vate-le, *ad.* Secretly; not openly; in a manner; in a manner affecting an individual or company.

PRIVATENESS, pri'vate-nes, *s.* Retirement; seclusion from company or society; the state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

PRIVATION, pri-va'shun, *s.* (French, *privatio*, from *privo*, Lat. see Private.) The state of being deprived; particularly deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; the act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality;

For what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within.—*Davies.*

absence in general, as cold is a *privation* of heat; the mental act by which we separate a subject from anything appendant; the act of degrading from office or rank. In this signification, *deprivation* is now used.

If part of the estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the *privation* or translation.—*Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE, pri'va-tiv, *a.* Causing privation; consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privation* is in things what *negative* is in propositions;—*s.* that of which the essence is the absence of something, as 'silence is the absence of sound.' In Grammar, a prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in*, in *untie*, *incorrect*. The word may also be applied to affixes, as *to less*, in *sinless*.

PRIVATIVELY, pri'va-tiv-le, *ad.* By the absence of something; negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, pri'va-tiv-nes, *s.* Notation of the absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, priv'it, *s.* The common name for plants of the genus *Ligustrum*.

PRIVILEGE, priv'e-lej, *s.* (French, from *privilegium*; *privus*, separate, and *lex legis*, law, Lat.) A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens; any peculiar benefit, right, or community; advantage: favour; benefit;—*v. a.* to invest with rights or immunities; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost. In Law, *privileged debts* are those which an executor may pay in preference to others, such as funeral ex-

PRIVILY—PRIZE.

penses, servants' wages, expenses of medical attendance incurred during the illness of the deceased, &c.—*Tomlins*. *Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of peers, members of parliament, &c. *Real privileges* are attached to place, as the *privileges* of the queen's palace. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody, when arrested in a civil suit.

PRIVILY, priv'e-le, *ad.* Privately; secretly.

PRIVITY, priv'e-te, *s.* (*privauté*, Fr.) Privacy; secrecy; confidence; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern. In the plural, secret parts. *Private knowledge*, in Law, the condition of parties between whom some connection exists, arising from some mutual contract with each other, as between donor and donee, lessor and lessee; or else it signifies the condition of persons related by blood, as ancestor and heir, &c.

PRIVY, priv'e, (*privé*, Fr. *privus*, Lat.) Private; not public; assigned to secret uses; secret; not shown; clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; —*s.* a necessary house. In Law, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing, as a *privy* in blood. *Privies* are of four kinds—*privies in blood*, as the heir to his father; *privies in representation*, as executors and administrators to the deceased; *privies in estate*, as the persons in reversion and in remainder, donor and donee, lessor and lessee; *privy in tenure*, as the lord in escheat. *Privy-council*, an extensive body, with whose advice and assistance the crown administers the government; its members are appointed by the crown without any patent or grant. *Gentlemen of the privy-chamber*, officers of the royal household, whose duties are to attend the sovereign at court, at diversions, progresses, &c. *Privy seal or signet*, the seal which the sovereign of Great Britain uses in grants, &c. which are to pass the great seal, or which is used by him or her in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal. *Lord Privy Seal*, the fifth great officer of state in England, who has the custody of the privy seal of the sovereign, used to all grants, charters, pardons, &c. before they come to the great seal. *Privy verdict*, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court, when he has left or adjourned it, and the jury having agreed, desire to be released from their confinement.

PRIZAGE, pri'zaj, *s.* The custom or share that belongs to the crown, out of such merchandises as are taken at sea, by way of lawful prize.

PRIZE, prize, *s.* (*prise*, from *pris*, taken, Fr. *preis*, price, Germ.) Something taken by adventure or conquest; a reward gained by contest with competitors; a reward gained by any performance; the money or other article drawn by a lottery ticket; —*v. a.* (*prizer*, Fr.) to rate or value at a certain price;

Life I prize not a straw; but for mine honour, which I would free.—*Shaks.*

to esteem; to value highly. *Prize-fighter*, one who fights publicly for a reward. *Prize-money*, money obtained from captures made in war, and distributed according to certain proportions among the captors. All acts relating to army prize-money were repealed by the 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 53, which also enacts, that all captures made by the army shall be divided according to such general rule of distribution as the crown shall direct.

PRIZER—PROBATION.

PRIZER, pri'zur, *s.* One who estimates or sets value on a thing;

*It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well as wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the prizer.*—*Shaks.*

one who contends for a prize.

The bony prizer of the humorous duke.—*Shaks.*

I have a plot upon these prizers.—*Ben Jonson.*

PRO, pro. A Latin and Greek preposition, signifying for, before, or forth. *Pro* and *Con*, for and against. *Pro rata*, in proportion; at a certain rate. *Pro re nata*, occasionally, as circumstances may require. *Pro bono publico*, for the public good. *Pro confesso*, literally, as confessed. In Law, a term applied to a defendant in the court of chancery who appears, and is afterwards in contempt for not answering; wherefore the matter in the bill shall be taken *pro confesso*. *Pro indiviso*, as undivided; the joint occupation or possession of lands; land is held *pro indiviso* when neither of the parties holding it is entitled to any specific portion, but all have a joint interest in the undivided whole.—*Cowel*. *Pro partibus liberandis*, a writ formerly in use for the partition of lands between coheirs.

PROA, pro'a, *s.* The name given to a narrow canoe about 30 feet long by 3 feet wide, used in the Ladrone islands;—the lee side is flat, the head and stern exactly alike. A slight frame work, called an outrigger, projects several feet to windward; it bears a small block of wood in the form of a canoe, which prevents the vessel from oversetting to that side. It is steered with a paddle at either end, and moves with great velocity either backwards or forwards.

PROAULION, pro-aw'le-on, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *aule*, a hall, Gr.) In Architecture, the same as vestibule, —which see.

PROBABILISM, prob'a-bil-izm, *s.* In Theology and Ethics, a theory professed by some casuistical divines, according to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points.

PROBABILIST, prob'a-bil-ist, *s.* One who maintains or believes the doctrines of probabilism.

PROBABILITY, pro-ba-bil'e-te, *s.* (*probabilité*, Fr. *probabilitas*, Lat.) Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument; not amounting to moral certainty; any thing which has the appearance of truth.

PROBABLE, prob'a-bl, *a.* (French, from *probabilis*, Lat.) Likely; having more evidence than the contrary;

Not probable by scripture.—*Milton.*

that may be proved; that renders something probable.

PROBABLY, prob'a-ble, *ad.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality.

PROBANG, pro'bang, *s.* In Surgery, a piece of whalebone with a piece of sponge attached to its extremity, for the purpose of removing obstructions in the œsophagus.

PROBATE, prob'ate, *s.* (*probatus*, from *probo*, I prove, Gr.) Proof. In Law, the *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officers, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, with registration thereof, &c.; the right of proving wills.—The word is obsolete except as a law term.

PROBATION, pro-ba'shun, *s.* (*probatio*, Lat.) The

PROBATIONAL—PROBOSCIDIANS.

act of proving; proof; evidence; testimony; trial; examination; the trial or year of a novitiate; moral trial.

PROBATIONAL, pro-ba'shun-al, } *a.* Serving for
PROBATIONARY, pro-ba'shun-a-re, } trial.

PROBATIONER, pro-ba'shun-ur, *s.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place of state; a novice. In Scotland, a preacher who has received license to preach, but has not been appointed to the charge of a congregation.

PROBATIONERSHIP, pro-ba'shun-ur-ship, } *s.* The
PROBATIONSHIP, pro-ba'shun-ship, } state of being a probationer; a novitiate.—Little used.

PROBATIVE, pro-ba'tiv, *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *Probatum est*, (Latin, it is proved.) An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PROBATOR, pro-ba'tur, *s.* An examiner; an approver. In Law, an accuser.

PROBE, probe, *v. a.* (*probo*, Lat. *probe*, proof, Germ.) To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by means of an instrument thrust into the parts; to search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.—*s.* In Surgery, an instrument generally made of silver wire, rounded at one end and pointed at the other, for the purpose of examining wounds. *Probe-scissors*, scissors used to open wounds, the blade which, to be thrust into the wound, has a button at the end.

PROBITY, prob'e-te, *s.* (*probitas*, Lat. *probité*, Fr.) Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

PROBLEM, problem, *s.* (*probleme*, Fr. *problema*, from *proballo*, I throw forward, Gr.) In Logic, a proposition which appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative; any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring some operation, experiment, or further credence for its solution. In Geometry, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line, to raise a perpendicular, &c. It consists of three parts—the proposition, which states what is required to be done; the resolution or solution, in which are rehearsed the steps by which it is accomplished; and the demonstration, wherein it is shown, that by doing the several things prescribed in the resolution, the thing required is obtained.

PROBLEMATICAL, prob-lem-at'e-kal, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prob-lem-at'e-kal-le, *ad.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROBLEMATIST, prob-lem-at-ist, *s.* One who proposes problems.

PROBLEMATISE, prob-lem-a-tize, *v. a.* To propose problems.—Not used.

Hear him *problematize*.—Ben Jonson.

PROBOLE, pro'bo-le, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, an accusation of a criminal nature, preferred before the people of Athens in assembly, with a view to obtain their sanction for bringing the charge before a judicial tribunal.

PROBOSCIDIANA, pro-bos-sid-e-a'na, } *s.* (*proboscis*,
PROBOSCIDIANS, pro-bos-sid'e-ans, } a trunk, Lat.) A family of Pachydermatous Mammals, including those which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk or proboscis, as the elephant and mastodon.

PROBOSCIS—PROCELEUSMATIC.

PROBOSCIS, pro-bos'sis, *s.* (*proboscis*, from *pro*, before, and *bosko*, I graze or feed, Gr.) The prolonged snout of a proboscidian, or of an insect or other animal, consisting of a flexible tube by which the animal supplies itself with food.

PROCACIOUS, pro-ka'shus, *a.* (*procoz*, Lat.) Pert; petulant; saucy.—Seldom used.

PROCACITY, pro-kas'e-te, *s.* (*procacitas*, Lat.) Impudence; petulance;

In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, conceits, *procacities*.—Barrow.

PROCARDIUM, pro-kar'de-um, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *kardia*, the orifice of the stomach, Gr.) In Anatomy, the pit of the stomach.

PROCATACTIC, pro-ka-tark-tik, *a.* (*prokatarkikos*, from *pro*, before, and *archo*, I begin, Gr.) Fore-running; remotely antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, pro-ka-tark'sis, *s.* (see *procatactic*.) In Pathology, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatactic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatactic cause of a disease itself.

PROCEDENDO, pro-se-den'do, *s.* (Latin, proceeding.) In Law, a writ by which a cause that has been removed from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari*, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court to be *proceeded* in there, after its having appeared that the defendant had no good cause for removing it.—Cowell. *Procedendo ad iudicium*, a writ issuing from a superior court to one of subordinate jurisdiction, commanding the judge or judges thereof, in the king's name, to proceed to judgment, on their having previously refused or neglected to do so.—3, Bl. 109.

PROCEDURE, pro-se'dure, *s.* (French.) The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of action; manner of proceeding; management; conduct; produce.—Not used in the last signification;

The *procedure* of the earth.—Bacon.

PROCEED, pro-se'de, *v. n.* (*proceder*, Fr. Span. and Port. from *procedo*, Lat.) To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance; to pass from one point, stage, or topic to another; to issue or come, as from a source or fountain; to come from a person or place; to prosecute any design; to be transacted or carried on;

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.—Shaks.

to carry on a judicial process; to transact; to act; to carry on methodically; to have a course; to issue; to be produced or propagated.

PROCEEDER, pro-se'dur, *s.* One who goes before, or who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, pro-se'ding, *s.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. In Law, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is called *proceedings*.

PROCEEDS, pro'seeds, *s.* (plur.) Issue; rent; produce, as the *proceeds* of an estate. In Commerce, the sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money.

PROCELEUSMATIC, pro-se-luse-mat'ik, *a.* (*pro*, before, and *keleusma*, mandate, incitement, Gr.) Inciting; animating; encouraging; applied to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables.

PROCELLARIA—PROCHEIN.

PROCELLARIA, pro-se-la're-a, *s.* (*procella*, a storm, Lat.) The Petrels; a genus of birds belonging to the Laridae or Gulls: Family, Alcidae.

PROCELLOUS, pro-sel'us, *a.* (*procellosus*, Lat.) Tempestuous; stormy.

PROCEPTION, pro-sep'shun, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *capio*, I take, *ceptus*, taken, Lat.) Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another.—Obsolete.

I have no power to preserve what is mine own from their preception.—*King Charles*.

PROCERE, pro-sero', *a.* (*procerus*, Lat.) Tall.—Obsolete.

Such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature.—*Evelyn*.

PROCERITY, pro-ser'e-te, *s.* (*proceritas*, Lat.) Tallness; height or stature.

PROCERUS, pro-ser-us, *s.* (Latin, tall.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

PROCESS, pro'ses, *s.* (*procès*, Fr. *processus*, from *procedo*, I move forward, Lat.) A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; regular and gradual progress; continual flux or passage; operations; experiment; a series of actions or experiments, as a chemical *process*; series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies, as the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; methodical arrangement; series of measures or proceedings. In Anatomy, any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone. In Law, the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Messe process* is that which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral or interlocutory matter. *Final process* is that of execution. *Proces verbal*, in French Law, an authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts. It is now frequently applied to contemporaneous detailed minutes or notes of any formal proceeding, though not occurring in the course of any legal inquiry, as, a note of the discussions which take place during the negotiation of a treaty, &c. *Processum continuando*, in Law, a writ for the continuance of process, after the death of the chief justice, or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

PROCESSA, pro-ses'sa, *s.* (*processus*, a progress, Lat.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

PROCESSION, pro-sesh'un, *s.* (French, *processio*, Lat.) The act of proceeding or issuing from; a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, pro-sesh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession;—*s.* a book relating to the processions of the Roman Catholic church.

PROCESSIONARY, pro-sesh'un-ar-e, *a.* Consisting in procession, as *processionary* service.

PROCHARISTERIA, pro-kar-is-te-re-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a solemn sacrifice offered yearly to Minerva by the Athenian magistrates, when the spring began to make its appearance.

PROCHEIN, pro'shen, *a.* (*prochain*, Fr.) Next; nearest; used in the law phrases, *Prochein amy*, one who sues as the next friend to a child in his non-age. *Prochein avoidance*, the power to pre-

PROCHILODUS—PROCONSULSHIP.

sent a clerk to a benefice when it shall next become vacant.

PROCHILODUS, pro-kil'o-dus, *s.* (*pro*, before, *cheilos*, a lip, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A subgenus of fishes found in the rivers of Brazil.

PROCHILUS, pro-ki'lus, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) The name given by Illiger to the thick-lipped or sloth-bear, the *Ursus labiatus* of de Blainville.

PROCHRONISM, pro'kro-nizm, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *kronos*, time, Gr.) An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; hence, an error in chronology.

PROCIDENCE, pro-se-dens, *s.* (*procedentia*, from *procido*, I fall down, Lat.) A falling down; a prolapsus, as of the intestinum rectum.

PROCIDUOUS, pro-sid'u-us, *a.* That falls from its place.

PROCINCT, pro-singkt', *s.* (*procinctus*, from *procingo*, I prepare, Lat.) Complete preparation for action.—Not used.

War he perceived, war in procinct.—*Milton*.

PROCKIA, pro'ke-a, *s.* (a name of unknown meaning.) A genus of plants: Order, Flacourtiaceae.

PROCLAIM, pro-klame', *v. a.* (*proclamo*, I cry out, Lat.) To promulgate; to announce; to publish, as to *proclaim* a fast; to denounce; to give official notice of, as to *proclaim* war; to declare with honour, as to *proclaim* the name of the Lord; to utter openly; to make public; to outlaw by public denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, pro-klame'ur, *s.* One who publishes by authority; one who announces or makes publicly known.

PROCLAMATION, prok-la-ma'shun, *s.* (French, *proclamatio*, Lat.) Publication by authority; official notice given to the public; a declaration of the will of the sovereign, openly published; the declaration of any supreme magistrate, publicly made known; the paper containing an official notice to a people.

PROCLINATE, pro-kin-i-a'te, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a body of heretics in the fourth century who denied the incarnation of the Saviour, the resurrection of the body, and the general judgment.

PROCLIVE, pro-kliv'e *a.* (*proclivus*, from *pro*, before, and *clivus*, a cliff, Lat.) Inclined or bent towards a thing; proclivous.—Not in use.

PROCLIVITY, pro-kliv'e-te, *s.* (*proclivitas*, Lat.) Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness; facility of learning.

PROCLIVOUS, pro-kliv'us, *a.* Inclined; tending naturally.

PROCNEAS, prok'ne-us, *s.* (*prokineo*, I move forward, Gr.) A genus of African birds, belonging to the Bombycillinae, or Swallow-Chatterers.

PROCONDYL, pro-kon'dil-i, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *condylus*, a knuckle, Lat.) In Anatomy, the bones of the fingers next the back of the hand.

PROCONSUL, pro-kon'sul, *s.* (*pro*, for, and *consul*, Lat.) A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular authority: he was appointed from the body of the senate, and his authority expired at the end of a year from his appointment.

PROCONSULAR, pro-kon'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; under the government of a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE, pro-kon'sul-ate, } *s.* The office
PROCONSULSHIP, pro-kon'sul-ship, } of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

PROCRASTINATE—PROCTORAGE.

PROCRASTINATE, pro-kra'stē-nate, *v. a.* (*procrastino*, from *pro* and *crastinus*, of to-morrow, or of the time to come, Lat.) To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day;—*v. n.* to delay; to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINATION, pro-kra'stē-na'shun, *s.* (*procrastinatio*, Lat.) Delay; dilatoriness; a putting off from time to time.

PROCRASTINATOR, pro-kra'stē-nate-ur, *s.* A dilatory person; one who defers the performance of anything to a future time.

PROCREANT, pro'kre-ant, *a.* (*procreans*, Lat.) Generating; productive; fruitful;—*s.* he or that which procreates or generates.

PROCREATE, pro'kre-ate, *v. a.* (*procreo*, Lat.) To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; to produce.

PROCREATION, pro'kre-a'shun, *s.* (French, *procreatio*, Lat.) The act of begetting; generation and production of young.

PROCREATIVE, pro'kre-ate-iv, *a.* Generative; having power to beget.

PROCREATIVENESS, pro'kre-ate-iv-nes, *s.* The power of generating.

PROCREATOR, pro'kre-ate-ur, *s.* One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PROCRIS, pro'kris, *s.* (Greek, a dried fig.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Sphingidæ.

PROCTAGRA, prok-tag'ra, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) In Pathology, arthritic pain in the anus.

PROCTALGIA, prok-tal'je-a, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation.

PROCTITIS, prok-ti'tis, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the anus.

PROCTOLEUCORRHEA, prok-to-lu-kor-re'a, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, *leukos*, white, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, a purging of white mucus.

PROCTONCUS, prok-tonk'us, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *ogkos*, *ougkos*, a furrow, Gr.) In Pathology, tumefaction in the anus.

PROCTOPTOSIS, prok-top-to'sis, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *ptosis*, a falling down, Gr.) In Pathology, a hernia-like protrusion of the rectum through the anus; a morbid condition constituting the genus Exania.

PROCTOR, prok'tur, *s.* (*procurator*, a manager, Lat.) One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. In Ecclesiastical Law, one who undertakes for his fee to manage a cause in the ecclesiastical or civil court, being duly admitted, under 53 Geo. III. c. 127, to exercise the same office which is performed by attorneys and solicitors in courts of common law and equity; a magistrate in one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, exercising a considerable authority, not only in enforcing the rules of academical discipline on the students, but also over the towns-people, according to the special privileges of the universities. *Proctors of the clergy*, those who are chosen to appear for cathedral or other collegiate churches, as also for the common clergy of every diocese, to sit in the convocation house in the time of parliament;—*v. a.* a cant expression for 'to manage.'

I cannot proctor mine own cause so well
To make it clear.—Warburton.

PROCTORAGE, prok'tur-aje, *s.* Management,—in contempt;

The fogging proctorage of money.—Milton.

PROCTORICAL—PROCURE.

PROCTORICAL, prok-tor'e-kal, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

PROCTORSHIP, prok'tur-ship, *s.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

PROCTORRHAGIA, prok-to-ra'je-a, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *rhegnymi*, I burst out, Gr.) In Pathology, hæmorrhage from the anus.

PROCTORRHGEA, prok-to-re'a, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, continued flow of blood or mucus from the anus.

PROCTOTRUPES, prok-to-troo'pes, *s.* (*proktos*, the anus, and *trupes*, a hole, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pupivora.

PROCURITORES, pro-ku'be-to-res, *s.* (*procubo*, I lie before, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, that division of the infantry called Velites: they were so named because, when the enemy was near, they always formed the advanced guard. They were also called the forlorn hope, as being the most exposed to danger. The word is also used to designate certain officers, who, under the Roman emperors, were sent into the provinces to regulate the public revenue, receive it, and expend it as the emperor directed.

PROCUMBENT, pro-kum'bent, *a.* (*procumbens*, Lat.) Lying down; prone. In Botany, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself.

PROCURABLE, pro-ku'ra-bl, *a.* (from procure.) That may be procured; obtainable.

PROCURACY, pro'ku-ra-se, *s.* (*procuro*, I manage, Lat.) The management of anything.—Not used.

PROCURATION, pro-ku-ra'shun, *s.* (*procuratio*, Lat.) The management of another's affairs; the instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another; a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations, called also proxy; the act of procuring,—procurement is generally used in this sense.

PROCURATOR, prok'u-ray-tur, *s.* The manager of another's affairs.—See Proctor.

PROCURATORIAL, prok-u-ra-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor.

PROCURATORIUM, prok-u-ra-to're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, the instrument by which a person or company authorizes and empowers their proctors to represent them in any judicial court or cause; a procuration.

PROCURATORSHIP, prok-u-ra'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a procurator.

PROCURATORY, prok'u-ra-tur-e, *a.* Tending to procuration. *Procuratory of resignation*, an instrument in Scottish Law, by which the vassal authorizes the fee to be returned to his superior, either to remain the property of the superior, in which case it is said to be a resignation *ad remanentiam*; or for the purpose of the superior's giving out the fee to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs: this is termed a resignation in favour. These are analogous to the *surrenders* of copyholds in England.—*Jacob.*

PROCURE, pro-kure', *v. a.* (*procurer*, Fr. *procuro*, I manage, Lat.) To get; to gain; to obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase; to persuade; to prevail on;—(unusual in this signification;)

Is it my lady mother?

What unaccustom'd cause procures her hither!—*Shaks.*
to cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect; to cause to come on; to bring on; to

PROCUREMENT—PRODITON.

draw to; to attract; to gain;—v. n. to pimp. This word is never used in the sense of 'to manage,' although *procuration*, *procurator*, and some other derivatives from *procuro*, retain their original signification.

PROCUREMENT, pro-kure'ment, *s.* The act of procuring or obtaining; a causing to be effected.

PROCURER, pro-ku'rur, *s.* One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done; a pimp; a pander.

PROCURESS, pro-ku'res, *s.* A bawd; a seducing woman.

PROCUREUR-GENERAL, pro-ku'reur-zhen-er-al, *s.* The public advocate of the crown in France.

PROCURING, pro-ku'ring, *part. a.* That causes to come; bringing on; as, sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

PROCYON, pro-si'on, *s.* (*pro*, and *kyon*, a dog, Gr.) The Raccoon, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by naturalists immediately after the Bears, *Ursus*. In Astronomy, a star of the second magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor. It is uncertain whether this star, or Sirius, is properly the dog-star of the ancients.

PROD, prod, *s.* A goad; an awl, or a pin in patens.—Local.

PRODIGAL, prod'e-gal, *a.* (*prodigue*, Fr. *prodigus*, Lat.) Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical, as, the *prodigal* son; expended to excess, or without necessity, as *prodigal* expenditure; very liberal, as Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties;—*s.* one who expends money extravagantly, or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prod-e-gal'e-te, *s.* (*prodigalité*, Fr.) Extravagance of expenditure; waste; profusion; excessive liberality.

PRODIGALIZE, prod'e-ga-lize, *v. n.* To be extravagant in expenditure; to play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance.

PRODIGALLY, prod'e-gal-le, *ad.* Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly; with wasteful abundance; Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* throws.—*Dryden*.

PRODIGIOUS, pro-dij'us, *a.* (*prodigieux*, Fr. *prodigiosus*, Lat.) Amazing; very great; enormous in size, quantity, or extent; wonderful; astonishingly great; portentous; It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky.—*Brown*.

PRODIGIOUSLY, pro-dij'us-le, *ad.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; portentously. In familiar language, extremely; very much.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, pro-dij'us-nes, *s.* Enormousness; portentousness; the state of having qualities calculated to excite astonishment or wonder.

PRODIGY, prod'e-je, *s.* (*prodigium*, from *prodigo*, I shoot out, Lat.) Anything out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; or of such a character as to excite wonder and astonishment; a monster; anything astonishing for either good or bad.

PRODITON, pro-dish'un, *s.* (*proditio*, from *prodo*, I betray, Lat.) Treason; treachery; The blood of the church, which the sword of his tongue in a miserable *proditon* hath shed, cries out against him.—*Sp. Hall*.

PRODITOR—PRODUCTIVELY.

PRODITOR, prod'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) Traitor.—Obsolete.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
—I do, thou most usurping *proditor*.—*Shaks*.

PRODITORIOUS, prod-e-to're-us, } *a.* Treacherous;
PRODITORY, prod'e-tur-e, } perfidious; traitorous; apt to make discoveries or disclosures.—Obsolete.

Now *proditorious* wretch what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous, base assassinate?—*Daniel*.

Nature is *proditorious*.—*Wotton*.

PRODROMUS, pro-do'mus, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *domus*, a house, Lat.) In ancient Architecture, the portico before the entrance to the cell of a temple.

PRODROME, pro'drome, *s.* (*prodromos*, Gr.) A fore-runner.—Obsolete.

PRODUCE, pro-duse', *v. a.* (*produco*, from *pro*, before, and *duco*, I lead, Lat. *producere*, Ital. *produire*, Fr.) To bring forward; to bring or offer; to view or notice; to exhibit to the public; to bring as an evidence; to bring forth; to bear; to generate; to beget; to cause; to effect; to bring into existence; to make into being or form; to yield or furnish; to draw out in length; to extend.

PRODUCE, prod'use, *s.* Product; that which anything yields or brings; amount; profit; gain.

PRODUCEMENT, pro-duse'ment, *s.* Production.—Not used.

Which repulse was the *producement* of such glorious effects.—*Milton*.

PRODUCENT, pro-du'sent, *s.* One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

PRODUCER, pro-du'sur, *s.* One who generates or produces.

PRODUCIBILITY, pro-du-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The power of producing; There is nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*, or with a novelty of existence.—*Barrow*.

PRODUCIBLE, pro-duse'e-bl, *a.* That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; that may be exhibited, or brought into view or notice.

PRODUCIBLENESS, pro-duse'e-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being producible.

PRODUCT, prod'ukt, *s.* (*productus*, from *produco*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.) A production of nature, as fruits, grain, metals; that which is produced by labour, or by mental application; anything produced or made; effect; result; something consequential; These are the *product*
Of these ill-mated marriages.—*Milton*.

In Arithmetic and Algebra, the quantity resulting from the multiplication of two or more factors; as, 24 is the *product* of 6 and 4, being produced by the multiplication of these numbers. In Geometry, the factum of two or more lines.

PRODUCTILE, pro-duk'tile, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRODUCTION, pro-duk'shun, *s.* (French, from *productio*, Lat.) The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; that which is produced or made; a manufacture; a composition; a work of genius or of art.

PRODUCTIVE, pro-duk'tiv, *a.* Having the power to produce; fertile; producing good crops; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; And kindle with thy *productive* fire.—*Dryden*.

PRODUCTIVELY, pro-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* In a productive manner; fruitfully; with abundant produce.

PRODUCTIVENESS—PROFEST.

PRODUCTIVENESS, pro-duk'tiv-nēs, *s.* The quality of being productive.

PRODUCTUS, pro-duk'tus, *s.* (Latin, stretch out.) A genus of fossil Brachiopods, the shells of which are found in great abundance in the mountain or Carboniferous Limestone series.

PROEGUMINAL, pro-e-gū'me-nal, *a.* (*proegeomai*, I go before, Gr.) In Pathology, predisposing.

PROEM, pro'em, *s.* (*proeme*, Fr. from *pro*, before, and *oime*, *oimos*, a way, Gr.) A preface; an introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing;—*v. a.* to preface.—Obsolete as a verb.

PROEMIAL, pro-e-me-al, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

PROEMTOSIS, pro-em-to'sis, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *emipto*, I fall upon or happen, Gr.) The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon from happening too soon according to the civil calculation; this is effected by the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400.

PROFAGE, pro-fase', *interj.* An old exclamation of welcome.—Obsolete.

Master page, good master page, sit: *profage!* what you want in meat, we'll have in drink.—*Shaks.*

PROFANATION, prof-a-na'shun, *s.* (French, from *profano*, I profane, Lat.) The act of violating sacred things; irreverence to sacred persons or things.

PROFANE, pro-fane', *a.* (French, *profanus*, from *pro* and *fanum*, a temple, Lat.) Irreverent to anything sacred; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things; secular; not sacred; polluted; not pure; not purified by holy rites;

Far hence be souls *profane*,
The Sibyl cried, and from the grove abstain.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to violate anything sacred, or treat it with abuse, obloquy, or contempt; to pollute; to defile; to apply sacred things to temporal uses; to put to a wrong use.

PROFANELY, pro-fane'le, *s.* In an irreverent, profane manner; with abuse or contempt of things sacred or venerable.

PROFANENESS, pro-fane'nes, *s.* Irreverence of sacred things; obscene or irreverent language.

PROFANER, pro-fa'nur, *s.* One who uses profane language; a polluter; a defiler.

PROFANITY, pro-fan'e-te, *s.* Profaneness.

PROFECTION, pro-fek'shun, *s.* (*profectio*, Lat.) A going forward; advance; progression.—Obsolete.

Profection of the horoscope.—*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

PROPERT, pro'fert, (third person singular of *profero*, Lat.) In Law, the exhibition of a paper, or record, in court is termed *profert in curia*.

PROFESS, pro-fes', *v. a.* (*professer*, Fr. from *profiteor*, *professus*, Lat.) To make an open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge; to declare in strong terms; to make a loud declaration of one's sentiments; to make public declaration of one's skill in any branch of art or science, with a view to obtaining employment;—*v. n.* to declare friendship.—Obsolete in this sense.

As he does conceive
He is dishonoured by a man, which ever
Professed to him; why his revenges must
In that be made more bitter.—*Shaks.*

PROFESSED, } pro-fest', *part. a.* Openly declared;
PROFEST, } avowed or acknowledged, as a *professed* enemy.

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PROFESSEDLY—PROFILE.

PROFESSEDLY, pro-fes'sed-le, *ad.* By profession by open declaration or avowal.

PROFESSION, pro-fesh'un, *s.* (French, *profession*, Lat.) Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; the business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; the collective body of persons engaged in a calling. Among the Roman Catholics, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God, by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty.

PROFESSIONAL, pro-fesh'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a particular calling or profession.

PROFESSIONALLY, pro-fesh'un-al-le, *ad.* By profession or declaration, as, he is *professionally* a friend to religion; by calling, as one employed *professionally*.

PROFESSOR, pro-fes'sur, *s.* (Latin.) One who makes open declaration of his opinions or sentiments; particularly one who publicly avows his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church; one who publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose office is to read lectures, or instruct students in some branch of learning.

PROFESSORIAL, pro-fes-so're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to
PROFESSORY, pro-fes'sur-e, } a professor, or
to a professorship.

PROFESSORSHIP, pro-fes'sur-ship, *s.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences.

PROFFER, proff'ur, *v. a.* (*profferere*, *profferere*, Ital. from *pro*, before, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) To offer for acceptance; to essay or attempt of one's own accord;

None, amidst the choice and prime
Of those heaven-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage.—*Milton.*

—*s.* an offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; essay; attempt. In Law, the time for taking the accounts of sheriffs and other officers in the exchequer, which occurs twice in the year. This word, in law books, is usually spelled *profer*.

PROFFERER, proff'ur, *s.* One who offers anything for acceptance.

PROFICIENCY, pro-fish'ens, } *s.* (*proficiens*, from
PROFICIENCY, pro-fish'en-se, } *proficio*, I advance,
Lat.) Advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progress in knowledge.

PROFICIENT, pro-fish'ent, *s.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; as, a *proficient* in mathematics.

PROFICIENTLY, pro-fish'ent-le, *ad.* By proficiency.

PROFICUOUS, pro-fik'u-us, *a.* (*proficuous*, from *proficio*, I advance, Lat.) Advantageous; useful.—Seldom used.

To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate.—*Philips.*

PROFILE, pro'file, *s.* (*profil*, from *pro* and *fil*, a thread or continuous line, Fr.) An outline or contour; hence, a head or portrait represented sideways, or in a side view; the side face or half face. In Architecture, the contour or outline of a figure, building, or member; also, the draught of a build-

PROFILIST—PROFOUND.

ing, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation;—*v. a.* (*profilier*, Fr.) to draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile. *Profile instrument*.—See Silhouette.

PROFILIST, *pro-fil-list*, *s.* One who takes profiles.

PROFIT, *prof-it*, *s.* (French, from *proficio*, I advance, and hence profit, Lat.) The advance in the price of goods sold, beyond the cost of purchase; *net profit* is the gain made in disposing of goods at an advance beyond the original price, and beyond all costs and charges; any gain or pecuniary advantage; any advantage; any accession of good from labour or exertion;—*v. a.* to benefit; to advance; applied to one's self, to derive some accession of good from anything, as to *profit* one's self by a commercial undertaking;—(in this sense the verb is generally neuter); applied to others, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of; to improve; to advance;—*v. n.* to gain advantage in pecuniary interest; to make improvement; to grow wiser or better; to be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

PROFITABLE, *prof-it-a-bl*, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous.

PROFITABLENESS, *prof-it-a-bl-nes*, *s.* Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROFITABLY, *prof-it-a-bl*, *ad.* Gainfully; usefully; advantageously; with improvement.

PROFITING, *prof-it-ing*, *s.* Gain; advantage; improvement;

That thy *profiting* may appear to all.—1 Tim. iv. 15.

PROFITLESS, *prof-it-less*, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, *prof-le-ga-se*, *s.* (from *profligate*.) A state of being lost to decency and virtue; a vicious course of life.

PROFLIGATE, *prof-le-gate*, *a.* (*profligatus*, from *profligo*, I rout, I ruin, Lat.) Generally, dashed, ruined, or broken in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness;—*s.* an abandoned person; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency;—*v. a.* to drive away; to overcome.—Obsolete as a verb.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jurgars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom.—Harvey.

PROFLIGATELY, *prof-le-gate-le*, *ad.* Without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness.

PROFLIGATENESS, *prof-le-gate-nes*, *s.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency; an abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

PROFLIGATION, *prof-le-ga-shun*, *s.* Defeat; rout.—Obsolete.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligations* of the giants.—Bacon.

PROFLUENCE, *pro-flu-ens*, *s.* (*profluens*, from *pro*, forth, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) A progress or onward course.

PROFLUENT, *pro-flu-ent*, *a.* Flowing onward; as a *profluent* stream.

PROFLUVIA, *pro-flu've-a*, *s.* (*profluo*, I flow down, Lat.) In Pathology, fluxes; an order of Pyrexia in Cullen's Nosology.

PROFOUND, *pro-fownd'*, *a.* (*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, from *pro* and *fundus*, the bottom, Lat.) Deep; descending far below the surface; low with

PROFOUNDLY—PROGNOSTICATE.

respect to the adjacent places; intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind; lowly; humble; submissive, as a *profound* reverence for the Creator; learned beyond the common reach; penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning, as a *profound* scholar; deep in skill or contrivance; having hidden qualities;—*s.* the deep; the sea; the ocean; the abyss;—*v. n.* to dive; to penetrate.—Obsolete as a verb.

PROFOUNDLY, *pro-fownd'le*, *ad.* Deeply; with deep concern; with deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, *pro-fownd'nes*, *s.* Depth of place; **PROFUNDITY**, *pro-fun'de-te*, *s.* depth of knowledge or of science.

PROFUSE, *pro-fuse'*, *a.* (*profusus*, Lat.) Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; extravagant; overabounding; exuberant.

PROFUSE, *pro-fuze'*, *v. a.* To pour out; to squander.—Obsolete.

PROFUSELY, *pro-fuse'le*, *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally, with exuberance; with rich abundance.

PROFUSENESS, *pro-fuse'nes*, *s.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance in expenditure; great abundance; profusion.

PROFUSION, *pro-fu'zhun*, *s.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure; lavish effusion; rich abundance; exuberant.

PROG, *prog*, *v. a.* (*prachgen*, to beg, Dutch, *pracka*, to make use of shifts, Swed. *proco*, *procor*, Lat.) To beg or make mean shifts to procure subsistence; to procure by a beggarly trick; to rob; to steal;

You are the lion, and I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you.—Burke.

victuals or provisions sought by begging; provisions of any kind; a wandering beggar.—A low word in all its applications.

PROGENERATE, *pro-jen'er-ate*, *v. a.* (*progenero*, Lat.) To beget; to propagate.—Obsolete.

PROGENERATION, *pro-jen'er-a'shun*, *s.* The act of begetting; propagation.—Obsolete.

PROGENITOR, *pro-jen'e-tur*, *s.* (from *progigno*, I beget, Lat.) An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

PROGENITURE, *pro-jen'e-ture*, *s.* A begetting or birth.—Little used.

PROGENY, *pro-jen'e*, *s.* (*progenie*, Ital. *progenies*, Lat.) Offspring; descendants; race; children.

PROGLOSSUS, *pro-glos'sus*, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *glossa* or *glotta*, the tongue, Gr.) In Anatomy, the tip of the tongue.

PROGNATHA, *pro-na'tha*, *s.* (*pro*, and *gnathos*, the jaw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects; Family, Brachelytra.

PROGNOSIS, *prog-no'sis*, *s.* (Greek, from *pro*, before, and *ginosko*, I know.) In Pathology, the art of foretelling the course and event of a disease by means of its particular symptoms.

PROGNOSTIC, *prog-nos'tik*, *a.* Foreshowing; indicative of what is to occur;—*s.* the judgment formed concerning the result of a disease by the symptoms it exhibits; that which foreshows or predicts.

PROGNOSTICABLE, *prog-nos'te-ka-bl*, *a.* That may be prognosticated or foretold.

PROGNOSTICATE, *prog-nos'te-kate*, *v. a.* To foreshow; to indicate a future course and event by present signs; to predict.

PROGNOSTICATION—PROHIBITION.

PROGNOSTICATION, prog-nos-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of foreknowing or predicting; the act of foreshowing a future course and event by present signs; a foretoken; a previous sign.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prog-nos-te-ka-tur, *s.* One who foretells, foreknows, or foreshows.

PROGRAM, pro'gram, } *s.* (Greek, from *pro*, before, and *gramma*, a letter, or *gramma*, I write.) Anciently, a letter sealed with the king's seal; a proclamation or edict posted in a public place; a billet or advertisement stuck up in a university to invite persons to an oration; an announcement of the order of intended proceedings at a concert or other public entertainment; that which is written before something else; a preface.

PROGRAMMA, pro-gra'm'ma, } *s.* (Greek, from *pro*, before, and *gramma*, I write.) Anciently, a letter sealed with the king's seal; a proclamation or edict posted in a public place; a billet or advertisement stuck up in a university to invite persons to an oration; an announcement of the order of intended proceedings at a concert or other public entertainment; that which is written before something else; a preface.

PROGRESS, pro-gres', *v. n.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed; to continue onward in a course; to advance; to make improvement. This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakspeare and Gifford, but it is now always accented on the second.

PROGRESS, prog'res, *s.* (*progres*, Fr. from *progradi*, *progressus*, Lat.) Advancement; motion forward; course; procession; passage; increase in growth; advance in knowledge, fame, or fortune; a journey; a circuit.

PROGRESSION, pro-gresh'un, *s.* (*progressio*, Lat.) The act of advancing; proceeding in a course; motion onward; intellectual progress; course; passage. In Arithmetic and Algebra, a series of quantities or numbers advancing or proceeding in the same manner, or according to a certain law. It is either arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. An *arithmetical* progression is one of which the quantities proceed by some common difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. the common difference being 2. A *geometrical* progression is one in which the successive terms increase or decrease by a common ratio, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. the common ratio or multiplier being 2. A *harmonical* progression is formed by the reciprocals of an arithmetical progression, as in the series 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. the reciprocals $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. form the harmonical progression. In Music, a regular succession of chords or movement of parts in harmony.

PROGRESSIONAL, pro-gresh'un-al, *s.* That is in a state of advancing; going forward.

PROGRESSIVE, pro-gres'siv, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; improving.

PROGRESSIVELY, pro-gres'siv-le, *ad.* By motion onward; by regular advances.

PROGRESSIVENESS, pro-gres'siv-ness, *s.* The state of moving forward; state of improvement.

PROHIBIT, pro-hib'it, *v. a.* (*prohibeo*, Lat.) To forbid; to interdict by authority; to hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

PROHIBITER, pro-hib'it-ur, *s.* One who prohibits; a forbiddor; an interdicter.

PROHIBITION, pro-be-bish'un, *s.* (French, from *prohibeo*, Lat.) The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict. In Law, a writ forbidding any court to proceed in any cause there depending, on suggestions that the cognizance thereof does not belong to such court.—*Lilly's Entries*, ii. 630. *Prohibitio de vasto directa parti*, a judicial writ directed to the tenant of lands, &c. prohibiting him from committing waste on the lands in question during the pendency of the suit.

PROHIBITIVE—PROLABIA.

PROHIBITIVE, pro-hib'it-iv, } *a.* Forbidding; im-

PROHIBITORY, pro-hib'it-ur-e, } plying prohibition.

PROIN, proyn, *v. a.* (from *proinquer*, Fr. ?) To lop; to trim; to prune;—(obsolete.) It seems also to have had the same meaning as the verb *to preen*—to trim the feathers of birds.

He *proineth* him and piketh.—*Chaucer*.

I sit and *proin* my wings.—*Ben Jonson*.

It had also the neuter signification of to be employed in pruning.

A good husband is ever *proining* in his garden or in his field.—*Bacon*.

PROITHERA, pro-ith'e-ra, *s.* (*pro* and *ithys*, straight-flying, Gr.) A genus of American birds: Family, Caprimulgidae.

PROJECT, pro-jekt', *v. a.* (*projicio*, from *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, I throw, Lat.) To throw out or to shoot forward; to cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate;—*v. n.* to shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.

PROJECT, proj'ekt, *s.* A scheme; a design; a contrivance; an idle scheme; a design not practicable.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'tile, *a.* Impelling forward, as a *projectile* force; impelled forward; given by impulse, as *projectile* motion;—*s.* a body which, being put into violent force, is dismissed from the agent, and left to pursue its course. *Projectiles*, that branch of Mechanical Philosophy which treats of the motions of bodies impelled from the surface of the earth, and acted on by gravity and the resistance of the air.

PROJECTION, pro-jek'shun, *s.* (*projectio*, Lat.) The act of throwing or shooting forward; a jutting out; extension beyond something else; the act of scheming; a plan; a scheme; delineation of something, as the *projection* of the sphere. There are three principal points of *projection* in the projection of the sphere—the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is conceived to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the centre of the sphere. In Alchemy, *powder of projection*, a certain powder which was thrown into the vessel containing the materials to be changed into gold; and the act of doing so, as well as the crisis of the operation, received the name of *projection*.

PROJECTMENT, pro-jek't'ment, *s.* Design; contrivance.—Seldom used.

PROJECTOR, pro-jek'tur, *s.* One who forms a scheme or design; one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

PROJECTURE, pro-jek'ture, *s.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

PROJOJOY, pro'jo-joy, *s.* A plant resembling the trefoil in its leaves and branch; at the extremities of the latter there are buds containing an insect which, as it grows, falls to the ground, disappears under the surface, and dies: soon after, the two head-legs begin to sprout and vegetate, the shoot extending upwards, and the plant in a short time reaches the height of six inches, and produces new viviparous buds, which perform again the same functions. It is found at Maracibo, and the same or a similar production is also a native of North Carolina.

PROLABIA, pro-la-be-a, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *labium*,

PROLAPSE—PROLIFICAL.

the lip, Lat.) In Anatomy, the projecting parts of the lips.
PROLAPSE, pro-laps', } *s.* (*prolapsus*, from
PROLAPSION, pro-lap'shun, } *prolabor*, I slide or
 out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or
 intestines;—*v. n.* to fall down or out; to project
 too much.

PROLATE, pro-late', (*prolatum*, from *profero*, I
 utter, I extend, Lat.) To utter; to pronounce;
 —(obsolete;)

Which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone.—

Howell.

—*a.* extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.
 In Geometry, a *prolate spheroid* is a solid pro-
 duced by the revolution of an ellipse about its
 transverse diameter; the figure produced by the
 revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis is
 termed an *oblate spheroid*.

PROLATION, pro-la'shun, *s.* Pronunciation; utter-
 ance;—(seldom used;)

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth
 against the teeth in the *prolation*.—Ben Jonson.

delay; act of deferring;—(obsolete.) In Music,
 a series of notes, ascending or descending, which
 are to be sung in one syllable; also, a method of
 determining the power of semibreves and minims.

PROLEGOMENA, pro-le-gom'e-na, *s.* (Greek, from
pro, before, and *lego*, I speak.) Preliminary re-
 marks; introductory observations prefixed to a
 book or treatise.

PROLEGOMENARY, pro-le-gom'e-na-re, *a.* Pre-
 liminary; introductory; containing previous ex-
 planations.

PROLEGS, pro-legs, *s.* In Entomology, the fleshy,
 exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs, which
 assist various larvæ in walking and other motions,
 but which disappear in the perfect insect.

PROLEPSIS, pro-lep'sis, } *s.* (Greek, from *pro*, be-
PROLEPSY, pro-lep'se, } fore, and *lambano*, I
 take.) In Chronology, an anachronism or error
 when an event is dated before the usual time. In
 Rhetoric, anticipation; a figure by which the
 speaker anticipates and answers imaginary objec-
 tions, such as might be raised against the senti-
 ments he is urging.

PROLEPTIC, pro-lep'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to
PROLEPTICAL, pro-lep'te-kal, } prolepsis or anti-
 cipation; previous; antecedent. In Medicine,
 anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical
 disease, the paroxysm of which returns at an
 earlier hour at every repetition.

PROLEPTICALLY, pro-lep'te-kal-le, *ad.* By way of
 anticipation.

PROLETANEUS, pro-le-ta-ne-us, *a.* (*proles*, off-
 spring, Lat.) Having a numerous offspring.

PROLETARIAN, pro-le-ta-re-an, *a.* Vile; mean;
 vulgar.—Obsolete.

Low proletarian tything-men.—Hudibras.

PROLETARY, pro-le-ta-re, *s.* (*proletarius*, Lat.) A
 common person; one of the lowest class of the
 people.—Obsolete.

Of fifteen thousand *proletaries* slain in a battle, scarcely
 fifteen are recorded in history.—Burton's *Anat. of Mel.*

PROLIFEROUS, pro-lif'er-us, *a.* (*proles*, offspring,
 and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Prolific. In Botany, a
proliferous flower is one which produces another
 within itself.

PROLIFIC, pro-lif'ik, } *a.* (*prolifigue*, Fr. from
PROLIFICAL, pro-lif'e-kal, } *proles*, offspring, and

PROLIFICACY—PROMEROPIDÆ.

facio, I make, Lat.) Producing young, or fruit;
 fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive; pro-
 mising fecundity.

PROLIFICACY, pro-lif'e-ka-se, *s.* Fruitfulness;
 great production.

PROLIFICALITY, pro-lif'e-kal-le, *ad.* Fruitfully;
 with great increase.

PROLIFICATION, pro-lif'e-ka-shun, *s.* The gener-
 ation of the young or of plants; the production of
 a second flower from the substance of the first.

PROLIFICNESS, pro-lif'ik-nes, *s.* The state of be-
 ing prolific.

PROLIX, pro-lik's, *a.* (*prolexus*, from *pro*, and
lexus, literally, drawn out, Gr.) Long; extending
 to great length; minute in narration of arguments;
 not concise, and generally tedious, though not
 always so.

PROLIXITY, pro-lik's-e-te, } *s.* Minuteness of detail;
PROLIXNESS, pro-lik's-nes, } tediousness; want of
 brevity.—Applied to discourses and writings.

PROLIXLY, pro-lik's-le, *ad.* At great length.

PROLOCUTOR, pro-lok'u-tur, *s.* (*proloquor*, from
pro and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) The speaker or
 chairman of a convocation or synod.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, pro-lok'u-tur-ship, *s.* The office
 or station of a prolocutor.

PROLOGIA, pro-lo'je-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a
 festival celebrated by the inhabitants of Laconia
 before they gathered their fruits.

PROLOGIZE, pro-lo-jize, *v. n.* To deliver a prologue.
 —Obsolete.

Prologues are bad huishers (*ushers*) before the wine.
 Who may not then an huisher *prologize*?—
Beau. and Flut.

PROLOGUE, pro-log, *s.* (French, *prologus*, Lat. from
pro, before, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The pre-
 face or introduction to a discourse or performance;
 chiefly the poem or introductory composition spoken
 before a dramatic performance commences;—*v. a.*
 to introduce with a formal preface or prologue.

PROLONG, pro-long, *v. a.* (*prolonger*, Fr.) To
 lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to
 draw out; to put off to a distant day.

PROLONGATE, pro-long'gate, *v. a.* To extend or
 lengthen in space; to extend or prolong in time.
 —Seldom used.

PROLONGATION, pro-long-ga'shun, *s.* (French.) The
 act of lengthening in time or space; delay to a
 longer time.

PROLONGER, pro-long'ur, *s.* The person or thing
 that prolongs, lengthens out, or continues.

PROLUSION, pro-lu'shun, *s.* (*prolusio*, from *pro*
 and *ludo*, I play, Lat.) A prelude; an introduc-
 tion; an essay.

PROMACHIA, pro-ma'ke-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Anti-
 quity, a festival of the Lacedæmonians, in which
 they crowned themselves with reeds.

PROMENADE, prom-e-nād', *s.* (French, from *pro* and
mener, to lead.) A walk for amusement; a place
 for walking;—*v. n.* to walk for the purpose of
 pleasure and show in any place appropriated as a
 promenade.

PROMENADER, prom-e-nād'ur, *s.* One who pro-
 menades.

PROMERIT, pro-mer'it, *v. a.* (*promero*, Lat.) To
 oblige; to confer a favour on; to deserve; to pro-
 cure by merit.—Little used.

PROMEROPIDÆ, pro-me-rop'e-de, *s.* (*promerops*,
 one of the genera.) The Hoopoes, a subfamily of
 the Trochilidæ or Humming-birds.

PROMEROPS—PROMISEE.

PROMEROPS, pro-me'rops, *s.* (*pro* and *merops*, the bee-eater, Gr.) The Hoopoes, a genus of birds: Family, Trochilidae.

PROMETHEAN, pro-me'the-an, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus;—*s.* a small glass tube containing concentrated sulphuric acid, surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMETHEIA, prom-e'the'ya, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Prometheus. It was one of the five Attic festivals which were held with a torch race in the Ceramicus. Prometheus himself was believed to have instituted this race, whence he was called the torch-bearer.

PROMETHEUS, pro-me'the-us, *s.* In Mythology, the son of Japetus and Clymene. The poets feign him to have formed men of clay, and put life into them by fire stolen from heaven; at which Jupiter, being angry, sent Mercury to chain him to mount Caucasus, and to set a vulture to prey upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured.

PROMINENCE, prom'in-ens, } *s.* (*prominentia*, from
PROMINENCY, prom'in-en-se, } *pro* and *minor*, I
menace, Lat.) A protuberance; a jutting out, as the *prominence* of a rock; conspicuousness; distinction.

PROMINENT, prom'in-ent, *a.* Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

PROMINENTLY, prom'in-ent-le, *ad.* In a prominent manner, so as to stand out beyond the other parts; conspicuously.

PROMISCUOUS, pro-mis'ku-us, *a.* (*promiscuus*, from *pro* and *misceo*, I mix, Lat.) Mingled; mixed; confused; undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, pro-mis'ku-us-le, *ad.* With confused mixture; in a crowd or mass; without order; indiscriminately.

PROMISCUOUSNESS, pro-mis'ku-us-ness, *s.* The state of being mixed; without order or distinction.

PROMISE, prom'ise, *s.* (*promis*, Fr. *promissum*, Lat.) Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; performance of *promise*;

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee.—*Acts* xxiii. 21.

hope; expectations;

A gentleman of the greatest *promise*.—*Shaks.*

In Law, *promise* is express or implied: *express*, when founded on the express contract or declaration of the party promising; *implied*, when the promise is inferred from his acts, conduct, or peculiar position. *Action on promises*, such an action as is brought for the recovery of damages for the breach or non-performance of any promise either express or implied. *Promise-breach*, breach of promise;—(obsolete.) *Promise-breaker*, a violator of promises;—*v. a.* to make declaration of some benefit to be conferred; to make declaration even of ill;

He *promiseth* damnacyon to them that refuseth penance.—*Bp. Fisher.*

To *promise one's self*; to be assured, or have strong confidence;—*v. n.* to assure one by a promise; to assure one of ill; 'the rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you,' viz. promise to you; to exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope, as, the weather *promises* well.

PROMISEE, prom'e-se', *s.* The person to whom a promise is made.

PROMISER—PROMPTITUDE.

PROMISER, prom'is-ur, *s.* One who promises.

PROMISSORILY, prom'is-sur-e-le, *ad.* By way of promise.

PROMISSORY, pro-mis'sur-e, *a.* Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred. In Law, a *promissory note* is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money, or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser. In England, *promissory notes*, and bills of exchange, being negotiable for a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by 15 Geo. III.

PROMONTORIUM, pro-mon-to're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PROMONTORY, prom'on-tur-e, *s.* (*promontorium*, from *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain, Lat.) In Geography, a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

PROMOTE, pro-mote', *v. a.* (*promotus*, from *pro*, forward, and *moveo*, I move, Lat.) To forward; to advance; to contribute to the enlargement or excellence of anything valuable, or to the increase of anything evil; to excite, as, to *promote* mutiny; to exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honour.

PROMOTER, pro-mo'tur, *s.* He or that which advances, forwards, or promotes; an encourager; one who excites; a breeder of quarrels.—Obsolete in the last sense.

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.—*Tusser.*

In Law, an informer, who, for prosecuting such as offend, receives part of the fines for his reward. Promoters chiefly belong to the Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and the King's Bench.

PROMOTION, pro-mo'shun, *s.* (French, from *promote*.) The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; exaltation to rank or honour; preferment.

PROMOTIVE, pro-mo'tiv, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

PROMOVE, pro-moov', *v. a.* (*promoveo*, I move forward, Lat.) To advance; to forward.—Seldom used.

PROMPT, prompt, *a.* (French, *promptus*, from *promo*, I bring out, Lat.) Ready and quick to act as occasion requires; of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity, as, *prompt* in obedience to orders; quick; ready; opposed to dilatory; as, *prompt* assistance; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness, as, a person too *prompt* in his answers; ready; present; told down, as, *prompt* payment; easy; unobstructed;—*v. a.* to incite; to move to exertion; to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words next in order, as, to *prompt* an actor; to assist a learner by suggesting what is forgotten or not understood; to dictate; to suggest to the mind; to remind.

PROMPTER, promp'tur, *s.* One who prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action; one placed behind the scenes in a theatre for the purpose of assisting the speakers when at a loss for the words next in order.

PROMPTITUDE, promp'te-tude, *s.* (French, from *promptus*, Lat.) Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.

PROMPTLY—PRONOTORY.

PROMPTLY, prompt'le, *ad.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

PROMPTNESS, prompt'nes, *s.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action; cheerful willingness; alacrity; activity; briskness, as, the *promptness* of animal actions.

PROMPTUARY, prompt'u-a-re, *s.* (*promptuarium* Lat.) That from which supplies are drawn; a repository; a storehouse; a magazine.

PROMPTURE, prompt'ture, *s.* (from prompt.) An instigation: a suggestion; an incitement.

PROMULGATE, pro-mul'gate, *v. a.* (*promulgo*, I make known, Lat.) To publish; to make known by open declaration. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel.

PROMULGATION, prom-ul-ga'shun, *s.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

PROMULGATOR, prom-ul-gay-tur, *s.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PROMULGE, pro-mul'j, *v. a.* To promulgate; to publish or teach.

PROMULGER, pro-mul'jur, *s.* One who publishes or teaches.

PROMUSCIS, pro-mus'sis, *s.* (*promukter*, the end of a snout, Gr.) The suctorial organ of Hemipterous insects, formed by the union of the two jaws to the lower lip, which they embrace; thus forming a jointed organ containing four long capillary lancets and a short tongue.

PRONEUS, pro'ne-us, *s.* (*proneo*, I swim before, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Crabronidae.

PRONAOS, pro-na'os, *s.* (Greek.) The part of a temple in front of the cell; the porch or vestibule of a building.

PROMATION, pro-na'shun, *s.* (*pronus*, bending forward, Lat.) In Anatomy, that motion of the radius by which the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward; that position of the hand in which the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward.

PROMATOR, pro-na'tur, *s.* In Anatomy, the name of two muscles;—*Pronator teres*, arising from the inner condyle of the humerus, and the coronoid process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius. *Pronator quadratus*, arising from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. These muscles turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PRONE, prone, *a.* (*pronus*, Lat.) Bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; contrary to supine; precipitous; headlong; going downwards; sloping; declivous; inclined; prepenes; disposed; applied to the mind or affections usually in an ill sense, as, *prone* to evil.

PRONENESS, prone'nes, *s.* The state of bending downward; the state of lying with the face downward; descent; declivity; inclination of mind or temper; prepenes; disposition.

PRONG, prong, *s.* A sharp pointed instrument; the fine or spike of a fork or of a similar instrument, as, a fork with three *prongs*. *Prong-hoe*, a hoe with prongs to break the earth.

PRONITY, pron'e-te, *s.* Proneness;—(obsolete.)—See Proneness.

PRONOMINAL, pro-nom'e-nal, *a.* (see pronoun.) Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOTORY.—See Prothonotary.

PRONOUN—PROPEDEUTICS.

PRONOUN, pro'noun, *s.* (*pro*, for, Lat. and noun.) A part of speech which stands for a noun, and which is of different sorts:—*Personal pronouns*, which mark the different persons, as *I, thou, he*. *Possessive pronouns*, which express possession, as *my, thy, his*. *Relative pronouns*, which relate to some noun going before, called the antecedent, as *who, which*. *Interrogative pronouns*, by which questions are asked, as *who? which? what?* *Demonstrative pronouns*, which point things out, as *this, that*. *Indefinite pronouns*, that point out things indefinitely, as *any, some*.

PRONOUNCE, pro-nouns', *v. a.* (*pronocer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, from *pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, I tell or declare, Lat.) To speak; to utter articulately; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly; to speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; to speak; to utter almost in any manner; to declare or affirm;—*v. n.* to speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

PRONOUNCEABLE, pro-nouns'a-bl, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.

PRONOUNCER, pro-nouns'ur, *s.* One who utters or declares.

PRONOUNCING, pro-nouns'ing, *part. a.* Teaching pronunciation, as a *pronouncing* dictionary.

PRONUBA, pro-nu-ba, *s.* (Latin, a bridemaid.) A surname of Juno, because she presided over marriages.

PRONUNCIAL, pro-nun'she-al, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

PRONUNCIATION, pro-nun-se-a'shun, *s.* (*pronunciation*, Fr. *pronunciatio*, Lat.) The act of uttering articulately; the mode of uttering words and sentences rhetorically; delivery.

PRONUNCIATIVE, pro-nun'she-a-tiv, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatically, as, the confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.

PROOF, proof, *s.* (*prohan*, to prove, Sax. *prof*, Swed. *preuve*, Fr.) The degree of evidence which produces conviction of the truth or falsehood of anything; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction; test; trial; experiment; firmness or hardness, so as to resist impression; firmness of mind; stability of purpose; that point at which spirits are so diluted as to have a certain specific gravity, or consist of equal volumes of alcohol at 90 per cent. and water. In Printing and Engraving, an impression of a sheet for the purpose of revision and correction; armour tempered till it will abide a certain trial;
The Bellona's bridegroom, lopt in *proof*,
Confronted him.—*Shaks.*

Proof, when used adjectively, is elliptical for *proof of*. It is sometimes followed by *to*, but generally by *against*. *Proof in bankruptcy* is the technical legal expression applied in England to the sanction of a claimed dividend.

PROOFLESS, proof'les, *a.* Without evidence; not proved.

PROP, prop, *s.* (Dutch and Danish, a stopple, *propfen*, to stuff or thrust, Germ.) To prevent from falling by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to sustain; to support;—*s. a.* a support; a stay; that by which anything is prevented from falling.

PROPEDEUTICS, pro-pe-du'tiks, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *paidewo*, I instruct, Gr.) The preliminary learning connected with any art or science; that in which it is necessary to be instructed, in

PROPAGABLE—PROPENSE.

order to study with advantage the art or science itself.

PROPAGABLE, prop'a-ga-bl, *s.* (see Propagate.) That may be propagated or multiplied by natural generation or production.

PROPAGANDA, prop-a-gan'da, *s.* (*propago*, I propagate, Lat.) An association established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622, for diffusing a knowledge of Christianity throughout the world. It is a committee of cardinals and special agents of the pope, under whose presidency it meets once a week. It superintends and assists missionaries in all parts of the globe, maintains recent converts, publishes religious works in foreign languages, &c. From this celebrated society the name has been applied, in modern political language, as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and aversion. Such societies were numerous in France during the revolution.

PROPAGANDISM, prop-a-gan'dizm, *s.* The art or act of propagating tenets or principles.

PROPAGANDIST, prop-a-gan'dist, *s.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

PROPAGATE, prop'a-gate, *v. a.* (*propago*, Lat.) To continue or spread by successive generation or production; to spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; to spread from person to person, or from place to place; to originate, generate, or produce;

Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated.—Richardson.

—*v. n.* to have offspring.

No need thou

Should'st propagate, already infinite.—Milton.

Offspring is here understood, and therefore the verb is properly active.

PROPAGATION, prop-a-ga'shun, *s.* (*propagatio*, Lat.) The act of propagating; multiplication of species by generation or other means of production, as in husbandry and horticulture: dissemination of principle, as the propagation of the gospel; increase; extension; enlargement.

PROPAGATOR, prop'a-gay-tur, *s.* One who continues by successive production; one who spreads or causes to circulate; one who multiplies by cultivation any species of plants or animals; one who disseminates principles; a spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest propagator of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead.—Addison.

PROPEDS, pro'peds, *s.* (*pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Lat.) The soft, fleshy, inarticulate, pediform appendages of certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the perfect insects.

PROPEL, pro-pel', *s.* (*propello*, Lat.) To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.—Used commonly in a mechanical sense.

PROPEND, pro-pend', *s.* (*propendo*, Lat.) To lean towards; to incline; to be disposed in favour of anything.—Little used.

My sprightly brethren, I propend to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still.—Shaks.

PROPENSITY, pro-pen'den-se, *s.* (*propendens*.) Inclination or tendency of desire; preconsideration; attentive deliberation.

PROPENSE, pro-pens', *a.* (*propensus*, Lat.) Inclined to; disposed; used either in a good or bad sense.

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols.—Milton.

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PROPENSENESS—PROPHECY.

PROPENSENESS, pro-pens'nes, *s.* Natural tendency. There's a propense to disease in the body.—

Donne. Devot.

PROPENSION, pro-pen'shun, } *s.* (*propension*, Fr.
PROPENSITY, pro-pen'se-te } *propensio*, Lat.)

Moral inclination; disposition to anything, good or bad; natural tendency.—Obsolete in the last sense.

PROPER, prop'ur, *a.* (*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.) Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common; peculiarly suited to; one's own; noting an individual, as a proper name; natural; original; fit; accommodated; suitable; qualified; exact; accurate; just; mere; unmixed, as in the following sentence:—

See thyself, devil!

Proper deformity seems not in the fiend.

So horrid as in women.—Shaks.

well-formed, as Moses was a proper child; tall; lusty;

This Ludovico is a proper man.—Shaks.

In Arithmetic, a proper fraction is one whose numerator is less than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

In Astronomy, proper motion, the motion of a planet from west to east. In Heraldry, an epithet for any charge which is to be represented in coat armour, in its own proper tincture or natural colours. In Botany, proper receptacle, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; proper perianth or involucre, that which incloses only a single flower; proper corolla, one of the flowers in a compound flower; proper nectary, the nectary when separate from the petals or other parts of the flower.

PROPERATE, prop'er-ate, *v. a.* (*propereo*, Lat.) To hasten.—Not used.

PROPERATION, prop'er-a'shun, *s.* (*properatio*, Lat.) the act of hastening.—Not used.

PROPERLY, prop'ur-le, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prop'ur-nes, *s.* The quality of being proper; tallness; perfect form; handsomeness.

PROPERTY, prop'ur-te, *s.* (from proper; *propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.) Peculiar quality; that which is inherent or naturally essential; quality; disposition; ownership, or just right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; an estate, whether held in lands, money, or goods; nearness or right;

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,

Propinquity and property of blood.—Shaks.

Properties among players denotes the articles or appendages required on the stage, and property-man, the person who has the charge of the properties; propriety;—(not used in this sense.)

Our poets excell in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness.—Camden.

—*v. a.* to invest with qualities;—(obsolete;)

His voice was propertied

As all the tuned spheres.—Shaks.

to appropriate;—(also obsolete;)

They have here propertied me.—Shaks.

PROPHACIS, prof'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHECY, prof'e-se, *s.* (*propheteia*, from *pro*, before, and *phemi*, to tell, Gr.) A declaration of some event previous to its occurrence; prediction. In Scripture, a book of prophecies; preaching; public instruction; exhortation or instruction on religious matters.

PROPHESIER—PROFITIOUS.

PROPHESIER, prof'e-si-ur, *s.* One who prophesies or predicts.

PROPHESY, prof'e-si, *v. a.* To foretell future events; to predict; to foreshow.

Methought thy very gait did prophesy
A royal nobleness.—*Shaks.*

PROPHESING, prof'e-si-ing, *s.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPHET, prof'et, *s.* (*prophetes*, Gr. *propheta*, Lat. *propheta*, Fr.) One who foretells future events. In Scripture, an interpreter; one who explains or communicates sentiments. *School of prophets*, a school among the ancient Jews in which young men were educated and qualified to become public instructors: these students were called the sons of the prophets.

PROPHETESS, prof'et-es, *s.* A female prophet.

PROPHETIC, prof'et'ik, } *a.* Unfolding or pre-
PROPHETICAL, prof'et'e-kal, } dicting future events;
containing prophecy.

PROPHETICALLY, prof'et'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of prediction.

PROPHYLACTIC, pro-fe-lak'tik, } *a.* — (see
PROPHYLACTICAL, pro-fe-lak'te-kal, } *Prophy-*
laxis.) Preventive; defending from disease; designating any means employed for the preservation of health.

PROPHYLACTIC, pro-fe-lak'tik, *s.* In Medicine, a preventive; a preservative.

PROPHYLAXIS, pro-fe-laks'is, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *phylaxis*, a watching, a guarding, Gr.) In Pathology, the art of averting a disease, or of obviating its recurrence by the employment of preservatives or *prophylactic* medicines.

PROPINATION, pro-pi-na'shun, *s.* (*propinatio*, Lat. from *pro* and *pino*, I drink, Gr.) The act of pledging or of drinking first, and then offering the cup to another.

PROPINE, pro-pine', *v. a.* (*propino*, Lat.) To pledge or offer in kindness, as when we drink first and then offer the cup to another;—(obsolete;)
Some drop of gracefull dew to us propine.—*Chaucer.*
to expose.—Also obsolete.

PROPINQUATE, pro-ping'kwate, *v. n.* (*propinquo*, Lat.) To approach; to draw near to.

PROPINQUITY, pro-ping'kwe-te, *s.* (*propinquitias*, Lat.) Nearness in place; neighbourhood; nearness in time; nearness of blood; kindred.

PROPITHICUS, pro-pith'e'kus, *s.* (*pro* and *pithekos*, an ape, Gr.) A genus of quadrupeds allied to the Lemurs, natives of Madagascar.

PROFITABLE, pro-pish'e-a-bl, *a.*—(see *Propitiate*.) That may be made propitious; that may be induced to favour.

PROFITATE, pro-pish'e-ate, *v. a.* (*propitio*, Lat.) To induce to be favourable; to conciliate; to gain; to make propitious.

PROFITATION, pro-pish'e-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of conciliating or inducing to be favourable. In Theology, the atonement offered to God to render him propitious to sinners.

PROFITATOR, pro-pish'e-a'tur, *s.* One who propitiates.

PROFITATORY, pro-pish'e-ay-tur-e, *a.* Having the power to make propitious;—*s.* in Jewish Theology, the mercy-seat; the lid of the ark of the covenant.

PROFITOUS, pro-pish'us, *a.* (*propitius*, Lat.) Favourable; kind, applied to men; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings, applied to God; favourable, as a *propitious* season.

PROFITIOUSLY—PROPORTIONAL.

PROFITIOUSLY, pro-pish'us-le, *ad.* Favourably; kindly; graciously.

PROFITIOUSNESS, pro-pish'us-nes, *s.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive; favourableness, as the *profitiousness* of the season.

PROPLASM, pro'plazm, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *plasma*, a device, Gr.) A mould or matrix in which casts are made.

PROPLASTICE, pro-plas'tis, *s.* The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOLIS, pro-po-lis, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *polis*, a city, Gr.) The resinous, reddish, and odorous substance with which the bee closes crevices in his hive, and covers exteriorly the cells of the comb.

PROPONENT, pro-po'nent, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *pono*, I place, Lat.) One who makes a proposal; one who lays down a position.

PROPORTION, pro-pore'shun, *s.* (*proportio*, from *pro*, before, and *portio*, a part or share, Lat.) The comparative relation of one thing to another; symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; equal or just share, as, I expect my *proportion* of the profits; form; size;—(little used in the last two senses;)

All things receiv'd, do such *proportions* take,
As those things have wherein they are received;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are wear'd.—
Davies.

In Chemistry, *definite proportions* are the limited proportions in which elementary substances combine, so as to form compound bodies. In Mathematics, the equality of ratios; four numbers or quantities are said to be in proportion, when the ratio of the first to the second is the same as that of the third to the fourth, as 2, 6, 3, 9, in which the equal ratios of 2 to 6 and 3 to 9 may be expressed $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9}$, and the proportion is written, 2 : 6 :: 3 : 9, which may be called *direct proportion*; but these quantities are proportionals when their order is inverted, as 6 : 2 :: 9 : 3, for $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{9}{3}$, in which case they are said to be in *inverse proportion*: they are also proportionals when alternated, as, 2 : 3 :: 6 : 9, for $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$, which is called *alternate proportion*.—For other kinds of proportion, see Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical. *Proportion* is also the name given to the arithmetical rule, by which, any three of four numbers so circumstanced being given, the fourth may be found. *Compass of proportion*, a name given to the sector by some French and English mathematicians;—*v. a.* to adjust the comparative relation of one thing or part to another; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, pro-pore'shun-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word, although it is most frequently used in the sense of proportional, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation, as infantry, with a *proportionable* number of horse.

PROPORTIONABLENESS, pro-pore'shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being proportionable.

PROPORTIONABLY, pro-pore'shun-ab-le, *ad.* According to proportion; agreeable to comparative relation.

PROPORTIONAL, pro-pore'shun-al, *a.* (*proportionnel*, Fr.) Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree;—*s.* in Chemistry, the weight of an atom, the same as *equivalent*. In Mathematics, one of the terms of a proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY—PROPREFECT.

Proportional compasses have two pair of points moveable on a shifting centre, which slides in a groove, and thereby regulates the proportion that the opening at one end bears to that of the other. They are useful in enlarging or diminishing drawings. *Proportional parts*, a name given in logarithmic and other tables, to small tables which are annexed to the differences of the tabular number, and which consist merely in setting down the several tenths of the differences, or the nearest whole numbers to them.

PROPORTIONALITY, pro-pore-shun-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of being in proportion.

PROPORTIONALLY, pro-pore-shun-al-le, *ad.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATE, pro-pore-shun-ate, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional;—*v. a.* to proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or according to comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro-pore-shun-ate-le, *ad.* With due proportion; in a manner adjusted to something else; according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATENESS, pro-pore-shun-ate-ness, *s.* The state of being adjusted by due proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

PROPORTIONLESS, pro-pore-shun-less, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, pro-po-zal, *s.* (from *propose*.) That which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; an offer to the mind.

PROPOSE, pro-po-ze, *v. a.* (*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, from *pro*, forward, and *pono*, I put, Lat.) To offer for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; *v. n.* to converse;—(obsolete;)

My cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.—*Shaks.*

propose is often used for *purpose* (which is a different form of the same word), as, I *propose* to call on him to-morrow;—*s.* talk; discourse.—Obsolete.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose*.—*Shaks.*

PROPOSER, pro-po-zer, *s.* One who offers anything for consideration, discussion, or adoption.

PROPOSITION, prop-o-zish'un, *s.* (French, *propositio*, Lat.) That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a proposal; an offer of terms. In Logic, one of the three parts of a regular argument; that part of an argument in which some quality is affirmed or denied of its subject, as, snow is white; intemperance is not commendable. In Mathematics, it is either a *theorem* proposed to be demonstrated, or a *problem* in which something is proposed to be done. In Oratory, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse. In Poetry, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

PROPOSITIONAL, prop-o-zish'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.

PROFOUND, pro-pownd', *v. a.* (*pro* and *pono*, Lat.—see *Propose*.) To offer to consideration; to propose; to offer; to exhibit.

PROPUNDER, pro-pownd'ur, *s.* One who proposes or offers for consideration.

PROPREFECT, pro-pre-fekt, *s.* (from *pro* and *præ-*

PROPRÆTOR—PROPYLON.

fectus, Lat.) Among the Romans, a præfect's lieutenant, commissioned to do a part of the duty of the præfect.

PROPRÆTOR, pro-pre-tur, *s.* (Latin, *pro* and *prætor*.) A Roman magistrate, bearing the same relation to the prætor that the proconsul did to the consul.

PROPRIETARY, pro-pri'e-ta-re, *s.* (*propriétaire*, Fr.)

A proprietor or owner; one who possesses the title to a thing in his own right. In Monasteries, such monks were called *proprietary* as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession;—*a.* belonging to a proprietor or owner. *Proprietary probanda*, a writ directed to the sheriff, requiring him to inquire by inquest, whether goods distrained are the property of the plaintiff or of the person claiming them. This writ issues when to a writ of replevin the sheriff returns, as his reason for not executing it, that the distrainer, or other person, claims a property in the goods distrained.

PROPRIETOR, pro-pri'e-tur, *s.* (*proprietas*, property, Lat.) An owner; one who has an exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not.

PROPRIETRESS, pro-pri'e-tres, *s.* A female proprietor.

PROPRIETY, pro-pri'e-te, *s.* (*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, fit, proper, Lat.) Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; in consonance with established rules or customs; justness; accuracy; proper state;

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the iale
From her *propriety*.—*Shaks.*

(obsolete in the sense of *propriety* or ownership.)

PROPT, } *propt*, *past*, and *past part.* of the
PROPPED, } verb to *prop*.

PROPTOSIS, prop-to-sis, *s.* (Greek, from *propipto*, I fall down.) In Pathology, a protrusion or falling down of any part.—See *Prolapsus*.

PROPUGN, pro-pune', *v. n.* (*pro*, for, and *pugno*, I fight, Lat.) To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.—Little used.

PROPUGNACLE, pro-pug-na-kl, *s.* A fortress.—Obsolete.

Rochel was the chiefest *propugnacle* of the Protestants there.—*Hovell*.

PROPUGNATION, pro-pug-na'shun, *s.* Defence.—Seldom used.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour?—*Shaks.*

PROPUGNER, pro-pune'ur, *s.* A defender; a vindicator.

PROPULSION, pro-pul-sa'shun, *s.* (*propulsio*, Lat.—see *Propeller*.) The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

PROPULSE, pro-puls', *v. a.* (*propulso*, *pro* and *pulso*, I strike, Lat.) To repel; to drive off.—Obsolete.

PROPULSION, pro-pul'shun, *s.* The act of driving forward.

PROPULSIVE, pro-pul'siv, *a.* Tending or having the power to propel.

PROPYLÆUM, pro-pi-le'um, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *pyle*, a portal, Gr.) In Architecture, any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal part; but more particularly the entrance to such court or vestibule.

PROPYLON.—See *Propylæum*.

PROQUESTOR—PROSECUTION.

PROQUESTOR, pro-kwes'tur, *s.* (Latin.) The lieutenant of the questor, or the person who performed his office for him.

PRORE, prore, *s.* (*prora*, Lat.) The prow; the fore part of the ship.—A word only used in rhyme.

There no vessel with vermillion *prore*,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore.—*Pope*.

PROREPTION, pro-rep'shun, *s.* (*prorepto*, I creep along or on, Lat.) A creeping on.

PROROGATION, pro-ro-ga'shun, *s.* (French, from *prorogatio*, Lat.) Continuance; prolongation of time. In Politics, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from one day to another.

PROROGUE, pro-ro-gue, *v. a.* (*prorogo*, Lat. *pro-roger*, Fr.) To protract; to prolong; to defer; to delay; to continue the parliament from one session to another.

PRORUPTION, pro-rup'shun, *s.* (*prorumpo*, *proruptus*, Lat.) The act of bursting forth; a bursting out.

PROSAIC, pro-za'ik, *a.* (*prosaicus*, Lat. *prosaïque*, Fr.) Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; dull; uninteresting.

PROSAISM, pro'zay-izm, *s.* That which is in the form of prose writing.

PROSAIST, pro'zay-ist, *s.* A writer of prose.

PROSAL, pro'zal, *a.* Prosaic.—Obsolete.

PROSCENIUM, pro-se'ne-um, *s.* (*proskēnion*, Gr.) That part of the ancient theatre whereon the actors performed in front of the scene, being what we call the stage. The Romans called it the *pulpitum*.

PROSCIENCE, pro-si'ens, *s.* (*prospiciens*, Lat.) The act of looking forward.

PROSCOPIA, pro-sko'pe-a, *s.* (*pro*, and *skopeo*, I look out, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Saltatoria.

PROSCRIBE, pro-scribe, *v. a.* (*proscribo*, Lat.) To censure capitally; to doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of the law; to denounce and condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly; to interdict, as to *proscribe* the use of ardent spirits.

PROSCRIBER, pro-scrib'er, *s.* One who proscribes.

PROSCRIPTION, pro-scrip'shun, *s.* (*proscriptio*, Lat.) The act of proscribing.

PROSCRIPTIVE, pro-scrip'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

PROSE, proze, *s.* (French, *prosa*, Lat. Span. and Ital.) Language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical; a prayer used in the Roman Catholic church on particular days;—*v. n.* to write prose; to make a tedious relation.

PROSECUTE, pros'e-kute, *v. a.* (*poursuivre*, Fr. *prosecutus*, Lat.) To pursue; to continue; to endeavour to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; to seek; to obtain by a legal process; to pursue by a legal process;—*v. n.* to carry on a legal prosecution;

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences, and breaches of the peace.—*Blackstone*.

PROSECUTION, pros-e-ku'shun, *s.* Pursuit by efforts of body or mind; an endeavour to gain or accomplish something; the institution of legal proceedings against a person; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment.

PROSECUTOR—PROSOPOGRAPHY.

PROSECUTOR, pros'e-ku-tur, *s.* One who carries on or pursues any purpose, plan, or business; one who prosecutes,—which see.

PROSELYTE, pros'e-lite, *s.* (French, *proselýtos*, Gr.) A convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion; one brought over to any new opinion;—*v. a.* to make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system of belief.

PROSELYTISM, pros'e-le-tizm, *s.* The act of making converts; conversion to a system or creed.

PROSELYTIZE, pros'e-lit-ize, *v. n.* To make converts;—*v. a.* to convert.

PROSEMINATION, pro-sem-in-a'shun, *s.* (*pro*, and *semino*, I sow, Lat.) Propagation by seed.—Not used.

PROSENA, pro-se'na, *s.* (*prosenao*, I unite with, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

PROSENCHYMA, pro-zeng'ke-ma, *s.* (*prosenchēo*, I pour still more upon, Gr.) In Botany, cellular tissue, the cellules of which taper to each end, and consequently overlap each other at their extremities. It is the first approach on the part of cellular tissue to the condition of woody fibre.

PROSENCHYMATOUS, pro-zeng-kim'a-tus, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of prosenchyma.

PROSENNEAHEDRAL, pros-en-ne-a-he'dral, *a.* (*prosennea*, nine, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) In Crystallography, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PROSER, pro'zur, *s.* A writer of prose;

And surely Nash, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to beare.—*Drayton*.

one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

PROSERPINA, pro-ser'pe-na, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of Zeus and Demeter, who was carried off by Pluto, and made queen of the regions of the dead.

PROSERPINACA, pro-ser-pe-na'ka, *s.* (*proserpo*, I creep, Lat. from the creeping nature of the plants.) A genus of smooth aquatic North American plants: Order, Haloragaceae.

PROSIMIA, pro-sim'e-a, *s.* A genus of quadrupeds, allied to the Lemurs, from which they are separated by Brisson and Storr.

PROSODIAL, pro-so'de-al, } *a.* Pertaining to pros-
PROSODICAL, pro-sod'e-kal, } ody, or the quantity
and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

PROSODIAN, pro-sod'e-an, } *s.* One skilled in pros-
PROSODIST, pros'o-dist, } ody, or in the rules of
pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROSODY, pros'o-de, *s.* (*prosodia*, Gr. and Lat. *prosodie*, Fr. from *proxa*, and *ode*, an ode, Gr.) That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accents, and the laws of versification.

PROSOPALGIA, pros-o-pal'je-a, *s.* (*prosopon*, the face, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the face; facial neuralgia.

PROSOPIS, pro-so'pis, *s.* (*prosopon*, a mask, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Mimosa.

PROSOPOGRAPHY, pros-o-pog'ra-fe, *s.* (*prosopon*, a figure or person, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a word used to signify the description of animated objects. Of this figure, the portraits of the horse and the leviathan, in the book of Job, are well-known and beautiful examples.

PROSOPOLEPSY—PROSTHAPHERESIS.

PROSOPOLEPSY, *pros-o-po-lep'se*, *s.* (*prosopolepsia*, Gr.) A premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed from a view of his external appearance.

PROSOPOPŒIA, *pros-o-po-pe'ya*, *s.* (*prosopōn*, a figure or person, and *poico*, I make, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure by which inanimate objects or abstract ideas are personified, as in Milton's famous digression of Sin and Death.

PROSPECT, *pros'pekt*, *s.* (*prospicio*, *prospectus*, I look forward, Lat.) View of things in the distance, as a landscape; view of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation; object of view; view delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape; a looking forward; regard to something future.

PROSPECTION, *pro-spek'shun*, *s.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

PROSPECTIVE, *pro-spek'tiv*, *a.* Looking forward; viewing at a distance; acting with foresight; furnishing an extensive prospect. *Prospective-glass*, an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.

PROSPECTIVELY, *pro-spek'tiv-le*, *ad.* With reference to the future.

PROSPECTIVENESS, *pro-spek'tiv-nes*, *s.* State of being prospective.

PROSPECTUS, *pro-spek'tus*, *s.* (Latin.) The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROSPER, *pros'pur*, *v. n.* (*prospero*, Lat. from *prospero*, I carry forward, Gr.) To succeed; to be successful; to grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain;—*v. a.* to favour; to render successful.

PROSPERITY, *pros-per'e-te*, *s.* (*prosperitas*, Lat.) Success in anything good or desirable; good fortune; attainment of the object desired.

PROSPEROUS, *pros'pur-us*, *a.* Advancing in good fortune; attaining what is to be desired; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success, as, a *prosperous* wind.

PROSPEROUSLY, *pros'pur-us-le*, *ad.* With gain or success; successfully.

PROSPEROUSNESS, *pros'pur-us-nes*, *s.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PROSPHYSIS, *pros'fe-sis*, *s.* (Greek.) A growing together of two parts, as of two fingers.

PROSPICIENCY, *pro-spish'ens*, *s.* (*prospiciens*, Lat.) The act of looking forward.

PROSTACONCUS, *pros-ta-kong'kus*, *s.* In Pathology, swelling or tumefaction of the prostate gland.

PROSTANTHERA, *pro-stan-the'ra*, *s.* (*prostheke*, an appendage, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the connectives of the anthers being spurred underneath.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

PROSTATE, *pros'tate*, *s.* (*prostemi*, I set before, Gr.) Situated before. In Anatomy, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated before the vesiculæ seminales. *Prostate concretions*, calculi of the prostate gland, consisting of phosphate of lime, tinged by the secretions of the gland.

PROSTEA, *pros-te'a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Prost of Mende.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

PROSTERNATION, *pros-ter-na'shun*, *s.* (*prosterno*, I prostrate, Lat.) A state of being cast down; depression.—Not used.

PROSTHAPHERESIS, *pros-tha-fe-re'sis*, *s.* (*prosthēn*, before, and *aphairesis*, subtraction, Gr.) In the

PROSTHESIS—PROTEACEÆ.

older Astronomy, a term signifying the difference between the true and mean motion, or the true and mean place of a planet; or the quantity which must be taken from or added to the mean anomaly in order to get the true anomaly.

PROSTHESIS, *pros-the'sis*, *s.* (*pros*, before, in presence of, and *themi*, I place, Gr.) A grammatical figure, by which one or more letters are added to the commencement of a word, as in the participles *beloved*, *bereft*, &c. In Surgery, the act of supplying lost parts.

PROSTHETIC, *pros-thet'ik*, *a.* Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROSTITUTE, *pros-te-tute*, *v. a.* (*prostituo*, from *pro*, before, and *statuo*, I set, Lat.) To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms, or for unworthy purposes;—*a.* openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness, or to infamous purposes;—*s.* a female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire; No hireling she, no prostitute to praise.—Pope.

PROSTITUTION, *pros-te-tu'shun*, *s.* (French.) The act or practice of prostituting.

PROSTITUTOR, *pros-te-tu-tur*, *s.* One who prostitutes, disgraces, or villifies.

PROSTOMA, *pro-sto'ma*, *s.* (*pro* and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Parenchymata.

PROSTRATE, *pros'trate*, *a.* (*prostratus*, Lat.) Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration;—*v. a.* to lay flat; to throw down; to overthrow, demolish, or ruin; to bow or fall down in humble reverence; to sink totally; to reduce.

PROSTRATION, *pros-tra'shun*, *s.* The act of falling down in adoration; great dejection; depression; an oppressed state of the vital energies.

PROSTYLE, *pro'stile*, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

PROSY, *pro'ze*, *a.* Like prose; dull; insipid.

PROSYLLOGISM, *pro-sil'lo-jizm*, *s.* In Logic, that which occurs when two or more syllogisms are so connected, that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.

PROT, *prot*, *s.* (*protos*, first, Gr.) In Chemistry, *PROTO*, *pro'to*, *try*, a prefix signifying a combination in which the base is in the largest possible proportion to the combining substance, as *protoxide*, *protosulphate*, *protocliloride*, &c.

PROTASIS, *prot'a-sis*, *s.* (Greek.) A maxim or proposition. In the ancient Drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy, which explains the argument of the piece; the antecedent term of a proposition.

PROTATIC, *pro-tat'ik*, *a.* (*protatikos*, Gr.) Previous; serving to introduce.

PROTEA, *pro'te-a*, *s.* (the god Proteus.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Proteaceæ.

PROTEACEÆ, *pro-te-a'se-æ*, *s.* (*proten*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or small trees, the branches of which are umbellate; leaves opposite or alternate, without stipules; calyx four-leaved or four-cleft; stamens four; ovary consisting of a single cell; anthers bursting lengthwise; ovules erect.

PROTEAN—PROTEST.

PROTEAN, pro'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Proteus; readily assuming different shapes.

PROTECT, pro-tek't, *v. a.* (*protago, protectus*, Lat.) To defend; to cover from evil; to shield; to preserve in safety.

PROTECTINGLY, pro-tek'ting-le, *ad.* In a protecting manner.

PROTECTION, pro-tek'shun, *s.* (French, from *protectio*, Lat.) The act of protecting; defence; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; that which protects or preserves from injury; a passport or other writing, which secures from molestation. *Writ of protection*, a prerogative writ which the crown may grant to any person in its service, to protect him from arrest during a year and a day; this prerogative, however, is seldom exercised. *Statute de protectionibus*, a statute for allowing a challenge to be entered against a protection.

PROTECTIVE, pro-tek'tiv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

PROTECTOR, pro-tek'tur, *s.* (*protecteur*, Fr.) A defender; a shelterer; a supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; a guardian. In English History, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority: the title assumed by Cromwell was that of lord-protector. *Cardinal protector*, a cardinal residing at Rome, who acts as the representative of any catholic country or religious order. In Law, *protector of settlement*, a functionary introduced or created by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74, as a check against improvident settlements.

PROTECTORATE, pro-tek'tur-ate, *s.* Government by a protector.

PROTECTORSHIP, pro-tek'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a protector or regent.

PROTECTRESS, pro-tek'tres, *s.* A female who protects.

PROTEGE, pro-tay-zha', *s.* (French.) One under the patronage of another: if the party be a female, the word, without change of pronunciation, is written *protégée*.

PROTEINE, pro'tane, *s.* A substance obtained from albumen, fibrine, or caseine, forming a yellowish brittle mass, insoluble in water or alcohol; it presents the same appearance and composition whether derived from animal or vegetable matter. Formula, $C_{48}H_{36}N_6O_{14}$.

PROTKINUS, pro-te-i'nus, *s.* (*proteino*, I stretch out, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

PROTELES, pro-tel'es, *s.* (the Greek word for the victim which was sacrificed before a marriage.) The Hyæna dog, a genus of quadrupeds, having a somewhat slender and hyæna-like form, with a pointed muzzle and long ears: a native of Africa.

PROTEND, pro-tend', *v. a.* (*protendo*, from *pro*, forth, and *tendo*, I stretch, Lat.) To hold out; to stretch forth.

PROTENDED, pro-ten'ded, *part. a.* Reached or stretched forth.

PROTENSE, pro-tens', *s.* Extension.—Obsolete.

PROTEOSAURUS, pro-te-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*proteino*, I stretch out, and *sauros*, a Saurian.) A genus of fossil Saurians.

PROTERVITY, pro-ter've-te, *s.* (*protervitas*, from *pro*, and *tervus*, crabbed, Lat.) Peevishness; petulance.—Little used.

PROTEST, pro-test', *v. n.* (*protestor*, from *pro*, and *testor*, I affirm, Lat.) To give a solemn declara-

PROTESTANT—PROTHONOTARY.

tion of opinion or resolution; to make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure,—*v. a.* to call as a witness in evidence; to prove; to show.—Not in use in the last two senses.

Many unsought youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood.—*Shaks.*

In Commerce, to *protest a bill*, is for a notary public to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer, on account of non-payment or non-acceptance, for exchange, cost, commission, damages, and interest, of which act the indorser must be notified, within such time as the law or custom prescribes;—*s.* a solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act. In Commerce, a formal declaration written on a copy of a bill for non-acceptance or non-payment, claiming exchange, charges, damages, and interest against the drawer. A *protest* is also a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage was not owing to the carelessness or neglect of the commander.

PROTESTANT, prot'es-tant, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spire; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or to any of the reformed churches;—*s.* one of those who adhered to Luther's protest in 1529; one belonging to any of the reformed churches.

PROTESTANTISM, prot'es-tant-izm, *s.* The protestant religion.

PROTESTANTLY, prot'es-tant-le, *ad.* In conformity to the protestants.—Not used.

Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted.—*Milton.*

PROTESTATION, prot'es-ta'shun, *s.* (French, from *protest*.) A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a protest. In Law, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist.

PROTESTATOR, pro-tes-ta'tur, *s.* One who protests.

PROTESTED, pro-tes'tid, *part. a.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTESTER, pro-tes'tur, *s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

PROTESTINGLY, pro-tes'ting-le, *ad.* By way of protesting.

PROTEUS, pro'te-us, *s.* In Mythology, a marine deity of the Greeks, celebrated for his gift of divination, and the power of changing his form, by which means he eluded those who resorted to him for information. In Zoology, a genus of Perennibranchiate Batrachians.

PROTHEITE, pro'the-jite, *s.* A mineral of an olive green or white colour; it occurs in rectangular prisms, the faces of which are striated longitudinally; lustre vitreous; it is infusible before the blowpipe; is heavy, and scratches glass: found in the Tyrol.

PROTHONOTARY, pro-thon'o-ta-re, *s.* Originally, the chief notary. In Law, an officer of the court of Common Pleas, whose duties resembled, in most respects, those of the present masters of the courts. The office was abolished by 7 William IV. and 1 Vict. c. 30. In the United States, a register or clerk of court. *Apostolical prothonotaries*, in the court of Rome, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals,

PROTHORAX—PROTOTYPE.

make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c.

PROTHORAX, pro-tho'raks, *s.* (*pro*, before, and *thorax*, a shield, Gr.) In Entomology, the first segment of the thorax in insects: by Kirby, restricted to signify the upper part only, or shield of that segment.

PROTHYRUM, pro-thi'rum, *s.* (*prothyron*, a front door, Gr.) In Architecture, a porch at the outer door of a house; a portal.

PROTIDE, pro'tide, *s.* A yellowish, soluble, uncrystallizable substance, obtained from proteine. Formula, C₁₃ H₉ NO₄.

PROTIUM, pro'she-um, *s.* A genus of plants, consisting of a single tree, *P. Javanicum*, a native of Java: Order, Burseriaceae.

PROTOCOCCUS, pro-to-kok'kus, *s.* (*protos*, first, and *kokkos*, a kernel or berry.) The Snow-plant, a genus of Algae, consisting of cells somewhat globose, collected by means of an imperceptible substratum or slimy layer: Order, Confervaceae.

PROTOCOL, prot'o-kol, *s.* (*protocole*, Fr.) The original copy of any writing;—obsolete in this sense; An original is called the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix.—*Aylife*.

PROTOCOLIST, prot'o-ko-list, *s.* In Russia, a register or clerk.

PROTOGINE, pro'to-jine, *s.* A species of granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite; the talc supplying the place of mica.

PROTOMARTYR, pro-to-mar'ter, *s.* The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause: generally applied to Stephen.

PROTONEMA, pro-to-ne'ma, *s.* (*protos*, first or primary, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

PROTONOPSIS, pro-to-nop'sis, *s.* (*protonizo*, I haul up, and *opsis*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of Batrachians.

PROTOPATHY, pro-top'a-the, *s.* (*protos*, first, and *pathos*, disease, Gr.) Primary disease.

PROTOPHYTE, pro'to-fite, } *s.* (*protos*, *phyton*, a plant, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Names given to certain substances, regarding which a doubt has existed as to whether they ought to be classed as plants or animals.

PROTOPLAST, pro'to-plast, *s.* (*protos*, first, and *plastos*, formed, Gr.) The original; the first thing formed, as a copy to be imitated.

PROTOPLASTIC, pro-to-plas'tik, *a.* First formed.

PROTOPOPE, pro'to-pope, *s.* (*protos*, first, Gr. and *pope*.) Chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme court of the Greek Church in Russia.

PROPTERIS, pro-top'ter-is, *s.* (*protos*, the first, and *pterus*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants found in the Coal formation: it includes the *Sigillaria punctata* of Brongniart.

PROPTERUS, pro-top'ter-us, *s.* The name given by Professor Owen to the *Lepidosiren paradoxa* of Dr. Naterer. It is considered as forming a link which connects the higher Cartilaginous fishes with the Sauroid genera, *Polypterus* and *Lepidosteus*.

PROTOROSAURUS, pro-to-ro-saw'rus, *s.* A name given by M. Hermann Von Meyer for the fossil Monitor of Thuringia.

PROTOTYPE, pro'to-tipe, *s.* (*protos*, first, and *typos*, a form or model, Gr.) The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

PROTOXIDIZE—PROVE.

PROTOXIDIZE, pro-tox'e-dize, *v. a.* In Chemistry to combine with one equivalent of oxygen.

PROTRACT, pro-trakt', *v. a.* (*protraho*, *protractus*, Lat.) To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; to delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time;—*s.* tedious continuance.—*Obsolete* as a noun.

And many nights, that slowly seemed to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.—*Spenser*.

PROTRACTER, pro-trak'tur, *s.* One who protracts or lengthens out in time.

PROTRACTION, pro-trak'shun, *s.* The act of prolonging.

PROTRACTIVE, pro-trak'tiv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying.

PROTRACTOR, pro-trak'tur, *s.* A mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper. It consists of a semicircle of brass graduated on the edge into 180°, and united at the ends by a straight edge, a point on which indicates the centre of the circle. In Surgery, an instrument used something like forceps, for extracting all foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

PROTREPTICAL, pro-trep'te-kal, *a.* (*protreptikos*, from *protreponai*, I exhort, Gr.) Hortatory; suasive; intended or adapted to persuade.

PROTRUDE, pro-trood', *v. a.* (*pro*, forth, and *trudo*, I thrust, Lat.) To thrust forward; to thrust out;—*v. n.* to shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

PROTRUSION, pro-troo'zhun, *s.* The act of thrusting forward; a push.

PROTRUSIVE, pro-troo'ziv, *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTUBERANCE, pro-tu'ber-ans, *s.* (*protuberans*, from *pro*, before, and *tuber*, a puff, bunch, or knob, Lat.) A swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence: it differs from a projection in rising gradually, or at a small angle from a surface; whereas a projection may be at right angles to the surface from which it springs.

PROTUBERANT, pro-tu'ber-ant, } *a.* Swelling; pro-

PROTUBEROUS, pro-tu'ber-os, } ninent.

PROTUBERANTLY, pro-tu'ber-ant-le, *ad.* In a protuberant manner.

PROTUBERATE, pro-tu'ber-ate, *v. n.* (*protubero*, I bud or bloom, Lat.) To swell or be prominent; to bulge out.

PROTUBERATION, pro-tu'ber-a'shun, *s.* The act of swelling out beyond the adjacent surface.

PROUD, proud, *a.* (*prut*, from *prutian*, to be proud, Sax.) Having too much self-esteem; elated; arrogant; haughty; impatient; daring; presumptuous; lofty of mien; grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent; ostentatious; spacious; salacious, applied to females of the dog kind; fungous, as *proud* flesh.

PROUDLY, proud'ly, *ad.* In a proud manner; arrogantly; ostentatiously.

PROVABLE, prov'a-bl, *a.* That may be proved.

PROVABLY, prov'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner capable of proof.

PROVAND, prov'and, *s.* Provender.—*Obsolete*.

PROVE, prov, *v. a.* (*proban*, Sax. *eprouver*, Fr. *prover*, Dan. *probo*, Lat.) To try; to ascertain some unknown or supposed quality by test or experiment; to establish as true by argument or fact deduced: to ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to experience; to try by suffering or encountering; Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*.—*Dryden*.

PROVEDITOR—PROVIDENTIAL.

—*v. n.* to make trial; to essay; to be found by experience or in the event;

Prove true, imagination, O prove true.—Shaks.

to succeed; to make certain; to show; to evince.

PROVEDITOR, pro-ved'e-tur, } *s.* (*proveditore*, Ital.)

PROVEDORE, prov-e-dore', } A purveyor; one employed to supply provisions for an army. *Proveditor* is applied in several parts of Italy to an officer who superintends matters of policy.

PROVEN, provn, *part.* In Scotch Law, proved.

PROVENCIAL, pro-ven'shal, *a.* (*provençal*, Fr.)

Pertaining to Provence, a district in France.

PROVENDER, prov'en-dur, *s.* (*provende*, Fr.) Dry food for beasts, such as hay and corn.

PROVEN, proo'vur, *s.* One who proves or tries; that which proves.

PROVERB, prov'erb, *s.* (*proverbium*, Lat. *proverbe*, Fr.) A short sentence of common repetition, expressing a well-known truth or maxim; a byword. In the plural, a book in the Old Testament written by Solomon. The Hebrew word *maushal*, rendered proverb, is derived from a root which means to resemble, to compare, to rule; and signifies, primarily, a similitude or comparison of two objects. Conciseness enters into the very essence of a proverb: this is indicated by the word itself being a compound of *pro*, for, instead of, and *verbum*, a word, i.e. one word for many;—*v. n.* to utter proverbs;—*v. a.* to speak proverbially; to mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.—Obsolete as a verb.

For I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase:
I'll be a candle-holder, and look on.—*Shaks.*

PROVERBIAL, pro-ver-be-al, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; comprised in a proverb; of the nature of a proverb; pertaining to proverbs.

PROVERBIALISM, pro-ver-be-al-izm, *s.* A proverbial phrase.

PROVERBIALIST, pro-ver-be-al-ist, *s.* One who speaks or writes proverbs.

PROVERBIALIZE, pro-ver-be-al-ize, *v. a.* To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially.

PROVERBIALY, pro-ver-be-al-le, *ad.* In a proverb.

PROVIDE, pro-vide', *v. a.* (*provideo*, *pro*, before, and *video*, I see, Lat.) To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare; to furnish or supply, having *with* before the thing provided; to stipulate previously; to treasure up for some future occasion; to *provide*, in an active sense, is followed by *against* or *for*, as to *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemencies of the weather;—*v. n.* to procure supplies or means of defence, or to take measures for counteracting an evil. *Provided that*, an adverbial phrase signifying upon these terms; this stipulation being made. It is an elliptical expression, and may be read—this or that (which follows) being provided; this condition being provided.

PROVIDENCE, prov'e-dens, *s.* (French, from *providentia*, Lat.) Foresight; timely care; the act of providing; providence in managing one's affairs; the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself.

PROVIDENT, prov'e-dent, *a.* Forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies.

PROVIDENTIAL, prov-e-den'shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine provi-

PROVIDENTIALLY—PROVISORY.

dence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prov-e-den'shal-le, *ad.* By means of God's providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prov'e-dent-le, *ad.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, pro-vi'dur, *s.* One who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prov'ins, *s.* (French, *provincia*, from *pro*, and *vinco*, I conquer, Lat.) A conquered country: a country belonging to a kingdom or state governed by a delegate; a colony; a region or tract of country of considerable extent; the tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York extends; the proper office or business of a person.

PROVINCIAL, pro-vin'shal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a province; appendant to the principal country; not of the mother country; hence, rude, unpolished; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; oecumenical;—*s.* a spiritual governor; one who belongs to a province.

PROVINCIALISM, pro-vin'shal-izm, *s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a district remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis.

PROVINCIALITY, pro-vin-she-al'e-te, *s.* Peculiarity of language in a province.

PROVINCIALTE, pro-vin'she-ate, *v. a.* To convert into a province.—Obsolete.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom.
—*Howell.*

PROVINE, pro-vine', *v. n.* (*provignor*, Fr. from *pro*, and *vigne*, a vine.) To lay a stock or branch of the vine, or other tree, in the ground, for propagation.

PROVISION, pro-vizh'un, *s.* (French, *provisio*, Lat. from *provideo*,—see *Provide*.) The act of providing or making previous preparation; things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores beforehand; stock; victuals; provender; previous stipulation; special enactment in a statute; terms made, or measures taken, for a future exigency. *Papal provision*, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation;—*v. a.* to furnish with provisions.

PROVISIONAL, pro-vizh'un-al, } *a.* (*provision-*
PROVISIONARY, pro-vizh'un-ar-e, } *nel*, Fr.) Provided for present need; temporarily established; temporary.

PROVISIONALLY, pro-vizh'un-al-le, *ad.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

PROVISO, pro-vi'zo, *s.* (*provisus*, ablative, *proviso*, it being provided, Lat.) An article in any statute, agreement, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, &c. *Trial by proviso*, in all cases in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he might have done so, the defendant may, if he wishes, give the plaintiff notice of trial, and proceed to trial as in ordinary cases; and this is termed a *trial by proviso*.

PROVISOR, pro-vi'zur, *s.* A person nominated to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron; the purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

PROVISORY, pro-vi'zur-e, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary; conditional; including a proviso or condition.

PROVOCATION, prov-o-ka'shun, *s.* (French, *provocatio*, Lat.—see *Provoke*.) Anything that excites anger; a cause of resentment; the act of exciting anger; an appeal to a judge. A *provocation* is every act whereby the office of a judge, or his assistance, is asked.—*Aglife*;—incitement.

Tending to the illustration of God's glory, the humiliation of mankind, the *provocation* to obedience.—*Bishop Pearson*.

PROVOCATIVE, pro-vok'a-tiv, *a.* Stimulating; exciting; tending to awaken or incite passion or appetite;—*s.* anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

PROVOCATIVENESS, pro-vo'ka-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being provocative.

PROVOCATORY, pro-vo'ka-tur-e, *s.* A challenge.

PROVOKE, pro-vo'ke, *v. a.* (*provoco*, Lat. *provocuer*, Fr.) To call into action; to excite by something offensive; to anger; to enrage; to offend; to stimulate; to increase; to cause, as to *provoke* a smile; to challenge;

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore.—*Dryden*.
to induce by motive; to move; to incite; to rouse, as to *provoke* to anger;—*v. n.* to appeal.—Not used.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*,

To what the centuries preceding spoke.—*Dryden*.

PROVOKER, pro-vo'kur, *s.* One that incites to anger or resentment; that which excites, causes, or promotes.

PROVOKING, pro-vo'king, *a.* Having the quality or power of exciting; resenting; tending to awaken passion.

PROVOKINGLY, pro-vo'king-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PROVOST, pro'vost, *s.* (Armoric, *profast* or *profast*, Sax. *provost*, Dan.) A superintendent or president, as the *provost* of a college. In Scotland, the chief magistrate of a city or incorporated town or burgh, answering to mayor in England. *Provost-marshal*, an officer who attends to offences committed against military or naval discipline, who has the charge of prisoners, &c.

PROVOSTSHIP, pro'vost-ship, *s.* (*profasteipe*, Sax.) The office of a provost.

PROW, prow, *s.* (*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Span.) The fore part of a ship; the beak or cut-water of a xebec or galley;—*a.* valiant.—Obsolete.

Where also proof of thy *prow* valliance,
Thou then shalt make.—*Spenser*.

PROWESS, prow'es, *s.* (*prouesse*, Fr. *prodezza*, from *prode*, brave, Ital.) Valour; bravery, particularly military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war.

PROWEST, prow'est, *a.* (superlative of *prow*.) Bravest; most valiant.—Obsolete.

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,

His daughter sought by many *prouest* knights.—*Milton*.

PROWL, prowl, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain, probably from *proie*, prey, Fr. Webster suggests it may be from the root of *stroll*, *troll*, with a different prefix.) To rove over; to collect by plunder;—*v. n.* to rove or wander about, as a beast of prey; to rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder;—*s.* ramble made for the purpose of plunder.—A low word when used as a noun.

PROWLER, prowl'ur, *s.* One who roves about in quest of prey.

Subtle *prowlers*, pastors in name, but indeed wolves.
—*Milton*.

PROX, proks, *s.* A genus of quadrupeds of the

deer kind: the males only have horns, and these are subramose and deciduous.

PROXIMAL.—See *Proximate*.

PROXIMATE, proks'e-mate, *a.* (*proximus*, Lat.) Nearest; next. *Proximate cause*, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect. In Chemistry, *proximate principles* are distinct compounds which exist ready formed in organized nature, such as albumen, gelatine, fat, &c. in animals; or sugar, gum, starch, resins, &c. in vegetables.

PROXIMATELY, proks'e-mate-le, *ad.* Immediately; without intervention; by immediate relation to, or effect on.

PROXIME, proks'ime, *a.* Next; immediately.

PROXIMITY, proks-im'e-te, *s.* Nearness; the state of being next.

PROXENE, prok'se-ne, *s.* (*proxenos*, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, certain officers at Sparta who had the charge of superintending strangers. This was deemed a highly honourable office.

PROXY, proks'e, *s.* (contracted from *procuracy*.) The agency of a person who acts as a substitute for another; the substitution of another; the appearance of a representative; the person who acts as a substitute.

PROXYSHIP, proks'e-ship, *s.* The office of a proxy.

PRUCE, pruse, *s.* (from Prussia.) Prussian leather.

—Not in use.

Some leathern bucklers use of folded hide, and others shields of *pruce*.—*Dryden*.

PRUDE, prood, *s.* (French, formal, precise.) A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners, and scrupulous nicety.

PRUDENCE, proo'dens, *s.* (French, *prudencia*, Lat.) Wisdom applied to practice.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done; and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing.—*Hale*.

PRUDENT, proo'dent, *a.* (French, *prudens*, Lat.) Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; dictated by prudence; foreseeing by instinct, as the *prudent* crane; frugal; economical; wise; intelligent.

PRUDENTIAL, pra-den'shal, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated by prudence.

PRUDENTIALITY, pra-den-she-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, pra-den'shal-le, *ad.* With prudence; cautiously.

PRUDENTIALS, pra-den'shals, *s. plu.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTLY, proo'dent-le, *ad.* With prudence; discreetly; judiciously.

PRUDERY, proo'dur-e, *s.* (see *Prude*.) Affected scrupulousness or reserve; overmuch nicety in behaviour; stiffness.

PRUDISH, proo'dish, *a.* Affectedly grave and scrupulous; very formal and precise.

PRUINA, pra-i'na, *s.* (Latin, hoarfrost.) The white powdery substance observed on ripe fruit, especially on plums.

PRUINOSE, pra-i'nose, *a.* (*pruina*, frost, Lat.) In Botany and Entomology, covered with a species of minute powder, as a ripe plum, or the wing of a butterfly.

PRUNE, proon, *v. a.* (perhaps from *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation, Fr.) To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees; to clear from excrescence; (see *Proin* and *Prin*;) to trim;

PRUNEL—PRUSSIC ACID.

—*v. n.* to dress; to prink, (a ludicrous word);—*s.* a dried plum of an oblong form, and rather sweet taste. Prunes are brought from the south of France, particularly Tours.

PRUNEL.—See Prunella.

PRUNELLA, *prū-nel-lā*, *s.* Self-heal, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ. *Sal prunella*, fused nitre.

PRUNELLO, *prū-nel-lo*, *s.* A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made—used also in female dresses;

Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather and *prunello*.—*Pope*.

a kind of plum of a reddish-yellow colour, having a sweet, grateful taste, with a slight and pleasant acidity. *Prunelloes* are brought from Provence in France.

PRUNER, *prō-nūr*, *s.* One who prunes or crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, *prū-nif-er-us*, *a.* Plum-bearing.

PRUNING-HOOK, *prō-nīng-hook*, *s.* A hook or PRUNING-KNIFE, *prō-nīng-nīf*, *s.* knife used in pruning or lopping trees or shrubs.

PRUNUS, *prō-nus*, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of plants, embracing the cherry and plum trees: Order, Drupaceæ.

PRURIENCE, *prō-re-ens*, *s.* (*pruriens*, itching, PRURIENCY, *prō-re-en-se*, *s.* (Latin.) An itching; a longing desire or appetite for anything; sensuality.

PRURIENT, *prō-re-ent*, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.

PRURIGENOUS, *prū-rī'e-nus*, *a.* Tending to an itch or prurigo.

PRURIGO, *prū-rī-go*, *s.* (Latin, an itching.) In PRURITUS, *prū-rī-tus*, *s.* Pathology, the name employed to designate the third genus of the order Papulæ of cutaneous diseases, characterized by severe itching, and comprehending three species.

PRUSSIAN, *prūsh'e-an*, *s.* A native of Prussia;—*a.* belonging to or produced in Prussia. *Prussian blue*, a name given to a beautiful pigment, formed of prussic or hydrocyanic acid and iron. It undergoes a species of decomposition, becoming white in the direct rays of the sun, when cyanogen is evolved, but in the dark it absorbs oxygen, and resumes its colour. Formula of the common Prussian blue, 6 Cfy + 8 Fe. *Prussian green*, a celebrated pigment, consisting of an imperfect *Prussian blue*, with excess of the oxide of iron, to which the yellow tincture of French berries is added.

PRUSSATE, *prū-se-ate*, *s.* In Chemistry, a salt formed by the union of the prussic or hydrocyanic acid with a salifiable base.

PRUSSIC ACID, *prūs'sik as'id*, *s.* This substance, discovered by Scheele, is otherwise called *hydrocyanic acid*. It is a constituent of the water distilled from the leaves and blossoms of several stone fruits. At common temperatures, it is a clear limpid fluid, very combustible, burning with a reddish flame. It has a peculiar penetrating odour, similar to that of bitter almonds, and causes a flow of tears; it possesses a penetrating taste, which is somewhat burning, and strongly bitter; its vapour, when inhaled, acts instantly as a powerful poison. It decomposes under the influence of solar light, and consequently loses its poisonous qualities. Sp. gr. 0.6969: Formula, $\text{NC}_2\text{H}_4\text{Og}$.

PRUSSINE—PSALTER.

PRUSSINE, *prūs'sine*, *s.* In Chemistry, the cyanogen of Guy Lussac: called also prussine gas.

PRUTENIC, *prū-ten'ik*, *a.* Prussian; applied to some astronomical tables, which were first published in 1551, and founded on the principles of Copernicus, who was a Prussian.

PRY, *pri*, *v. n.* (derivation unknown, probably the Scottish verb *prie*, to taste, with a view to judge of the quality.) To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

PRYINGLY, *prī'ng-le*, *ad.* With close inspection, or impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANEIUM, *pri-ta-ne'yum*, *s.* (*prytaneion*, Gr.) In Grecian Antiquity, the public or town-hall of a state: in it the duties of hospitality were exercised both to citizens and strangers.

PRYTANES, *pri'tay-nes*, *s.* In Grecian Antiquity, certain magistrates who presided over the senate at Athens. Each of them presided for 35 days when the year was divided into ten parts, but afterwards for one month only, when the year came to be divided by the changes of the moon.

PRYTANIDES, *pri-ta-nī-des*, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Antiquity, certain old women to whom the sacred fire of Vesta was committed. These women were required to be widows, as those who watched the vestal fire at Rome were to be virgins.

PRYTARLEA, *pri-tay-ri-e'a*, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a court of law at Athens, which investigated into the causes of deaths produced accidentally by violence, and adjudicated on the inanimate objects by whose means such accidents took place. It had also cognizance of certain cases of murder. In this court was kept the sacred lamp, attended to by the Prytanides.

PSALIDIUM, *sa-lid'e-um*, *s.* (*psalido*, I clip with shears, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidæ.

PSALIODUS, *sa-li-o-dus*, *s.* (*psalis*, a pair of shears, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from Sheppey.

PSALM, *salm*, *s.* (*psalmus*, Lat. *psalmos*, from *psallo*, I touch lightly, I beat, I sing, Gr.) A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject, and in praise of God; *Psalms*, a book in the Old Testament, consisting of sacred songs, composed chiefly by David.

PSALMIST, *sal'mist*, or *sā'mist*, *s.* A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms. In the Greek Church, a clerk, or leader of music in the church.

PSALMODIC, *sal-mod'ik*, *a.* Relating to PSALMODICAL, *sal-mod'e-kal*, *s.* psalmody.

PSALMODIST, *sal'mo-dist*, *s.* One who sings sacred songs.

PSALMODY, *sal'mo-de*, *s.* The act, art, or practice of singing sacred songs.

PSALMOGRAPHER, *sal-mog'ra-fur*, *s.* (see Psal-PSALMOGRAPHIST, *sal-mog'ra-fist*, *s.* (see Psal-*mography*.) A writer of psalms, or divine songs and hymns.

PSALMOGRAPHY, *sal-mog'ra-fe*, *s.* (*psalmos*, a psalm, and *grapto*, I write, Gr.) The act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.

PSALTER, *saw'l-tur*, *s.* (*psalterium*, Lat.) The book of Psalms; commonly applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed. In Roman Catholic countries, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads—the number of the Psalms.

PSILOPUS—PSORIC.

PSILOPUS, sil'o-pus, *s.* (*psilos*, smooth, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

PSILOSOMUS, sil-o-so'mus, *s.* (*psilos*, smooth or naked, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is ribbon-shaped, with the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins united: Family, Gobidae.

PSILOSTOMATA, sil-o-sto-ma'ta, *s.* (*psilos*, bare, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Blainville for the third family of his order Aporo-branchiata, formed of the genus *Phyllirhœ*.

PSILOTUM, si-lo'tum, *s.* (*psilos*, naked, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lycopodaceae.

PSITHYRUS, sith'e-rus, *s.* (*psithyros*, whispering, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidae, and section Anthophila.

PSITTACANTHUS, sit-ta-kan'thus, *s.* (*psittakos*, a parrot, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. perhaps from the bright colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Loranthaceae.

PSITTACARA, sit-tak'a-ra, *s.* (*psittakos*, a parrot, Gr.) A genus of parrots, placed between the Macaws and the Paroquets.

PSITTACIDÆ, sit-tas'e-de, *s.* (*psittacus*, one of the genera.) An extensive and highly interesting family of Scansorial birds, remarkable for their beauty of plumage, powerful bill, fleshy tongue, and their power of imitating the human voice.

PSITTACINÆ, sit-ta-si'ne, *s.* The true Parrots, a subfamily of the Psittacidae, of which *Psittacus* is the type.

PSITTACULA, sit-tak'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *psittacus*.) A genus of Paroquets: Family, Psittacidae.

PSITTIROSTRA, sit-te-ro's-tra, *s.* (*psittacus*, a parrot, and *rostrum*, a bill, Lat.) A genus of Granivorous birds, placed by Temminck between the Crossbills (*Loxia*), and the Bullfinches (*Pyrrhula*).

PSOAS, so'as, *s.* (*psaoi*, the loins, Gr.) In Anatomy, the name of two muscles of the loins:—*Psos magnus*, arising from the last dorsal and the four superior lumbar vertebrae, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris: it moves the thigh forwards. *Psos parvus*, arising from the last dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis: it is very often wanting: it bends the spine upon the pelvis.

PSOPHIA, sof'e-a, *s.* (*psopheo*, I make a noise, Gr.) A genus of birds, placed by Swainson in his subfamily Megapodinae, and by Gray in his family Ardeidae, and subfamily Psophinae, which consists of that genus and *Cariama*.

PSOPHOCARPUS, sof-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*psophos*, a sound, and *karpus*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the seeds rattling in the pods when ripe, on being shaken.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the Mauritius: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PSORA, so'ra, *s.* (Greek.) The itch, or any disease resembling the itch.

PSORALEA, so-ra'le-a, *s.* (*psoraleos*, scurfy, Gr. in reference to the scurfy appearance of the calyx, and most part of the plants, from tubercles.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PSORIASIS, so-re-a'sis, *s.* (from *psora*.) In Pathology, dry scall, or scaly tetter; a disease of the order Squamæ, consisting of patches of dry amor-phous scales, continuous, or of intermediate outline; skin often chappy.

PSORIC, so'rik, *a.* Pertaining to the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA—PTARMIGAN.

PSOROPHTHALMIA, so-rof-thal'me-a, *s.* (*psora*, the itch, *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration, tinea of the eyelids, &c.; itch of the eyelids.

PSYCHE, si'ke, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, a nymph whom Cupid married, after she had been persecuted by Venus. The word signifies the soul, of which *Psyche* was considered the personification. In Entomology, a genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Bombycidae. In Malacology, a subgenus of the Pteropoda, allied to *Cleodora*, furnished with a globular shell.

PSYCHICAL, si'ke-kal, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSYCHINE, si-ki'ne, *s.* (*psyche*, a butterfly, seeds being furnished with wings like the butterfly.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

PSYCHODA, si'ko-do, *s.* (*psychoeides*, spiritual or full of life, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

PSYCHOLOGIC, si-ko-loj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSYCHOLOGICAL, si-ko-loje-kal, *a.* psychology.

PSYCHOLOGIST, si-kol'o-jist, *s.* One who is versed in psychology.

PSYCHOLOGY, si-kol'o-je, *s.* (*psyche*, the soul, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on the human soul; the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul.

PSYCHOMACHY, si-kom'a-ke, *s.* (*psyche*, the soul, and *mache*, a fight, Gr.) A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSYCHOMANCY, si'ko-man-se, *s.* (*psyche*, the soul, and *manteia*, prophecy, Gr.) A species of necromancy, in which the dead were said to appear as spirits to give the information required of them.

PSYCHOMYIA, si-ko-mi'ya, *s.* (*psyche*, a butterfly, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Phryganidae.

PSYCHOTRIA, si-kot're-a, *s.* (said to be from *psyche*, life, Gr. from the powerful emetic properties of *P. emetica*.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PSYCHROMETER, si-krom'e-ter, *s.* (*psychros*, cold, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the degree of cold.

PSYDRACIUM, si-dra'she-um, *s.* (*psydraz*, a white blister on the tip of the tongue, Gr.) In Pathology, a small pustule producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a lamellated scab.

PSYDRAX, si'draks, *s.* (Greek, a white blister, from the warted fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PSYLLA, sil'la, *s.* (Greek, a flea.) A genus of minute Hemipterous insects, allied to the Aphidae, or Plant-lice. They live upon trees and plants, from which they derive their food by suction: Family, Aphidae.

PSYLLOCARPUS, sil-lo-kar'pus, *s.* (*psyllon*, a flea, and *karpus*, a fruit, Gr. in allusion to the colour and shape of the seeds.) A genus of plants, consisting of Brazilian shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PSYTHIRUS, sith'e-rus, *s.* (*pythizo*, I whisper, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Aphidae.

PTARMIGAN, tar'me-gan, *s.* The bird Tetra-lopus, a species of grouse which inhabits the Alpine parts of Europe; is stupid, burrows under the snow, runs swiftly, and lays pale rufous eggs.

PTELEA—PTERODACTYLUS.

PTELEA, te'le-a, *s.* (the Greek name of the elm, from *ptao*, I fly, Gr. in allusion to the winged fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceae.

PTERACLES, ter-ak'les, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of Riband-fishes, in which the dorsal and anal fins are enormously developed, the former commencing on the crown, and the latter just behind the eye; eyes and mouth very large: Tribe, Gymnetres.

PTERICHTHYS, ter-ik'this, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the pectorals of which are long, reaching to the base of the caudal, with a detached ray at the base, and a cirrus on the lower jaw. The name also given by Agassiz to a singular genus of fossil ganoid fishes, from the old red sandstone of Scotland and Orkney.

PTERIDIUM, ter-id'e-um, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is anguilliform; dorsal, caudal, and anal fins united; ventral fin of a long, single, undivided ray; no cirri; tail pointed: Family, Gadidae.

PTERINIA, ter-in'e-a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fossil Conchifera, allied to *Avicula*, found chiefly in the Devonian strata.

PTERIS, ter'is, *s.* (Greek, a fern.) Brake, a genus of ferns of the order Polypodiaceae; *P. aquilina* is a well-known British species.

PTERISANTHES, ter-e-san'this, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from its winged flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Vitaceae.

PTEROCARPUS, ter-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

PTEROCARYA, ter-o-ka-re-a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *karya*, common walnut, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Juglandaceae.

PTEROCEPHALINÆ, ter-o-sef-a-li'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Raideæ, or Flat-fishes, of which *Pterocephalus* is the type. The pectoral fins are distinct from the head and snout, which do not surround, as in the Trygoninae, or Sting-rays; body broader than long; caudal spine small or wanting; a small dorsal fin at the base of the tail, which is always long and naked.

PTEROCEPHALUS, ter-o-sef-a-lus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in reference to the receptacle of the flowers being villous and chaffy.) A genus of plants: Order, Dipsacae. In Ichthyology, the Eagle-ray, a genus of flat fishes, type of the subfamily Pteroccephalinae.

PTEROCERAS, ter-os'e-ras, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) The Scorpion-shells, a genus of Mollusca; the shells of which have the spire short, the outer lip considerably dilated, ascending and attached to the spire; in general divided into linear processes; basal lobe inflexed and toothed; the channel long: Family, Strombidae.

PTEROCHILE, ter-ok'e-le, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Vespidae.

PTEROCLES, ter-ok'les, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *oklazo*, I crouch down with bended knees, Gr.?) The pin-tailed Sand-grouse, a genus of birds, chiefly natives of Africa: Family, Tetraonidae.

PTERODACTYLE, ter-o-dak'tile, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) An extinct genus of winged reptiles: Family, Iguanidae. It is found

PTEROGLOSSUS—PTERONOTUS.

in the Jura limestone formation, in the lias at Lyme Regis, and in the oolitic slate of Stonefield. Eight species have been discovered, of sizes varying from that of a snipe to that of a cormorant. They had a short tail, an extremely long neck, and a very large head; their eyes were of enormous size, apparently enabling them to fly by night; the snout was long, like that of a crocodile; the jaws furnished with sixty sharp-pointed teeth. Their most remarkable characteristic consisted in the excessive elongation of the second toe of the fore-foot, which was more than double the length of the trunk; and, in all probability, served the purpose of supporting some membrane which enabled the animal to fly. The fingers terminated in long hooks, like the curved claws of the bat. The form and size of the foot, leg, and thigh, show that this extraordinary animal was capable either of standing firmly on the ground, or of perching upon the branches of trees. It is deemed probable that the Pterodactyle had the power of swimming.

PTEROGLOSSUS, ter-o-glos'sus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of the Toucans: Family, Ramphistidae.

PTEROGODIUM, ter-o-go'de-um, *s.* (*pterogodes*, wing-like, Gr. from the winged sepals.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

PTEROGONIUM, ter-o-go'ne-um, *s.* (a name altered by Swartz from the Pterogonium of Hedwig, which was contrived to express that the male and female flowers of this genus of mosses are both present on a pinnated stem.) A genus of plants: Order, Bryaceae.

PTEROIS, ter'oys, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the dorsal fins are very high, and the pectoral fins as long as the body, or reaching to the base of the caudal fin: Family, Scorpénidae.

PTEROLEPTUS, ter-o-lep'tus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *leptos*, thin, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are very long, reaching to the base of the caudal; first dorsal fin with the rays very high, and only connected by a membrane at their base; the mouth oblique: Family, Scorpénidae.

PTEROMA, ter-o'ma, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, Gr.) In Architecture, the space between the wall of the cell of a temple and the columns of the peristyle, called also *ambulatio*.

PTEROMALUS, ter-o-ma'lus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *malos*, white, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Chalcididae.

PTEROMYS, ter-o-mis, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) The Flying-squirrels, a genus of Rodents, which have the skin dilated on the side of the body, and extending from the anterior to the posterior extremities, by which the animal is sustained a few moments in the air.

PTERONEURON, ter-o-ne'ron, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr. in allusion to the winged placentas.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Order, Pleurorhizae.

PTERONIA, ter-o'ne-a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion, it is supposed, to the feathery scales of the receptacle.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

PTERONOTUS, ter-o-no'tus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, allied to *Murex*: shells with three varices, compressed,

PTEROPHORUS—PTEROSTYLIS.

- and fin-shaped; canal moderate, and generally closed by the union of the two lips at their base.
- PTEROPHORUS**, ter-of'er-us, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *phero*, or *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Nocturna.
- PTEROPHYLLUM**, ter-o-fil'um, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of fossil cycadeous plants from the oolite of Yorkshire, and beds of the same age in Scania.
- PTEROPLATEA**, ter-o-pla-te'a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *plateia*, flat or broad, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes, in which the breadth of the body and pectorals is greater than the length; the tail short; with or without spines, but always without fins: Family, Raïdæ.
- PTEROPLEURA**, ter-o-plu'ra, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *pleura*, the side, Gr.) A genus of reptiles, belonging to the Geckoidian family.
- PTEROPODUS**, ter-op'o-dous, *a.* (see Pteropods.) Belonging to the class Pteropoda; wing-footed.
- PTEROPODS**, ter'o-pods, } *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and
PTEROPODA, ter-op'o-da, } *pous* *podos*, a foot, Gr.) A class of Mollusca, possessing organs adapted either for swimming or sailing. The genera belonging to this class have the sac formed by the mantle closed on every side; a structure rendering it necessary that the gills should be placed externally as regards the sac, and they are found spreading out like a pair of wings on each side of the neck. The position of the gills, causing them to resemble the wings of an insect, suggested to Cuvier the name which he assigned to the class. Four genera only are known, viz., *Clio*, *Cymbulia*, *Pneumodermion*, and *Limacina*. These molluscs abound in the colder regions of the ocean, and the *Clio borealis* is considered to form the chief source of food for the whale.
- PTEROPTERUS**, ter-op'ter-us, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *pteryx*, a fin.) A genus of fishes, the general structure of which is that of Pterois, but the dorsal fin is very low: Family, Scorpenidæ.
- PTEROTOCUS**, ter-op'to-kus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *ptochos*, poor, Gr.) A genus of birds.
- PTEROPUS**, ter'o-pus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mammalia of the bat kind: Order, Chiroptera.
- PTEROSOMATIDÆ**, ter-o-so-mat'e-de, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A family of Mollusca: Order, Nudibranchiata.
- PTEROSPERMUM**, ter-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.
- PTEROSPORIA**, ter-os'po-ra, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *spora*, a seed, Gr. the seed being surrounded by a membrane or wing.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.
- PTEROSTEGIA**, ter-o-ste'je-a, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *stegos*, covering, Gr. in reference to the winged involucre.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.
- PTEROSTELMA**, ter-o-stel'ma, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr. the leaflets of the corona being membranous.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.
- PTEROSTIGMA**, ter-o-stig'ma, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *stigma*, a stigma, Gr. in reference to the stigma being generally girded by a wing.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.
- PTEROSTYLIS**, ter-os'te-lis, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *stylos*, a style, Gr. the column being winged at

PTERURUS—PTILOSTEPHIUM.

- the top.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- PTERURUS**, ter-u'rus, *s.* (*pteron*, a wing, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Muricidæ.
- PTERYGIUM**, ter-ij'e-um, *s.* (*pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) In Pathology, a triangular wing-shaped excrescence of the conjunctiva oculi, with its base directed towards the sclerotica, and its apex to the cornea, resulting from varicose dilatation of the vessels of the conjunctiva.
- PTERYGO**, ter'e-go, (*pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) In Anatomy, a word used in composition, to denote muscles which are connected with the pterygoid processes, as, *Pterygo-staphylini*, muscles arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the uvula.
- PTERYGOID**, ter'e-goyd, *a.* (*pteryx*, a wing, and *eidos*, a form, Gr.) Wing-like; applied in Anatomy to two processes, which, proceeding from the interior surface of the sphenoid bone, are distinguished as the external and the internal; it is also applied to the hollow between these processes.
- PTERYGOPHORUS**, ter-e-gof'ar-us, *s.* (*pterygophoros*, bearing wings or feathers, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securiferæ.
- PTILIDIUM**, til-id'e-um, *s.* (from its similarity to *ptelea*.) A genus of plants: Order, Celastraceæ.
- PTILOCHLORIS**, til-o-klo'ris, *s.* (*ptilon*, a plume, and *chloros*, pale-green, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Vironine, or Greenlets: Family, Ampelidæ.
- PTILODACTYLUS**, til-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *dactylon*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.
- PTILODICTYA**, til-o-dik'te-a, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals, from the Silurian strata of Salop.
- PTILOGONYTS**, til-og'o-nis, *s.* (*ptilon*, a plume or feather, and *gonys*, the knee, Gr. from the legs being feathered below the knee.) A genus of birds belonging to the Tyrannine, or Tyrant-shrikes: Family, Laniidæ.
- PTILOLEPTUS**, til-o-lep'tus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *leptos*, fine, delicate, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccyzine, or hook-billed Cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.
- PTILONOPUS**, til-on'o-pus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Columbina, or true Pigeons: Family, Columbida.
- PTILONORYNCHUS**, til-on-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Lamprotornine, or Grakles: Family, Sturnidæ.
- PTILOPACHUS**, til-o-pak'us, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *pachys*, thick, large, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Tetraonidæ.
- PTILOPHYRUS**, til-of'er-us, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *phyro*, I mix, Gr.) Crown-bird, a genus of birds belonging to the Columbina, or true Pigeons: Family, Columbida.
- PTILONIS**, til-o'ris, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, Gr. and *os*, *oris*, the mouth, Lat.) A genus of birds belonging to the Paradisiadæ, or Paradise-birds: Family, Trochilidæ.
- PTILOSIS**, til-o'sis, *s.* (Greek, the moulting of birds.) In Pathology, the falling off of the eyelashes, from chronic inflammation of the eyelids.
- PTILOSTEPHIUM**, til-o-ste'fe-um, *s.* (*ptilon*, a

PTILOSTOMUS—PTYCHODUS.

- feather, and *stephos*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Order, Tubuliflorae.
- PTILOSTOMUS**, til-os-to-mus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Glaucopinae, or Wattle-crows: Family, Corvidae.
- PTILOTA**, til-o'ta, *s.* (*ptilotos*, pinnated, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae. In Entomology, a name given to embrace as a class the winged or flying insects, embracing the Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera, Coleoptera, and the Hymenoptera.
- PTILOTIS**, til-o'tis, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *otos*, an ear, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Melaphagidae.
- PTILOTOPUS**, til-o'to-pus, *s.* (*ptilotos*, feathered, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidae.
- PTILOTURUS**, til-o'tu-rus, *s.* (*ptilon*, a feather, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from the long feathers of its tail.) A genus of birds: Family, Melaphagidae.
- PTINUS**, ti'nus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, the larvæ of which are very destructive to our herbaria and dessicated specimens of animals: Family, Clavicornes.
- PTISAN**, ti'san, *s.* (*ptisane*, peeled barley, or a drink made therefrom, Gr.) Barley-water, or other mucilaginous decoction.
- PTOLEMAIC**, tol-e-ma'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, or to the system of philosophy founded by Ptolemy. In ancient Astronomy, the *Ptolemaic system* supposed that the earth was the centre of the universe—that there revolved round it in rotation as to distance, the Moon, the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; outside of these were the starry heavens; beyond this, three different strata, or hollow spheres within each other, called the first, second, and third crystalline heavens; and to bound the whole, was the *Primum Mobile*, first mover, or great first cause. This system was received for ages, till superseded by the theory proposed by Copernicus, and since so clearly established by Newton.
- PTOLEMAITES**, tol-e-ma'it-se, *s.* A sect of ancient heretics among the Gnostics, who maintained that the Mosaic law came partly from God, partly from Moses, and partly from the traditions of the Jewish doctors.
- PTOSIS**, to'sis, *s.* (Greek, a falling.) In Pathology, a falling of the upper eyelid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it. Paralysis of the eyelids, or at least of the levator muscle, frequently resulting from cerebral lesion, is the ordinary cause of this accident. It is sometimes called *Blepharoptosis*.
- PTYLAGOGUE**, ti-al'a-gog, *s.* (*ptyalon*, a spittle, and *ago*, I excite, Gr.) In Pharmacy, any medicine which promotes salivation, or the discharge of saliva.
- PTYALISM**, ti'a-lizm, *s.* (*ptyalio*, I spit, Gr.) In Pathology, excessive secretion of saliva.
- PTYALUM**, ti'a-lum, *s.* (*ptyo*, I spit up, Gr.) In Pathology, the mucus ejected from the bronchia.
- PTYCACANTHUS**, ti-ka-kan'thus, *s.* (*ptychos*, folding or doubled, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of Placoid fossil fishes from the mountain limestone, and old red sandstone of Tyrone, Ireland.
- PTYCHODUS**, ti'ko-dus, *s.* (*ptychos*, doubled, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the English chalk formation.

PTYCHOGENS—PUBLIC.

- PTYCHOGENS**, ti'ko-jens, *s.* (*ptychos*, folding, and *gennao*, I produce, Gr.) A name given to those Endogenous plants, whose leaves are occupied by veins running side by side from the base to the apex, without irregular division, as in grasses, lilies, &c. The name is given in contradistinction to Dictyogens, which are those Endogens that, like Smilax, have the reticulated veins of Exogens.
- PTYCHOLEPIS**, ti-kol'e-pis, *s.* (*ptychos*, doubled, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, from the lias of England.
- PTYCHOPLEURES**, ti-ko-plu'ris, *s.* (*ptychos*, folding, and *pleuron*, a side, Gr.) A subfamily of Saurians, which have the body covered with true scales, that are little or not at all imbricated, and distributed regularly in rings around the body: Family, Chalcidians, or Cyclauri of M.M. Duméril and Bibron.
- PTYCHOPTERA**, ti-kop'ter-a, *s.* (*ptychos*, poor, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.
- PSYCHOTIS**, ti-ko'tis, *s.* (*psyche*, a plait, and *otos*, an ear, Gr. in allusion to the petals having a plait in the middle, emitting a little ear or segment.) A genus of annual or biennial umbelliferous herbs: Suborder, Orthospermeae.
- PTYCHOZOOON**, ti-ko-zo'on, *s.* (*ptychos*, folding, *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) A genus of reptiles belonging to the Geckoidian family.
- PUBERAL**, pu'ber-al, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.
- PUBERTY**, pu'ber-te, *s.* (*pubertas*, from *pubes*, Lat.) The state of transition from youth to adolescence; the time of life when the sexes begin first to be acquainted. In Law, *puberty* is fixed at the age of 12 in females, and 14 in males, after which they are reckoned fit for marriage. But as to crimes and punishments, the age of puberty is fixed at 14 in both sexes.
- PUBERULOUS**, pu-ber'u-lus, *a.* In Botany, covered with spreading down.
- PUBES**, pu'bes, *s.* (Latin.) The down of plants; pubescence. In Anatomy, the *os pubes*, a bone, which, separate in infancy, becomes consolidated, and constitutes, in adult age, the anterior portion of the *os innominatum*.
- PUBESCENCE**, pu-bes'sens, *s.* The state of arriving at puberty; the state of puberty; the presence of fine hairs or down on the surface of organized bodies.
- PUBESCENT**, pu-bes'sent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with fine hairs or down, as, in Botany, the leaf of the *Geranium molle*; in Zoology, the corslet of some species of Elater.
- PUBLIC**, pub'lik, *a.* (*publicus*, Lat. *pubyl*, people, Welsh.) Pertaining to a nation, state, or community; extending to a whole people; common to many; current among people of all classes; general; open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction; regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; open for general entertainment; open to common use; not private. *Public law* is often used synonymously with the expression, 'law of nations.' *Public-hearted*, or *public-spirited*, having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make sacrifices for the public good; dictated by a regard to public good. *Public-house*, a house of entertainment. *Public-minded*, disposed to promote the public interest. *Public-mindedness*, a disposition to pro-

mote the public weal or advantage. *Public-spiritedly*, with public spirit. *Public-spiritedness*, a disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to sacrifice private interest to promote the common weal;—*s.* the general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely. *In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

PUBLICAN, pub'le-kan, *s.* (*publicanus*, Lat.) A collector of toll or tribute. In Roman Antiquity, a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, the inferior officers of which class were deemed oppressive; the keeper of a public-house; an innkeeper.

PUBLICATION, pub'le-ka'shun, *s.* (*publicatio*, Lat.) The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulcation; promulgation; the act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or gratuitous distribution; a work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale, or to public notice. In Law, as applied to the depositions of witnesses in a suit in Chancery, signifies the right which is exercised by the clerks in court, of openly showing the depositions of such witnesses; which is done either by an order of the Court of Chancery, or by consent of the parties in the suit.

PUBLICIST, pub'le-sist, *s.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

PUBLICITY, pub'lis'e-te, *s.* (*publicité*, Fr.) The state of being public, or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUBLICLY, pub'lik-le, *ad.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; in the name of the community.

PUBLICNESS, pub'lik-nes, *s.* The state of being public or open to the view or notice of the people at large; the state of belonging to the community.

PUBLISH, pub'lish, *v. a.* (*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.) To discover to mankind; to make generally known; to promulgate or proclaim; to put forth a book into the world, or to sell or offer for sale a book, map, or print; to utter or put off into circulation; to make known by posting, or by reading in a church.

PUBLISHER, pub'lish-ur, *s.* One who makes publicly or generally known what was previously private; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims; one who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one who offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale. In Law, one who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUCCEANITE, puk-si'an-ite, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a follower of Puccius, who is said to have taught that, through the merits of Christ's atonement, men may be saved with only natural religion, without the faith or knowledge of Jesus Christ.

PUCCELIA, puk-sin'e-a, *s.* (*puka*, closely packed, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomycetes.

PUCCOON, puk-koon', *s.* (Indian name.) The plant *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or Canadian Blood-root; also, the name of the plants of the genus *Batshia*.

PUCE, puse, *a.* Of a dark-brown colour.

PUCELAGE, pu'sel-aje, *s.* (French.) A state of virginity.—Little used.

PUCERON, pu'ser-on, *s.* (French, from *puce*, a flea.) A tribe of small insects, which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and

live by sucking the sap; the Aphid, Vine-fretter, or Plant-louse.

PUCK, puk, *s.* (*puck*, Icel. and Swed.) In Mediæval Mythology, the 'merry wanderer of the night.' This celebrated fairy is known by a variety of names, as Robin Good-fellow, and Friar Rush, in England; in Germany, as Knecht Ruprecht; but it is by his designation of *Puck* that he is more generally known, both in England and Germany, and most of the northern nations. In Scotland he is called *Puck-hairy*, to denote his shaggy appearance. In that country he is the chief of the brownies, or domestic tribe of fairies.

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *Puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground.—*Corbet*.

Puck-ball, or **Puck-fist**, a kind of mushroom full of dust.

PUCKER, puk'kur, *v. a.* (probably from *poke*, a pocket.) To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges or furrows; to corrugate;—*s.* a fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds.

PUCKERED, puk'kurd, *part. a.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUDDER, pud'dur, *s.* (supposed by some to be another form of *pother*, and by others to be derived from *poudre*, dust, Fr.) A tumult; a bustle; a confused noise;—*v. n.* to make a tumult or bustle;—*v. a.* to perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly, to bother.

PUDDING, pud'ding, *s.* (Germ. and Dan. *boudin*, Fr. from *bouder*, to pout, *poten*, what bulges out, a paunch, a pudding, Welsh.) A species of food of a soft consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, milk, and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins, when it is called *plum-pudding*; an intestine; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c., now called a sausage; proverbially, food or victuals.

Eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue.—*Prior*.

In Navigation, a thick wreath of tarred canvas and cordage encircling any part, as of a mast, an anchor, &c.; also called *puddening*. *Pudding-pie*, a pudding with meat baked in it. *Pudding-sleeve*, a sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown. *Pudding-time*, the time of dinner; the nick of time; critical time. In Botany, *Pudding-pipe-tree*, or *Fistulapodded* purging cassia, the Leguminous tree *Cathartocarpus rhombifolius*. In Geology, *pudding-stone* is a conglomerate composed of rounded stones embedded in a paste. It is distinguished from breccia by the form of the contained pebbles: in the latter, they are sharp angular fragments; in the former, they are rounded nodules.

PUDDLE, pud'dl, *s.* (*boidhliá*, Irish. Horné Tooke is of opinion that this word is the past tense of the verb *to piddle*.) A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash. In Engineering, a mixture of good tempered clay and sand, reduced to a semi-fluid state, and well combined, so as to be capable of retaining water in any particular situation;—*v. a.* to make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water; to make thick or close; to render impervious to water.

PUDDLING, pud'dling, *s.* The process by which cast iron is made into wrought iron. The cast iron being brought into a state of fusion, is stirred to expose every part of it to the air and flame; the mass heaves, and gradually becomes pulverulent; the heat is then urged so that the particles agglu-

PUDDLY—PUG.

minate at a welding heat, and are wrought up into masses, which, intensely hot from the furnace, are rolled or hammered to express impurities, and by these processes the iron becomes malleable.

PUDDLY, pud'dl-e, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.
PUDDOCK, pud'dok, } *s.* (for *paddock*, or *parrock*,
PURROCK, pur'rok, } a park.) A small enclosure.
PUDENCY, pu'den-se, *s.* (*pudens*, modest, bashful, from *pudeo*, I blush, *Lat.*) Modesty; shamefacedness.

A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
 Might well have warmed old Saturn.—*Shaks.*

PUDENDA, pu-den'da, *s. plu.* (*pudeo*, I blush or am ashamed, *Gr.*) The external parts of generation, especially in the female.

PUDIC, pu'dik, } *a.* (*pudicus*, modest, *Lat.*)
PUDICAL, pu'de-kal, } Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed, as the *pudic* artery.

PUDICITY, pu-dis'e-te, *s.* (*pudicité*, *Fr.* *pudicitia*, *Lat.*) Modesty; chastity.

PUE-FELLOW.—See *Pew-fellow*.

PUERARIA, pu-e-ra're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Puerari of Copenhagen.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PUERILE, pu'er-ile, *a.* (French, *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy, *Lat.*) Childish; trifling; insipid.

PUERILITY, pu'er-il'e-te, } *s.* (*puerilité*, *Fr.*
PUERILENESS, pu'er-il-nes, } *puerilitas*, *Lat.*)
 Childishness; boyishness; in discourse, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

PUERPERAL, pu-er-pe-ral, *a.* (*puer*, a boy, and *pario*, I bring forth, *Lat.*) Belonging to childhood, as a *puerperal* fever.

PUERPEROUS, pu-er-per-us, *a.* Bearing children; lying-in.

PUE.—See *Pewit*.

PUFF, puff, *s.* (German and Danish.) A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a sudden and short blast of wind; anything light and porous, as the fungus puff-ball; puff-paste; a substance of loose texture, to sprinkle powder on the hair; a tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation;—*v. n.* (*puffen*, *Ger.*) to drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast; to swell the cheeks with air; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurried or tumultuous agitation; to swell with air; to dilate; to inflate;—*v. a.* to inflate or swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride;

Whose spirit with divine ambition *puff'd*,
 Makes mouths at the invisible event.—*Shaks.*

Puff-ball, the common name of the Fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*, called also *Puffin*. *Puff-birds*,—see *Tamania*.

PUFFER, puff'fur, *s.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

PUFFIN, puff'fin, *s.* A bird of the genus *Mormon*,—which see. Also, a kind of fungus,—see *Puff-ball*.

PUFFINESS, puff'fe-nes, *s.* State or quality of being tumid.

PUFFINGLY, puff'fing-le, *ad.* Tumidly; with swell.

PUFFY, puff'fe, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance.

PUG, pug, *s.* (*piga*, a little girl, *Sax.* and *Swed.*)

PUGGERED—PUKE.

A name given to any animal which we treat with familiarity and kindness;

Upon setting him down and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey.—*Addison*.

a dwarf variety of the dog, somewhat resembling a mastiff or bull-dog in miniature. The Dutch pugs have more the aspect of the large varieties last named than the French pugs, some of which latter are very small. Both are snappish and noisy, but capable of strong attachment to their masters and mistresses. The French pugs are very docile. *Pug-piling*, the same as dovetailed piling, or pile planking, a mode of piling in which the piles are mortised into each other by dovetailed joints.

PUGGERED, pug'gurd, *a.* Puckered.—Not in use.

PUGGING, pug'ging, *s.* A coarse kind of mortar laid upon the boarding between joists, in order to prevent sound from reaching from one apartment to another.

PUGH, pu, *interj.* A word used in contempt or disdain; another spelling of *Poo*.

PUGIL, pu'jil, *s.* (*pugillus*, dim. of *pugnis*, the fist, *Lat.*) A little handful; the eighth part of a handful; as much as may be taken up between the thumb and the first two fingers.

PUGILISM, pu'jil-izm, *s.* (*pugilatio*, from *pugil*, a prize-fighter, *Lat.*) The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGILIST, pu'jil-ist, *s.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PUGILISTIC, pu-jil-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGILLARES, pu-jil-la'res, *s. plu.* (*Latin.*) In Roman Antiquity, tablets smeared with wax, in order to be written upon with the stylus. They were generally made of boxwood; sometimes of citron, ivory, or parchment.

PUGIONUM, pu-je-o-num, *s.* (*pugio*, a dagger, *Lat.* from the resemblance in the point of the pods.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, *Pleurorhizæ*.

PUGNACITY, pug-nas'e-te, *s.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PUGNACIOUS, pug-na'shus, *a.* (*pugnax*, from *pugnis*, the fist, *Lat.*) Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUISNE, pu'ne, *a.* (*puis*, since, afterwards, and *né*, born, *Fr.*) In Law, younger or inferior in rank, as, a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the *puisne* barons of the Court of Exchequer; later in date.—Obsolete in the last sense.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time of a *puisne* date to eternity.—*Hale*.

PUISSANCE, pu'is-sans, *s.* (French, from *pouvoir*, to be able.) Power; strength; might; force.—Obsolete as an *English* word; used in mediæval times.

PUISSANT, pu'is-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pu-is'sant-le, *ad.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PUKE, puke, *v. n.* (derivation uncertain.) To eject from the stomach; to vomit;—*s.* a vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting;—*a.* an old form of *puce*, a colour between black and russet.

Puke stocking, caddis garter.—*Shaks.*

PUKER—PULMONARIE.

PUKER, pu'kur, *s.* A medicine causing vomiting.—Not used.

The *puker rue*,
The sweeter sassafras, are added too.—Garth.

PULCHRITUDE, pul'kre-tu-de, *s.* (*pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful, Lat.) Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; moral beauty;

Persing thy heart with thy *pulchritude*.—Chaucer.

PULE, pule, *v. a.* (*piauler*, Fr.) To cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

PULEX, pu'leks, *s.* (Latin, a flea.) A genus of Apturous insects, which constitutes the order Suctoria of Cuvier. It consists of two species of the common flea, *P. irritans* and *P. penetrans*, the chique or chigre of the West Indies.

PULCOSE, pul'-koze, *a.* (*pulcosus*, from *pulex*, a flea, Lat.) Abounding with fleas.

PULING, pul'ing, *s.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.

PULINGLY, pul'ing-le, *ad.* With whining or complaining.

PULKHA, pulk'ha, *s.* A Laplander's travelling sleigh.

PULL, pul, *s.* (*pullian*, Sax.) To draw forcibly towards one, or make an effort to draw; to pluck; to gather, as to *pull* flax, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* forcibly, with off; as, 'pull off my boots;' to tear; to rend, as to *pull* in pieces; to *pull* down, to demolish or take in pieces; to degrade;

To raise the wretched, and *pull* down the proud.—*Roscommon.*

to *pull* up, to extirpate; to eradicate; to *pull* out, to extract; to draw out;—*s.* the act of pulling or drawing with force; a contest; a struggle; pluck; violence offered.

Two *pulls* at once;
His lady banished, and a limb lopt off.—Shaks.

In sailing, to row with oars: used in various exclamatory orders, as, 'Pull away!' 'Pull the starboard oars!' 'Pull together!' &c.

PULLARIUS, pul'-la-re-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the augur who took omens, and drew conjectures of future fortune, from the sacred chickens kept in a coop for the purpose.

PULLBACK, pul'bak, *s.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PULLEN, pul'len, *s.* Poultry.—Obsolete.

What have you to do with *pullen* or partridge?—*Beau, and Fleet.*

PULLER, pul'lar, *s.* The person or thing that pulls.

PULLET, pul'let, *s.* (*poulet*, from *poule*, a hen, Fr.) A young hen of the gallinaceous kind of fowls.

PULLEY, pul'le, *s.* (*poulie*, Fr.) A small wheel, turning on a pin in a block, with a groove, on which the rope that turns it is laid. It is one of the mechanical powers.

PULLICATE, pul'le-kate, *s.* A cotton checked handkerchief of various colours.

PULLULATE, pul'lu-late, *s. n.* (*pullulo*, Lat.) To germinate; to bud.—Obsolete.

Which would have stifled the *pullulating* evil.—Warburton.

PULLULATION, pul'-lu-la'shun, *s.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

PULMOGRADA, pul-mo-gra'da, *s.* (*pulmones*, lungs, and *gradior*, I walk, Lat.) A name given by Blainville to the Medusidæ, which see.

PULMONARIE, pul-mo-na're-e, *s.* (*pulmones*, lungs, Lat. from the palmonary sacs situated under the

PULMONARY—PULPOUS.

abdomen.) The first order, in the arrangement of Cuvier, of the class Arachnides.

PULMONARY, pul'mo-na-re, *a.* (*pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, Lat.) Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; applied, in Anatomy, to the various arteries, veins, nerves, and other organs connected with the lungs; and, in Pathology, to the morbid affections which are seated in, or directly implicate, the pulmonary organs. *Pulmonary transpiration*, the aqueous vapour which escapes during respiration. In Botany,—see *Pulmonia*.

PULMONELLA, pul-mo-nel'la, *s.* (*pulmones*, lungs, Lat.) A subgenus of the genus *Synicum*,—which see.

PULMONELLUM, pul-mo-nel'lam, *s.* (*pulmones*, lungs, Lat.) A genus of zoophytes.

PULMONIA, pul-mo-ne-a, *s.* (so named from its being supposed useful in pulmonary complaints, or, according to some, from the spots on the leaves resembling those on diseased lungs.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ. In Pathology, pulmonary phthisis, a disease which constitutes the eighth of the genus *Pneumosis*.

PULMONIC, pul-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs;—*s.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs; a person affected with disease of the lungs.

PULMONOBRANCHIATA, pul-mo-no-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*pulmones*, the lungs, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) A name given by Blainville for the first order of his subclass *Paracephalophora monioica*. In these molluscs the organs of respiration are retiform or acrian, carapeling the plafond of the cavity situated obliquely from left to right upon the origin of the back of the animal, and communicating with the ambient fluid by a rounded orifice, pierced on the right side of the swollen border of the mantle. This order is the *Pulmonia* of Cuvier.

PULMONOBRANCHIATE, pul-mo-no-brang-ke-ate, *a.* Belonging to the order *Pulmonobranchiata*; having the branchie formed for breathing air.

PULO, pu'lo, *a.* In the Eastern languages, a word meaning small, and which, accordingly, is applied to numerous islands in the Eastern seas; as, Pulo-Akat, Pulo-Ampal, Pulo-Bringen, &c.

PULP, pulp, *s.* (*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.) Any soft mass. In Vegetable Physiology, such parts of a plant as are semifluid. Pulp may be regarded as young and imperfectly formed tissue, filled with the secretions peculiar to the species. The word is used by Mr. Edward in his 'West Indies,' to denote the aril or external covering of the coffee berry;—*v. a.* to deprive of the pulp or integument of the coffee berry.

By a simple machine, a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute.—Edward's West Indies.

PULPINESS, pul'-pe-nes, *s.* State of being pulpy.

PULPIT, pul'pit, *s.* (*pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage, Lat.) An elevated place, or enclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands; called also a desk. In the Roman theatre, the *pulpitum* was the place where the players performed their parts; lower than the scena, and higher than the orchestra. *Pulpit orator*, an eloquent preacher. *Pulpit eloquence*, or *Pulpit oratory*, eloquence or oratory delivered in sermons.

PULPOUS, pul'pus, *a.* Consisting of pulp; resembling pulp; soft like pulp.

PULPOUSNESS—PULVIL.

PULPOUSNESS, pul'p-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY, pul'pe, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

PULSATE, pul'sate, *v. n.* (*pulso*, *pulsatus*, I beat, Lat.) To beat; to throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* after it is taken from the body.—*Darwin*.

PULSATILE, pul'sa-tile, *a.* (*pulsatilis*, Lat.) That may be struck or beaten; played upon by beating, as a *pulsatile* instrument.

PULSATION, pul-sa'shun, *s.* (French, *pulsatio*, Lat.) The beat of the pulse; the throbbing of an artery; the throb experienced in a diseased part or organ. In Law, anything touching another's body, willfully or in anger: this constitutes battery.

PULSATOR, pul'sa-tur, *s.* A beater; a striker.

PULSATORY, pul'sa-tur-e, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

PULSATIVE, pul'sa-tiv, *a.* as in the arteries and heart.

PULSE, puls, *s.* (*pulsus*, Lat.) The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; more particularly the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch; the stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration. In Botany, Leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas and beans of various kinds. To *feel one's pulse*, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try to know one's mind;—*v. n.* to beat as the pulse;—*v. a.* to drive as the pulse is driven.—Obsolete as a verb.

PULSELESS, puls'les, *a.* Having no pulsation.

PULSIFIC, pul-sif'ik, *a.* Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

PULSION, pul'shun, *s.* (*pulsus*, Lat.) The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.—Not used.

PULTACEOUS, pul-ta'shus, *a.* (*puls*, Lat. a name given by the ancients to certain kinds of soft victuals.) Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

PULTENÆA, pul-te-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of William Pulteney, M.D.) A genus of Australian Leguminous shrubs: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

PULVERABLE, pul-ver-a-bl, *a.* (*pulvis*, dust, Lat.) That may be reduced to fine powder.

PULVERATE, pul-ver-ate, *v. a.* To beat or reduce into fine powder.

PULVERATICUM, pul-ve-rat'e-kum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a fee paid to surveyors, for the trouble, sweat, and dust occasioned by the execution of their office.

PULVERINE, pul-ver-ine, *s.* (*puleus*, *pulveris*, dust, Lat.) Ashes of barilla.

PULVERIZABLE, pul-ver-ize-a-bl, *a.* That may be pulverized.

PULVERIZATION, pul-ver-i-za'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to powder or dust; reduction to powder or dust.

PULVERIZE, pul-ver-ize, *v. a.* (*pulverizer*, Fr.) To reduce to fine powder or dust.

PULVEROUS, pul-ver-us, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like dust or powder.

PULVERULENCE, pul-ver'u-lens, *s.* Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVERULENT, pul-ver'u-lent, *a.* (*pulverulentus*, Lat.) Dusty; consisting of fine powder.

PULVIL, pul'vil, *s.* (*puleis*, powder, Lat.) Sweet-scented powder;—(obsolete.)

The lockette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes.—*Gay*.

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PULVILLI—PUMP.

—*v. a.* to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.—Obsolete.

You have *pulvilled* the coachman.—*Congreve*.

PULVILLI, pul-vil'le, *s.* (*pulvillus*, Lat.) In Entomology, the cushions of short hairs very closely set, or a membrane capable of being inflated, or very soft and concave plates, which cover the feet of insects, and by which they can create a vacuum, and so suspend themselves, or walk against gravity.

PULVINATED, pul've-na-tid, *a.* (*pulvinatus*, bolstered, ridged, Lat.) In Architecture, bulged; applied to the swelling of the frieze in the Ionic order.

PULVINITES, pul-ve-ni'tis, *s.* (*pulvinus*, a cushion, Lat.) A genus of fossil shells, in which the valves are unequal; the one flat, and the other convex; the hinge short and grooved. It resembles *Carbula*.

PUMA, pu'ma, *s.* The American lion, the *Felis concolor* of Linnaeus.

PUMICATE, pu'me-kate, *v. a.* To make smooth with pumice.

PUMICE, pu'mis, *s.* (*pumex*, Lat. *pomice*, Ital.) A light, spongy, fibrous lava, produced by the action of gases on trachitic and other lavas. Pumice is very light, and swims on the surface of water, its specific gravity being 9.0. In this country, it is chiefly used as a polishing powder when ground, or for smoothing the surface of painted work, &c. when used in the lump. Analysis of a specimen from Lapari: silica, 76.5; alumina, 17.5; soda and potash, 5.0; iron, 1.75. It is sometimes called *Pumice-stone*.

PUMICEOUS, pu-mish'us, *a.* Having the characters of pumice; resembling pumice; containing pumice.

PUMMEL.—See *Pommel*.

PUMP, pump, *s.* (*pompe*, Fr. and Dan. *pomp*, Dutch.) A hydraulic machine for raising water. Of this machine there are various modifications, all of which may be arranged under two classes—those in which the water is raised by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the water surrounding a tube, from which the superincumbent air has been previously exhausted; and those in which the same effect is produced, by a force applied directly to the water in a lateral tube near the bottom of the pump; a shoe with a thin sole;—*v. n.* to work a pump; to raise water with a pump;—*v. a.* to raise with a pump, as to *pump* water; to draw out by artful interrogation; to examine by artful questions.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them when they come about.—*Hudibras*.

Chain-pump, a chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves at proper distances, which, working on two wheels, passes down through one tube, and returns through another. In Marine affairs, **pump-bolts**, two pieces of iron; one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. **Pump-brake**, the arm or handle of a pump. **Pump-dale**, a long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. **Pump-gear**, the materials for fitting and repairing pumps. **Pump-hood**, a semicylindrical piece of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. **Pump-spear**, the bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.

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PUMPER—PUNCTILIO.

PUMPER, pump'ur, *s.* The person or instrument that pumps.

PUMPERNICKEL, pum-per-nik'l, *s.* A species of bread peculiar to Westphalia. It consists of bran, has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, very nourishing, and remains moist for several months. It forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants, but is deemed a luxury in other parts of Germany. The term is said to have originated in a French soldier's rejecting this bread with disgust, exclaiming, 'C'est bon pour nickel;' i. e. for his horse.

PUMPKIN, pump'kin, *s.* The fruit of *Cucurbita moschata*, the melon of our early horticulturists.

PUN, pun, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which different explanations of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation;—*v. n.* to quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses;—*v. a.* to persuade by a pun.

The sinner was *punned* into repentance.—*Addison*.

PUNCH, punsh, *s.* (*poinçon*, Fr. *punc*, Welsh, and *punctum*, Lat. a point.) A little bar of hardened steel, plain at the end, or impressed with some letter, figure, or device, which is stamped upon a substance, by striking the opposite end of the instrument with a hammer; it is also called a *punchion*, or *punchion*; (*ponche*, Span. *punsch*, Germ.) a drink composed of a mixture of spirits and water with lemon juice, and sweetened with sugar; the buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show; a short, fat fellow. In the Manege, a well-set, well-knit horse; short-backed and thick-shouldered, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh;—*v. a.* to perforate with an iron instrument by direct pressure; to impress a hard substance by the direct and sudden pressure of a punch. In popular language, to thrust against with something obtuse. *Punch-bowl*, a bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

PUNCHEON, pun'shun, *s.* (*poinçon*, a bodkin, a *punchion*, Fr.) In Carpentry, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts whose bearing is too great; a piece of timber set upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the legs of a couple, &c. are jointed. In Mechanics, the arbor or principal part of a machine, on which it turns vertically, as that of a crane. A measure of liquids, usually containing 120 gallons.

PUNCHER, pun'shur, *s.* One who punches; a punch or instrument for punching.

PUNCHINELLO, pun-shin-el'lo, *s.* (*polichinello*, Ital. *polichinel*, Fr.) A buffoon; a punch.

I desire that *punchinello* may choose hours less canonical.—*Spectator*.

PUNCHY, pun'she, *a.* Short and thick; fat.

PUNCTATE, pungk'tate, } *a.* (*punctum*, a point, Lat.) Pointed. In

Botany and Zoology, applied to parts which are beset with many points, or minute impressions, which do not perforate the surface.

PUNCTICULIS, pungk-tik'u-lis, *s.* (*punctio*, a stinging, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, belonging to the Conina, or Cones; spire slightly elevated; body-whorl convex near the upper margin; aperture linear; base deeply notched.

PUNCTIFORM, pungk'te-fawrin, *a.* Having the form of a point.

PUNCTILIO, pungk-til'yo, *s.* (*puntilla*, Span. *pun-*

PUNCTILIOUS—PUNICA.

tiglio, Ital. from *punctum*, a point, Lat.) A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

PUNCTILIOUS, pungk-til'yus, *a.* Nice; very exact; superstitiously ceremonious.

PUNCTILIOUSLY, pungk-til'yus-le, *ad.* With great nicety or exactness.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, pungk-til'yus-nes, *s.* Exactness in the observance of forms and rules; attentive to nice points of honour or ceremony.

PUNCTO, pungk'to, *s.* (*punctum*, a point, Lat.) Nice point of ceremonies; the point in fencing.

Vat be ye all come for?

—To see thee here, to see thee there, to

See thee pass thy *puncto*.—*Shaks.*

PUNCTUAL, pungk-tu-al, *a.* (*punctuel*, Fr.) Exact; nice; punctilious; observant of nice points; consisting in a point.—Obsolete in the last sense.

To officiate light

Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot.—*Milton*.

PUNCTUALIST, pungk-tu-a-list, *s.* One who is very exact in the observance of forms and ceremonies.

PUNCTUALITY, pungk-tu-al'e-te, *s.* Niceness; scrupulous exactness;—(chiefly used with regard to time.)

PUNCTUALLY, pungk-tu-al-le, *ad.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous exactness as to time, promise, or rule.

PUNCTUALNESS, pungk-tu-al-nes, *s.* Exactness; punctuality.

PUNCTUATE, pungk-tu-ate, *v. a.* (*punctuer*, Fr. from *punctum*, a point, Lat.) To mark with points, so as to divide into sentences and parts of sentences, and show the proper pauses to be observed in reading.

PUNCTUATION, pungk-tu-a'shun, *s.* In Grammar, the art or act of pointing a writing or discourse, so as to show its divisions and rhetorical pauses.

PUNCTUIST, pungk-tu-ist, *s.* One who understands punctuation.

PUNCTULATE, pungk-tu-late, *v. n.* To mark with small spots.—Not used.

PUNCTURE, pungk'ture, *s.* (*punctura*, Lat.) A small hole made by a very sharp point; the act of perforating with a small sharp-pointed instrument. In Anatomy, *puncta lachrymalia*, the external commencements of the lachrymal ducts, which terminate in the lachrymal sac. *Punctum saliens*, the first rudiments of the heart in the fetus where a throbbing is perceived;—*v. a.* to prick or pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument, as a needle.

PUNDIT, pun'dit, *s.* (*paud*, learning, Persian.) The title of learned Brahmins in Hindostan; ironically applied in England to persons who make a great show of learning, without possessing it in reality. The word is more correctly written *paudit*.

PUNGENCY, pun'jen-se, *s.* The power of piercing or pricking; sharpness to the taste; acridness; power to excite keen sensations; acrimoniousness; keenness or pointedness of remark.

PUNGENT, pun'jent, *a.* (*punger*, Lat.) Pricking; stimulating; affecting the tongue sharply; acrid; piercing; sharp.

PUNIC, pu'nik, *a.* (*punicus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful;—*s.* the language of the Carthaginians.

PUNICA, pu'ne-ka, *s.* (*punicus*, Carthaginian, or *punicus*, scarlet, from the colour of the flowers.) Pomegranate, a genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

PUNICEOUS—PUPIL.

PUNICEOUS, pu-nish'us, } *a.* (*punicus*, Lat.) Of
PUNICEAL, pu-nish'e-al, } a fine bright red colour,
like the flowers of the pomegranate.

PUNINESS, pu'ne-nes, *s.* (from *puny*.) Littleness;
pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUNISH, pun'ish, *v. a.* (*punire*, Armor. *punir*, Fr.
punio, from the root of *pain*, pain, Lat.) To
pain; to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity, for a
crime or fault; to chastise; to reward with pain
or suffering inflicted on the offender.

PUNISHABLE, pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of punish-
ment; liable to punishment; capable of being
punished.

PUNISHABLENESS, pun'ish-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality
of being deserving or liable to punishment.

PUNISHER, pun'ish-ur, *s.* One who inflicts pain,
loss, or other evil for an offence.

PUNISHMENT, pun'ish-ment, *s.* Any pain or suffer-
ing inflicted on a person for an offence, by the
authority to which the offender is subject, either
by the constitution of God or of civil society.

PUNITION, pu-nish'un, *s.* (French, *punitio*, Lat.)
Punishment.—Little used.

Let our just *punition*
Teach you to shake off bribes.—*Mir. for Magistrate.*

PUNITIVE, pu'ne-tiv, *a.* (*punitivo*, Ital.) Award-
ing or inflicting punishment; that punishes.

PUNITORY, pu'ne-tur-e, *a.* Punishing, or tending
to punishment. In Law, *punitory interest*, such
interest as is given for delay of payment, or breach
of trust.

PUNK, punk, *s.* A strumpet; a common prosti-
tute; decayed wood.

PUNNER, pun'nur, *s.* A punster,—which see.

PUNNING, pun'ning, *s.* The art or practice of using
puns; a playing on words.

PUNSTER, pun'stur, *s.* A person given to punning;
a quibbler; a low wit.

PUNT, punt, *s.* (Saxon.) A sort of flat-bottomed
boat, whose floor resembles the platform of a stage,
used either in caulking, breaming, or repairing the
bottom of a ship. Small punts are also used for
various purposes on shallow rivers and lakes;—
v. n. to play a game at Basset and Ombre, or
Rouge et Noir.

PUNTER, pun'tur, *s.* One who, in the game of
Basset and Ombre, plays against the banker or
dealer.

PUNY, pu'ne, *a.* (*puisé*, Fr.) Inferior; petty; of
an under age; small and feeble; young or younger.
—Not used in the last sense.

PUP, pup, *v. a.* To bring forth whelps;—*s.* a
puppy or whelp.

PUPA, pu'pa, *s.* (Latin.) In Conchology, a genus
of shells belonging to the Helicinae, or common
land-snails, the shell of which is cylindrical; the
spire much produced; the middle whorls thicker
than the body whorl; teeth generally on the
pillar, but none on the outer lip; aperture mostly
round. In Entomology, the chrysalis or aurelia,
the third stage of existence of such insects as
undergo metamorphoses.

PUPELLA, pu-pel'la, *s.* (dim. of *pupa*.) A genus
of the agatine, or agate-shells; the whorls of equal
thickness; basal whorl and aperture small, the
latter with teeth on both sides; the lip not
thickened: Family, Helicidae.

PUPIL, pu'pil, *s.* (*pupillus*, Lat.) A scholar; one
under the care of a tutor; a ward; one under
the care of a guardian; (*pupilla*, Lat.) the cen-

PUPILAGE—PURBECK.

tral opening of the eye, so called because it re-
flects the diminished image of the person who
looks into it. It is the central aperture of the
iris. *Artificial pupil* is an opening made by a
surgical operation, for the passage of light through
the natural pupil of the eye, when from any cause
it happens to be obstructed. The operation is
usually performed by making an incision through,
or cutting away a portion of, the iris.

PUPILAGE, pu'pil-aj, *s.* State of being a

PUPILARITY, pu-pil-ar'e-te, } scholar; wardship;
minority. In Law, the age of infants preceding
puberty.—*Jacob.*

PUPILLARY, pu'pil-la-re, *a.* (*pupillaris*, Lat. *pupil-
laire*, Fr.) Pertaining to a pupil or ward; re-
lating to the pupil of the eye.

PUPIPARA, pu-pip'a-ra, *s.* (*pupa* and *pareo*, I bring
forward, Gr.) A family of Dipterous insects,
distinguished by the larvæ issuing from the mother
in the form of a soft white egg, the skin of which
hardens and becomes a firm shell, from which, in
time, the perfect insect emerges.

PUPIPAROUS, pu-pip'a-rus, *a.* Pertaining to the
Pupipara; producing pupas.

PUPIVORA, pu-piv'o-ra, *s.* (*pupa* and *vora*, I de-
vour, Lat.) A tribe of Hymenopterous insects,
comprehending those of which the larvæ live para-
sitically in the interior of the larvæ and pupæ of
other insects.

PUPIVOROUS, pu-piv'o-rus, *a.* Belonging to the
Pupivora.

PUPPET, pup'pet, *s.* (*poupée*, Fr. *pupa*, Lat.) A
small image in the human form, moved by wires in
a mock drama; a wooden tragedian; a doll; a
word of contempt.

O excellent notion! O exceeding puppet!—*Shaks.*

The following compounds are of obvious meaning:
—Puppet-man, puppet-master, puppet-player,
puppet-show.

PUPPETRY, pup'pet-re, *s.* Affectation.

Adorning female-painted puppetry.—*Marston* (1599).

PUPPY, pup'pe, *s.* (*poupée*, Fr. from *pupa*, a babe,
Lat.) A whelp; in contempt, a vain, silly,
affected person. *Puppy-headed*, headed like a
whelp.

I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy-headed
monster.—*Shaks.*

PUPPYISM, pup'pe-izm, *s.* Extreme affectation.

PUR, pur, *s.* The low murmuring sound of a cat;
—*v. n.* to utter a low murmuring sound, as a
cat;—*v. a.* to signify by purring.

Her coat that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet and emerald dyes,
She saw, and purred applause.—*Gray.*

PURANA, pu-ra'na, *s.* (a poem, Sanscrit.) The
sacred books of India, which contain the explana-
tion of the Shaster. There are eighteen books of
the Puranas, chiefly filled with legends of the in-
ferior gods and heroes of Hindostan.

PURANIC, pu-ran'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred
poems of the Hindoos.

PURBECK, pur'bek, *a.* Belonging to the island of
Purbeck in Dorsetshire. In Geology, *Purbeck-
beds*, a fresh-water deposit, consisting of various
kinds of limestone and marls. The Purbeck-beds
constitute the lowest members of the Wealden
group, lying below the Hastings sands, and im-
mediately above the Portland beds. The Pur-
beck limestone, generally called Purbeck stone,
abounds in organic remains, and the marble is a

PURBLIND—PURFLE.

congeries of small fresh-water snail-shells (*Paludina*), intermixed with the minute crustaceous coverings of a species of cypris.

PURBLIND, pur'blinde, *a.* (said to be from *pore*, and *blind*.) Near-sighted; dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

PURBLINDLY, pur'blinde-le, *ad.* In a purblind manner.

PURBLINDNESS, pur'blinde-nes, *s.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

PURCHASABLE, pur'tshase-a-bl, *a.* (from *purchase*.) That may be bought, purchased, or obtained.

PURCHASE, pur'tshase, *v. a.* (*pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue, *Fr.*, that is, to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain.) In the primary and legal sense, to gain, obtain, or acquire, by any means except by descent or hereditary right. In common language, to buy or obtain, by paying an equivalent in money; when goods are given as the price, it is called barter; to obtain by labour, danger, or other sacrifice;

A world, who would not purchase with a bruise?—Milton.

to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit;

*Nor tears nor prayers will purchase out abuses,
Therefore use none.—Shaks.*

—*v. n.* in Navigation, to draw in, as the capstern purchases apace; that is, draws in the cable apace; —*s.* in Law, the act of acquiring property by money, deed, gift, or any other means, except by descent; also, the suing out and obtaining of a writ: the acquisition of the title or property of anything, by rendering an equivalent in money; that which is purchased, whether by money, labour, danger, or art; any mechanical hold; robbery, or the thing stolen.—Obsolete in this sense.

Robbery is helde purchase.—Chaucer.

*A heavy load he bore
Of nightly stealths, and pillage several
Which he had got abroad by purchase criminal.—
Spenser.*

Purchase-money, the money paid for anything bought.

PURCHASER, pur'tshase-ur, *s.* In Law, one who acquires by any means except by descent, as by conquest, gift, &c., and who obtains by paying a price.

PURE, pure, *s.* (*purus*, *Lat.* *pur*, *Sax. Fr. Welsh.*) Separate from all heterogeneous mixture; clear, as pure water; free from moral defilement; guiltless; incorrupt; holy; innocent; genuine; real; true; not vitiated, as, a pure style of composition; disinterested, as, pure benevolence; chaste; ceremonially clean; unpolluted; mere; absolute, as, a pure villian, pure good nature. *Pure-villanage*, in Feudal Law, a tenure of lands held by uncertain services at the will of the lord of the manor.

PURED, purde, or pu'red, *a.* Purified.—Obsolete.

Bread of pured white.—Chaucer.

Of pured gold a thousand pounds.—Chaucer.

PURELY, pure'le, *ad.* In a pure manner; without admixture; innocently; merely; totally.

PURENESS, pure'nes, *s.* Clearness; freeness from foul or heterogeneous admixture; simplicity; freedom from composition; guiltlessness; freedom from impure or vicious modes of expression.

PURFILE, pur'file, *s.* (*pourfilée*, *Fr.*) A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread: called also bobbin-work.—Obsolete.

PURFLE, pur'fl, *v. a.* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider.—Obsolete.

PURFLE—PURIFICATIVE.

PURFLE, pur'fl, } *s.* A border of embroidered work. In Heraldry, a border made up of ermine, or any other fur.

PURFLED, pur'fld, *part. a.* In Architecture, richly sculptured; applied to ornamented work in stone or other material, representing embroidery, drapery, or lace work.

PURGAMENT, pur'ga-ment, *s.* (*purgamen*, *Lat.*) A cathartic.

PURGATION, pur-ga'shun, *s.* (*French*, *purgatio*, *Lat.*) The act or operation of purging.—(see *Purge*.) In Law, the act of clearing from imputation of guilt: this was either canonical or vulgar. *Canonical purgation* was performed before the bishop or his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks; the party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve jurors or compurgators swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which other witnesses were examined on oath, but on behalf of the prisoner only. *Vulgar purgation* was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat.

PURGATIVE, pur'ga-tiv, *a.* (*purgatif*, *Fr.*) Having the power of purging;—*s.* a medicine which causes evacuation of the intestines; a cathartic.

PURGATORIAL, pur-ga-to're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to

PURGATOREAN, pur-ga-to're-an, } purgatory.

PURGATORY, pur'ga-tur-e, *a.* (*purgatorius*, *Lat.* from *purgo*, I purge.) Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory;—*s.* among Roman Catholics, a place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation, the souls are believed to be received into heaven.

PURGE, purj, *v. a.* (*purgo*, *Lat.* *purger*, *Fr.*) To cleanse or purify, by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. It is followed by *away*, *of*, or *off*. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation of guilt; to remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities; to clarify; to defecate;—*v. n.* to become pure by clarification; to have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic;—*s.* a medicine that causes evacuation of the intestines; a cathartic.

PURGER, pur'jur, *s.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses; a cathartic.

PURGING, pur'jing, *s.* A dysentery; a preternatural evacuation of the intestines; a looseness of the bowels. *Purging-cassia*, the common name of plants of the genus *Cathartocarpus*. *Purging-flax*, the plant *Linum catharticum*, or Mill-mountain.

PURGOSIA, pur-go'zhe-a, *s.* (*purgos*, a tower, *Gr.* in reference to the disposition of the clusters of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, *Crassulaceae*.

PURIFICATION, pu-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*French*, *purificatio*, *Lat.*) The act of purifying; the act of cleansing from extraneous mixture; the act of cleansing from guilt or pollution; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations. In Religion, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. *Purification*, as a religious rite, was common to Jews and Pagans.

PURIFICATIVE, pu-rif'e-ka-tiv, } *a.* Having

PURIFICATORY, pu-rif'e-ka-to-re, } power to purify; tending to cleanse.

PURIFICATORY—PURLOIN.

PURIFICATORY, pu-rif'e-ka-tur-e, *s.* A linen cloth with which a Roman Catholic priest wipes the chalice and his fingers after absolution.

PURIFIER, pu're-fi-ur, *s.* That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

PURIFORM, pu're-fawrm, *a.* (*pus*, *puris*, matter, Lat. and form.) Like pus; in the form of pus.

PURIFY, pu're-fi, *v. a.* (*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, from *purus*, pure, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous mixture; to free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin; to clear from improprieties or barbarisms;—*v. n.* to grow or become pure.

PURIFYING, pu're-fi-ing, *s.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter, or from pollution.

PURIM, pu'rim, *s.* The feast of lots among the Jews, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman, as recorded in the book of Esther. The observance of this festival, which takes place in February, is still universal among the Hebrews.

PURIST, pu'rist, *s.* (*puriste*, Fr.) One excessively nice in the choice of words.

PURITAN, pu're-tan, *s.* A dissenter from the Church of England; applied in derision to the dissenters in the time of the Stuarts, on account of their professing to follow the *pure* word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions;—*a.* pertaining to the Puritans, or dissenters from the Church of England.

PURITANIC, pu-re-tan'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
PURITANICAL, pu-re-tan'e-kal, } the Puritans, or
to their doctrines and practice; exact; rigid.

PURITANISM, pu're-tan-izm, *s.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

PURITANIZE, pu're-tan-ize, *v. n.* To deliver the notions of Puritans.

PURITY, pu're-te, *s.* (*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.) State of being pure; pureness,—which see.

PURL, pur'l, *v. n.* (*porla*, Swed. *peulau*, to murmur or ripple, Welsh.) To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise; to rise or appear in undulations;—*v. a.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery;—*s.* a gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water; a species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs; an embroidered and puckered border; a kind of edging for bone lace; two rounds in knitting.

PURLIEU, pur'lu, *s.* (*pur*, *pure*, and *lieu*, a place, Fr.) A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made *purlieu*; that is, pure or free from the forest laws. *Purlieu-man*, one who has land within the purlieu, and forty shillings a year freehold; upon which account he is allowed to hunt or course in his own purlieu, with certain limitations.

PURLING, pur'ling, *part. a.* Murmuring or gurgling; decorated with fringe or embroidery;—*s.* the gentle continued murmur of a small stream.

PURLINS, pur'lins, *s.* In Architecture, horizontal pieces of timber lying generally on the principal rafters of a roof, to lessen the bearings of the common rafters.

PURLOIN, pur-loyn', *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To steal; to take by theft; to take by plagiarism;—*v. n.* to practise theft.

PURLOINER—PURPURA.

PURLOINER, pur-loyn'ur, *s.* A thief; a plagiarist.

PURLOINING, pur-loyn'ing, *s.* Theft; plagiarism.

PURPARTY, pur-pár'te, *s.* (*pour*, for, and *partie*, a part, Fr.) In Law, that part or share of an estate, which, after having been held in common by coparceners, is by partition allotted to any of them.

PURPLE, pur'pl, *a.* (*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.) Having a colour formed by the blending of red and blue. The ancient Roman emperors wore robes of this colour. In Poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood.

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the purple seas
With gore.—Thomson.

Purple powder of Cassius, a splendid blue pigment, much used by painters in enamel, consisting of a precipitate formed by adding protochloride of tin to a dilute aqueous solution of gold. In Cabinet-making, *purple-wood*, a tropical wood, said to be the produce of a kind of thorn. It is a narrow wood, being only about four inches wide, of a purple colour, and without veins;—*s.* a purple colour or dress; hence imperial government of the Roman empire;

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military purple flowed,
Livelier than Melibœan.—Milton.

a cardinalate;—*v. a.* to make purple, or to dye of a red colour.

PURPLES, pur'pls, *s. plu.* Petechiæ, or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain diseases.

PURPLISH, pur'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pur'porte, *s.* (*pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear or carry, Lat.) Design or tendency; meaning; import;—*v. a.* to intend; to intend to show; to mean; to signify.

PURPOSE, pur'pus, *s.* (*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, from *pro*, before, and *positum*, placed, Lat.) That which a person sets before himself to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; intention; design; end; effect; consequence, good or bad; instance; example;—(not used in the last two senses;)—conversation;—(obsolete;)

She in pleasant purpose did abound.—Spenser.
a kind of enigma or riddle.

The ordinary recreations which we have in winter, are cards, catches, purposes, questions, &c.—Burton.

See Cross-purpose. *Of purpose, on purpose*, with previous design;—*v. a.* to intend; to design; to resolve.

PURPOSELESS, pur'pus-les, *a.* Having no purpose or effect.

PURPOSELY, pur'pus-le, *ad.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

PURPRESTURE.—See Pourpresture.

PURPRISE, pur'prize, *s.* (*pourpris*, Fr.) A close or enclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

PURPURA, pur'pu-ra, *a.* (Latin.) Purple. In Heraldry, one of the colours or tinctures used in blazonry. It is equivalent to amethyst among precious stones; to Mercury among planets. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister to the dexter side of the escutcheon. In Conchology, a genus of the Purpurinæ, in which the spire is rather prominent; the inner lip flattened; the basal notch wide and distinct. In Pathology, scorbutus or scurvy; literally, the purple or livid disease; an eruption of small, distinct,

PURPURATE—PURSUE.

purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pain in the limbs. The varieties are—*P. simplex*, petechial scurvy; *P. hemorrhagica*, land scurvy; *P. urticans*, nettle-rash scurvy; *P. senilis*, scurvy of old age; *P. contagiosa*, contagious scurvy.

PURPURATE, pur'pu-rate, *s.* A compound formed by the combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

PURPURE, pur'pure, *a.* In Heraldry,—see *Purpura*.

PURPURIC ACID, pur-pu'rik as'sid, *s.* A substance resulting from the action of nitric acid upon uric acid; it forms deep red or purple compounds with most bases.

PURPURIFERA, pur-pu-rif'er-a, *s.* (*purpura*, purple, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. from its including those species which secrete the purple substance, forming the celebrated dye of the ancients.) In Conchology, a name given by Lamarck to a family of Trachelipoda, comprising the genera Buccinum, Cassidarea, Cassis, Concholepas, Dolium, Eburna, Harpa, Monoceros, Purpura, Ricinula, Terebra.

PURPURINE, pur-pu-rine, *s.* (*purpura*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Muricidae, the shells of which are oval; the spire much shorter than the aperture, which is very wide; inner lip not defined, but vitreous; pillar broad and flattened; outer rarely thickened or inflexed.

PURPURINE, pur'pu-rine, *s.* (*purpura*, purple, Lat.) A colouring principle which exists in madder, sometimes called *madder-purple*.

PURR, pur, *v. n.* To murmur as a cat.—See *Pur*.

PURRE, pur, *s.* Ciderkin or perkin.—See *Ciderkin*.

PURREL, pur'el, *s.* In Archaeology, the list or selvage at the end of kersey cloths.

PURROCK, pur'rok, *s.* In Archaeology, a small enclosure or close of land.

PURSE, purs, *s.* (*bourse*, Fr.) A small portable bag for holding money; a sum of money offered as a prize in horse-racing; the public treasure. In Turkey, a certain quantity of money: the common or silver purse amounts to 500 piastres, and the gold purse to 30,000 piastres. *Long-purse*, or *heavy-purse*, great wealth; opposed to *light-purse*, or *empty-purse*. *Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation. *Purse-net*, a net used in catching rabbits or hares. *Purse-pride*, pride of wealth; insolence arising from the pride of wealth. *Purse-proud*, proud of riches or wealth; puffed with pride on account of wealth;—*v. a.* to put into a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles.

PURSER, pur'sur, *s.* In the Navy, an officer whose chief duty consists in keeping the accounts of the ship to which he belongs; he also acts as purveyor.

PURSHIA, pur'she-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Pursh, author of *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Spiræaceæ.

PURSIINESS, pur'se-ness, } *s.* (from *pursy*.) The

PURSIVENESS, pur'siv-ness, } state of being pursy.

PURSLANE, purs'lane, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Portulaca*. *Purslane-tree*, the tree *Portulacaria afra*: a native of Africa.

PURSUABLE, pur-su'a-bl, *a.* That may be pursued.

PURSUANCE, pur-su'ana, *s.* Prosecution of anything; process; continued exertion in order to accomplish some object.

PURSUANT, pur-su'ant, *a.* (*pursuivant*, Fr.) Done in consequence or prosecution of anything.

PURSUE, pur-su', *v. a.* (*poursuivre*, Fr. *persequor*,

PURSUER—PURVIEW.

Lat.) To chase or follow after with a view to overtake; to follow in the same direction, as, to *pursue* the same course; to take and proceed in without following another, as, he *pursued* another new and unexplored course; to seek or use measures to obtain; to prosecute; to imitate; to continue in the practice of;

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death.—Prov. xl.

—*v. n.* to go on; to proceed; to continue—a Gallicism,

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not have considered.—Boyle.

PURSUER, pur-su'ur, *s.* One who follows in hostility, or with a view to overtake; one who endeavours to attain an object.

The free *pursuers* of rational knowledge.—Worthington (1661).

PURSUIT, pur-sute', *s.* The act of pursuing; prosecution; continuance of endeavour. In Mathematics, *curve of pursuit*. If a point be in uniform motion in a straight line, and if another point not in the same straight line follow it with a different velocity, but always directed towards the first, the path described by the latter is called the *curve of pursuit*.

PURSUIVANT, pur'swe-vant, *s.* (French.) A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds; a kind of probationer in the Herald's College of England, not admitted to the full privileges of the college, but advanced by succession to its higher offices. Pursuivants are styled Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix. In the Middle Ages, *pursuivants* were military students, who generally carried the knights' lances, &c. The term *pursuivant-at-arms* is supposed to have originated from their following the armies.

PURSY, pur'se, *a.* (*pourcif*, old Fr.) Short and fat, and consequently short-breathed.

An hostess dowager
Grown fat and *pursy*, by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale.—Hudibras.

PURTENANCE, pur'te-nans, *s.* (*pertinens*, belonging to, Lat.) Appurtenance; applied to the pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof.—Exod. xli. 9.

PURULENCE, pur'u-lens, } *s.* (*purulentus*, from
PURULENCY, pur'u-len-se, } *pus*, *puris*, matter,
Lat.) The generation of pus or matter; pus.

PURULENT, pur'u-lent, *a.* (*pus*, *puris*, matter, Lat.) Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PURVEY, pur-va', *v. a.* (*pourvoir*, from *pour*, and *voir*, to see, Fr.) To provide; to provide with conveniences; to procure;—*v. n.* to purchase provisions; to provide.

PURVEYANCE, pur-va'ans, *s.* Procurement of provisions or victuals; provisions; victuals provided. In English Law, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption.—See *Pre-emption*.

PURVEYOR, pur-va'ur, *s.* One who provides victuals; an officer who formerly exacted provision for the king's household; a procurer; a pimp.

PURVIEW, pur'vu, *s.* (*pourvoir*, to look to, Fr.—see *Purvey*.) Proviso; providing clause; superintendence;—(unusual in this sense;)—limit or sphere intended; scope; extent; that part of an act of parliament which begins with the words, 'Be it enacted,' &c.—Cowel.

PUS—PUSTALARIA.

PUS, *pus*, *s.* (Latin.) The matter secreted by ulcerated surfaces.

PUSEYISM, *pu'se-izm*, *s.* A name given to the views of Dr. Pusey, which propose to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England to an imaginary period, when there would have been no ground of separation between it and the Church of Rome, through which its teachers lay claim to apostolic succession.

PUSEYIST, *pu'se-ist*, } *s.* One who adheres to the
PUSEYITE, *pu'se-ite*, } views of Dr. Pusey; a believer in Puseyism.

PUSH, *pāsh*, *v. a.* (*pousser*, Fr. *puir*, a push, Dutch.) To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; to butt or strike with the horns; to press or urge forward; to urge; to drive; to press or drive to a conclusion, as, we are *pushed* for an answer; to importune; to tease;—*v. n.* to make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack; to burst out;—*s.* a thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument;

By dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear.—*Spenser*.

impulse; force impressed; an assault; exigence; trial; extremity. In Pathology, (*pustula*, Lat.) a common phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus, in containing uniform and mature pus; that of a boil always contains a core.

PUSHER, *pūsh'ur*, *s.* One who pushes.

PUSHING, *pūsh'ing*, *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving vigorously.

PUSHPIN, *pūsh'pin*, *s.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSLA, *pu'se-a*, *s.* (*pusa*, a little girl, Lak.) A genus of mitre shells; size very small; spire thick and obtuse; outer lip thickened and often reflected; aperture striated with an internal canal: Family, Volutidae.

PUSICHTHYS, *pu-sik'this*, *s.* (*pusillus*, small, Lat. and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Siluridae.

PUSILLANIMITY, *pu-sil-lan-im'e-te*, } *s.*
PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *pu-sil-lan'e-mus-nes*, } (*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillanimitas*, from *pusillus*, small, weak, and *animus*, courage, Lat.) Meanness of spirit; cowardice.

PUSILLANIMOUS, *pu-sil-lan'e-mus*, *a.* Mean-spirited; cowardly; narrow-minded.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, *pu-sil-lan'e-mus-le*, *ad.* In a mean-spirited or cowardly manner.

PUSIODON, *pu-si'o-don*, *s.* (*pusillus*, small, Lat. and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of the Lucerninae, or Land-volutes, the shell of which is flattened and smooth; the body-whorl large, and much dilated at the aperture; spire flat and small; aperture very oblique; umbilicus open.

PUSIOSTOMA, *pu-ze-os'to-ma*, *s.* (*pusillus*, small, Lat. and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Gastropods, the shell of which has the general form of Columbella, but the outer lip is only toothed in the middle, where it is greatly thickened; inner lip convex between the granular teeth: Family, Strombidae.

PUSS, *pās*, *s.* (Irish word for cat, and the lip, *poes*, a fur tippet, and a kiss, Dutch.) The fondling name given to a cat; a name given by sportsmen to a hare.

PUSSY, *pus'se*, *a.* This and pussiness are given by Webster, but without authority, as the proper spellings of pury and pursiness.

PUSTULARIA, *pus-tu-lā're-a*, *s.* A genus of Mol-

PUSTULE—PUT.

lusca, so named from the shells being marked by elevated pustules; aperture narrow and linear; extremities more or less produced: the teeth continuing beyond, and frequently forming elevated striae across the lips: Family, Cypræidae.

PUSTULE, *pus'tule*, *s.* (*pustula*, Lat.) In Pathology, an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. Its varieties are, Achor, Favus, Phlyzadium, Psyracium,—which terms see.

PUSTULATE, *pus'tu-late*, *s.* (*pustulatus*, Lat.) To form into pustules or blisters.

PUSTULOUS, *pus'tu-lus*, *a.* Full of pustules; pimply.

PUT, *pūt*, *v. a.* (*put*, or *putt*, a thrust, a push, Scotch, *pietaw*, to poke, to thrust, Welsh, *pooten*, to set or plant, Dutch.) To push into action;

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge.—*Milton*.

to lay or place in any situation, state, or condition; to repose, as, to *put* trust in; to apply; to cause or produce; to reduce to any state; to oblige; to incite or urge, as, being *put* to prove things; to propose; to state; to hand to or offer; Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink; that

puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken.—*Hab. ii. 15.*

to bring, applied to mental operations, as to be *put* in mind; to pawn or pass; to impose;

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose, indigested play upon the public, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment.—*Dryden*.

to *put about*, to turn; to change the course of; to *put by*, to thrust aside; to turn off; to divert; to *put down*, to degrade; to baffle; to repress; to crush; to bring into disuse; to confute or silence; to *put forth*, to propose or offer to notice; to extend; to shoot out; to exert; to publish; to *put in*, to interpose; to conduct into a harbour; to *put in practice*, to use; to exercise; to *put off*, to divest; to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to procrastinate; to pass off fallaciously; to discard; to vend; to sell; to push from land, as, *put off* the boat; to *put on*, to invest with; to forward; to promote; to incite;

Say, you ne'er had don't,

But by our *putting on*.—*Shaks.*

to assume; to take; to *put on* or *upon*, to impute; to charge; to inflict; to impose; to *be put upon*, to be deceived; to *put over*, to refer; to defer or postpone; to *put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish; to shoot, as a bud; to extend; to expel; to make public—a vulgar phrase; to confuse or disconcert; to interrupt; to *put out the eyes*, to destroy the power of sight; to *put to*, to kill by; to punish by; to refer to; to expose, as to *put to hazard*; to assist with, as to *put to a helping hand*; to *put to death*, to kill; to *put to it*, to distress; to perplex; to press hard;

What would'st thou write of me, if thou should'st praise me?—

Oh, gentle lady, do not *put* me to't,
For I am nothing, if not critical.—*Shaks.*

to *put up*, to germinate; to expose publicly; to start from a cover;—(obsolete.)

In town * * * I * * * *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they fill the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.—*Addison*.

to hoard; to hide; to place in its usual position when out of use, as, *put up* your sword, *put up* your purse; to deposit for safety or preservation, as, to *put up* apples for winter;—*v. n.* to go or

PUT—PUTRESCIBLE.

move;—(obsolete);—to shoot; to germinate; to put forth, to leave a port; to germinate; to bud; to put in, to enter a haven; to offer a claim; to put off, to leave land; to put over, to sail across; to put to sea, to set sail; to put up, to lodge; to advance to; to put up with, to suffer without resentment; to take without dissatisfaction;—s. an action of distress;

The stag's was a forced put, and a chance rather than a choice.—*L'Estrange*.

put-off, an evasion; an excuse.

PUT, put, s. (*put*, a short, thick person, Welsh?)

A rustic; a clown; a strumpet; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pu'taj, s. (from *put*, a prostitute.) In Law, female prostitution.

PUTAMEN, pu-ta'men, s. (Latin, a shell.) In Botany, the inner coat, or stone, or shell of a fruit: commonly called the endocarpium.

PUTANISM, pu-tan-izm, s. (*putanisme*, Fr.) The crime of female prostitution.

PUTATIVE, pu-ta-tiv, a. (*putatif*, French, from *puto*, I suppose, Lat.) Supposed; reputed, as, the putative father of a child.

PUTCHUCK, put'tshuk, } s. The fleshy root of a
PUTCHUCK, put'tshuk, } plant growing in Gujerat.
It is largely exported from Bombay and other ports of the north-west of India to China, where it is used as incense.

PUTICULA, pu-tik'u-la, s. (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, public burying-places for the poor, without the city.

PUTID, pu'tid, a. (*putidus*, shabby, Lat.) Mean; base; worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pu'tid-ness, s. Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG, put'log, s. In Building, one of the cross-pieces of timber reaching from the standards of a scaffold to the wall of the erection, and resting at one end on the ledgers. They support the planks on which the builders stand. Putlog-holes are small holes left in a wall for the insertion of the ends of the putlogs.

PUTORIA, pu-to're-a, s. (*putor*, rankness in smell, Lat. in reference to the smell of the leaves when bruised.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

PUTORIUS, pu-to're-us, s. (*putor*, stench, Lat.) A genus of Feræ, including the polecat, weasel, &c.: Family, Mustelidæ.

PUTREINIOUS, pu-tred'e-nus, a. (*putredo*, rottenness, Lat.) Proceeding from putrefaction; rotten; having an offensive smell.

PUTREFACTION, pu-tre-fak'shun, s. (French, from *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, attended with fætor; a species of fermentation.

PUTREFACTIVE, pu-tre-fak'tiv, a. Pertaining to putrefaction; producing or tending to promote putrefaction.

PUTREFY, pu'tre-fi, v. a. (*putrefier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, from *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To put into a state of spontaneous decomposition; to cause to rot; to corrupt or make foul; to make morbid;—v. n. to rot; to undergo putrefaction.

PUTRESCENCE, pu-tres'sens, } s. The state of
PUTRESCENCY, pu-tres'sen-se, } decomposing, as
in animal or vegetable substances; a putrid state.

PUTRESCENT, pu-tres'sent, a. Becoming putrid; pertaining to putrefaction.

PUTRESCIBLE, pu-tres'se-bl, a. Liable to become putrid.

PUTRID—PYCHNOSTACHYS.

PUTRID, pu'trid, a. (*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.) In a state of putrefaction; corrupt; rotten; indicating putrefaction; proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction. In Pathology, *putrid fever* is a name given to typhus, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechia, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards *tavardillo*, from *tavardo*, a spotted cloak.

PUTRIDNESS, pu'trid-ness, } s. The state of being
PUTRIDITY, pu-trid'e-te, } putrid; rottenness;
corruption.

PUTRY, pu'tre, a. Rotten.—Obsolete.

How! not, thou putry mould; groan not, ye graves;
Be dumb, all breath!—*Marsden*.

PUTTER, put'tur, s. One who puts or places. *Put-ter-on*, an inciter or instigator.

PUTTING-STONE, put'ting-stone, s. (from *put*, to throw with the hand.) In Scotland, a large stone thrown from the uplifted hand, as a trial of strength: commonly pronounced *puttin-stane*.

PUTTOCK, put'tok, s. In ships, a small shroud which goes from the main, fore, or mizen mast to its round top, for the men to get into the top or cap: it also signifies a kite.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloodyed beak?—
Shaks.

PUTTY, put'te, s. A paste or cement used in fastening glass in windows, and filling up crevices; the peroxide of tin, generally used for polishing mirrors and lenses, for rendering glass white and opaque, for converting it into enamel, and for other purposes in the arts.

PUTURA, pu-tu'ra, s. A custom, in the feudal ages, claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's meat, horse meat, and dog's meat, of the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

PUZZLE, puz'zl, v. a. (from the root of *pose*,—which see; or, according to Dr. Jamieson, from the Sueso-Goth. and Icel. *putsa*, *pusso*, to deceive.) To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to put to a stand; to make intricate;—v. n. to be bewildered;—s. perplexity; embarrassment; anything which, from its intricacy, causes embarrassment or difficulty of solution. *Puzzle-headed*, having the head full of confused notions.

PUZZLER, puz'zler, s. The person or thing that puzzles.

PUZZOLANA, pûts-zo-la'na, s. A substance formed of volcanic ashes more or less compacted together. When mixed with a small portion of lime, and water is added, it forms a mortar, which becomes extremely hard under water; consequently, puzzolana is valuable for the foundation of lighthouses and other marine erections. It derives its name from Puzzuoli, whence it was originally brought.

PYANEPSIA, pi-an-ep'she-a, s. (Greek.) In Antiquity, a festival celebrated every year at Athens, on the 7th of *Pyaneption*, in honour of Apollo. Both the festival and the month in which it took place, are said to have derived their names from *pyamos*, another form for *kyamos*, pulse or beans, which were cooked at this season, and carried about.

PYCHNOSTACHYS, pik-nos'ta-kis, s. (*pykno*, dense,

PYCNANTHEMUM—PYGOTHRIX.

and *stachys*, a spike, Gr. the spikes being densely flowered.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

PYCNANTHEMUM, pik-nan'the-mum, *s.* (*pyknos*, dense, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being disposed in dense whorls.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

PYCNITE, pik'nite, *s.* (*pyknos*, thick, Gr. in allusion to its being closely aggregated.) A variety of topaz occurring in long hexagonal prisms; deeply striated longitudinally; often closely aggregated laterally. Its constituents are—alumina, 51.00; silica, 38.43; fluoric acid, 8.84: sp. gr. 3.51.

PYCNODONTES, pik'no-donts, } *s.* (*pyknos*, thick, and *odontos*, a tooth, Gr.) An extinct family of fishes, which prevailed extensively during the middle ages of geological history. Their leading character consists in a peculiar armature of all parts of the mouth with a pavement of thick, round, flat teeth, the remains of which, under the name of bufonites, occur most abundantly throughout the Oolitic formation.

PYCNODUS, pik'no-dus, *s.* A genus of fossil fishes: Family, Pycnodontes.

PYCNOGONIDÆ, pik-no-gon'e-de, *s.* (*pycnogonon*, one of the genera.) A family of Entomostraca, consisting of spider-looking creatures, with eight very long unguiculated legs, in addition to which the females have two pseudo-legs for carrying their eggs. They are occasionally found on the Cetacea, also on marine plants, and under stones on the sea-shore.

PYCNOGONON, pik-nog'o-non, *s.* (*pyknos*, thick, and *gonon*, offspring or race, Gr.) A genus of Entomostraca, type of the family Pycnogonidæ.

PYCNOSTYLE, pik'no-stile, *s.* (*pyknos*, thick, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a building in which the columns stood very close to each other, only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation.

PYE, pi, *s.* (probably the same as *pie*,—which see.) A confused mass; the state of printing types when the sorts are mixed; a bird.

PYEMESIS, pi-em'e-sis, } *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *eme-*
PYOEMESIS, pi-o-em'e-sis, } *sis*, vomiting, Gr.) In Pathology, vomiting of pus.

PYGMEAN, pig-me'an, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; dwarfish.

PYGMY, pig'me, *s.* (*pygme*, Fr. *pigmaioi*, the pigmies, Gr.) A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height. The pigmies were a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who are said to have waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed;—a dwarfish.

PYGOPODS, pig'o-pods, *s.* (*pyge*, buttocks, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A name given by Illiger for those natorial birds which have the wings well developed, and whose feet are placed very far back, so as to facilitate their diving, as in the genera *Colymbus*, *Alca*, &c.

PYGOPUS, pig'o-pus, *s.* (*pygchos*, a snout, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A subgenus of Lizard-serpents, being a subdivision of *Bipes*. It is distinguished by having a range of pores in front of the vent: Family, Scincoidæ.

PYGOTHRIX, pi'go-thriks, *s.* (*pyge*, the buttocks, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. the buttocks being fringed with long hair.) The Douc, or Cochin-China Monkey, the *Lania nemæus* of Linnaeus, a genus of long-tailed monkeys, established by M. Geoffroy.

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PYKAR—PYRALLOLITE.

PYKAR, pik'ar or pe-kür, *s.* A broker in India who transacts the business at first hand with the manufacturer, and sometimes carries goods about for sale.

PYLAGORE, pil'a-gore, *s.* (*pylagoras*, Gr.) In ancient Greece, a delegate from a city, representing it in the Amphictyonic council.

PYLORIC, pi-lor'ik, *a.* (see *Pylorus*.) Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYLORIDIANS, pi-lo-rid'e-ans, } *s.* (*pyloros*, a gate-keeper, Gr.) The name given by Blainville to his ninth family of Lamellibranchiata. The shells of this family are thus characterized:—regular, rarely irregular; nearly always equivalve, and gaping at two extremities; hinge incomplete; the teeth gradually vanishing; two distinct muscular impressions, united by an impression which is very flexuous backwards. It contains the genera, *Pandora*, *Mya*, *Anatina*, *Latricola*, *Solen*, &c.

PYLORUS, pi-lo'rus, *s.* (*pyle*, a gate, and *ouros*, a watcher, a warder, Gr.) Literally, a gatekeeper. In Anatomy, the lower orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels.

PYOCHEZIA, pi-o-ke'zhe-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *chezo*, I go to stool, Gr.) In Pathology, purulent diarrhoea.

PYOCELIA, pi-o-se'le-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *koilia*, the belly, Gr.) An accumulation of pus in the abdominal cavity.

PYOCYSTIS, pi-o-sis'tis, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *kystis*, a cyst, Gr.) A purulent cyst, especially in the lungs.

PYOGINIA, pi-o-jin'e-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *gennao*, I generate, Gr.) Generation of pus.

PYOMETRA, pi-on'e-tra, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *metra*, the womb, Gr.) A collection of pus in the womb.

PTOPHTHALMIA, pi-of-thal'me-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, Gr.) Purulent ophthalmia.

PYOPLANTIA, pi-o-pla'ne-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *plane*, wandering, Gr.) Metastasis of pus.

PYOPTYSIS, pi-op-ti'sis, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *ptysis*, a spitting, Gr.) Expectoration of pus.

PYORRHAGIA, pi-or-ra'je-a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *rhegnymi*, I burst out, Gr.) A sudden and copious eruption of pus.

PYORRHEA, pi-or-re'a, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *rheo*, I flow or gush, Gr.) A continued purulent discharge, especially from the genital organs, anus, lungs, and other parts.

PYRACANTHUS, pir-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr. from red berries.) A species of the genus *Cratægus*: Order, Pomaceæ.

PYRALIDÆ, pe-ra'l'e-de, *s.* (*pyralis*, one of the genera.) A genus of Nocturnal Lepidoptera, remarkable for their long legs, aquatic habits, and the propensity of many of the species to fly by night.

PYRALIS, pe-ra'lis, *s.* (Greek name of a red-winged bird.) A genus of Nocturnal Butterflies: Type of the family *Pyralidæ*.

PYRALLOLITE, pir-al'lo-lite, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, *allos*, another, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in allusion to its change of colour when undergoing the action of fire.) A mineral occurring, both massive and crystallized, in flat rhombic prisms, resembling those of tremolite; opaque in the mass, but translucent when reduced to thin laminae parallel to the cleavage. Composition—silica, 56.62; magnesia, 23.38; alumina, 3.38; lime, 5.58; peroxide of iron, 0.99;

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PYRAMID—PYRARGILLITE.

protoxide of manganese, 0.99; water, 3.58: sp. gr. 2.55 to 2.6: hardness = 3.5.

PYRAMID, *pir'a-mid*, *s.* (*pyramis*, Gr.) In Geometry, a solid having any plane figure for its base, and triangles for its sides, all terminating in one common point. If the base be a regular figure, the solid is then a regular pyramid, and takes a particular name according to the number of its sides, as triangular, square, &c.; any solid of the form described, as the *pyramids* of Egypt. In Anatomy, an osseous eminence in the tympanum, enclosing the stapedius muscle. In Surgery, the pivot or centre-pin attached to the crown of the trephine.

NOTE.—The etymology of this word is involved in great obscurity: the *is* in *pyramis* seems to be a Greek termination; the *py* is considered to be the Greek version of the Egyptian article *pi*, and the syllable *ram* to be from the Egyptian root *ram*, signifying *separating* or *setting apart from common use*; consequently, a pyramid would signify a sacred edifice.

PYRAMIDAL, *pir-am'e-dal*, } *a.* Having the
PYRAMIDICAL, *pir-am'id'e-kal*, } form of a pyramid. In Anatomy, the *pyramidalis* is a muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba. It assists the rectus. *Pyramidalis nasi*, a slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi. *Pyramidal numbers* are such as are formed by the successive sums of polygonal numbers, in the same manner as the latter are formed from arithmetical progressions; thus—Arithmetical progression, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.; Polygonal numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, &c.; Pyramidal numbers, 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, &c.

PYRAMIDICALLY, *pir-a-mid'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALNESS, *pir-a-mid'e-kal-nes*, *s.* The state of being pyramidal.

PYRAMIDEA, *pir-a-mid'e-a*, *s.* (*pyramis*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca, belonging to the Trochinea, or Top-shells; shell imperforate; spire much elevated, pyramidal, and acute; basal whorl much flattened, and scarcely convex; pillar spiral, turning inwards, and then outwards, but smooth; outer lip thin; inner wanting: Family, Trochidae.

PYRAMIDELLA, *pir-a-me-del'la*, *s.* (*pyramis*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca, the shell of which is smooth and polished; outer lip thin; base of the pillar produced, and marked with distinct plaits: Family, Turbidæ.

PYRAMIDOID, *pir'am-e-doyd*, } *s.* In Geometry, a
PYRAMOID, *pir'a-moyd*, } parabolic spindle, the solid formed by the revolution of a semiparabola about its base, or greatest ordinate.

PYRAMIS, *pir'am-is*, *s.* (Greek, a pyramid.) In Conchology, a genus of Gasteropods, which includes two species from the shales, near Hebben Bridge.

PYRARGILLITE, *pir-är-jil'ite*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, *argillos*, white clay, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from its emitting an argillaceous odour when heated.) A mineral occurring massive; assuming, though rarely, a form analogous to the four-sided prism, with bevelled edges; frequently traversed by chlorite; colour partly black and shining, or partly bluish, and then devoid of lustre. Composition—potash, 1.05; soda, 1.83; silica, 43.93; alumina, 28.93; oxide of iron, 5.30; magnesia, 2.90; water, 15.47: sp. gr. 2.50: hardness = 3.5.

PYRE—PYRITOUS.

PYRE, *pire*, *s.* (*pyr*, Gr. *pyra*, Lat. fire.) A funeral pile; a pile to be burned.

PYRELLA, *pi-rel'la*, *s.* (*pyrum*, a pear, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is pyriform; spire very short and papillary; channel lengthened; inner lip flattened, elevated, and smooth; pillar with a single sharp fold at the base: Family, Turbellidae.

PYREN, *pi'ren*, *s.* A crystalline substance obtained from gas tar; insipid and inodorous; melts about 350° Fahrenheit, and concretes, on cooling, into a crystalline mass. Not yet known to have been analyzed.

PYRENARIA, *pir-e-na're-a*, *s.* (*pyren*, a kernel, or cherry-stone, Gr. in reference to the bony seeds.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Pomaceæ.

PYRENEAN, *pir-e-ne-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Pyrenees.

PYRENEITE, *pir-en-e'ite*, *s.* (from its being found in the French Pyrenees.) A black variety of garnet, occurring in minute but very symmetrical rhombic dodecahedrons, which glisten externally; it is found embedded in primitive limestone. It consists of silica, 43; alumina, 16; lime, 20; oxide of iron, 16; water, 4.

PYRENESTES, *pir-e-nes'tis*, *s.* (*pyren*, the stone of fruit, and *esthio*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of birds with enormously large conic bills: Family, Fringillidae.

PYRENULA, *pir-en'u-la*, *s.* (*pyren*, a kernel, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idialthalamæ.

PYRETHRUM, *pir-e-thrum*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. in allusion to the hot taste of the root.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

PYRETIC, *pir-et'ik*, *s.* (*pyrexia*, fever, Gr.) A medicine for the cure of fever.

PYRETOLOGIST, *pir-e-to'l'o-jist*, *s.* A physician who directs his special attention to the subject of fever.

PYRETOLOGY, *pir-e-to'l'o-je*, *s.* (*pyrexia*, fever, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of fevers; a discourse or treatise on fevers.

PYREXICAL, *pir-ek'se-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

PYREXY, *pir-ek'se*, } *s.* (*pyrexia*, Gr.) Fever.

PYREXIA, *pir-ek'she-a*, }
PYRGITA, *pir-ji'ta*, *s.* (*pyrgites*, the house-sparrow, Gr.) The sparrow; a genus of well-known birds, of which *P. domestica*, or common sparrow, is the type. The sparrows belong to the Fringillinae, or Ground-finches: Family, Fringillidae.

PYRGO, *pir'go*, *s.* (*pyrgos*, a tower, Gr.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PYRIFORM, *pir'e-faw'rim*, *a.* (*pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form, Lat.) Having the form of a pear;—*s.* in Anatomy, *pyriformis*, a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it moves the thigh.

PYRINA, *pir-i'na*, *s.* (*pyrum*, a pear, Lat.) A genus of fossil Echinodermata, proposed by Des Moulins for the *Nucleolites depressa* of the green sand.

PYRITACEOUS, *pir-e-ta'she-us*, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites.

PYRITES, *pir-i'tes*, *s.* (Greek, from *pyr*, fire.) Fire-stone, consisting of native compounds of sulphur with iron or copper.—See, under Iron and Copper.

PYRITIC, *pir-it'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to, con-
PYRITICAL, *pir-it'e-kal*, } sisting of, or resembling
PYRITOUS, *pir'e-tus*, } pyrites.

PYRITIFEROUS—PYROLUSITE.

PYRITIFEROUS, *pir-e-tif'ur-us*, *a.* (*pyrites*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Containing or producing pyrites.

PYRITIZE, *pir'e-tize*, *v. a.* To convert into pyrites.

PYRITOLOGY, *pir-e-to'l'o-je*, *s.* (*pyrites*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on pyrites.

PYRO. A prefix from the Greek *pyr*, fire, denoting, in any word with which it is compounded, the idea of fire, heat, fever, &c. Hence, in Chemistry, the products which are obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat, are termed *pyro-acids*; the acids are thus modified, and give rise to certain classes of salts. Thus, we have pyro-citric, pyro-gallic, pyro-kinic, pyro-malic, pyro-meconic, and pyro-sorbic acids, giving rise to pyro-citrates, pyro-kinates, &c. *Pyro-phosphoric acid*, an acid obtained by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid for some time to a heat of 415°. Formula, $X_2 P_2 O_5$, where X represents an equivalent of water to any base. Equiv. 71.4.

PYROCHLORE, *pir'o-klore*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *chloros*, greenish-yellow, Gr.) A mineral occurring almost always crystallized, the crystals firmly attached to the rock; in thin splinters it is translucent, and appears brown; in larger pieces always opaque; its primary form is the regular octahedron. Composition—titanic acid, 62.75; lime, 12.85; protoxide of uranium, 5.18; peroxide of cerium, 6.80; protoxide of manganese, 2.75; peroxide of iron, 2.16; peroxide of tin, 0.61; water, 4.20: sp. gr. 4.206 to 4.216: hardness = 5.

PYROGEN, *pir'o-jen*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *gennao*, I generate, Gr.) A name given by Mr. Lake to the electric fluid, which he considers as a material body.

PYROGENOUS, *pir'o-je-nus*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, and *gennao*, I generate, Gr.) Produced by fire; igneous.

PYROLA, *pir'o-la*, *s.* (dim. of *Pyrus*, a pear-tree, Lat. from the similarity of the leaves.) Winter-green, a genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

PYROLATRY, *pir'o-la-tre*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship, Gr.) The worship of fire.

PYROLIGNEOUS, *pir'o-lig'ne-us*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. *lignum*, wood, Lat.) Generated or produced by the combustion of wood; applied in Chemistry to *pyroligneous* or *pyrolignous acid*, the acid liquor which passes over along with the tar and gaseous products, when wood is subjected to destructive distillation: it is an impure vinegar.

PYROLIGNITE, *pir'o-lig'nite*, *s.* A salt formed by the union of pyroligneous acid with a base.

PYROLIRION, *pir'o-lir'e-un*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *leirion*, a lily, Gr. from the colour of the perianth.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

PYROLITHIC, *pir'o-lith'ik*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, *lithos*, a stone, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Chemistry, *pyrolithic* or *pyruric acid* is a substance obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.

PYROLOGIST, *pir'o-l'o-jist*, *s.* A believer in pyrology; an investigator of the laws of heat.

PYROLOGY, *pir'o-l'o-je*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise or discourse on heat, or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

PYROLUSITE, *pir'o-lu'site*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *lous*, I wash, in allusion to its property of discharging the brown and green tints in glass.) A mineral of an

PYROMALATE—PYROPHYLLITE.

iron-black or bluish colour; opaque; lustre metallic; streak black; primary form, a right rhombic prism. It is the most important and most abundant of all the ores of manganese, and, according to Thomson, consists of binocide of manganese, 99.242; silica, 0.840; peroxide of iron, 0.130: sp. gr. when pure, 4.97: hardness = 2 to 2.8.

PYROMALATE, *pir'om'a-late*, *s.* A compound of pyromalic acid and a salifiable base.

PYROMALIC, *pir'o-ma'lik*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. and *malum*, an apple, Lat.) In Chemistry, *pyromalic acid* is a volatile substance, obtained by heating malic acid in close vessels. It is supposed to be isomeric with malic acid.

PYROMANCY, *pir'o-man-se*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *man-teia*, prophecy, Gr.) In Antiquity, a species of divination by means of the fire of the sacrifice.

PYROMANTIC, *pir'o-man'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy;—*s.* one who pretends to divine by fire.

PYROMETER, *pir'om'e-ter*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat; usually restricted to denote one of the many instruments contrived for measuring temperatures of a very high intensity. The extremity of the scale of the celebrated pyrometer of Wedgewood reaching to 240°, is = 32277° of Fahrenheit.

PYROMETRY, *pir'om'e-tre*, *s.* That branch of science which investigates the amount of dilatation produced in bodies by heat.

PYROMORPHOUS, *pir'o-mawr'fas*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, and *morphe*, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having the property of crystallization by fire.

PYROMUCATE, *pir'o-mu'cate*, *s.* A compound of pyromucic acid with a salifiable base.

PYROMUCIC, *pir'o-mu'sik*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. and *mucus*,) In Chemistry, *pyromucic acid* is formed by the distillation of mucic acid. It is a white volatile substance, closely resembling benzoic acid. Formula, $C_{10} H_3 O_5 + H_2 O$.

PYRONOMY, *pir'on'o-me*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *nomos*, a rule, Gr.) Instructions for regulating the fire in chemical processes.

PYROPE, *pir'o-pe*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A species of garnet nearly allied to almandine; colour deep red; generally transparent; fracture splendent, vitreous, conchoidal: as a gem it is highly prized. It consists of silica, 40.00; alumina, 28.50; lime, 3.50; magnesia, 10.00; oxide of iron, 16.50; oxide of manganese, 0.25: sp. gr. 3.8.

PYROPHANE, *pir'o-fane*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *phanos*, clear, Gr.) A mineral which is opaque in its natural state, but rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPHANOUS, *pir'of-a-nus*, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPHOROUS, *pir'of'ur-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

PYROPHORUS, *pir'of'ur-us*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *phoros*, bearing, Gr.) An artificial substance which has the property of igniting merely on exposure to air. It may be variously prepared. A *pyrophorus* was formed by M. Guv Lussac, of sulphate of potash and lamp-black in the proportion of two to one.

PYROPHOSPHATE, *pir'o-fos'fate*, *s.* In Chemistry, a combination of pyrophosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PYROPHYLLITE, *pir'o-fil'ite*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a

PYROPHYSALITE—PYROTECHNICAL.

light-green colour, occurring in fibrous radiating masses, and small elongated prisms; lustre pearly; in thin laminae, transparent. When heated *per se*, it exfoliates into white leaves, and increases to about twenty times its original size, but does not fuse. Composition—silica, 59.79; alumina, 29.46; magnesia, 4.0; oxide of iron, 1.8; water, 5.62: sp. gr. 2.8: hardness = 1.5.

PYROPHYSALITE, *pir-o-fis'a-lite*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, *physa*, an air-bubble, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in allusion to the effect produced on it by heat.) A variety of topaz occurring in yellowish-white crystals of considerable dimensions; structure lamellar in one direction, and splendid; the cross fracture glimmering and uneven; translucent on the edges, and not so hard as topaz: it intumesces when heated, and gives out a greenish phosphoric light. It consists of alumina, 57.74; silica, 34.36; fluoric acid, 7.77, being the same ingredients as in topaz.

PYRORHITE, *pir-awr'hte*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. and the mineral orthite.) A mineral occurring massive; colour brownish-black, becoming yellowish-brown by decomposition; composition columnar; fracture conchoidal, splintery; earthy; internal lustre resinous, externally dull. It consists of protoxide of cerium, 13.92; silica, 10.43; lime, 1.81; alumina, 3.59; protoxide of iron, 6.08; protoxide of manganese, 1.39; yttria, 4.87; carbon, 31.41; water, 26.50: sp. gr. 2.19: hardness = 2.5.

PYROSOCPE, *pir'o-sko-pe*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *sko-peo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motions of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PYROSIS, *pir-o'sis*, *s.* (Greek, burning.) In Pathology, pain in the epigastrium, as of extreme heat, with eructation of watery fluid. This disease in England is called black-water, and in Scotland water-brash.

PYROSKLERITE, *pir-os'kle-rite*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *skleros*, hard, Gr.) A mineral: primary form a rhombic prism; colour emerald-green; streak white; fracture uneven and splintery. Composition—silica, 37.03; alumina, 13.50; magnesia, 31.62; protoxide of iron, 3.52; oxide of chromium, 1.43; water, 11.00.

PYROSMALITE, *pir-os'ma-lite*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *osme*, a smell, Gr. from its emitting an odour when heated.) A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a liver-brown colour; cleavage distinct and easily obtained, perpendicular to the axis; external lustre shining; structure lamellar, translucent on the edges, and brittle. It consists of protoxide of iron, 21.81; muriate of iron, 14.09; protoxide of manganese, 21.14; silica, 35.85; lime, 1.21; water, 5.89: sp. gr. 2.95 to 3.10: hardness = 4.0 to 4.5.

PYROSTRIA, *pir-os'tre-a*, *s.* (*pyrus*, a pear-tree, and *striatus*, striated, Lat. from the fruit being pear-shaped and striated.) A genus of glabrous trees, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Cinchonaceae.

PYROTARTARIC, *pir-o-tar-tar'ik*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr. and tartar.) In Chemistry, *pyrotartaric acid* is a substance obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel. It is distinct from the latter.

PYROTARTRATE, *pir-o-tar'trate*, *s.* A compound of pyrotartaric acid with a salifiable base.

PYROTECHNIC, *pir-o-tek'nik*, } *a.* Pertaining to
PYROTECHNICAL, *pir-o-tek'ne-kal*, } pyrotechnics.

PYROTECHNICS—PYRRHULAUDA.

PYROTECHNICS, *pir-o-tek'niks*, } *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and
PYROTECHNY, *pir'o-tek-ne*, } *techné*, art, Gr.)

The art of making fireworks, or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in gunnery, rockets, &c. In Surgery, the art of employing fire as a topical agent in the treatment of diseases.

PYROTECHNIST, *pir-o-tek'nist*, *s.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

PYROTIC, *pir-ot'ik*, *a.* (*pyr*, fire, Gr.) Caustic; burning.

PYROXENE, *pir-ok-sene'*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger, Gr. a guest in the fire, unaltered, from its not melting before the blowpipe.) The name given by Haüy and Brongniart to augite,—which see.

PYROXENIC, *pir-ok-sen'ik*, *a.* Composed of pyroxene or augite; containing pyroxene; resembling pyroxene.

PYROXYLIC SPIRIT, *pir-ok-sil'ik spir'it*, *s.* (*pyr*, fire, *xylyon*, wood, Gr. and spirit.) One of the products of the destructive distillation of wood. When pure, it is mobile and colourless; possessing an odour resembling, at the same time, that of alcohol and that of acetic ether; it is very inflammable, and burns with a pale flame. Formula, C₈ H₈ O. Sp. gr. 0.798.

PYRRHIC, *pir'rik*, *a.* In Grecian Antiquity, invented by Pyrrhus; pertaining to Pyrrhus; hence, belonging to ancient Greece; designating a poetical foot of two syllables. *Pyrrhic dance*, a species of warlike dance still in use among the Greeks, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus to grace the funeral of his father Achilles.

You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet,
Where is the *Pyrrhic* phalanx gone?—Byron.

PYRRHIN, *pir'rin*, *s.* (*pyrinos*, like wheat, wheaten, Gr.) A vegeto-animal substance detected in rain-water.

PYRRHITE, *pir'rite*, *s.* (*pyrrhos*, flame-coloured, Gr.) A mineral which occurs crystallized in regular octohedrons; no cleavage observable; colour deep orange-yellow; lustre vitreous, brilliant; transparent on the edges. Hardness equal to that of felspar. Not yet analyzed.

PYRRHOCERAS, *pir-ro's'er-as*, *s.* (*pyrrhos*, flame-coloured, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Corvidae.

PYRRHOCORAX, *pir-ro-ko-raks*, *s.* (*pyrrhos*, flame-coloured, and *korax*, a crow, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Corvidae.

PYRRHOCORIS, *pir-rok'o-ris*, *s.* (*pyrrhos*, flame-coloured, and *koris*, a bug, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.

PYRRHODES, *pir-ro-des*, *s.* (Greek, red-looking.) A genus of birds belonging to the Lorianae, or Lories, natives of the Indian islands: Family, Psittacidae.

PYRRHONIC, *pir'ron-ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to Pyr-
PYRRHONIAN, *pir-ron'e-an*, } rho; taught by Pyr-
rho, a Greek philosopher who founded the first sceptic school.

PYRRHONISM, *pir-ro'ne-izm*, *s.* The sceptical philosophy as taught by Pyrrho.

PYRRHONIST, *pir'ron-ist*, *s.* A sceptic; a follower of Pyrrho.

PYRRHULA, *pir'ru-la*, *s.* The Bullfinch, a genus of birds, type of the subfamily Pyrrhulinae: Family, Fringillidae.

PYRRHULAUDA, *pir-ru-law'da*, *s.* (*pyrrhula*, a bullfinch, and *lauda*, a lark, Gr.) A genus of birds.

PYRRHULINÆ—PYTHAGOREAN.

belonging to the Pyrrhulines, or Bullfinches: Family, Fringillidæ.

PYRRHULINÆ, *pir-ru-li'ne*, *s.* (*pyrrhula*, one of the genera.) The Bullfinches, a subfamily of the Fringillidæ, in which the bill is very short, thick, and entire; the upper mandible arched both on the culmen and commissure; wings with the four first quills of nearly equal length.

PYRULA, *pir'u-la*, *s.* (*pyrum*, a pear, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is pyriform, strong, solid, and connected with spines or tubercles; the base lengthened into a long channel; spire very short, but a little elevated and pointed; inner lip wanting: Type of the subfamily Pyrrhulinæ.

PYRULINÆ, *pir-u-li'ne*, *s.* (*pyrula*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Turbinellidæ, the shells of which are pyriform; the base more or less produced; the spire short and typically flattened; inner lip convex and perfectly smooth.

PYRUS, *pir'us*, *s.* (*peren*, Gaelic.) The Pear-tree. Of the fruit of *P. communis*, Don enumerates 677 varieties; of *P. malus*, or apple, 1400 varieties: Order, Pomaceæ.

PYTELIA, *pi-te'le-a*, *s.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Coccothraustinæ, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidæ.

PYTHAGOREAN, *pi-thag-o-re'an*, *s.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic school of philosophy. *Pythagorean Bean*, or *Showy Nelumbium*, the plant *Nelumbium speciosum*, the fruit of which appears to have been eaten by the ancient Egyptians, though the plant is not now found in that country.

PYTHAGOREAN—PYXIS.

PYTHAGOREAN, *pi-thag-o-re'an*, } *a.* Pertaining to
PYTHAGORIC, *pi-tha-gor'ik*, } the philosophy
PYTHAGORICAL, *pi-tha-gor'e-kal*, } of Pythagoras.
PYTHAGORISM, *pi-thag'o-riz'm*, *s.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHIAN, *pi'the-an*, *a.* (from *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo, Gr.) Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

PYTHO, *pi'tho*, *s.* (Greek, I cause to rot.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

PYTHON, *pi'thon*, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, the name of an enormous spirit which Apollo destroyed, whence called Pythius; and in memory of which the Pythian games were instituted. They formed one of the four great national festivals of Greece.

PYTHONESS, *pit'h'o-nes*, *s.* (*python*, a dragon or serpent, Gr.) A sort of witch; the priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

PYTHONIC, *pi'thon'ik*, *a.* Pretending to prophecy.

PYTHONIST, *pit'h'on-ist*, *s.* A conjuror.

PYTULA, *pi-u're-a*, *s.* (*pyon*, pus, and *ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Pathology, evacuation of pus with the urine.

PYX, *piks*, } *s.* (*pyxis*, a box, Gr.) The box
PYXIS, *pik'sis*, } in which the Roman Catholics keep the host.

PYXIDICULA, *piks-e-dik'u-la*, *s.* (*pyxis*, a box, and *diklis*, folding two ways, Gr.) An obscure genus of fossil Infusoria.

PYXIS, *pik'sis*, *s.* (Greek, a box.) A genus of Land Tortoises: Family, Testudinidæ.

PYXIS NAUTICA, *pik'sis naw'te-ka*, *s.* (*pyxis*, a box, and *nautikos*, nautical, Gr.) In Astronomy, the mariner's compass, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, formed by Lacaille.

Q.

Q—QUACK.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, representing the same sound as *k*, though limited to words in which *u* follows, is superfluous. In the Saxon, this letter is not used: in place of *qu*, *cw* is generally employed, as in *cwen*, queen; *cwellan*, to quell. The *qu* and *quh* in the orthography of the Old English and Scottish, seem to have been introduced from the Roman alphabet to represent the powers and pronunciation of the Saxon *cw*, *hw*, and *w*; and of the British *gw* and *chw*. **Q** never ends an English word. The name of this letter is probably from the French *queue*, a tail; its form being that of an *O* with a tail. Used as an abbreviation, **Q** stands for *quantum* (quantity), as, among physicians, *q. pl.*, *quantum placet*, as much as you please; *q. s.*, *quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient. In Mathematics, **Q. E. D.** stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; **Q. E. F.**, which was to be done. In English, **Q** is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUACK, *kwak*, *v. n.* (*kwaaken*, Dutch, *quaken*, Germ. *quaker*, Dan. to croak.) To cry like a duck or goose; to boast; to talk boastfully and ostentatiously;—*s.* a boaster; one who pretends to knowledge which he does not possess; a boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess;

QUACKERY—QUADRA.

an empiric; an ignorant practitioner;—*a.* falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases, as *quack medicine*; a *quack doctor*.

QUACKERY, *kwak'ur-e*, *s.* The boastful pretensions or mean practices of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACKISH, *kwak'ish*, *a.* Like a quack; trickish.

QUACKISM, *kwak'izm*, *s.* The practice of quackery.

QUACKLE, *kwak'l*, *v. n.* (*quacken*, Teut. probably from the guttural exertion required in pronouncing the word.) To be almost choked.—Seldom used.

QUACKLED, *kwak'ld*, } *a.* Almost choked or suf-
QUACKENED, *kwak'nd*, } ficated.—Not in general use.

QUACKSALVER, *kwak'sal-yur*, *s.* (*quacksalvere*, Swed. *quack* and *salve*.) Formerly, one who prepared and sold ointments or salves; a travelling quack; a charlatan.

QUAD, *kwad*, *a.* (*kwaad*, Dutch.) Evil; bad.—Obsolete.

None *quad* (nothing bad.)—Gower.

Quad yere (bad years).—Chaucer.

QUADI, *kwa'di*, *s. plu.* An ancient people of Germany, who inhabited the country north of the Danube; between that river, the mountains of Bohemia, and the river March.

QUADRA, *kwaw'd'ra*, *s.* (Latin, a square.) In Architecture, a square border of frame surrounding a

QUADRAGENE—QUADRAT.

base-column, &c.: the hands or fillets of the Ionic base on each side of the scotia; the pluck or lower member of the podium.

QUADRAGESIMA, kwad'-je-si-ma, a. (*quadragesima*, forty, Lat.) A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forty.

QUADRAGESIMA, kwad'-je-si-ma, a. (*Latin*, the fortieth.) In the Calendar, the time of Lent, so called because it consists of forty days. *Quadragesima-Sunday* is the first Sunday in Lent, and about the fortieth day before Easter. In antiquity, the rate of taxation under the Roman Empire, amounting to the fortieth part of the goods.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwad'-je-si-mal, a. *Latin*; belonging to Lent; used in Lent;—a. an offering solemnly made in the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE, kwad'-ing-gul, } a. (*quadratus*, *quadrangular*, kwad'-en-gul'-er-ul, } four, and *angle*, an angle, Latin, a side, Lat.) In Geometry, a figure with four rectilinear sides in the same plane; it has necessarily four angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwad'-ing-gul'-er, a. *Square*; having four sides and four angles. In Botany, having four prominent angles, as a leaf.

QUADRANS, kwad'-rans, a. (*Latin*, a quarter, a division of the Roman weight called an, consisting of one-fourth of it, or three ounces when the an was of its full weight; a sterling. Before Edward I. a penny or sterling was the smallest coin in the realm, and was marked with a cross, in allusion to being quartered; but, to avoid counterfeit, halfpence and farthings were coined in this reign.

QUADRANT, kwad'-rant, a. (*the fourth part, Lat.*) The fourth part of a circle; an arc of 90°; also the area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity. An instrument variously constructed, but consisting essentially of an arc of a circle divided into degrees, used for taking the altitude of the sun and stars. In Geometry, the quarter square, an instrument for drawing and pointing circles, circles, &c. It consists of two rectangular blades of wood or brass, having a quadrantal arch between them, divided into 90°, and furnished with a fixed and gliding. *Quadrant of altitude*, an apparatus to measure altitude, consisting of a slip of brass graduated into 90°, of the same length as time as one of the great circles of the globe, and used as a scale for measuring the distance between places in degrees.

QUADRANTAL, kwad'-en-tal, a. Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle. In Trigonometry, a quadrantal triangle is a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant of a circle, or 90°;—a. In Geometry, a figure which has every angle like a right angle. In Antiquity, a vessel of the form described, and by the Romans; originally used as a measure; it contained 50 pounds of water.

QUADRANTAL, kwad'-en-tal, a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.) A mathematical instrument for measuring altitudes, called also a geometrical square and line of altitudes. It consists of four plates ruled parallel together at right angles, two of which, adjusted to each other, are graduated from 0° to 180° upon each face; a plummet suspended from the corner remote from the graduated sides, gives the angular distance of any object in which the instrument is directed.

QUADRATE—QUADRIDECIMAL.

directed. It is sometimes constructed as an additional member on the face of compass and other quadrants. In Printing, a piece of metal cut like the letters, to fill up the void space between words, &c. *Quadrats* are of different sizes, called *quadrata*, *quadrato*, &c.

QUADRATE, kwad'-et, a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.) Square; having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; exact; suited; fitted; applicable;—a. a square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. In Astronomy, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other 90°, the same as *quadrile*;—a. a. (*quadrile*, Lat.) to suit; to correspond; to be accommodated—followed by with.

QUADRATE, kwad'-et, a. *Square*; denoting a square, or pertaining to it. In Algebra, a *quadratic equation* is one in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions, or of the second power.

QUADRATE, kwad'-et, a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.) In Geometry, a transcendental curve, by means of which the quadrature of curvilinear spaces can be determined mechanically.

QUADRATURE, kwad'-et-ur, a. (*quadratus*, a squaring, Lat.) The act of squaring; the determination of the area of any figure in a square or other rectilinear figure; a quadrature; a square; the state of being square. In Astronomy, that aspect of the moon when she is a quadrant, or 90° from the sun, when entering her second or fourth quarter.

In history, *quadratus ludorum*, a muscle arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the latissimus and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebrae: it inclines the limb to one side. *Quadratus femoris*, a muscle arising from the tubercle ischii, and inserted into the intertrochanteric line: it moves the thigh backwards.

QUADRUS, kwad'-us, a. (*quadrus*, Lat.) In Architecture, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth, and held in two parts in the shape as called from being square.

QUADRUM, kwad'-us, a. (*quadrus*, Lat.) *Quadrangle*, kwad'-en-gul'-er-ul, } a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.) *Quadrangle*, kwad'-en-gul'-er-ul, } a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.) *Quadrangle*, kwad'-en-gul'-er-ul, } a. (*quadratus*, squared, Lat.)

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QUADRIDENTATE—QUADRIPHYLLOUS.

QUADRIDENTATE, kwawd-re-den'tate, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, Lat.) Having four teeth.

QUADRIENNium, kwawd-re-en'ne-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Scottish Law, the term of four years allowed to a minor after his majority, during which he may, by suit or action, endeavour to annul any deed granted to his prejudice during his minority.

QUADRIFID, kwawd're-fid, *a.* (*quadrifidus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *findo*, I divide, Lat.) In Botany, four-cleft, divided about half-way from the margin to the base, as a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half-way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a *quadrifid* leaf.

QUADRIFLORAL, kwawd-re-flor'al, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower, Lat.) Exhibiting four flowers.

QUADRIFRONS, kwawd're-frons, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a surname of Janus, because he is represented with four heads.

QUADRIGA, kwawd-rí-ga, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a car or chariot drawn by four horses, which are harnessed abreast, and not in pairs. In Surgery, a bandage for the sternum and ribs, so called from its resemblance to the trappings of the ancient chariot of that name.

QUADRIGENARIOUS, kwawd-re-je-na're-us, *a.* (*quadrigeni*, forty, Lat.) Consisting of forty.

QUADRJUGATE, kwawd-re-joo'gate, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

QUADRILATERAL, kwawd-re-lat'ur-al, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Having four right-lined sides, and consequently four angles;—*s.* a quadrangle,—which see.

QUADRILATERALNESS, kwawd-re-lat'ur-al-nes, *s.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many angles.

QUADRILITERAL, kwawd-re-lit'ur-al, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *littera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of four letters.

QUADRILLE, kwaw-dril' or ka-dril', *s.* (French.) A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded; a kind of dance.

QUADRILLION, kwawd-ril'yun, *s.* The number produced by raising a million to the fourth power.

QUADRILOBATE, kwawd-re-lo'bate, } *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *lobus*, a lobe, Lat.) In Botany, having four lobes, as a *quadrilobate* leaf.

QUADRILOCULAR, kwawd-re-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell, Lat.) Four-celled; having four cells.

QUADRIN, kwawd-rin, *s.* A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.—Obsolete.

QUADRINOMIAL, kwawd-re-no'me-al, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name, Lat.) Consisting of four denominations.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwaw-drip'ar-tite, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided, Lat.) Divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, kwaw-drip'ar-tite-le, *ad.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, kwawd-re-par-tish'un, *s.* A division by four, or the taking of the fourth part of any number or quantity.

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, kwawd-re-fil'us, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, Lat. and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) In Botany, four-leaved; having four leaves.

QUADRIPLICATED—QUÆSTUS.

QUADRIPLICATED, kwawd-re-pli'ka-tid, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *plica*, a fold, Lat.) In Conchology, having four plaits or folds.

QUADRIREME, kwawd're-reme, *s.* (*quadriremis*, Lat.) A galley with four benches of oars or rowers.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwawd-re-sil'la-bl, *s.* (*quatuor*, four, Lat. and syllable.) A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVE, kwawd're-valv, } *a.* (*qua-*
QUADRIVALVULAR, kwawd-re-val'vul-lar, } *tuor*,
four, and *valva*, a valve, Lat.) In Botany, having four valves.

QUADRIVALVES, kwawd're-valvs, *s. plu.* A door with four folds of leaves.

QUADRIVIAL, kwawd-riv'e-al, *a.* (*quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way, Lat.) Having four roads meeting in a point.

QUADROON, kwaw-droon, } *s.* In Spanish Amer-
QUATERON, kwaw'tur-on, } *ica*, the offspring of
a mulatto woman by a white man; a person
quarter-blooded.

QUADRU, kwawd'rum, *s.* (Latin.) In Music, the same as *natural*,—which see.

QUADRUMAN, kwawd-rá-man, *s.* (*quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand, Lat.) An animal having four hands that correspond to those of a man, as a monkey.

QUADRUMANA, kwawd-rá-ma'na, *s. plu.* Cuvier's name for his second order of Mammiferous animals—those having four hands; including the apes, monkeys, lemurs, &c.

QUADRUMANOUS, kwawd-rá-man-us, *a.* Four-handed; having four hands.

QUADRUPED, kwawd-rá-ped, *a.* (*quadrupes*, from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) Having four legs and feet;—*s.* an animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, a lion, &c.

QUADRUPLE, kwawd-rá-pl, *a.* (*quadruplus*, Lat.) Fourfold;—*s.* four times the sum or number;—*v. a.* to make four times as much, or as many.

QUADRUPLICATE, kwawd-roo'ple-kate, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated;—*v. a.* to make fourfold; to double twice.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwawd-rá-ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making fourfold, and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUADRUPLY, kwawd-rá-ple, *ad.* In a fourfold quantity.

QUÆ, *que*. A Latin word signifying *which*, frequently used in law expressions, as, *Quæ est eadem* (which is the same), formal words used in pleading to supply the want of a traverse. *Quæ plura*, a writ which formerly lay when an inquisition had been made by an escheator in any county, of such lands and tenements as any man died seized of, and it was imagined that all which were in his possession were not found by the officer.

QUÆRE, kwe're. A Latin word meaning inquire; seek; used when anything is recommended for inquiry: generally written *query*,—which see.

QUÆSTA, kwes'ta, *s.* (*quæstus*, gain, advantage, Lat.) In the middle ages, an indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope.

QUÆSTOR.—See *Questor*.

QUÆSTORIUM, kwes-to're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A part of the Roman camp to the right of the prætorium, devoted to the questor, and the camp stores under his charge.

QUÆSTUS, kwes'tus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, that

QUAFF—QUAKER.

which a man has acquired by purchase, in opposition to *hereditas*, which he acquires by descent.
QUAFF, kwaf, *v. a.* (*quach, quegh, queff*, a drinking cup with two short ears, Scotch, *cuach*, a drinking cup, Gael.) To drink; to swallow in large quantities;—*v. n.* to drink luxuriously.

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
 And quaff with blameless Ethiopians in the deep.—*Dryden*.

QUAFFER, kwaf'fur, *s.* One who quaffs;—*v. a.* to feel out.—A low word, and obsolete as a verb.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most.—*Derham*.

QUAGGA, kwag'ga, *s.* A species of horse, regarded as intermediate between the zebra and the ass.—Written also *quacha*.

QUAGGY, kwag'ge, *a.* Soft; boggy.

QUAGMIRE, kwag'mire, *s.* (from quake and mire.) Soft wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person.

QUAID, kwade, *a.* A word used by Spenser, apparently for quailed.

QUAIL, qwale, *v. n.* (*cucl*, a flagging or drooping, *cucla*, faint, Welsh.) To sink into dejection; to languish; to fade; to wither;—obsolete in the last two senses;—(*cailler*, Fr. *quaglier*, Ital. to curdle,) to curdle; to coagulate, as milk;—*v. a.* (*cuellam*, Sax.) to crush; to depress; to subdue;

My great heart

Was never quail'd before.—*Beau. & Flot.*

—*s.* the common name of the birds of the genus *Coturnix*: Family, *Perdixidae*. *Quail-pipe*, a pipe or call to allure the quail into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the form of a pear, partly filled with horse-hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUAILING, kwail'ing, *s.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution.

He writes, there is no quailing now;
 Because the king is certainly possess'd
 Of all our purposes.—*Shaks.*

QUAINT, kwante, *a.* (by some supposed to be from the old French *coint*, Armoric, *coent*, pretty; by others from the Latin *comptus*, ready.) Nice; dainty; curious; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance;

You are glad to be employed,

To show how quaint an orator you are.—*Shaks.*

subtle; artful;—(obsolete in these senses;)

As clerks been full subtle and quaint.—*Chaucer.*

fine-spun; artfully framed;

I'll speak of frays,

Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,

How honourable ladies sought my love,

Which I denying, they fell sick and died.—*Shaks.*

affected; foppish. In common use, odd; strange; fanciful.

QUAINTLY, kwante'le, *ad.* Artfully; ingeniously; with dexterity.

QUAINTNESS, kwante'nes, *s.* Niceness; petty neatness or elegance; oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, kwake, *v. n.* (*cuacian*, Sax. *quackeln*, Germ.) To shake; to tremble; to be agitated; to shake with violent convulsions, as, the mountains *quake*; to shake or tremble as the earth under our feet;—*v. a.* to frighten; to throw into agitation;—(obsolete as an active verb;)—*s.* a shudder; a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwa'kur, *s.* One who quakes. One of a sect of Christians eminent for the purity of their morals, their kindness of disposition and conduct to each other, and their general benevolence to all.

QUAKERISM—QUANDARY.

The name is said by some to owe its origin to a trembling exhibited by the first leaders of the sect when addressing public audiences; but by themselves it is asserted, that this opprobrious epithet arose from the remark of Mr. Fox, when committed to prison, desiring the magistrate 'to quake at the name of the Lord.' They are more appropriately distinguished under the name of the 'Society of Friends.'

QUAKERISM, kwa'kur-izm, } *s.* The peculiar man-
QUAKERY, kwa'kur-e, } ners, tenets, or wor-
 ship of the quakers.

QUAKERLY, kwa'kur-le, *ad.* Resembling quakers.

QUAKING, kwa'king, *s.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation.

QUAKING-GRASS.—See *Briza*.

QUALEA, qua'le-a, *s.* A name given to one of the species by the Indians of Guiana. A genus of plants: Order, *Vochyaceae*.

QUALE JUS, qua'le jus, *s.* (Latin.) In Law, a writ which lay when a religious person has judgment to recover lands, &c., to inquire whether the party has any right to recover such lands, &c.

QUALIFIABLE, kwawl'e-fi-a-bl, *a.* (see *Qualify*.) That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.

QUALIFICATION, kwawl'e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (French.) Any natural endowment, or any acquirement which fits a person to fill an office, or enables him to sustain a character with success; legal power or requisite; abatement; diminution; modification; restriction.

QUALIFIED, kwawl'e-fide, *part. a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified. In Law, a *qualified oath* is one in which a person swears not only simply, but circumstantially.

QUALIFIEDNESS, kwawl'e-fide-nes, *s.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUALIFIER, kwawl'e-fi-ur, *s.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies.

QUALIFY, kwawl'e-fi, *v. a.* (*qualifier*, Fr.) To fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with the necessary accomplishments; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, soften, or diminish; to ease; to assuage; to modify; to regulate.

QUALITY, kwawl'e-te, *s.* (*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.) That which belongs to a body or substance; nature relatively considered; power of producing certain effects; disposition; temper; virtue or vice, as, good or bad *qualities*; acquirement; accomplishment; character.

QUALM, kwawm, *s.* (Germ. and Dan. *cwealm*, Sax.) A sudden fit of sickness; a sensation of nausea; a scruple of conscience; a sudden uneasiness of conscience.

QUALMISH, kwaw'mish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

QUALMISHLY, kwaw'mish-le, *ad.* In a qualmish manner.

QUALMISHNESS, kwaw'mish-nes, *s.* Nausea.

QUAMASH, kwawm'ash, *s.* The Indian name for a North American plant, the *Scilla esculenta*. This name is also given by the Indians to the plant *Camassia esculenta*, a native of Columbia.

QUAMDIU, kwam'de-oo. A Latin word meaning *as long as*, introduced into law expressions, as in *quamdiu se bene gesserit* (as long as he conducts himself well), a clause frequently inserted in the grants of offices, &c., by letters patent.

QUANDARY, kwawm'da-re, *s.* (*qu'en dirai je*, what

QUANDO—QUARE.

shall I say of it, Fr.) A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty;—*v. a.* to bring into a difficulty.—Not used as a verb.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*.—*Otway*.

QUANDO, kwan'do. A Latin word used in certain law expressions, signifying *when*, as *quando acciderint* (when they may happen); judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*, is a judgment which is sometimes signed against an executor, and which empowers the party so signing it to have the benefit of assets which may at any time afterwards come to the hands of the executor, or whenever they may happen.

QUANTITATIVE, kwawn'te-tiv, } *a.* (from quan-
QUANTITATIVE, kwawn'te-tiv, } tity.) Estim-
able according to quantity.

QUANTITATIVE, kwawn'te-te, *s.* (*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.) That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished: any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; an indefinite extent of space; a portion or part; a large portion. In Grammar, the measure of a syllable, or that which determines the time in which it is pronounced. In Logic, a category, universal or predicament; a general conception. In Mathematics, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, or measured: *known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, and *unknown quantities* by the last; *positive quantities* are such as are affected by the sign +, and *negative quantities* are those affected by the sign —. In Music, *quantity* is the relative duration of a note or syllable. *Quantity of matter*, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. *Quantity of motion*, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its quantity of matter and its velocity.

QUANTUM, kwawn'tum. A Latin word used in certain law expressions, signifying how much, as much as. *Quantum meruit* (as much as he deserved), an action grounded on the implied promise of a person when he employs another, to give him such payment as he should deserve or earn. *Quantum valebat* (as much as it was worth), an action founded on the assumed promise of a person on receiving goods at no certain rate, to pay for them as much as they are worth.

QUAQUAVERSAL, kwaw-kwa-ver'sal, *a.* (*quaque*, on every side, and *versus*, inclined, Lat.) Inclined towards every side; facing all ways. In Geology, a *quaquaversal dip* is a bed which is inclined, facing all sides.

QUARANTINE, kwaw'r-an-teen, *s.* (*quarantaine*, Fr. *quarantina*, forty, Ital.) The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce; restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days, or for any other limited term. In Law, *quarantine* is the benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a landed proprietor, of continuing forty days after his decease, in his capital messuage, or chief mansion-house;—*v. a.* to prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants, applied to ships, persons, or goods, when suspected of infection.

QUARE, kwa're. A Latin word signifying wherefore; why; used in certain law expressions, as *quare clausum fregit* (wherefore he broke the close), that species of action of trespass which

QUARREL—QUARRY.

has for its object the recovery of damages for an unlawful entry upon another's land. *Quare ejiat infra terminum*, a writ which lay where the wrongdoer, or ejector, is not himself in possession of the lands, but another who claims under him. *Quare impedit* (why he hinders), the remedy by which a party, whose right to a benefice is obstructed, recovers the presentation; the form of action now constantly adopted to try a disputed title to an advowson. *Quare incumbravit* (why he has incumbered), a special action against a bishop to recover the presentation to a living, and also satisfaction in damages for the injury done the plaintiff by *incumbering* the church with a clerk during the pending of a suit concerning the right of presentation. *Quare non admittit* (why does he not admit), a writ which lies against a bishop to recover satisfaction in damages, for not admitting and instituting the clerk of a patron, whose right to present has been established by judgment of a court of law. *Quare non permittit*, a writ which lay for one who had a right to present to a benefice for a turn or tourne against the proprietary. *Quare obstruxit*, a writ which lay against him who fenced up his ground, so that they who had a right could not pass.

QUARREL, kwaw'r'il, *s.* (*querelle*, Fr. *querela*, Lat. and Ital.) A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; a dispute; a breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a cause of dispute; something that gives a right to reprisal or action; objection; ill-will, or reason to complain; something peevish or malicious—(not used in this sense.) In Law, *quarrel* relates not only to real and personal actions, but also to the causes of actions and suits, so that by the release of all quarrels, not only actions pending, but also causes of action and suit are released.—*Cowel*;—(*quarel*, a dart, Welsh,) an arrow with a square head;

Twang'd the string, out flew the *quarrel* loud.—*Fairfax*.

a pane of glass; a square;—*v. n.* to dispute violently with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold; to fight; to scuffle; to fall into variance; to find fault; to cavil; to disagree; to be at variance;—*v. a.* to quarrel with; to compel by a quarrel, as to *quarrel* a man out of his estate.

QUARRELER, kwaw'r'ur, *s.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

QUARRELING, kwaw'r'ing, *s.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement.

QUARRELOUS, kwaw'r'us, *a.* Petulant; apt or disposed to quarrel.—Little used.

Ready in cybes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weasel.—*Shaks*.

QUARRELSOME, kwaw'r'sum, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated; irascible; petulant, choleric.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwaw'r'sum-le, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwaw'r'sum-ness, *s.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

QUARRY, kwaw'r'e, *s.* (*carré*, for *quarré*, Fr.) A square; an arrow with a square head.—Obsolete in these senses. In Falconry, the game which a hawk is pursuing, or has killed. Among hunters, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; (*carrière*, Fr.) a stone mine; a place

QUARRYINGS—QUARTER.

where stones are dug. In Paris, the *quarries* are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent;—*v. n.* to prey upon—(little used in this sense);—*v. a.* to dig or take from a quarry. *Quarryman*, a man occupied in quarrying stones.

QUARRYINGS, *kwaw'r'e-ings, s.* The small pieces which are broken or chipped off from the different sorts of materials found and wrought in quarries, while preparing them for different uses.

QUART, *kwawrt, s.* (*quartus*, a fourth, Lat.) The fourth part; a quarter—(not used in this sense); the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon; a sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

QUARTAN, *kwaw'r'tan, a.* (*quartanus*, the fourth, Lat.) The fourth; occurring every fourth day. In Pathology, the *quartan ague* is a species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon, and generally lasting about nine hours. There are four varieties of this disease.

QUARTATION, *kwaw'r-ta'shun, s.* In Metallurgy, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth of another, as in refining gold, in which it is necessary to have three parts of silver to one of gold, in order to precipitate the latter.

QUARTER, *kwaw'r'tur, s.* (*quartus*, the fourth part, Lat.) The fourth part; the fourth part of a cwt., or 28 lbs. avoirdupois; the fourth part of a tun, or eight bushels. In speaking of the moon's age, the fourth part of a lunation; a region in the hemisphere or great circle; one of the four cardinal points; a particular region of a town, city, or country; proper station; a square panel enclosing a trefoil or other ornament. In Military affairs, the remission or sparing of the life of an enemy when in one's power; treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence; friendship; amity—(obsolete in the last two senses);—one fourth of the carcass of an animal, including a limb; the fourth part of a year; the afterpart of a ship's side. *On the quarter*, implies the bearing or position of an object seen between aft and abeam. *Quarter-bill*, a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action. *Quarter-cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting, from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway. *Quarter-deck*, the portion of the uppermost deck of a ship, between the main and mizen masts; this is the *parade* in men-of-war. The *quarter-gallery* is a small balcony on the quarter of a ship, generally communicating by doors with that on the stern. *Quarter-gunner*, a petty officer under direction of the gunner of a ship of war, whom he has to assist in every part of his duty. One quarter-gunner is allowed for every four guns. *Quarter-men* are officers under the master-shipwrights, appointed to superintend companies of shipwrights in repairing ships of war. *Quarter-netting* is a sort of net-work extended along the rails on the upper part of a ship's quarter. *Quarter-rails* are narrow moulded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, to prevent the men from falling into the sea. *Quarter-tackle*, a strong tackle fixed occasionally upon the quarter of the main or fore yard, to hoist things in and out of the ship.

QUARTERAGE—QUARTERS.

Quarter-wind, a wind that blows directly on the ship's quarter, or that which is abaft the main-mast shrouds, even with the quarter of the ship. In Law, *Quarter Sessions* is a general court held quarterly by the justices of the peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses. In the Army, the *Quarter-master* is an officer whose business it is to attend to the quarters for the soldiers, their provisions, forage, &c. In the Navy, an officer who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling the cables, attending the steerage, and keeping time by the watch-glasses. *Quartermaster-general*, an officer whose duty is to mark the marches and encampments of an army, the head-quarters, the place for the artillery, and to procure supplies of provisions, forage, &c. *Quarter-day*, the day that completes three months; the day when quarterly payments are made, as of rents, interest, &c. *Quarter-staff*, a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers as a weapon and a badge of office; a staff of defence. In Architecture, a *quarter-round*, the echinus or ovolo;—*v. a.* to divide into four equal parts; to divide; to separate into parts; to divide into distinct compartments; to station soldiers for lodgings; to lodge; to diet—(obsolete in this sense);

He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And quarter himself upon his paws.—*Hudibras*.

to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms;—*v. n.* to lodge; to have a temporary residence.

QUARTERAGE, *kwaw'r'tur-aje, s.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERFOIL, *kwaw'r'tur-foyl, or kwaw'tre-foyl, o.* (*quatrefeuille*, Fr.) In Architecture, disposed in four segments of circles, as in windows, pannels, &c., of Gothic architecture.

QUARTERING, *kwaw'r'tur-ing, s.* Assignment of quarters to soldiers. In Heraldry, the division of a shield by two lines, fess-wise and pale-wise, meeting in the centre of the shield.

QUARTERLY, *kwaw'r'tur-le, a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year;—*ad.* once in a quarter of a year. In Heraldry, a term of blazoning, when one and the same coat is divided into four equal parts; and a term of marshalling, when two different coats are borne in the same escutcheon.

QUARTERN, *kwaw'r'tern, s.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill;—*a.* applied to a four lb. loaf.

QUARTERS, *kwaw'r'turs, s. plu.* The several stations in a ship of war, where the officers and crew are posted in time of action. In Architecture, *quarters* are small vertical timber posts, generally lathed over, used instead of walls for the separation or boundary of apartments. Military stations, or the places where the soldiers are lodged, distinguished into—*Head-quarters*, the place where the commander-in-chief has his quarters. *Quarters of refreshment*, places where troops that have been harassed with marching, put in to refresh themselves. *Winter-quarters*, the places where soldiers are lodged during the winter; also, the space of time that an army lies in winter-quarters. *In-trenched-quarters*, a place fortified with a ditch and parapet to secure a body of troops. *Quarters at a siege*, the encampment at one of the principal passages round, to prevent relief and convoys. In *quarters*, within the limits prescribed. *Out of*

QUARTETTE—QUATERNARY.

quarters, beyond the limits prescribed. *Quarters of a mast*, certain divisions on a mast, where the different diameters are set off for lining or marking. *Quarters of the yards*, certain divisions on the surface of the yards, where the diameters are set off from the slings.

QUARTETTE, kwawr-tet', *s.* A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments.

QUARTILE, kwawr-tile, *s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

QUARTINE, kwawr-tine, *s.* The fourth envelope of the vegetable ovulum, counting from the outside.

QUARTO, kwawr'to, *s.* (*quartus*, Lat.) A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet;—*a.* denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves. In Law, *quarto die post*, the fourth day after the term.

QUARTZ, kwawrts, *s.* Hydrate of silicon, or silic, with some water of crystallization; it is a compound of a metallic basis, silicon and oxygen. It is found under every variety of form, although in its composition it varies but slightly. Sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.7; hardness = 7.0.

QUARTZOSE, kwawrt'zoze, } *a.* Containing quartz;
QUARTZY, kwawrt'ze, } composed of quartz;
resembling quartz; having the properties of quartz.

QUASH, kwawsh, *v. a.* (*cucyan*, Sax. *quasso*, *quatio*, Lat.) To crush; to beat in pieces; to subdue; to abate; to annul; to overthrow; to make void;—*v. n.* to be shaken with a noise;—*s.* a species of Cucurbita, more commonly and properly termed *squash*, probably from its softness.

QUASI, kwas'e, *s.* This Latin word, signifying *as if*, is sometimes used before English words, to denote resemblance, as in *quasi-argument*, that which resembles an argument.

QUASIMODO, kwas-e-mo'do, *s.* In the Roman Catholic calendar, the first Sunday after Easter: so called because the *introit* for that day begins with the words "*Quasi modo geniti infantes*."

QUAS-QUAS, kwas'kwas, *s.* In Russia, a fermented liquor drunk by the peasantry, and made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal: it is reckoned an excellent antiscorbutic.

QUASSATION, kwas-sa'shun, *s.* (*quassatio*, Lat.) The act of shaking; the state of being shaken.—Obsolete.

Continual contusions, threshing and quassations.—*Gayton*.

QUASSIA, kwash'e-a, *s.* A genus of plants; the wood of *Q. amara* is intensely bitter. The latter has been used as a substitute for hops in the manufacture of beer. An infusion of the chips is used to poison flies: Order, Simarubaceæ.

QUASSINE, kwas'sine, } *s.* The bitter extract of
QUASSITE, kwas'site, } quassia amara and excelsa.
It crystallizes in very small white prisms; its solutions are colourless and intensely bitter. Formula, C₂₀ H₁₂ O₆.

QUAT, kwawt, *s.* A pustule; a pimple.—Obsolete. I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the sense, And he grows angry.—*Shaks.*

QUATER-COUSINS, ka'tur-kuz-zins, *s. plu.* (*quatuor*, four, Lat. and cousin.) Those within the first four degrees of kindred.

QUATERN, kwaw'tern, *a.* (*quaterni*, four, from *quatuor*, Lat.) Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours.

QUATERNARY, kwaw-ter-na-re, *s.* (*quaternarius*, Lat. from *quatuor*, four.) The number of four;

QUATERNION—QUEEN.

—*a.* consisting of four. In Geology, applied to the upper tertiary strata, or those which are supposed to be of later formation than any of the strata in the Paris and London basins.

QUATERNION, kwaw-ter-ne-un, *s.* (*quaternio*, Lat.) The number four; a file of four soldiers;—*v. a.* to divide into files or companies.

QUATERNITY, kwaw-ter-ne-te, *s.* The number four. **QUATERON**.—See *Quadroon*.

QUATERSILICATE, kwaw-tur-sil'e-kate, *s.* A mineral in which four atoms of silica are combined with one atom of some other substance, as *quatersilicate of alumina*, a kind of claystone.

QUATRAIN, kwaw-trane, *s.* (*quatraino*, Ital.) In Poetry, a piece consisting of four verses, the rhymes usually alternate.

QUAVE for *Quaver*.—Obsolete.

QUAVERMIRE for *Quagmire*.—Obsolete.

QUAVER, kwa'vur, *v. n.* (*cwibaw*, to quaver, to trill, Welsh, *quiebro*, a musical shake, Span.) To shake the voice: to form sound with rapid vibrations; to tremble; to vibrate;—*s.* a shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument; a note or measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.

QUAVERED, kwa'vurd, *part. a.* Distributed into quavers.

QUAVERER, kwa'vur-ur, *s.* A warbler.

QUAVERING, kwa'vur-ing, *s.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on a musical instrument.

QUAY, ke, *s.* (French.) A bank formed towards the sea, or on the side of a river, for free passage, or for the purpose of unloading goods;—*v. a.* to furnish with quays.

QUE, ke, A French pronoun, used in certain law expressions, signifying *whose* or *which*, as in *que estate* (which estate); a plea whereby a man, entitling another to land, &c., saith that it is the same estate he had from him.

QUEACH, kweetsh, *s.* A thick bushy plot;—*v. n.* to stir; to move.—Obsolete both as a noun and verb.

QUEACHY, kweet'she, *a.* Shaking or yielding under the foot, as moist or boggy ground; thick; bushy.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

QUEAN, kwene, *s.* (*cwan*, or *cwen*, a woman, Sax.) A worthless woman; a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwe'ze-nes, *s.* (from *queasy*.) Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.

QUEASY, kwe'ze, *a.* (probably allied to *huedzha*, Corn. *chueda*, or *huyda*, Armor.) Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; fastidious; squeamish; delicate; causing nausea, as a *queasy* question.

QUEEN, kwene, *s.* (*cwan*, or *cwen*, Sax. *qwinna*, Swed. a woman.) A lady who is sovereign of a kingdom; a queen-regent. *Queen-consort*, the wife of a king. The English queen, like the Roman empress, is capable of receiving a grant from her husband, or making one to him; therein differing from all other wives. She can also purchase and convey land, &c., without his concurrence, and sue and be sued alone. But except where she enjoys special exemptions, she is only on a footing with other subjects. To compass or imagine the death of the king's 'companion,' and also to violate and defile her, is treason. The queen, if accused of treason herself, is tried by the peers of

QUEENLIKE—QUENCH.

parliament. *Queen-gold* was a duty of one full tenth of the value of all the fines, &c., on grants by the crown, anciently due to the queen, which Charles I. purchased of his consort, Henrietta, in 1635, for £10,000, but which was not renewed after the Restoration. *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a deceased king: she continues to enjoy most of the privileges which belonged to her as queen-consort, and anciently she retained her dignity even on remarriage; but it is held that no man can marry a queen-dowager without special license from the king, on pain of forfeiture of his lands and goods, according to the act 6 Henry VI., which, however, is not printed among the statutes. *Queen-mother*, a queen-dowager, who is also the mother of the reigning queen. The *queen*, or the *queen-bee*, is the female of a hive, the sovereign of the swarm. *Queen's advocate*, an advocate of the civil law bar, appointed by the crown to maintain its interests, and to advise it in all matters in which the learning of the civil law is involved. *Queen Anne's bounty*, a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings in the Church of England, arising out of the revenue of the first fruits and tenths, which Queen Anne vested in trustees for ever for that purpose (2 and 3 Anne, c. 11). *Queen's metal*, an alloy composed of tin 9 parts, bismuth 1, antimony 1, lead 1; used for making tea-pots, spoons, &c. In Architecture, the *queen-post* is a suspending post where there are two in a trussed roof. *Queen's-yellow*, an old name of Turbith mineral (yellow subsulphate of mercury);—*v. n.* to play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

QUEENLIKE, kwene'like, } *a.* Resembling a queen;
QUEENLY, kwene'le, } becoming a queen;
suitable to a queen.

QUEER, kwere, *a.* Odd, cross, oblique; *querlen*, to twirl, Germ.) Odd; singular; whimsical.

QUEERLY, kwere'le, *ad.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEERNESS, kwere'nes, *s.* Oddity; singularity.

QUEKETIA, kwe-ket'she-a, *s.* (in honour of E. J. Quekett, F.L.S.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

QUELL, kwel, *v. a.* (*cwellan*, to kill, Sax. *qweler*, to stifle, to stop, to quell, Dan.) To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; to quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace;—*v. n.* to abate;—*s.* murder.—Obsolete in this sense.

QUELLER, kwel'lur, *s.* One who crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kelk' shose, *s.* (French, something.)

A trifle; a kickshaw

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechose*, let not report
My mind transport.—*Donne*.

QUELIA, kwel'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Le Quelt, the discoverer of the original species.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ.

QUEM, kwem. A Latin word sometimes used in law expressions, signifying *what*, or *what thing*, as in *quem redditum reddat*, a writ which lay for him to whom a rent-charge was granted, by fine levied in the king's court, against the tenant of the land who refused to attorn to him, thereby compelling him to attorn.

QUEME, kweme, *v. a.* (*cweman*, Sax.) To please.—Obsolete.

Such merimake holy saints doth *quene*.—*Spenser*.

QUENCH, kwensh, *v. a.* (*cwencan*, Sax.) To ex-

QUENCHABLE—QUERY

tinguish; to quiet; to repress; to allay; to destroy; to check; to stifle,—*v. n.* to cool; to become cool.—Not used as a neuter verb.

Doest thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses?—*Shaks*.

QUENCHABLE, kwensh'a-bl, *a.* That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwensh'ur, *s.* He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCHLESS, kwensh'les, *a.* That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable.

QUENCHLESSLY, kwensh'les-le, *ad.* In a quenchless manner.

QUENCHLESSNESS, kwensh'les-nes, *s.* State of being quenchless.

QUERCITRINE, kwer-si'trine, *s.* The colouring principle of quercitron bark. *Quercitron bark*, a most valuable drug for dyeing yellow; with the salts of iron it gives a variety of olive and drab tints, dependent upon the presence of more or less tannin, and the degree of dilution.

QUERCUS, kwer'kus, *s.* (Latin.) The oak, a genus of plants: Order, Corylaceæ.

QUERELA, kwer'el-a, } *s.* (*querela*, a complaint, Lat.)

QUERRELE, kwer'rel, } In Law, an action preferred in any court of justice in which the plaintiff was *querens* or complainant, and his brief, complaint, or declaration, was *querela*.

QUERENALES, kwer'e-nayls, *s.* A name given by Lindley to his Quernal alliance, including the orders Corylaceæ and Juglandaceæ.

QUERENT, kwe'rent, *s.* (*queror*, I complain, Lat.) The complainant in a court of law; (*quero*, I inquire, Lat.) an inquirer.—Not much used in either sense.

QUERIA, kwe're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Joseph Quer y Martinez, professor of botany at Madrid.) A genus of plants: Order, Scieranthaceæ.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwer-e-mo'ne-us, *a.* (*querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*, Lat.) Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwer-e-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With complaint; querulously.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwer-e-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwe'rist, *s.* (*quero*, I inquire, Lat.) One who inquires or asks questions.

QUERK.—See Quirk.

QUERKENED, kwer'nd, *a.* Choked.—Obsolete.

QUERN, kwern, *s.* (*cwyrn*, *cwecorn*, Sax.) A hand-mill for grinding corn.

QUERNAL, kwer'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the oak.

QUERPO, kwer'po, *s.* (*cuerpo*, the body, Span.) A waistcoat or garment fitting close to the body.

QUERQUEDULE, kwer'kwe-dule, *s.* (*querquedula*, Lat.) An aquatic fowl; a species of teal of the genus *Anas*.

QUERRY.—See Equerry.

QUERULOUS, kwer'u-lus, *a.* (*querulus*, from *queror*, I complain, Lat.) Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSLY, kwer'u-lus-le, *ad.* In a complaining manner.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwer'u-lus-nes, *s.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

QUERY, kwe're, *s.* (*quare*, imper. of *quero*, I inquire, Lat.) A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved;—*v. n.* to ask questions; to express doubts;—*v. a.* to seek; to inquire; to doubt of.

QUEST—QUIBBLER.

QUEST, kwes't, *s.* (*quête* for *queste*, Fr. *questus*, Lat.) The act of seeking; search; an impanelled jury;—(not used in this sense;)

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge?—*Shaks.*

searchers, collectively; inquiry; examination;

Volumes of report

Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings.—*Shaks.*

request; desire; solicitation. Among sportsmen, the opening of a spaniel on a scent—(it is never applied to hounds);—*v. a.* to search or seek for;—*v. n.* to go in search.—Obsolete in this sense.

QUESTANT, kwes'tant, *s.* One who seeks.

QUESTION, kwes'tyun, *s.* (French and Span. *questio*, Lat.) The act of asking; an interrogatory; inquiry; disquisition; dispute or subject of debate; doubt; controversy; trial; examination; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry; effort; act of seeking;—(obsolete in the last two senses.) In *Logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation. In *question*, in debate; in process of examination or discussion;—*v. n.* to ask a question or questions; to debate by interrogatories;—*v. a.* to inquire by asking questions, as, to *question* a witness; to doubt of; to have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful.

QUESTIONABLE, kwes'tyun-a-bl, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputed; disputable; suspicious.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwes'tyun-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable, or suspicious.

QUESTIONARY, kwes'tyun-a-re, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

QUESTIONER, kwes'tyun-ur, *s.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

QUESTIONIST, kwes'tyun-ist, *s.* A questioner; an inquirer; a candidate for a bachelor's degree at Cambridge.

QUESTIONLESS, kwes'tyun-les, *ad.* Doubtless; certainly.

QUESTMAN, kwes'tman, } *s.* A starter of
QUESTMONGER, kwes'tmang-ur, } lawsuits or
prosecutions.—Obsolete. *Questmen*, in Law, persons chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

QUESTOR, kwes'tur, *s.* (*questor*, Lat.) In Antiquity, an officer who has the charge of the public treasury; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

QUESTORSHIP, kwes'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer; the term of a questor's office.

QUESTURIST, kwes'tur-ist, *s.* A seeker or pursuer.—Obsolete.

QUESTUARY, kwes'tu-a-re, *a.* Studious of profit;—*s.* one employed to collect profits.

QUEUE.—See *Cue*.

QUIP, kwib, *s.* (*cuip*, a flirt or quirk, Welsh.) A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIBBLE, kwib'bl, *s.* (from *quip*.) A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a pretence; a pun; a plain conceit;—*v. n.* to pun; to play upon words; to trifle in argument or discourse.

QUIBBLER, kwib'blur, *s.* A punster; one who quibbles.

QUICK—QUIDDITY.

QUICK, kwik, *v. n.* (*cwiccian*, to quicken, Sax.) To stir; to move.—Obsolete.

With a strong yron chain and collar bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quick* at all.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* (*cwic*, Sax.) alive; opposed to dead;—(obsolete in this its primary signification;)—swift; hasty; done with celerity; speeding; free from delay; active; sprightly; ready; pregnant;—*ad.* nimbly; speedily; readily; soon; in a short time;—*s.* (*quiga*, a heifer, Swed.) a living animal;—(obsolete;)—living flesh; sensible parts, as, cut to the *quick*; living shrubs or trees;—*v. a.* to make alive;

To be *quick* and lighted of your fire.—*Chaucer*
—*v. n.* to become alive.

One of the fires quaint and *quick* again.—*Chaucer.*

—Obsolete as a verb. *Quick-beam*, or *quicken-tree*, the tree *Sorbus aucuparia*, or Wild sorb. *Quick-eyed*, having acute sight; of keen or ready perception. *Quick-grass*, see *Quitch*. *Quicklime*, lime when burned and caustic. *Quick-match*, a combustible preparation used by artillerymen. It is formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling preparation of vinegar, saltpetre, and gunpowder. *Quicksand*, sand easily moving or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water; unsolid ground. *Quick-scented*, of an acute smell. *Quick-sighted*, quick to see or discern. *Quick-sightedness*, quickness of sight or discernment. *Quicksilver*, see *Mercury*. *Quicksilvered*, overlaid with mercury. *Quick-witted*, having ready wit. *Quick-wittedness*, readiness of wit. In Ship-building, *quick-work* is that part of a ship's sides, both within and without board, which is above the channel wales and deck.

QUICKEN, kwik'n, *v. a.* (*cwiccan*, Sax.) To make alive; to hasten; to accelerate; to sharpen; to actuate; to excite; to revive; to cheer;—*v. n.* to become alive; to move with rapidity or activity.

QUICKENER, kwik'nur, *s.* One who makes alive; that which accelerates; that which actuates.

QUICKENING, kwik'ning, *a.* Giving new life and vigour; animating.

QUICKLY, kwik'le, *ad.* Speedily; soon; without delay.

QUICKNESS, kwik'nes, *s.* Speed; velocity; celerity; activity; briskness; promptness; acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; sharpness; pungency.

QUICKSET, kwik'set, *s.* A living plant set to grow, especially for a hedge;—*v. a.* to plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

QUID, kwid, *s.* Probably a vulgar pronunciation of *quid*, as a *quid* of tobacco.

In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*, so that *quid* and *quid* are the same.—*Pegge.*

QUIDAM, kweldam, *s.* (Latin.) Somebody.—Obsolete.

For envy of so many worthy *quidams*.—*Spenser.*

QUIDDANY, kwid'da-ne, *s.* (*quittle*, a quince, Germ. *cydonium*, Lat.) Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUIDDATIVE, kwid'da-tiv, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing.

QUIDDIT, kwid'dit, *s.* (*quidlibet*, Lat.) A subtlety; an equivocation.—Obsolete.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer?

Where be his *quiddits* now—his quilllets,

His cases, his tenures, and his tricks?—*Shaks.*

QUIDDITY, kwid'de-te, *s.* In school Philosophy, a barbarous term for essence. It forms the answer to the question *quid est?* a trifling nicety; a capacious question.

QUIDDLE—QUILLWORT.

QUIDDLE, kwid'dl, *v. n.* (*quid*, what, Lat.) To waste time on trifling employments.

QUIDDLER, kwid'lur, *s.* A trifler.

QUIDDLING, kwid'ling, *s.* Spending time in trifling pursuits. This and the two previous words are given from Webster, who produces no authority for their use.

QUIDNUNC, kwid'nungk, *s.* (what now? Lat.) One who is curious to know everything that passes. *Quid pro quo*, a Latin phrase signifying that something is given or substituted for another; and it is employed in the Law to express the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

QUIESCE, kwi-es', *v. n.* (*quiesco*, Lat.) To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

QUIESCENCE, kwi-es'sens, } *s.* Rest; repose;
QUIESCENCY, kwi-es'sen-se, } tranquillity.

QUIESCENT, kwi-es'sent, *a.* Resting; tranquil; silent, as a *quiescent* letter.

QUIET, kwi'et, *a.* (French, *quietus*, Lat.) Still; tranquil; peaceable; mild; not in motion; smooth; not ruffled; not restless; unmolested;—*s.* rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness;—*v. a.* to calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest; to still.

QUIETER, kwi'et-ur, *s.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwi'et-izm, *s.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy. In Ecclesiastical History, the system of the Quietists, a sect who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

QUIETIST, kwi'et-ist, *s.* One of the sect so called, founded by Molino, a Spanish priest, who taught the principles of Quietism,—which see.

QUIETISTIC, kwi-e-tis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to Quietism, or the Quietists.

QUIETLY, kwi'et-le, *ad.* Calmly; without violent motion; peaceably; without offence; at rest.

QUIETNESS, kwi'et-nes, *s.* The state of being quiet; stillness; calmness or coolness of mind.

QUIETSOME, kwi'et-sum, *a.* Calm; quiet.—Obsolete.

QUIETUDE, kwi'e-tude, *s.* (French.) Rest; repose; tranquillity.

QUIETUS, kwi-e'tus, *s.* (Latin, rest.) Final discharge; full acquittance. In Law, an exchequer term used for discharge or acquittance of accountants. *Quietus redditus*, a quit-rent, or a small rent payable by the tenants of manors in token of subjection.

QUILL, kwil, *s.* (*cuille*, a reed or quill, Irish, *colamus*, Lat.) A hard and strong feather from the wing of a bird; the instrument of writing, as, the proper subject of my *quill*; the spine or prickle of a porcupine; a reed on which certain weavers were wont to wind their threads; the quill with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments;—*v. a.* to plait; to form with small ridges like quills. His cravat seemed *quilled* into a ruff.—*Goldsmith*.

QUILLAJA, kwil-la'ja, *s.* (*quillai* or *cullay* is the name of *Q. saponaria* in Chili.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

QUILLET, kwil'let, *s.* (*quidlibet*, Lat.) Subtlety; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.—Seldom used. Fly her with love-letters and billets, And bait them well for quirks and quilletts.—*Hudibras*.

QUILLWORT, kwil'wurt, *s.* (so called from the long

QUILT—QUINQUARTICULAR.

cylindrical form of the leaf.) The common name of the plant *Isoetes lacustris*.

QUILT, kwilt, *s.* (probably from the verb *to quill*, or from the Irish *cuill*, a bed-tick.) A cover or garment made by stitching one piece of cloth over another, with cotton or other soft substance between them;—*v. a.* to make a quilt; to sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILTING, kwilt'ing, *s.* The act of forming a quilt.

QUINA, kwi'na, } *s.* The basis of Cinchona bark,
QUININE, kwe-nin', } in medicine most frequently used in the form of the sulphate. Formula, $C_{20}H_{12}NO_2$.

QUINARIUS, kwin-a're-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a small coin, equal to half the denarius, and consequently worth about a penny halfpenny.

QUINARY, kwi'na-re, *a.* (*quinarius*, Lat. *quinnaire*, Fr.) Consisting of five; applied to things arranged in order by fives.

QUINATE, kwi'ate, *a.* In Botany, a *quinate leaf* is one composed of five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE, kwins, *s.* A plant; the common name of the genus *Cydonia*; also its fruit, which resembles that of the pear-tree, but is sour and astringent, and covered with a kind of down.—See *Cydonia*.

QUINCH, kwins, *v. n.* Probably a vulgar pronunciation of *wince*, used by Spenser; to stir or wince.

QUINCITE, kwin'site, *s.* A mineral substance which occurs interspersed through a limestone deposit which exists in the neighbourhood of Quincey, in France. It is in light flocks, and has a fine carmine colour, which it loses on being exposed to a moderate heat; becoming first violet, then grey, and at last yellowish-white, at the same time disengaging pure water. It consists of silica, 54; magnesia, 19; protoxide of iron, 8; water, 17.

QUINCUNCIAL, kwin-kun'shal, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.

QUINCUNX, kwin'kungks, *s.* (Latin.) In Astrology, an aspect in which the planets are five signs distant from each other. *Quincunx order* is a method of disposing five articles in the form of a square, one being at each corner, and one in the centre; which arrangement being repeated, will present equal and parallel openings running from angle to angle of the extended figure.

QUINDECAGON, kwin-dek'a-gun, *s.* (*quindecim*, fifteen, Lat. and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a plane figure of fifteen sides, and consequently of as many angles.

QUINDECIMVIR, kwin-de-sem'vir, *s.* (*quindecim*, fifteen, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, one of an order of priests who took care of the Sibylline books.

QUINDECIMVIRATE, kwin-de-sem'vir-ate, *s.* The body of fifteen priests, and their office.

QUINODIA, kwin-o'de-a, } *s.* A substance similar
QUINODINE, kwin-o-dine, } to, and perhaps identical with, quinine. It is extracted from the yellow bark.

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwin-qua-jes'se-ma, *a.* (Latin.) The fiftieth. *Quinquagesima-Sunday*, or Shrove-Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwin-kwang'gu-lar, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Having five corners or angles.

QUINQUARTICULAR, kwin-kwaw'tik'u-lar, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *articulus*, an article, Lat.) Consisting of five articles.

QUINQUATRIA—QUINTIN.

QUINQUATRIA, kwin-kwaw'tre-a, *s.* (Latin.) A festival at Rome in honour of Minerva, so called from the five days devoted to its celebration.

QUINQUECAPSULAR, kwin-kwe-kap'su-lar, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a capsule, Lat.) In Botany, having five capsules.

QUINQUEDENTATE, kwin-kwe-den'tate, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, Lat.) Five-toothed.

QUINQUEFID, kwin-kwe-fid, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *findo*, I divide, Lat.) Five-cleft.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, kwin-kwe-fol'e-a-tid, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having five leaves.

QUINQUELITERAL, kwin-que-lit'ur-al, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *litera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of five letters.

QUINQUELOBATE, kwin-kwe-lo'bate, } *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *lobus*, a lobe, Lat.) Having five lobes; applied in Botany to parts which are divided to the middle into five distinct parts or lobes.

QUINQUELOCULAR, kwin-kwe-lok'u-lur, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell, Lat.) Five-celled; having five cells.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwin-kwen'ne-al, *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) Occurring once in five years; lasting five years.

QUINQUEREME, kwin-kwe-reme, *s.* (*quinque*, five, and *remus*, an oar, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a galley having five rows of seats for rowers.

QUINQUEVALVE, kwin-kwe-valv, } *a.* (*quinque*, five, and *valva*, a valve, Lat.) Five-valved; having five valves.

QUINQUINO, kwin-kwe-no, *s.* The name given by the Indians of Carthage to the tree *Myrsine pubescens*; otherwise called Myrrh-seed, or White-balsam; the bark and fruit are called *quinquina*.

QUINSY, kwin'ze, *s.* (corrupted from *esquinancie*, Fr. or *scquinanzia*, Ital.) An inflammation of the tonsils; any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

QUINT, kwint, *s.* (*quintus*, fifth, Lat. *quinte*, Fr.) A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

QUINTAIN.—See Quintin.

QUINTAL, kwin'tal, *s.* (French.) In Commerce, a weight, generally of a hundred pounds.

QUINTESSENCE, kwint-es'sens, *s.* In Alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body; hence, an extract or substance containing the pure or essential part of a thing.

Let there be light, said God, and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep.—*Milton*.

QUINTESSENTIAL, kwint-es-sen'shal, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUINTILIAN, kwin-til'yan, *s.* One belonging to an early sect of heretics, the followers of Quintilia, who made the eucharist of bread and cheese, allowed women to be priests and bishops, &c.

QUINTILIS, kwin'til-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the previous name of the month of July, which received the latter name in honour of Julius Cæsar.

QUINTIN, kwin'tin, *s.* (*quintaine*, Fr. *gwyntyn*, Welsh.) An upright post, on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand-bag; the play was, to tilt or ride against the broad end

QUINTINIA—QUIT.

with the lance, and pass without being struck by the sand-bag behind.

QUINTINIA, kwin-tin'e-a, *s.* (in memory of M. La Quintine, a French writer on botany.) A genus of plants: Order, Escalloniaceæ.

QUINTUPLE, kwin'tu-pl, *a.* (*quintupulus*, Lat.) Fivefold. In Music, a species of time, now seldom used, containing five crotchets in a bar.

QUIP, kwip, *s.* (*quip*, a quick flirt or turn, Welsh.) A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort;—*v. a.* to taunt; to treat with sarcasm;—*v. n.* to scoff.

QUIRE, kwire, *s.* (*chœur*, Fr. *chorus*, Lat. *choros*, Gr.)—See Chorus and Choir; (*cahier*, a copy-book, Fr.) a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty-four sheets.

QUIRINALIA, kwir-e-na'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a festival sacred to Quirinus, celebrated at Rome on the 17th of February, being the day on which Romulus was said to have been carried up into heaven.

QUIRINUS, kwir-i'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a surname of Mars among the Romans. This was also a surname of Janus, and of Romulus when he had been made a god by his superstitious subjects.

QUIRISTER, kwir-is-tur, *s.* (from quire.) A chorister,—which see.

QUIRITATION, kwir-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*quiritatio*, Lat.) A crying for help.—Obsolete.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus
astonishest men and angels with so woful a *quiritation*?
Had thy God left thee?—*Bp. Hall*.

QUIRK, kwirk, *s.* (*gwyred*, a sudden start or turn, craft, *gwyryn*, a whirl, Welsh.) A starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a fit or turn; a short paroxysm; a smart taunt or retort; a flight of fancy—(obsolete in this sense);

One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens.—*Shaks.*

an irregular air, as light *quirks* of music; a piece taken out of any regular ground, plot, or floor.

Quirk moulding, any moulding which is increased with an additional turn or twist, to give it greater apparent projection.

QUIRKISH, kwirk'ish, *a.* Consisting of quibbles or artful evasions; resembling a quirk.

QUISQUALIS, kwis-kwa'lis, *s.* (*quis*, who? *qualis*, what kind? Lat. it being uncertain when the name was applied to the class or order it belonged to.) A genus of climbing shrubs: Order, Combretaceæ.

QUIT, kwit, *v. a.* past tense and past part. *quit* or *quitted*, (*quitter*, Fr. *kryten*, Dutch.) To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or for ever; to free; to clear; to discharge from;

Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities.—*Bp. Taylor*.

to carry through; to perform;

Never, worthy prince, a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.—*Daniel*

to clear of an affair, with the reciprocal pronoun;

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men.—1 Sam. iv. 9.

to repay; to requite;

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act.—*Shaks.*

to vacate obligation; to pay; to free from; to absolve or acquit—(in this sense *acquit* is commonly used); to give up; to resign or relinquish; to forsake or abandon. To *quit cost*, to pay; to free

QUITCH—QUO.

from by an equivalent. To quit scores, to make even;—*a. free; clear; absolved.*

The owner of the ox shall be quit.—*Exod. xxi.*

Though this word is primarily a participle, and never placed before its noun, it has properly the sense of an adjective. *Qui tam* (Latin, who as well as), in Law, a penal action in which half the penalty was given to the crown, and half to the informer; the plaintiff describing himself as suing for the king as well as for himself.

QUITCH, kwitsh, *s.* The grass *Agrostis vulgaris*.

QUIT-CLAIM, kwit'klame, *v. a.* To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty;—*s. a deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished without covenant, express or implied.*

QUITTE, kwite, *ad.* (from quit.) Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly.

QUIT-RENT.—See *Quietus redditus*, under *Quietus*.

QUITS, kwits, *ad.* An exclamation used when anything is repaid, and the parties become even.

QUITTABLE, kwit'ta-bl, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated.

QUITTAL, kwit'tal, *s.* Return; repayment.

QUITTANCE, kwit'tans, *s.* Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompence; repayment;—*v. a. to repay.*—Obsolete.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to quittance their deceit.—*Shaks.*

QUITTER, kwit'tur, *s.* One who quits; a deliverer; scoria of tin. *Quitter-bone*, in *Farriery*, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, commonly on the inside of the foot.

QUIVER, kwiv'ur, *s.* (probably from *couverir*, to cover, Fr.) A case or sheath for arrows;—*a. nimble; active;—(obsolete;)*

There was a little quiver fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about.—*Shaks.*

(*huizeren*, to shiver, Dutch.) to shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver; to play, or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind.—*Shaks.*

QUIVERED, quiv'urd, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUIVERING, kwiv'ur-ing, *s.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation.

QUIVERINGLY, kwiv'ur-ing-le, *ad.* With quivering.

QUIVISA, kwe-vish'e-a, *s.* (the plant is called *bois de quivi* in the Isle of France.) A genus of plants: Order, *Meliaceae*.

QUIXOTIC, kwik-sot'ik, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIXOTISM, kwik'sot-izm, *s.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes

QUIXOTRY, kwik'sot-re, *s.* or actions like those of Don Quixote.

QUIZ, kwiz, *s.* (*quis, quiz*, sought, Norm.) An enigma; a riddle or obscure question;—*v. a. to puzzle.*

QUO, kwo. A Latin word signifying *by what, or by which*, used in certain law expressions, as in *quo animo* (with what intent). *Quo jure* (by what right), a writ which lay for him who had land, wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind; and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Quo warranto* (by what warrant), a writ filed by the attorney-general, calling upon the person informed against, to show by what title he holds any office, franchise, or liberty.

QUOB—QUOTH.

QUOB, kwob, *v. n.* (*cuapiaw*, to strike, Welsh.) To move, as the fœtus in utero; to throb.—Seldom used.

QUODLIBET, kwod'le-bet, *s.* (Latin, what you please.) A nice point; a subtilty.

QUODLIBETARIAN, kwod-lib-e-ta're-an, *s.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUODLIBETICAL, kwod-le-bet'e-kal, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUODLIBETICALLY, kwod-le-bet'e-kal-le, *ad.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF.—See *Coif*.

QUOIFFURE.—See *Coiffure*.

QUOIL.—See *Coil*.

QUOIN, koyn, *s.* (*coin*, a corner, Fr.) A corner.

In Architecture, any external angle, but more especially applied to the angular courses of stone raised from the naked of the wall at the corner of a building, and called *rustic quoins*. In Artillery, a loose wedge of wood put below the breach of a cannon, for the purpose of adjusting its elevation. In Printing, *quoins* are the small wedges used to tighten the furniture around the types when set up.

QUOIT, koyt, *s.* (*coite*, Dutch.) A heavy circular metallic disc, for throwing at a fixed object in play; in practice, sometimes a plain flat stone is used. In some authors, the discs of the ancients is improperly called by this name;—*v. n.* to throw quoits; to play at quoits;—*v. a.* to throw.—Obsolete.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling.—*Shaks.*

QUONDAM, kwon'dam, *used adjectively.* (Latin.) Having been formerly; former.

QUORUM, kwor'um, *s.* (*gen. plu. of qui*, who, Lat.)

A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; a special commission of justices.

QUOT, kwot, *s.* In Scottish Law, one-twentieth of the movable estate of a person dying, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese.

QUOTA, kwota, *s.* (*quot*, how many, Lat.) That part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

QUOTABLE, kwota-bl, *a.* (from *quote*.) That may be quoted or cited.

QUOTATION, kwo-ta'shun, *s.* The act of quoting; the passage quoted. In Mercantile language, the naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified to a correspondent; quota; share.—Not used.

That they should not be able to answer their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge.—*Chamberlain.*

QUOTE, kwote, *v. a.* (*quoter*, now *coter*, Fr.) To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, adduce, or repeat a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration. In Commerce, to name, as the price of an article; to note;—*s.* a note upon an author.—Obsolete.

QUOTELESS, kwote'les, *a.* That cannot be quoted.

QUOTER, kwota'r, *s.* One who quotes the words of an author or speaker.

QUOTH, kwoth, *v. n.* (*currythan*, Sax. *quithan*, Goth.) To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being only used in the first and third persons of the

QUOTIDIAN.

present and past indicative. The nominative always follows the verb.
QUOTIDIAN, kwo-tid'e-an, *a.* (*quotidianus*, Lat.) Daily; occurring or returning daily. In Pathology, a *quotidian ague* is a species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm commencing in the morning, and lasting about eighteen hours. There

QUOTIENT.

are five varieties of this disease;—*s.* a fever whose paroxysms return daily; anything returning every day.
QUOTIENT, kwo'shent, *s.* (French, from *quoties*, how often, Lat.) In Arithmetic, the number which indicates the times, or parts of a time, that one number is contained in another in the operation of division.

R.

R—RABDOLOGY.

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is numbered among the liquids and semivowels. It has one constant sound, as in other languages. From the resemblance of that sound to the growl or snarl of a cur, it has been sometimes called the canine letter. In words derived from the Greek, it is followed generally by an *h*, as in rhapsody; but the sound remains the same, the *h* being mute. As an abbreviation, *R.* in English stands for *Rex* or *Regina*, king or queen. Among physicians, it stands for *recipe*, take.
RABATE, ra-bate', *v. a.* (*rabatre*, Fr.) To recover a hawk to the fist.
RABATO, ra-ba'to, *s.* (*rabat*, Fr.) A neckband; a kind of ruff.
RABBIT, rab'bet, *s.* (*raboter*, to plane, Fr.) A deep groove or channel cut longitudinally in a plank or piece of timber, to receive the edge of another plank which is to be let into it. This is termed a *rab-bit-joint*, and the plane which makes the rabbit is called a *rabbit-plane*;—*v. a.* to make a rabbit-joint with a plane.
RABBI, rab'bi, } *s.* A Jewish doctor. The term
RABBIN, rab'bin, } signifies master.
RABBINIC, rab-bin'ik, *s.* The language or dialect of the rabbins.
RABBINICAL, rab-bin'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins; taught by the rabbins.
RABBINISM, rab-bin-izm, *s.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity pertaining to the language of the rabbins.
RABBINIST, rab-bin-ist, } *s.* The name given to one
RABBINITE, rab-bin-ite, } who adhered to the Tal-
 mud and the traditions of the Jews, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.
RABBIT, rab'bit, *s.* The *Lepus cuniculus*, a well-known small rodent, remarkable for its fecundity; beginning to breed at the age of six months, and producing several litters in a year. Its fur is in considerable demand, particularly for the hat trade. *Rabbit-warren*, an enclosure in which rabbits are kept.
RABBLE, rab'bl, *s.* (*rabula*, a brawler, from *рабо*, to rave, Lat.) A tumultuous crowd of noisy people; an assembly of low people. *Rabble-charming*, charming or delighting the rabble.
RABBLEMENT, rab'bl-ment, *s.* A tumultuous crowd of low people.—Obsolete.

A rude *rabblement*,
 Whose like he never saw.—*Spenser*.

RABDOLOGY, rab-dol'o-je, *s.* (*rabdos*, a rod, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A mode of simplifying arithmetical operations, invented by Napier of Mer-

RABDOMANCY—RACE.

chiston, but entirely superseded by his invention of logarithms. He arranged the multiples of the several digits on little rods, each headed by the particular digit of which the rod contained the multiples, so that any number, on which an operation was to be performed, could be represented by the headings, on placing the proper rods side by side, and the result at once be ascertained by inspection. These rods are commonly called 'Napier's bones.'
RABDOMANCY, rab'do-man-se, *s.* (*rabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by means of rods, according to their manner of falling when set up.
RABDOPHORUS, rab-dof'o-rus, *s.* (*rabdos*, a stick or spear-shaft, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Chætodonidae*.
RABID, rab'id, *a.* (*rabidus*, Lat.) Fierce; furious; mad; particularly applied to dogs when mad.
RABIDNESS, rab'id-nes, *s.* The state of being rabid.
RABIES, ra'be-es, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. The two following varieties present the most marked symptoms:—*R. canina* (canine rabies), produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids. *R. felina* (feline rabies), produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.
RABINET, rab'e-net, *s.* A small piece of ordnance.
RACA, ra'ka, *a.* A Syriac word, signifying beggarly; empty; foolish; a term expressive of great contempt.
RACARIA, ra-ka're-a, *s.* (*racari*, the name of the tree in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, *Sapindaceæ*.
RACCOON.—See *Raccoon*.
RACE, rase, *s.* (French, from the Italian *razza*, or *raiz*, a root.) The lineage of a family, or continued stock of descendants; a generation; a family of descendants; a particular breed, as a *race* of mules; a root, as a *race* of ginger;
 A single root or *race* of ginger.—*Stevens, note on Shaks.*
 a particular strength or taste of wine.
 Rich canary—
 Is it of the right *race*?—*Massinger*.
Race-ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverized; (*ras*, Dutch, *resa*, Swed. to go,) a contest in running; any running with speed; a progress; a course; train; process; a strong or rapid current of water, or the channel for such a current, as a *mill-race*; by way of distinction, a contest in the

RACEMATION—RACK.

running of horses, generally used in the plural, as the *racces*. *Tail-race*, the water-course leading from a water-wheel; the *race-course* leads to it; —*v. n.* to run swiftly; to contend in running. *Race-horse*, a horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.

RACEMATION, ras-e-ma'shun, *s.* (*racemus*, a cluster, Lat.) A cluster, as of grapes; the cultivation of clusters of grapes.

RACEME, ra'seem, *s.* (*racemus*, a bunch of berries, Lat.) In Botany, a particular arrangement of flowers, when they are arranged round a simple filiform axis, each particular flower being stalked.

RACEMID, ra'seemd, *a.* Having a raceme.

RACEMIC ACID, ra-sem'ik as'id, *s.* The paratar-taric acid of Berzelius: it appears to be isomeric, and to have the same equivalent as tartaric acid; but it differs from it in its salts, and in the form of its crystals. Formula, $C_8H_4O_{10}$.

RACEMIDA, ra-se-me'da, *s.* A genus of Acalephans: Order, Hydrostrica.

RACEMIFEROUS, ras-e-mif'ur-us, *a.* (*racemus*, a cluster, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing racemes, as the currant.

RACEMOUS, ras'e-mus, } *a.* Disposed in racemes;
RACEMOSE, ras'e-mose, } growing in racemes.

RACEMOVINIC ACID, ra-se-mo-vin'ik as'id, *s.* An acid formed by the action of alcohol on racemic acid. It crystallizes, and differs from tartrovinic acid in containing an additional atom of water.

RACEMULE, ras'e-mule, *s.* A small raceme.

RACER, ras'e-ur, *s.* (from *race*.) A runner; he or that which contends in running.

RACIT, ratsh, *s.* (*racce*, Sax.) A setting dog.

RACHICALLIS, ra-ke-kal'lis, *s.* (*rachis*, a crag by the sea-side, and *kallos*, beauty, Gr. because the plants ornament the rocks by the sea-side.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

RACHILLA, ra-kil'la, *s.* (*rachis*, a spine, Gr.) A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

RACHIOPARALYSIS, ra-ke-o-pa-ra'l'e-sis, *s.* Paralysis of the spinal nerves.

RACHIS, ra'kis, *s.* (Greek, a spine.) In Botany, that part of a culm which runs up through the ears of corn, and consequently the part that bears the flowers in other plants; also, the common petiole of a compound leaf. In Zoology, the vertebral column of mammals and birds.

RACHISAGRA, ra-kis-ag'ra, *s.* (*rachis*, the spine, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) A gouty pain in the spine.

RACHITIC, ra-kit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

RACHITIS, ra-ki'tis, *s.* (*rachis*, the spine, Gr.) In Pathology, the rickets, a disease characterized by a softening and curvature in the spinal and other bones, in consequence of a deficiency of the phosphate of lime in their structure.

RACINESS, ra'se-nes, *s.* (see *Racy*.) The quality of being racy.

RACK, rak, *s.* (*rek*, a stretch, Dutch, *racan*, or *racan*, to reach, Sax.) An engine of torture; torture; extreme pain; anguish; any instrument by which extension is performed; a grate on which bacon is laid; the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton; a distaff from which wool is extended, commonly written *rock*; a railed convenience formed above the manger in a stable for

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RACKER—RADDISSIA.

the reception of the hay. In Mechanics, a straight bar of metal with cogs or teeth cut along its edge, by which it is moved up and down, in consequence of a pinion or a sector of similar sized teeth working in it. In Ships, a frame containing several sheaves to direct the sailors to the respective ropes passing through it; —(*rec*, steam, *recan*, to exhale, Sax.) properly, vapour; hence thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of vapour floating in the upper regions;

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death.—*Shaks.*

arrack, a spirituous liquor.—See *Arrack*. *Rack-rent*, a rent of the full annual value of the tenement, or near it. *Rack-rented*, subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Rack-renter*, one who pays the uttermost rent; —*v. n.* to steam; to rise as vapour; to fly like broken clouds; —*v. a.* to torture; to harass; to stretch; to strain; (*runika*, to clear, to strain, Armor.) to draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment. *Racked-vintage*, a second vintage, or a voyage made by merchants for *racked* wines, that is, wines drawn from the lees.

RACKER, rak'kur, *s.* One that tortures or racks.

RACKET, rak'ket, *s.* (probably from the same root as *crack*, *craquer*, to crackle, Fr. *racket*, or *rakette*, a rocket, cracker, or squib, Dan.) A confused, chattering noise; clamour; noisy talk; a snow-shoe; (*raquette*, Fr.) the instrument with which players strike the ball at tennis; also, the game itself; —*v. n.* to make a confused noise or clamour; to frolic; —*v. a.* to strike as with a racket.

RACKETY, rak'ket-e, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACKING, rak'king, *part. a.* (from *rack*.) Tormenting; excruciating; —*s.* torture; a stretching on the rack; torment of the mind; anguish; the act of stretching on a frame; the act of drawing from the sediment. *Racking pace*, in the Manege, an irregular run or shuffle, between a trot and a gallop.

RACODIUM, ra-ko'de-um, *s.* (*rakion*, a worthless worn-out garment, Gr. from the appearance of the places where it grows.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

RACCOON, ra-koon', *s.* *Ursus lotor*, a small species of bear, valued for its fur, which is used in hat-making.

RACOVIAN, ra-ko've-ans, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the Unitarians of Poland, who are so called from the small city of Racow, where Jacobus a Sienna, its head, erected a public seminary for their church in 1600.

RACY, ra'se, *a.* (probably from the Span. and Port. *rais*, root.) Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil.

Rich, *racy* verses, in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see.—*Cowley.*

RAD, rad, *s.* The old pret. and part. of *read*.

Good by paragone
Of evil, may more notably be *rad*.—*Spenser.*

Rad, *red*, and *rod*, are different forms of an initial or terminating syllable in names signifying counsel; as, Conrad, powerful in counsel; Ethelred, noble in counsel.

RADDISSIA, rad-dish'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Guiseppe

- Raddi, an Italian botanist and traveller in Brazil.)
A genus of plants: Order, Hippocrateaceae.
- RADDLE**, rad'dl, *v. a.* (probably from the Saxon *wrad*, *wrad*, or *wraeth*, a band or wreath.) To interweave; to twist; to wind together.
Raddling or working it up like basket-work.—*Defoe*.
—*s.* a long stick used in hedging.
- RADDOCK**.—See Ruddock.
- RADIAL**, ra'de-al, *a.* (*radius*, a ray, rod, or spoke, Lat.) Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body; the *radial muscles* belong to the fore-arm—one bends the wrist, and the other extends it. In Geometry, *radial curves* are those of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many radii of such circle.
- RADIANCE**, ra'de-ans, } *s.* State or quality of be-
RADIANCEY, ra'de-an-se, } ing radiant; brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness.
- RADIANT**, ra'de-ant, *a.* Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour. In Heraldry, a charge when it is represented by rays surrounding it. In Optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.
- RADIANTLY**, ra'de-ant-le, *ad.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendour.
- RADIATA**, ray-de-a'ta, *s.* (Latin, radiated.) The fourth great division of the animal kingdom.—See under Animal.
- RADIATE**, ra'de-ate, *v. n.* (*radio*, Lat.) To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to issue and proceed in direct lines from a point; —*v. a.* to enlighten; to illuminate; —*a.* in Botany, a *radiate flower* is a corolla consisting of a disc, in which the corollets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular, ligulate, or strap-shaped; applied also to a flower with fuscous florets set round in the form of a radiant star.
- RADIATED**, ra'de-ay-tid, *a.* Adorned with rays of light. In Mineralogy, having crystals diverging from a centre. Belonging to the division Radiata. The *radiated animals* are among the most frequent organic remains in the transition strata; many of the strata appear almost entirely composed of their mineralized exuviae. These animals comprise all those which were formerly called zoophytes, or animal plants, as the corallines, &c., which were long mistaken for marine vegetables. *Radiated pyrites*, a variety of sulphuret of iron, occurring most commonly in coal-beds. It is found also in veins along with ores of silver, lead, and copper. Colour pale-bronze yellow; streak greyish-black; massive and crystallized; primary form a right rhombic prism. Its constituents are—iron, 46.40; sulphur, 53.60: sp. gr. 4.678 to 4.847; hardness = 6.
- RADIATION**, ray-de-a'shun, *s.* (*radiatio*, Lat.) A shooting in direct lines from a point as a centre; beamy lustre of rays.
- RADICAL**, rad'e-kul, *a.* (*radicalis*, from *radix*, a root, Lat.) Pertaining to the root; origin; primitive; native; fundamental; serving to originate. In Chemistry, equivalent to base, but applied only to acids; chlorine being the *simple radical* of muriatic acid, and cyanogen and iron the *compound radical* of ferro-cyanic acid. In Algebra, a *radical quantity* is one affected by the radical sign.

The *radical sign* $\sqrt{\quad}$, is that by which the root of a quantity is expressed: the particular root is indicated by a small figure placed to the left of this sign, which by itself denotes the square root— $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$, $\sqrt[4]{\quad}$, $\sqrt[5]{\quad}$, express the cube root, the biquadrate, and the 5th roots, respectively. In Music, *radical bass* is the same as Fundamental bass,—which see;—*s.* a *radical principle*; a primitive word; a person who, in politics, seeks fundamental changes in the constitution and government of a country.

- RADICALISM**, rad'e-kal-izm, *s.* The doctrine that every ascertained abuse or evil in the government of a country, or in its constitution, should be immediately and completely reformed.
- RADICALITY**, rad'e-kal'e-te, *s.* Origination; the state of being radical, or belonging to a root.
- RADICALLY**, rad'e-kal-le, *ad.* Originally; fundamentally.
- RADICALNESS**, rad'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being radical or fundamental.
- RADICANT**, rad'e-kant, *a.* (*radicans*, Lat.) In Botany, rooting.
- RADICATE**, rad'e-kate, *v. a.* (*radicor*, *radicatus*, Lat.) To root; to plant deeply and firmly.
- RADICATE**, rad'e-kate, } *a.* (*radicatus*, rooted,
RADICATED, rad'e-ka'tid, } Lat.) Deeply planted. In Conchology, having the shell fixed by a base, or by a byssus, to some other body.
- RADICATION**, rad'e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of taking root. In Botany, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.
- RADICIFORM**, ra-dis'e-lawrm, *a.* (*radix*, a root, Lat. and form.) Having the figure of a root.
- RADICIVOROUS**, ra-de-siv'o-rus, *a.* (*radix*, a root, and *voror*, I devour, Lat.) Living on roots.
- RADICLE**, rad'e-kl, *s.* (*radicula*, Lat.) A little root; that part of a seed which becomes a root; the fibrous part of a root.
- RADIOLA**, ray-de-o'la, *s.* (*radiculus*, a little ray, Lat. in allusion to rayed capsules.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.
- RADIOLITES**, ray-de-o-li'tis, *s. plu.* A genus of irregular inequivalved fossil shells, obtained from the Pyrenees. They are striated externally; the inferior valve in the form of a reversed cone; the superior valve convex; they have neither hinge nor cartilage.
- RADIOMETER**, ra-de-om'e-tur, *s.* (*radius*, a rod or staff, Lat. and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The forestaff, an instrument for taking altitudes.
- RADISH**, rad'ish, *s.* (*radic*, Sax. *radys*, Dutch, *radiess*, Germ.) The common name of the plants of the genus *Raphanus*.
- RADIUS**, ra'de-us, } *s.* (Latin.) The semidiameter
RADI, ra'de-i, } *plu.* of a circle, or chord of one-sixth of its circumference; the spoke of a wheel; the outer part or circumference of a radiate flower. In Anatomy, the small bone of the fore-arm, articulated above with the cubital extremity of the os branchii and ulna; below, with the ulna and first or radial row of the carpal bones. In the higher Geometry, *radius of curvature*, at any point of a curve line, is the radius of the circle which osculates the curve at the given point, or has the same curvature as the curve at that point. *Radius vector*, is a right line drawn from the centre of force in any curve in which a body is supposed to move by centripetal force, to that point in

which the body is supposed to be;—plural, *radix* *vectores*.

RADIX, ra'diks, *s.* (Latin, a root.) In Algebra, the root of a finite expression from which a series is raised. In Arithmetic, any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of any system; thus, 10 is the *radix* of the decimal system of numeration, and also of the common system of logarithms; the *radix* of Napier's system was 2.7182818284.

RAFF, raf, *v. a.* (*raffen*, to sweep, to seize, or snatch, Germ.) To sweep; to snatch or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep;

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.—*Carew*.

—*s.* a promiscuous heap; a jumble; in the plural or duplicate form, *riff-raff*, the sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob. *Raff-merchant*, a lumber merchant.—*Local*.

RAFFLE, raf'fl, *v. n.* (*raffle*, Fr.) To cast dice for a prize, for which each competitor lays down a stake, as to *raffle* for a watch. In Scotland, this verb is used actively, as, he *raffled* his watch;—*s.* a game of chance, in which each puts down a stake in consideration of the chance of obtaining the prize contended for; generally played with dice.

RAFFLER, raf'flur, *s.* One who raffles.

RAFFLESIA, raf'fle'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of its discoverer, Sir T. S. Raffles.) A genus of curious parasitical plants: Class, Rhizanthus.

RAFNIA, raf'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of C. G. Rafn, a Danish botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants with yellow flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

RAFT, raft, *s.* (probably from its resemblance to the arrangement of rafters in a roof.) An assemblage of boards, planks, or logs of timber, fastened together in cross layers, and floated on the water. *Raft-port*, a square hole cut through the buttock, and sometimes through the bow of some merchant ships. *Raftsmen*, one who manages a raft;—*v. a.* to support on a raft;—*part. a.* (*part.* of reave or raff), severed; rent; bereft.—*Obsolete* in the last three senses.

Mischance,

That hath so *raft* us of our merriment.—*Spenser*.

RAFTER, raftur, *s.* (*rafter*, to cover, to roof, Sax.) A roof timber, which extends from the plate of a timber to the ridge, and serves to support the roof.

RAFTED, rafturd, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RAFTING, raft'ing, *s.* The business of floating rafts.

RAFTY, raf'te, *a.* Damp; musty.—*Local*.

RAG, rag, *s.* (*hracod*, torn, Sax. *ragas*, a rupture, Gr. *ragg*, rough hair, Swed.) A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; anything rent and tattered; a fragment of dress; worn-out clothes; proverbially, mean garments; a vulgar person, or one of very low condition—(used in contempt in the last sense);

Out of my door, you witch, you rag,

You baggage.—*Shaks*.

Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both tag and rag.—*Spenser*.

—*v. a.* to scold; to rail; to irritate by teasing language; to banter—(local as a verb). In Shipbuilding, *rag-bolts* are iron pins full of jags or barbs on both sides. In Mechanics, *rag-wheel* and *chain* is a contrivance for the same purpose as the band which passes over a lathe to turn the

mandril, but used where there is great resistance to be overcome. The wheel is furnished with projecting cogs or pins, which catch in the links of the chain, so as to render it impossible to slip, as is sometimes the case with the belt. *Ragwort*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Othonna*, more particularly the common weed *Senecio jacobea*.

RAGAMUFFIN, rag-a-muffin, *s.* (from *rag*, and *mofar*, to mock, Span. or *muffo*, musty, Ital.) A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

RAGE, raje, *s.* (French.) Violent anger; anger excited to fury; vehemence or exacerbation of anything painful;

The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppress'd.—*Pope*.
fury or extreme violence, as the *rage* of a tempest; enthusiasm; rapture; eagerness, as a *rage* for money;—*v. n.* to be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to be violently driven or agitated; to ravage; to prevail without restraint; to move or act furiously; to toy wantonly, or sport.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

And she began to play and *rage*,
As she saith, I am well enough.—*Gower*.

RAGEFUL, raje'fūl, *a.* Violent; furious.

RAGERY, ra'jur-e, *s.* Wantonness.—*Obsolete*.

He was all coltish, ful of *ragerie*.—*Chaucer*.

RAGG, rag, } *s.* A fusible siliceous stone

RAGSTONE, rag'stone, } of a dark-grey colour, occurring near Dudley. It is also called Rowley ragg, or Dudley basalt.

RAGGED, rag'gid, *a.* (from *rag*.) Rent, or worn into tatters; broken with rough edges; uneven; having the appearance of being broken or jagged, as a *ragged* moon; wearing tattered clothes; rough; rugged; not smooth to the ear. *Ragged robin*, the plant *Lychnis flosculi*.

RAGGIDNESS, rag'gid-nes, *s.* The state of being ragged.

RAGING, ra'jing, *part. a.* (from *rage*.) Furious; impetuous;—*s.* fury; violence; impetuosity.

RAGINGLY, ra'jing-le, *ad.* With fury; with violent impetuosity.

RAGMAN, rag'man, *s.* (rag and man.) A man who deals in rags, the materials of paper. In Scotch, *ragman* or *ragment*, is a long piece of writing; an account, in order to a settlement. *Ragman's roll*, the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were constrained to swear allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. This expression is incorrectly said to be derived from Ragimund, a legate from the pope, asserted to have taken the oaths of the clergy of Scotland relative to the value of their benefices, with a view to taxation. No legate of the name ever appeared in Scotland.—*See Penny Cyc*.

RAGOUT, ra-goo', *s.* (French.) A highly seasoned dish or sauce tending to excite the appetite.

RAGULED, ra-gulde', *a.* In Heraldry, applied to any bearing that is ragged or uneven, like the trunk or the limb of a tree lopped of its branches, so that only the stumps are seen.

RAIA, ra'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) The Rays, a genus of flat fishes, the body of which is in general beset with sharp prickles or spinous tubercles; tail destitute of a serrated spine, but bearing two small dorsal fins close to the caudal: Family, Raideae.

RAID.E, ra'e-de, *s.* (*rais*, one of the genera.) A family of fishes, including the Rays, Skates, and Thornbacks.

RAIL, *rail*, *s.* (*riegel*, Germ.) A term applied in various ways, but more particularly to those pieces of timber or wood lying horizontally, whether between the panels of wainscoting or of doors, or under and over the compartments of balustrades, &c.; to pieces in framing that lie from post to post in fences; in short, to all pieces lying in a horizontal direction which separate one compartment from another; (*riegel*,) a woman's upper garment—(obsolete);

I was one night queen-like clad;
This down about my neck was erst a *rail*
Of bisse imbroder'd.—*Ant and Nightingale* (1604).
Cambrie *rails*.—*Beau. and Flet.*

—*v. a.* to enclose with rails; (*rallen*, Dutch,) to utter reproaches; to scoff; to use opprobrious and insolent language. In Ornithology,—see *Rallus*.

RAILER, *ra'lor*, *s.* One who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

RAILING, *ra'ling*, *s.* Reproachful or insolent language; a series of rails; a fence; rails in general, or the scantlings for rails;—*a.* expressing reproach; using insulting language.

RAILINGLY, *ra'ling-le*, *ad.* With scoffing and insulting language.

RAILLERY, *raile'rie*, *s.* (*raillerie*, Fr.) Banter; jesting language; good-humoured pleasantry, or slight satire; satirical merriment.

RAILROAD, *raile'rode*, *s.* (rail and road.) A road

RAILWAY, *raile'way*, *s.* or way laid with rails, along which carriages are conveyed by steam or horse power; or in mines, generally, by manual strength. *Railway chairs*, the pieces of iron made to receive and support the rails, and which rest on the sleepers or blocks. *Railway sleepers*, the underlying timbers in which the chairs are fixed. Sometimes blocks of stone are used for this purpose, and are termed *railway blocks*. *Railway-slide*, a contrivance for shifting a carriage from one line of rails to another.

RAIMENT, *ra'ment*, *s.* (for arrayment, from *araer*, to array, Norm.) Clothing; vestments; vesture; garments.

RAIN, *ra-ne*, *s.* (*regn*, *regn*, *ren*, Sax.) The descent of water in drops from the atmosphere; the water thus falling;—*v. n.* (*renian*, *rinan*, Sax.) to fall in drops from the clouds as water; to fall or drop like rain;

Tears *rained* at their eyes.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to pour or shower down from the clouds, or heaven.

I will *rain* bread from heaven for you.—*Exod.* xvii.

Rain-gauge,—see *Pluviometer*. *Rain-water*, rain which has fallen from the clouds. *Rain-tight*, tight enough to exclude rain.

RAINBEAT, *ra-ne'beet*, *a.* Beaten or injured by rain.

Figures half obliterate

In *rain-beat* marble, near to the church-gate,
Upon a cross-legged tomb.—*Rp. Hall*.

RAINBOW, *ra-ne'bo*, *s.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colours formed by the refraction and reflection of the rays of light from drops of water or vapour, existing in that part of the horizon which is opposite the sun; when he is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is also called *Iris*. *Rainbow-tinted*, having tints like those of the rainbow.

Then the dolphin first his gambols played,
In his *rainbow-tinted* robes arrayed.—*Mary Howitt*.

Lunar rainbow, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, but produced by the light of the moon falling upon drops of rain. *Marine rainbow*, is sometimes observed in an agitated sea, when the wind, sweeping over the waves, raises them into spray, in which the sun's rays are refracted as in a common shower. In Pathology, *rainbow worm*, the Herpes iris of Bateman; a species of tetter occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours.

RAINBOWED, *ra-ne'bode*, *a.* Formed with a rainbow.

RAINDEER.—See *Reindeer*.

RAININESS, *ra-ne'nes*, *s.* The state of being rainy.

RAINY, *ra'ne*, *a.* Abounding with rain; showery.

RAISE, *raze*, *v. a.* (*raisyn*, Goth.) To lift; to take up; to heave; to set upright, as to *raise* a mast; to erect; to build; to form to some height by accumulation, as to *raise* a heap of stones; to exalt to a state greater or more illustrious; to amplify or enlarge, as to *raise* your fortune; to increase in current value; to elevate, as to *raise* the thoughts; to excite or put in action; to increase in intensity; to stir up; to rouse; to awake; to bring into being, as to *raise* new troubles; to call into apparent view from a state of separate existence, as to *raise* a spectre; to bring from death to life; to set up or utter loudly, as to *raise* a noise; to collect or obtain a certain sum; to assemble or levy; to invent and propagate, as to *raise* a story; to cause to grow; to propagate, as to *raise* corn or cattle; to cause to swell or heave;

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and *raise* paste.—*Spectator*.

to animate with fresh vigour; to call to, and keep in remembrance;

Moreover, Ruth the Moabitess, the wife of Mahlon, have I purchased to be my wife, to *raise* up the name of the dead upon his inheritance.—*Ruth* iv. 10.
to prompt.

Whose spirit God had *raised* to go up.—*Ezra* i. 5.

In Navigation, to elevate by nearer approach, as to *raise* the land; to bring to be seen at a greater angle, opposed to laying, as to *raise* a point. To *raise* a purchase, to arrange the different elements of a machine, so as to produce a required force. To *raise* a siege, to remove the besieging force, and abandon the attempt. To *raise* the wind, a slang phrase for to raise money. To *raise*, is in all its senses to elevate from low to high, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may, by an easy figure, be referred to local elevation.

RAISER, *ra'zur*, *s.* He or that which raises; one who levies or collects; one who begins, produces, or propagates. In Carpentry, a board set on edge under the foreside of a step or stair.

RAISIN, *ra'zn*, *s.* (French.) A dried grape. Raisins are distinguished by the places where produced or exported, as Malaga, Valentia, and Smyrna; or the variety of grape, or mode of preparation, as muscatels, blooms, sultanas, lexias, and raisins of the sun. The finest in quality are the Malaga muscatels; the lowest, the black Smyrna raisins. About 200,000 cwt. are annually imported into this country.

RAISING, *ra'zing*, *s.* The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life. In Architecture, *raising-plate*, the plate or longitudinal timber on which the roof stands raised or placed. It is also called the *upper-plate*.

RAIT, *raite*, *v. a.* To lay hemp in water in order to prepare it for use.

RAJAH, } ra'ja, *s.* (Sanskrit, the same as the
RAJA, } Latin *rex, regis.*) A king; a ruler.

In the ancient writings of the Hindoos, the word is applied to all the different kings and princes of Hindostan, and native princes still retain the title.

RAJANA, ra-ja'na, *s.* (in honour of the distinguished naturalist, John Ray, who died 1705.) A genus of plants: Order, Dioscoreaceae.

RAJASHIP, ra'ja-ship, *s.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAKE, rake, *s.* (*raca*, race, Sax.) An instrument with teeth and a long handle, used for dividing the ground, and gathering up light bodies; (*rækel*, Dan.—see *Rakehell*.) a loose, disorderly, vicious man; a debauchee; (*racan*, to reach, Sax.) the projection of the upper parts of a ship, or so much of her hull as hangs over both ends of her keel. *Rake of a mast*, its deviation from a perpendicular to the keel of the ship. *Rake of a rudder*, the hindmost part of it. *Rake of a mill-saw*, its forward inclination;—*v. a.* (*racian*, Sax. *rake*, Swed. *rager*, Dan. to shave, to rake,) to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; to gather with a rake; to clear or smooth with a rake; to draw together by violence;

What piles of wealth—
 How, I the name of thrift,
 Did he rake this together?—*Shaks.*

to scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap and cover; to pass swiftly and violently over.

Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies.—*Sandys.*

In the Military art, to enfilade; to fire in the direction of the length of anything, particularly of a ship;—*v. n.* to search; to grope meanly and minutely; to pass with violence and rapidity; to seek by raking; to play the part of a rake; to incline from a perpendicular direction, as, the mast *rakes* aft. *Rake-shame*, a vile, dissolute wretch.

RAKEHELL, rake'hel, *s.* (probably from *rækel*, Dan. now contracted into rake, apparently also from *rake* and *hell*; in either case it aptly represents a wretch whose life is spent in places of lewdness and wickedness.) A lewd, dissolute fellow; a rake.

RAKEHELLY, rake'hel-le, *a.* Dissolute; wild; lewd.

RAKER, ra'kur, *s.* One who rakes.

RAKING, ra'king, *part. a.* That rakes, as a *raking* fire. In Architecture, applied to any member whose arrises lie inclined to the horizon;—*s.* the act of using a rake; the space of ground raked at once; the quantity of hay, &c. collected by once passing the rake.

RAKISH, ra'kish, *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute; debauched.

RAKISHLY, ra'kish-le, *ad.* In a rakish manner.

RAKISHNESS, ra'kish-ness, *s.* Dissolute practices.

RALLIANCE, ral'le-ans, *s.* The act of rallying.

RALLIED, ral'lid, *part. a.* Treated with pleasantry.

RALLUS, ral'lus, *s.* (Latin, fine, slender, from the slender bill.) The Rail, a genus of birds: Type of the family Rallidae.

RALLY, ral'le, *v. a.* (*rallier*, Fr.) To reunite; to collect and reduce troops to order when thrown into confusion; to collect or unite; (*rallier*, Fr.) to treat with slight contempt or satirical merriment;—*v. n.* to come hurriedly together; to come back to order; to exercise satirical merriment;—*s.* act of rallying.

RAM, ram, *s.* (Sax. and Dan. a ram-buck, *rham*,

rhum, a thrusting forward, Welsh.) The male of the sheep, or ovine genus; in some parts of Britain called also a *tup*. In Astronomy, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March, a constellation in the figure of a ram; an engine of war, used formerly for demolishing the walls of cities, called a *battering-ram*;—*v. a.* to drive with violence, as with a battering-ram; to force in; to drive down or together; to stuff; to cram. In the Arts, the *ram's-horn* is a kind of scroll ornament, the origin of which is from the skull and horns of the ram.

RAMADHAN, ram-a-dan', *s.* The ninth month in the Arabian calendar, and a sort of Lent observed by the Mohammedans.

RAMAGE, ram'aje, *s.* (*ramus*, a branch, Lat. whence *ramage*, anything belonging to boughs, as the singing of birds, Fr.) Branches of trees;—(obsolete);—the warbling of birds sitting on boughs;—*a.* wild; shy;—*v. a.* see *Rummage*. This is an old word, and seldom used in any of its senses.

RAMATUELLA, ram-a-tu-el'la, *s.* (*ramatulle*, the South American name.) A genus of plants: Order, Combretaceae.

RAMAYANA, ra-ma-ya'na, *s.* (the travels of Rama, Sanscrit.) The older of the two great Sanscrit epic poems: it describes the life and actions of the hero Rama, and his wife Sita; and particularly Rama's expedition to Ceylon, to rescue Sita from the tyrant Rawana. It is supposed to be older than the Christian era, but there is no certain indication of its age.

RAMBLE, ram'bl, *v. n.* (*ramengare*, to rove, Ital. *rambrear*, to rave, Armoric, or probably from *perambulo*, to wander or travel about, Lat.) To rove; to wander; to go at large without restraint or direction;—*s.* wandering; irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, ram'blur, *s.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAMBLING, ram'bling, *s.* A roving; a ramble.

RAMBLINGLY, ram'bling-le, *ad.* In a rambling manner.

RAMBOOZE, ram'booz, } *s.* A drink made of wine,
RAMBUSE, ram'buze, } ale, eggs, and sugar, in
 winter; and of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water,
 in summer.

RAMEAL, ra'me-al, } *a.* (*ramus*, a branch, Lat.)

RAMEOUS, ra'me-us, } Of or belonging to the
 branches of a plant.

RAMEKIN, ram'e-kin, } *s.* In Cookery, small
RAMEQUINS, ram'e-kins, } pieces of sliced bread
 covered with a mixture of cheese and eggs.

RAMENTA, ra-men'ta, } *s.* (Latin, a chip.) In
RAMENTS, ram'ents, } Botany, little brown
 withered scales, with which the stems of some
 plants, especially ferns, are covered.

RAMENTACEOUS, ra-men-ta'shus, *a.* In Botany, covered with ramenta or scales.

RAMIFICATION, ram-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The process of shooting out branches from a stem; a branch; a small division proceeding from the main stock; the ramifications of a family; a division of a subject or scheme. In Botany, the manner in which a tree produces its boughs; the production of figures resembling branches.

RAMIFY, ram'e-fi, *v. a.* (*ramifier*, Fr.) To divide into branches, as to *ramify* a subject;—*v. n.* to shoot into branches; to be divided or subdivided.

RAMIST, ra'mist, } *s.* In Philosophy, a follower
RAMEAN, ra'me-an, } of Pierre Ramé, professor

of rhetoric and philosophy in Paris, who perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. His system of logic was opposed to that of the Aristotelian party, between whom and his followers there raged a vehement contest during the latter half of the sixteenth century. The dispute rendered essential service to science, by exposing the absurdities of the schoolmen.

RAMMER, ram'mur, *s.* (from the verb to *ram*.) An instrument for driving anything with force; a ramrod or rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAMMISH, ram'mish, *a.* (*remma*, bitterness, Sax. and Icel. *ram*, rank, rancid, Dan. *ramm*, the smell of the goat, Swed.) Strong-scented.—Obsolete.

For all the world they stinken as a gote,

Their savour is so rammish and so hote.—*Chaucer*.

RAMNES, ram'nes, *s.* (Latin.) One of the three centuries instituted by Romulus, on the division of the Roman people into three tribes. It was a company of horse, consisting of one hundred youths of the noblest families, taken out of one of the tribes.

RAMONIA, ra-mon'de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. L. Ramond, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceae.

RAMOSE, ra'mose, } *a.* Branched; branchy; con-

RAMOUS, ra'mus, } sisting of branches.

RAMP, ramp, *v. n.* (*ramper*, to creep, to crawl, Fr.) To climb, as a plant; to creep up; to spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic;

Sporting the lion ramp'd.—*Milton*.

—(in this last sense the word *ramp* is commonly used;—*s.* a leap; a spring; a bound. In Architecture, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any ascending or descending piece of workmanship.

RAMPALLIAN, ram-pal'yan, *s.* A mean wretch.—Obsolete.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilorian!—*Shaks*.

RAMPANCY, ramp'an-se, *s.* Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance.

RAMPANT, ramp'ant, *a.* (*rempend*, Sax.) Exuberant; overgrowing restraint; applied to a lion or other beast when it is represented as standing on its hinder legs. The lion rampant, as it betokens vigour and courage, is the most frequent of all bearings. When the lion stands upright on his hinder legs, looking full-faced, it is called *rampant gardant*, in distinction from the *rampant regardant*, when the beast looks behind. *Rampant arch*, an arch whose abutments spring from an inclined plane.

RAMPANTLY, ramp'ant-le, *ad.* In a rampant manner.

RAMPART, ramp'art, *s.* (*rempart*, Fr. *rampartz*, Armor.) In Fortification, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting the shot of an enemy, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c.; that which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety;—*v. a.* to fortify with ramparts.—Obsolete.

RAMPHASTIDÆ, ram-fas'te-de, *s.* (*ramphastos*, one of the genera.) The Toucans, a family of birds with enormous bills: Tribe, Scansores.

RAMPHASTOMA, ram-fas'to-ma, *s.* (same as *ramphastoma*.) A genus of Crocodiles, including those oriental species which have the muzzle very long and narrow, as the Gavia of the Ganges.

RAMPHASTOS, ram-fas'tos, *s.* (*ramphos*, a beak, Gr.

from the enormous size of the beak.) The Toucans, a genus of birds: Type of the family Ramphastidae.

RAMPHISTOMA, ram-fis'to-ma, *s.* (*ramphos*, a bill, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

RAMPHOMYIA, ram-fo-mi'a, *s.* (*ramphos*, a bill, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

RAMPHOPIS, ram'fo-pis, *s.* (*ramphos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to Tanigerinæ: Family, Fringillidae.

RAMPION, ram'pe-un, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Phyteuma*.

RAMPIRE, ram'pire, *s.* and *v. a.* Same as rampart.—Not in use.

RAMPIRED, ram'pird, *a.* Fortified with a rampart. Set but thy foot against our rampired gates, And they shall ope.—*Shaks*.

RAMROD.—See *Rammer*.

RAMSON, ram'sun, *s.* The plant *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic.

RAMULI, ram'u-li, *s.* In Botany, twigs or small branches.

RAMUS, ra'mus, *s.* (Latin, a branch.) In Anatomy, the branch of an artery. *Ramus anastomaticus magnus* is a branch of the brachial artery, commencing about two or three inches above the inner condyle of the os brachii: it is distributed about the elbow.

RAN, ran, (Saxon.) The past tense or preterite of the verb to *run*;—*s.* in old writers, open or public theft. In Rope-making, a *ran* implies twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

RANA, ra'na, *s.* (Latin.) The frog, a genus of Amphibious reptiles: Order, Anoura.

RANARIA, ra-na're-a, *s.* (*rana*, a frog, Lat. in allusion to the plants inhabiting inundated places.) A genus of Brazilian plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

RANATITES, ran'a-tit-se, *s. plu.* (*rana*, a frog, Lat.) In Ecclesiastical History, a sect among the Jews who worshipped frogs, because God used them as an instrument of his wrath against Pharaoh, imagining God to be pleased with this superstition.

RANATRA, ra-na'tra, *s.* (*rana*, a frog, and *atra*, dark, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects.

RANCESCENT, ran-ses'sent, *a.* (*ranceo*, I am rank, Lat.) Becoming rancid or sour.

RANCH, rantsh, *v. a.* (either corrupted from *urench*, or derived from *rancare*, to walk crooked, Ital.) To sprain; to injure by violent contortion.—Obsolete. Against a stump, his task the monster grinds, And ranch'd his hips.—*Dryden*.

RANCID, ran'sid, *a.* (*rancidus*, Lat.) Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

RANCIDITY, ran-sid'e-te, } *s.* The quality of being

RANCIDNESS, ran'sid-nes, } rancid; a strong, sour scent, as that of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rangk'ur-us, *a.* (from *rancour*.) Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

RANCOROUSLY, rangk'ur-us-le, *ad.* In a rancorous manner.

RANCOUR, rangk'ur, *s.* (*rancune*, Fr.) The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies;—virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;

I put rancour in the vessel of my peace

Only for them.—*Shaks*.

RAPHIDIA—RAPTATORES.

RAPHIDIA, ra-fid'e-a, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Planipennes.

RAPHILITE, raf'e-lite, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a whitish colour, composed of needle-formed crystals, diverging slightly as from a centre; lustre glassy and silky. Constituents—silica, 56.478; lime, 14.750; alumina, 6.160; protoxide of iron, 5.389; protoxide of manganese, 0.447; magnesia, 5.451; potash, 10.533; moisture, 0.500: sp. gr. 2.85: hardness = 3.75.

RAPHIOLEPIS, raf-e-ol'e-pis, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. in reference to the narrow subulate bractes.) A genus of plants, natives of China: Order, Pomaceæ.

RAPHIOHYNCHUS, raf-e-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, and *rhynchōs*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

RAPHIOSAURUS, raf-e-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*raphis*, a pin, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of fossil reptiles, from the lower parts of the Cretaceous system.

RAPHISTEMMA, ra-fe-stem'ma, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the narrow elongated leaflets of the corona.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

RAPHIUM, raf'e-um, *s.* (*raphis*, a needle, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

RAPID, rap'id, *a.* (*rapidus*, Lat.) Quick; swift.

RAPIDITY, ra-pid'e-te, *s.* (*rapiditas*, Lat.) Celerity; velocity; quickness.

RAPIDLY, rap'id-le, *ad.* With great speed, velocity, or quickness.

RAPIDS, rap'ids, *s. plu.* A part of a river where the current flows with more celerity than the common current; implying a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficiently great to cause a cascade or a cataract.

RAPIER, ra'pe-ur, *s.* (*rapier*, Fr.) A small sword used only in thrusting. *Rapier-fish*, the Xiphias; or Sword-fish,—which see.

RAPINE, rap'ine, *s.* (French, *rapina*, from *rapio*, I seize, Lat.) The act of plundering; violence; force;—*v. a.* to plunder.—Obsolete as a verb. To worry, to *rapine*, and devour harmless sheep.—*Trog. of Boccalini* (1828).

RAPISTRUM, ra-pis'trum, *s.* (*ropa*, the rape, Lat. from resemblance thereto.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthoplocæ.

RAPPEE, rap-pe', *s.* A common kind of snuff.

RAPPER, rap'pur, *s.* One who raps or knocks; the knocker of a door; an oath or a lie.—Obsolete in this sense. Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.—*Bp. Parker*.

RAPPERKEE, rap-pe-re', *s.* A name given to certain armed plunderers in Ireland, from the *rapery*, or species of half pike, which they carried.

RAPT, rapt, (*past part.* of rap.) Transported; ravished;—*a.* an ecstasy; a trance; rapidity.—Obsolete in the last sense.

RAPTATORES, rap-ta-to-res, *s.* (*raptor*, a robber, *RAPTORES*, rap-to-res, *s.* from *rapto*, I take by force, Lat.) The names respectively given by Illiger and Vigors for an order, including the birds of prey, comprising the families Vulturidæ, Falconidæ, and Strigidæ, viz., the vultures, falcons, and owls.

RAPTER—RASE.

RAPTER, } rap'tur, *s.* (*raptor*, Lat.) A plunderer;
RAPTOR, } a ravisher.

RAPTORIOUS, rap-to're-us, *a.* (*rapio*, I snatch, Lat.) Seizing with rapidity and violence: applied to animals which dart on their prey, and also to certain parts of insects adapted for seizing prey.

RAPTURE, rap'ture, *s.* (*raptus*, Lat.) Violent seizure;—(obsolete in this sense); transport; ecstasy; rapidity with violence; Wave rolling after wave with torrent *rapture*.—*Milton*. enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

RAPTURED, rap'turde, *a.* Ravished; transported.

RAPTURIST, rap'tu-ris't, *s.* An enthusiast.

RAPTUROUS, rap'tu-rus, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting.

RAPTUS, rap'tus, *s.* (Latin.) A seizure; hence, in Pathology, *raptus nervorum*, cramp; *raptus sapius*, opisthotonia. In Law, *raptus heredis*, a writ for taking away an heir holding in socage; of which there were two sorts, one when the heir was married, the other when he was not.—*Cowel*.

RARE, rare, *a.* (French, uncommon, *rarus*, thin, Lat.) Uncommon; scarce; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered; The cattle in the fields and meadows green: Those rare and solitary, these in flocks Pasturing at once.—*Milton*. thin; opposed to dense; nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled, as *rare* beef or mutton. *Rara avis* (Lat. a rare bird); an unusual person. *Raree-show*, a show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, ra-re-fak'shun, *s.* In Physics, an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly applicable to aeriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being used in speaking of solids and liquids.

RAREFIABLE, ra're-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAREFIED, ra're-fide, *part. a.* Rendered thin or less dense.

RAREFY, ra're-fi, *v. a.* (*rarefier*, Fr.) To make the particles of an aeriform body occupy a greater space without adding to their number; to render air and other elastic fluids less dense;—*v. n.* to become less dense; applied to aeriform bodies.

RARELY, rare'le, *ad.* Seldom; not often; not frequently; nicely; finely.—Seldom used in these two latter senses. How rarely does it meet with this time's guise, When man was will'd to love his enemies!—*Shaks.*

RARENESS, rare'nes, *s.* The state of being uncommon, or of happening seldom; infrequency.

RARITY, ra're-te, *s.* (*rareti*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.) Uncommonness; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity; thinness, as opposed to density in aeriform bodies; subtlety.

RASCAL, ras'kal, *s.* (Saxon, a lean worthless deer.) A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch; a lean deer. The bucks and stags among the *rascals* strayed.—*Drayton*.

RASCALITY, ras-kal'e-te, *s.* The mob; villany; knavery.

RASCALLION, ras-kal'yun, *s.* A low, mean wretch.

RASCALLY, ras'kal-le, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; vile.

RASE, rase, *v. a.* (*raser*, Fr.) To skim; to strike on the surface; to overthrow; to destroy; to root

RASH—RATARIA.

up; to blot out by erasure; to erase;—*s.* a cancel; erasure; a slight wound.—Obsolete as a noun.

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point.—*Hooker.*

RASH, rash, *a.* (*rasch*, Swed. and Dan.) Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without due deliberation and precaution; quick; sudden;

As strong

As aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder.—*Shaks.*

requiring haste;

My matter is so *rash*.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* (*raschia*, Ital.) an affluence on the skin; —*v. a.* (*raschiare*, to scrape, to grate, Ital.) to slice; to cut in pieces; to divide.

RASHER, rash'ur, *s.* A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, rash'le, *ad.* Precipitately; hastily.

RASHNESS, rash'nes, *s.* Precipitation; inconsiderate readiness to decide or act, implying contempt of danger; temerity.

RASING, ra'zing, *s.* The act of marking, with the edge of any tool, figures upon timber, &c. A *rasing-knife* is a particular tool for this purpose.

RASKOLNIKS, ras-kol'niks, *s.* (*raskolo*, a division, Russ.) The most important body of dissenters from the Greek Church in Russia; they differ, however, from the followers of the parent church only in exercising a stricter ecclesiastical discipline, and in the outward forms of religion.

RASORES, ra-so'res, *s.* (*razor*, a scraper, Lat.) An order of birds, including, in Swainson's arrangement, the families—Pavonidae, Tetraonidae, Struthionidae, Columbidae, and Megapodiidae.

RASP, rasp, *s.* (Swed. and Dan.) A raspberry,—which see; a grater; a kind of file in which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by punching with a point, instead of cutting with a chisel;—*v. a.* to file with a rasp; to rub or grate to powder with a rasp.

RASPALIA, ras-pa'le-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Raspal, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Bruniaceae.

RASPATORY, ras-pa-to-re, *s.* A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, rasp'ber-re, *s.* The well-known fruit of the shrub *Rubus idaeus*: Order, Rosaceae. *Raspberry-bush*, the bramble producing raspberries.

RASURE, ra'zure, *s.* (*rasura*, a shaving, Lat.) The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing; an erasure.

RAT, rat, *s.* The common name of a certain species of the genus *Mus*: Order, Rodentia. *Rat-catcher*, one whose profession is to catch rats. *Rat-poison*, the common name of the plant *Chaillitia toxicaria*, a poisonous shrub, a native of Sierra Leone. In the Manege, *rat-tails* are excrescences which creep from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse, so called from their resemblance to the tail of a rat. To *smell a rat*, to be suspicious; to suspect danger.

RATABLE, ra'ta-bl, *a.* (from *rate*.) That may be rated, or set at a certain value; liable or subjected by law to taxation.

RATABLY, ra'ta-ble, *ad.* By rate or proportion.

RATAFIA, rat-a-fi'a, *s.* (Fr. and Span. a fine cordial.) A generic name for French and Spanish liqueurs, compounded of alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous principles of vegetables, especially of the bruised seeds of cherries, apricots, and peaches.

RATAN.—See *Rattan*.

RATARIA, ra-ta're-a, *s.* (*ratia*, a ship, Lat.) A

RATCHET—RATHER.

genus of Cirrigrada, in which the body is oval or circular, and provided in the middle with a free probosciform stomach, and with a single row of marginal tentaculiform suckers.

RATCHET, ratsh'et, } *s.* In Mechanics, *ratchet* or *RATCH*, ratsh, } *ratch*, a bar, or piece of mechanism, one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a *ratchet-wheel*, and the other is either freely jointed to a reciprocating driver, in order to give continuous motion to the wheel, or is attached to a fixed centre, to insure the wheel against reverse motion. In the former case, it is also called a *click* or *pawl*, in the latter, a *detent*. *Ratchet-wheel*, a wheel with angular teeth, against which the ratchet abuts.

RATCHIL, rat'shil, *s.* Among miners, fragments of stone.

RATE, rate, *s.* (Norm. *ratus*, Lat.) The price fixed on anything; settled allowance, as a daily *rate* of provisions; degree; comparative height or value;

I am a spirit of no common *rate*,

The summer still doth tend upon my state.—*Shaks.*

degree in which anything is done, as, the ship sails at the *rate* of seven knots an hour; quantity assignable;

In goodly form comes on the enemy;

And, by the ground they hide, I judge their number, Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand.—*Shaks.*

principle on which value is set, as, silver is valued at the *rate* of six shillings an ounce; a tax assessed on property according to its value for public uses, as parish *rates*. In the Navy, the order or class of a ship according to its magnitude or force;—*v. a.* to value at a certain price or degree of excellence; (*rate*, to find fault, Swed.) to chide with vehemence; to reprove;—*v. n.* (from the noun,) to be set in a class, as, a ship *rates* as a ship of the line; to make an estimate. In reference to Architecture, the term *rate* is used in the Building Act to denote the particular class to which a building belongs, in order to determine the thickness of its walls and mode of building.

RATELUS, ra-tel'us, *s.* The Rattel, a genus of quadrupeds allied to the badger: natives of India and the Cape of Good Hope.

RATER, ra'tur, *s.* One who sets a value on or estimates.

RATH, rath, *s.* (Irish.) A hill—obsolete; (*rath*, *raeth*, *hrath*, quick, hasty, Sax.) early; coming before others, or before the usual time;

Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine.—*Milton.*

—*ad.* soon; betimes; early.

Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind.—*May.*

RATHER, ra'thur, *ad.* (*rathor*, comp. of *rath*, quick, prompt, Sax.: so we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense, as, I would *rather* go, or *sooner* go.) More willingly; with better liking; in preference; with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise;

But sought in vain,

And nowhere finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.—*Dryden.*
more properly; more correctly speaking;

This is an art

Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature.—*Shaks.*

noting some degree of contrariety in fact, as, it is nothing less, but *rather* more than you stated.

RATHOFITE—RATIONAL.

The rather, especially; for better reason. *Had rather*, said to be a corruption of *would rather*, probably from the latter's being written, *I'd rather*, and the contraction mistaken for *I had*. *I would rather*, I desire in preference.

RATHOFITE, *rat'h-o-fite*, *s.* In Mineralogy, a species of garnet found in Sweden, accompanied by calc-spar and hornblende.

RATIFICATION, *rat-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* (from *ratify*.) The act of ratifying; confirmation; the act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

RATIFIER, *rat'e-fi-ur*, *s.* He or that which ratifies. **RATIFY**, *rat'e-fi*, *v. a.* (*ratifier*, Fr. from *ratum*, firm, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To confirm; to establish; to settle; to approve and sanction; to make valid.

RATING, *ra'ting*, *s.* (from *rate*, derived from *rata*, to find fault, Sax.) A chiding; a scolding: (from *rate*, the noun.) In the Royal Navy, the advancement of deserving seamen to be petty officers, which is done at the pleasure of the captain.

RATIO, *ra'she-o*, *s.* (Latin.) In Mathematics, the mutual relation which two magnitudes or quantities of the same kind bear to each other, the comparison being made by considering how often the one contains the other. This relation is expressed by the quotient of the one quantity divided by the other: thus, the ratio of 6 to 3, is $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2; and the ratio of 3 to 6, is $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$. It is usually written 3:6, and read as 3 is to 6. This is *geometrical ratio*, which is always signified when the term is used without distinction; but *arithmetical ratio* is the difference between two quantities: thus, 3 is the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 5.

RATIOCINATE, *rash-e-os'e-nate*, *v. n.* (*ratiocinator*, from *ratio*, reason, Lat.) To reason; to argue.—Seldom used.

RATIOCINATION, *rash-e-os'e-na'shun*, *s.* The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIOCINATIVE, *rash-e-os'e-nay-tiv*, *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison.—Seldom used.

RATION, *ra'shun*, *s.* (French, from *ratio*, proportion, Lat.) A certain allowance or share of provisions.

RATIONAL, *rash'un-al*, *a.* (*rationnel*, Fr. *rationalis*, Lat.) Having the power of reasoning; endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; wise; judicious; —*s.* a rational being. In Arithmetic and Algebra, a *rational quantity* is an expression in definite terms, or one in which no extraction of a root is left, or at least none such indicated, which cannot be extracted by known processes: thus, 2, $\sqrt{9}$, $3\sqrt{a^6}$, are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $3\sqrt[3]{9}$, $\sqrt[4]{a^6}$, are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximated, and not accurately assigned. In Geography, *rational horizon*, the plane passing through the centre of the earth parallel to the *sensible horizon* of the place to which it is referred. In Law, *rationabilis divisio*, a writ which lay, when two lords, in divers towns, had seignories joining together, for him who found his waste land to have been gradually encroached on, thereby to rectify their bounds.—*Cowel*. *Rationabili parte bonorum*, a writ that lay for the wife against the executors of her husband, to have the third part of his goods after his just

RATIONALE—RATTLESNAKE.

debts and funeral expenses had been paid.—*Les Termes de la Ley*.

RATIONALE, *rash-un-ale*, *s.* A detail with reasons; an account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

RATIONALISM, *rash'un-al-izm*, *s.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from revelation, or opposed to it.

RATIONALIST, *rash'un-al-ist*, *s.* A believer in, or adherent of, the system of rationalism.

RATIONALITY, *rash-un-al'e-te*, *s.* The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALIZE, *rash'un-al-ize*, *v. a.* To convert to rationalism.

RATIONALLY, *rash'un-al-le*, *ad.* In consistence with reason; reasonably.

RATIONALNESS, *rash'un-al-nes*, *s.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RATLINES, *rat'lins*, *s. plur.* Small horizontal ropes extended over the shrouds, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts. To *rattle the rigging*, is to fix these ratlines.

RATOON, *ra-toon*, *s.* (*retono*, from *retonar*, to sprout again, Span.) A sprout from a sugar-cane which has been cut; also, the heart-leaves in a tobacco plant.

RATSBANE, *rats'bane*, *s.* (rat and bane.) Poison for rats; arsenous acid.

RATSBANED, *rats'baynd*, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. Like *ratsban'd rats*.—*Junius*.

RATTAN, *rat-tan*, *s.* Rattans, or canes, are gigantic reeds, the produce of different species of palms (*Calamus ratang*, &c.), principally found on the Malay peninsula and archipelago, where they grow in the forest, climbing over trees to a greater extent than any other known plant. About 4,000,000 rattans are annually imported into Britain, split into stripes, and manufactured into chair-bottoms and similar articles.

RATTANY, *rat'ta-ne*, *s.* (*ratenhia*, native name in Chili.) The root of the plant *Krameria triandra*, which possesses powerful tonic and astringent qualities: written properly, *Rhatany*.

RATTEEN, *rat-tene*, *s.* (*ratina*, Span.) A thick twilled or quilled woollen stuff.

RATTEL.—See *Ratelus*.

RATTINET, *rat-te-net*, *s.* A woollen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RATTLE, *rat'tl*, *v. n.* (*ratelen*, Dutch.) To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, they are said to *jingle*;—to speak eagerly and noisily;—*v. a.* to move anything so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated; to scold; to rail; to clamour;—*s.* a rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; a rapid succession of words sharply uttered; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made. In Botany, a name of a plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, lousewort. *Yellow-rattle*, a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus*. *Rattle-headed*, noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RATTLESNAKE, *rat'tl-snake*, *s.* The common name of snakes of the genus *Crotalus*, so named from the rattle they carry at the end of the tail, which is formed by several scaly cornets loosely fitted into each other. *Rattlesnake-fern*, the fern *Botrychium virginicum*, a native of North America. *Rattlesnake-root*, the root of the *Polygala senega*, a

RATTLING—RAVEN.

stimulant said to have proved a serviceable remedy in cases of the bite of the rattlesnake. *Rattle-snake-weed*, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*.

RATTLING, rat'ling, *s.* Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in rapid motion; any rapid succession of sharp sounds.

RAUCHWACKE, raw-wak'ke, *s.* (German.) In Geology, one of the calcareous members of the Zechstein formation of Germany. It is the equivalent of the Magnesian Limestone formation in England.

RAUCITY, raw'se-te, *s.* (*raucus*, hoarse, Lat.) Hoarseness; a loud rough sound, as that of a trumpet.

RAUCOUS, raw'kus, *a.* (*raucus*, Lat.) Hoarse; harsh, as the voice of a parrot.

RAUGHT, rawt. The old past part. of *reach*.—Obsolete.

RAUNCH.—See *Wrench*.

RAUWOLFIA, raw-wulf'e-a, *s.* (in honour of L. Rauwolf, of Augsburg.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

RAVAGE, rav'aje, *v. a.* To lay waste; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder;—*s.* spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by time, as the ravages of time.

RAVAGER, rav'a-jur, *s.* Spoiler; plunderer; the person or thing which lays waste.

RAVE, rave, *v. n.* (*ravelen*, Dutch, *râver*, Fr.) To be delirious; to talk irrationally; to give expression to furious language; in an improper sense, to dote; colloquially, to be unreasonably fond, followed by *upon*;

Thus *raving upon antiquity*.—Locke.

—*s.* the upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart.—Local.

RAVEL, rav'l, *v. a.* (*raafelen*, and *ravelen*, Dutch.) To entangle; to twist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex; to unweave; to unknit; Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care.—Shaks.

to hurry over in confusion—(not in use);

They but *ravel* over it loosely.—Digby.

—*v. n.* to fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity; to busy one's self with intricacies; to be unwoven.

RAVELIN, rav'el-in, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, without any flanks, and raised before the counterscarp of the place. In this it differs from a half-moon, which is placed before an angle.

RAVEN, ra'vn, *s.* (*hrafn*, *hrefn*, or *rafn*, Sax. *rabe*, Germ. *raaf*, Dutch.) The *Corvus corax* of Linnaeus, the largest of the crow family, so named from its carnivorous propensities. It is considered, superstitiously, in this country as a bird of ill omen, but the reverse by the Indians of North America;

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* (*raefian*, Sax.) to devour with great voracity;

Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane.—Shaks.
to obtain by violence;—*v. n.* to prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf.—Gen. xlix.

Raven's-duck, (*ravenstuck*, Germ.) a kind of sail-cloth.

RAVENER—RAW.

RAVENER, rav'en-ur, *s.* The person or thing that plunders; a bird of the Raptores, or Rapacious order.

RAVENING, rav'en-ing, *s.* Violence; eagerness for plunder.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness.—Luke xi. 39.

RAVENOUS, rav'en-us, *a.* Furiously voracious; devouring with rapacious eagerness; hungry to rage; eager for prey.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and *ravenous*.—Shaks.

RAVENOUSLY, rav'en-us-le, *ad.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, rav'en-us-nes, *s.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

RAVER, ra'vur, *s.* One who raves.

RAVIN, rav'in, *s.* Prey; food got by violence; rapine; rapaciousness.—Obsolete.

Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven,
There best where most with *ravin* I meet.—Milton.

—*a.* ravenous.—Obsolete.

Better 'twere
I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd.—Shaks.

RAVINE, ra-veen', *s.* (*ravin*, from *ravir*, to snatch away, Fr.) A long deep hollow, excavated by the action of water; hence, any long deep hollow or pass through mountains.

RAVING, ra'ving, *s.* Furious exclamation.

RAVINGLY, ra'ving-le, *ad.* With frenzy; with distraction.

RAVISH, rav'ish, *v. a.* (*ravir*, Fr.) To seize and carry away by violence; to deflower a woman violently and against her will; to delight to rapture; to transport.

Be thou *ravished* always with her love.—Prov. v. 19.

RAVISHER, rav'ish-ur, *s.* One who takes away by violence; one who forces a woman against her will to his carnal embrace; one who transports with delight.

RAVISHING, rav'ish-ing, *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting;—*s.* rapture; transport.

RAVISHINGLY, rav'ish-ing-le, *ad.* To extremity of delight.

RAVISHMENT, *s.* The act of ravishing a woman; rapture; transport of mind; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind; abduction, as the *ravishment* of children from their parents. In Law, *ravishment de gard*, a writ which lay for the guardian by knight's service, or in socage, against a person who took from him the body of his ward.

RAVISSANT, ra-vis-sang, *a.* (French, rapacious.) In Heraldry, a *wolf ravisant* is represented in a half-raised posture, as if about to spring upon its prey.

RAW, raw, *a.* (*hraw*, Sax. *raaw*, Dutch.) Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not covered with skin, as *raw* flesh; sore;

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*,
Through long imprisonment.—Spenser.

immature; unripe; not concocted; unseasoned; inexperienced, as a *raw* youth; bleak, chilly, and damp;

Once on a *raw* and gusty day.—Shaks.

not distilled; not diluted, as *raw* spirits; bare flesh;

His cheekbones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew.—Spenser.

new;

I have in my eye

A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging youths.—Shaks.

Rawhead and *bloody bones*, the name of a spectre to frighten children with.

RAWBONE—RE.

RAWBONE, raw'bone, } *a.* Having little flesh on the
RAWBONED, raw-bonde, } bones; extremely lean.
RAWISH, raw'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw.
RAWLY, raw'le, *ad.* In a raw or unskilful manner;
 without experience; without care or provision.

Some upon their children *rawly* left.—*Shaks.*

RAWNESS, raw'nes, *s.* State of being raw; uncooked, or unaltered by heat; unskilfulness; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness.

RAY, ray, *s.* (*raie*, *rayen*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.) A beam of light; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; the outer part of the circumference of a compound radiate flower; a cartilaginous ossicle in the fin of a fish; a flat fish of the genus *Raia*,—which see. The mixed solar beam contains *calorific rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum. *Luminous rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow, or palest green of the spectrum. *Chemical rays*, which cause neither light nor heat, but produce powerful chemical changes, such as that of darkening the white chloride of silver; these are also termed *deoxidizing* or *hydrogenating rays*. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the spectrum. *Magnetic rays*, inducing magnetism, belonging seemingly to the violet ray of the spectrum. In Perspective, the perpendicular distance between the eye and the perspective plane. *Pencil of rays*, a number of rays issuing from a point, and diverging;—*v. a.* to streak; to mark with long lines;

The fether bed
Rayid with gold.—*Chaucer.*
 to shoot forth;—(obsolete);

And rays
 Her smiles, sweet beaming on her shepherd king.—
Thomson.

to foul; to beray;—(obsolete);
 Ruffled and foully ray'd with filthy soil.—*Spenser.*
 to array.—Obsolete.

RAYAH, ra'ya, *s.* The designation by the Turkish government of its non-Mohammedan subjects, who pay a capitation tax.

RAYLESS, ra'les, *a.* Without a ray of light.

RAYS. In Ichthyology,—see *Raidæ*.

RAZE, raze, *v. a.* Same as *rase*,—which see;—*s.* a root.

RAZEE, ra-ze', *s.* A two-decked ship, when the round-house, quarter-deck, and fore-castle are cut down forward and aft to the upper-deck sills, and in mid-ships flush to the deck.

RAZOR, ra'zur, *s.* (*rasoir*, Fr.) A sharp-edged instrument used in shaving. *Razors of a boar*, a boar's tusks. *Razor-bill*, the aquatic bird *Rhynehops nigra*, or *Water-cut*. *Razor-fish*, a little compressed fish.

RAZORABLE, ra'zur-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be shaved.

New-born chins be fit and *razorable*.—*Shaks.*

RAZOR-SHELL.—See *Solen*.

RAZURE, ra'zure, *s.* (*rasure*, Fr.) Act of erasing.

RE. In Grammar, an inseparable particle, used by the Latins, and borrowed from them by us, to denote iteration, or backward action, as in *return*, *re-action*. We have considered it unnecessary to occupy space with words commencing in *re*, of which the primitive word with the particle, signifying *again*, or *back*, is sufficiently significant.—(See list of such words at the terms commencing with *re*.) In Music, a syllable used by Guido, and expressed by the letter *d* in the natural scale.

REACH—READ.

REACH, reetsh, *v. a.* ancient pret. *raught*, the verb is now regular, (*racin*, or *hracan*, Sax. *reichen*, Germ.) To extend; to stretch out; to touch by extending the hand, either with the hand itself, or with the aid of anything held in it; to arrive at; to attain anything distant or difficult; to strike from a distance; to hand to; to penetrate to; to transfer;

Through such hands
 The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.—*Bowen.*
 to be adequate to;
 The law *reacheth* the intentions of the promoters.—
Locke.

to extend to; to take in the hand by extending it;
 Lest, therefore, now his bolder hand
Reach also to the tree of life, and eat.—*Milton.*
 —*v. n.* to be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to vomit. *To reach after*, to make efforts to attain;—*s.* extent;

Hell
 With long *reach* interposed.—*Milton.*
 the power of extending the hand to; the power of reaching by anything held in, or managed by, the hand; the power of attainment or management; effort of the mind in contrivance or research; an artifice to obtain an advantage; tendency to distant consequences;

Strain not my speech
 To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*,
 Than to suspicion.—*Shaks.*
 an effort to vomit. Among seamen, that portion of the length of a river, in which the stream has the same direction. *Reaching post*, in Rope-making, a post 16 or 18 inches in diameter, and about 4 feet high, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

REACHER, reetsh'ur, *s.* One who reaches or extends; one who delivers by extending his arm.

REACT, re-akt', *v. a.* To act or perform again;—*v. n.* to return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force.

REACTION, re-ak'shun, *s.* In Physics, the resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others, which endeavour to change their state, whether of motion or rest.

Action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions.—*Newton.*

In Pathology, the action of an organ which reflects upon another the irritation previously transmitted to itself; the increased impetus which succeeds asphyxia or torpor, &c.; any action in resisting other action or power.

REACTIVE, re-akt'iv, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

REACTIVELY, re-akt'iv-le, *ad.* By reaction.

REACTIVENESS, re-akt'iv-nes, *s.* The quality of being reactive.

READ, reed, *v. a.* past tense and past part. *read*, pronounced *red*, (*raedan*, *redan*, to read, Sax.) To inspect and understand written or printed words or characters; to give utterance to the sounds which written or printed words or characters represent; to discover by characteristic marks; to learn by observation;

Those about her
 From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.—*Shaks.*
 to know fully;

O most delicate fiend!
 Who is't can *read* a woman?—*Shaks.*
 to advise;—(obsolete);

A while
 I *read* you rest, and to your bowers recoyle.—*Spenser.*

READABLE—REAGGRAVATION.

to suppose; to guess—(local);—*v. n.* to perform the act of reading; to be studious in literature; to know by reading; (*vada*, to speak, Icel.) to tell; to declare—(obsolete);—*s.* (*rad*, Sax.) counsel; a saying; a sentence.—Obsolete as a noun.

READABLE, re'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being read; fit to be read.

READABLENESS, re'da-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being readable.

READABLY, re'da-ble, *ad.* So as to be legible.

READEPTION, re-a-dep'shun, *s.* (*re* and *adeptus*, obtained, Lat.) A regaining; a recovery of something lost.

READER, re'dur, *s.* One who reads; one who is much addicted to reading. In Ecclesiastical affairs, the *reader* is one of the five inferior orders in the Roman Catholic Church. In the Church of England, a *reader* is a deacon appointed to do divine service in churches and chapels, of which no one has the cure. In Law, a *reader* in the Middle Temple, is one of the persons who are appointed to deliver lectures, or *readings*, at certain periods during the term. In Letterpress printing, a corrector of the press.

READERSHIP, re'dur-ship, *s.* The office of reading prayers in a church.

READILY, red'e-le, (see *Ready*), *ad.* Quickly; promptly; easily; cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.

READINESS, red'e-nes, *s.* Quickness; promptness; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; a state of preparation; fitness of condition.

READING, re'ding, *s.* The act of reading; perusal of books; a lecture or prelection; public recital. In Criticism, the manner of interpreting the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the words and letters are obscure; the modification given to an author's meaning by the ideas and manner of the reader; a commentary or gloss on a law text or passage. In Parliament, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer: a bill must thus be read in both houses before it can pass into a law, and then only on receiving the royal assent.

READY, red'e, *a.* (*rad*, quick, prompt, Sax.) Quick; not hesitating; prepared so that there can be no delay; fit for a purpose; not to seek; being at the point; quick to comprehend or act; willing; eager; free; not backward or reluctant; being nearest or at hand; nimble; not embarrassed; easy; facile; opportune; short; near; most convenient. *To make ready*, elliptical, for to make things ready, or to make preparations;—*ad.* readily; prepared so as to cause no delay; We will go *ready-armed* before the children of Israel. Numb. xxxii. 17.

—*s.* ready money—(a low expression);—*v. a.* to dispose in order; to prepare.—Obsolete. *Ready-made*, already made. *Ready-witted*, having ready wit.

REAFFORESTED, re-af-for-es'ted, *a.* In Law, applied to a forest, which, after having been deafforested, is again afforested, or made forest; as the Forest of Dean.

REAGENT, re-a'jent, *s.* In Chemistry, any substance used to discover the presence of another in solution; a test.

REAGGRAVATION, re-ag-gra-va'shun, *s.* In the Romish Ecclesiastical Law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication. Before they proceed to fulmi-

REAL—REALTY.

nate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation, and a *reaggravation*.

REAL, re'al, *a.* (*realis*, Lat. *réel*, Fr.) Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; not affected; not assumed; relating to things, not to persons. In Law, this word is generally applied to land, in contradistinction to personal, which is applied to things of a movable nature; hence, *real actions* are such as have reference to the recovery of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, &c.; *real property* is such as is of a fixed, substantial character, as lands, tenements, &c. *Real representative*, one who represents or stands in the place of another with respect to his *real property*, as distinguished from one who stands for another in respect of his *personal property*, and who is called the *personal representative*. The heir is the *real representative* of his deceased ancestor.—Blount. *Real composition* is an agreement to discharge lands from the payment of tithe, in consequence of other land or recompense being given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. In Scotch Law, *real burden*, a condition imposed on an estate which is effectual against creditors and heirs. *Real right*, the right of property, the *jus in re*, which whoever has, he may sue for the subject himself. *Real warrantice* is when infeoffment of one tenement is given in security of another. In the Roman Catholic Church, *real presence*, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ;—*s.* a Spanish coin of the value of 2½d.; also, a money of account = 4½d. It is sometimes written *rial*.

REAL, re'al, } *s.* An adherent of a sect of
REALIST, re'al-ist, } philosophers formed in opposition to the Nominalists, who held that words, and not things, were the objects of dialectics.

REALGAR, re-al'gar, *s.* A mineral occurring massive, and also in splendid translucent crystals, of a brilliant red colour. Constituents—arsenic, 69.57; sulphur, 30.43; it is a protosulphuret of arsenic: sp. gr. 3.3 to 3.6.

REALITY, re-al'e-te, *s.* (*réalité*, Fr.) That which is, not merely seems; truth; verity; something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

REALIZABLE, re-a-li'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being realized.

REALIZATION, re-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of realizing or making real.

REALIZE, re'al-ize, *v. a.* (*réaliser*, Fr.) To bring into being or action; to convert money into land, or to convert personal into real estate; to impress on the mind as a reality; to bring to one's own case or experience; to feel in all its force.

REALIZING, re-al-i'zing, *part. a.* That makes real; that brings home as a reality, as a *realizing view* of eternity.

REALLY, re'al-le, *ad.* With actual existence; in truth; in fact, not in appearance only.

REALM, re'lm, *s.* (*royaume*, Fr. *reame*, Ital.) A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; kingly government.—Seldom used in this sense. Learn each small people's genius, policies, The ant's republic, and the realm of bees.—Pope.

REALTY, re'al-te, *s.* (*realità*, from *re*, a king, Ital.) Loyalty—(obsolete); O heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and *reality* Remain not!—Milton.

REAM—REASON.

reality—(obsolete). In Law, *reality* is that which relates to *real* property, in contradistinction to that which relates to *personal* property, which is termed *personalty*.

REAM, *reem*, *s.* (Sax. a band.) A bundle or package of paper, containing twenty quires.

REAMING, *reem'ing*, *s.* In Mechanics, the increasing of the size of a hole with a large instrument in block-making.

REANIMATE, *re-an'e-mate*, *v. a.* (re and animate.) To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life; to invigorate; to infuse new life and courage into.

REANIMATION, *re-an-e-ma'shun*, *s.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigour.

REAP, *reep*, *v. a.* (*ripan*, to reap, from *rip*, *hrippe* or *gerip*, harvest, Sax.) To cut grain with a sickle; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to obtain;—*v. n.* to perform the act of cutting down corn; to receive the fruit of labour or works.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—*Psalm* cxxiv. 5.

REAPER, *reep'ur*, *s.* One who cuts down grain with a sickle.

REAPING, *reep'ing*, *s.* The act of cutting down grain with a sickle. *Reaping-hook*, the sickle or instrument used in cutting down grain.

REAR, *rear*, *s.* (*rear*, the seat, Armor. *arriere*, Fr. *rheoyr*, the fundament, Welsh.) In a general sense, that which is behind or backward; the last class; the last in order; the third or last division of a fleet, commanded by a *rear-admiral*. In the *rear*, behind the rest; backward, in the last class. *Rear-guard*, that part of an army, a regiment, or battalion, which marches after the main body. *Rear-rank* signifies the last rank of a battalion, when drawn up in open order;—*v. a.* (*raran*, to create, to excite, Sax.) to raise; to lift after a fall; to bring up or raise to maturity; to induct; to instruct; to exalt; to breed, as cattle; to achieve or obtain—(obsolete in the last signification).

He in an open tourney lately held,
Fro me the honour of that game did *rears*.—*Spenser*.

To *rear* a boar, among Sportsmen, is to dislodge him. To *rear*, in the Manege, is when a horse rises so high as to endanger his coming over with his rider. To *rear the steps*, to ascend; to move upwards. *Rear half-files*, the three hindmost ranks of a battalion, when it is drawn up two or more deep. *Rear line*, the line in the rear of an army. *Rear rank*, the rank in the rear. *Rear-squad*, the last: last troop. *Rear-mouse* (*hrere-mus*, Sax.), the common bat.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats.—*Shaks*.

REASCENT, *re-as-sent'*, *s.* A returning ascent; an ascent.

REASON, *re'zn*, *s.* (*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.) Ground of opinion, conclusion, or determination; cause; ground or principle; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan, or measure; efficient cause, as, he is detained by *reason* of sickness; final cause; the power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; ratiocination; the exercise of reason; clearness of faculties;

When valour preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with.—*Shaks*.

REASONABLE—REAUMURIACEÆ.

right; justice;

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part,
Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart.—*Dryden*.

reasonable claim; justice; rationale; just account; moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit. In *reason*, in all *reason*, in justice; with rational ground;—*v. n.* to exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons. To *reason with*, to argue with; to endeavour to inform, convince, or persuade by argument; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account;—*v. a.* to examine or discuss by arguments; to persuade by reasoning or argument, as, to *reason* one out of his plan.

REASONABLE, *re'zn-a-bl*, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; governed by reason; conformable to reason; just; rational; not immoderate; tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; not excessive or unjust. In Law, *reasonable aid*, a duty claimed by the lord of the manor, of his tenants, to marry his (the lord's) daughter, or make his son a knight.—*Stat. Westm.* 2. c. 24. *Reasonable parts*, were the shares to which the wife and children of a deceased person were entitled, and the writ *de rationabili parte bonorum* was given to recover them.—*Blount*.

REASONABLENESS, *re'zn-a-bl-nes*, *s.* The faculty of reason—(little used in this sense); agreeableness to reason; conformity to rational principles; moderation.

REASONABLY, *re'zn-a-ble*, *ad.* Agreeably to reason; moderately.

REASONER, *re'zn-ur*, *s.* One who reasons or argues.

REASONING, *re'zn-ing*, *s.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; argument.

REASONLESS, *re'zn-less*, *a.* Without reason.

REASSURANCE, *re-as-su'rans*, *s.* A contract by which an insurer is protected by other underwriters against the risks he has undertaken.

REASSURE, *re-as'sure*, *v. a.* To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror; to insure a second time against loss; to insure against loss which may be incurred by taking a risk.

REASSURED, *re-as-surde'*, *part. a.* Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

REASSURER, *re-as-su'ur*, *s.* One who assures the first underwriter.

REASSURING, *re-as-su'ring*, *part. a.* Insuring against loss by insurance.

REASTINESS, *rees'te-nes*, *s.* Rancidness.—Obsolete.

REASTY, *rees'te*, *a.* (perhaps a corruption of *rusty*.) Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; applied to dry meat.—Obsolete.

And then came halting Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was *reasty*.—*Skelton*.

REATE, *reet*, *s.* A word used by Walton for a kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself.—Not in use.

REAUMURIA, *ro-mu're-a*, *s.* (in honour of M Reaumur, author of *Histoire des Insects*.) A genus of Oriental shrubs: Type of the natural order Reaumuriaceæ.

REAUMURIACEÆ, *ro-mu-re-a'se-e*, *s.* (*reaumuria*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs with fleshy or scale-like alternate leaves and solitary flowers; calyx five-parted, and externally surrounded by imbricated

REAVE—REBELLOW.

bracteas; stamens hypogynous; anthers peltate; ovarium superior; styles filiform or subulate; fruit capsular; seeds villous.

REAVE, reev, v. a. (*reavian*, Sax.) To take away; to bereave.—Obsolete.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To reave the orphan of his patrimony?—*Shaks.*

REBATE, re-bate', v. a. (*rabatre*, Fr.) To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness;

He doth rebate and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study, and fast.—*Shaks.*

—s. in Carpentry, a channel cut in the edge of one board, so that another similarly cut may fit it; (see Rabbet.) *Rebate and discount*, the name of a rule in the older works on arithmetic, by which abatements and discounts on the payment of ready money were calculated.

REBATE, re-bate', } s. Diminution. In
REBATEMENT, re-bate'ment, } Commerce, abatement in price; reduction. In Heraldry, a diminution in the bearings in a coat of arms.

REBATO, re-ba'to, s. A sort of ruff.—See Rabato.

REBEC, } re'bek, s. A Moorish word, a name for
REBECK, } a musical instrument somewhat similar to the violin, having three strings tuned in fifths, and played with a bow.

Nor here war's clarion, but love's rebec sounds.—*Byron.*

REBEL, reb'el, s. (*rebelle*, Fr. from *rebellis*, making war again, Lat.) One who openly renounces, or who takes arms and opposes, the government to which he owes his allegiance; one who wilfully violates a law; one who disobeys the king's proclamations; a villain who disobeys his lord;—a rebellious; acting in revolt.

REBEL, re-bel', v. n. (*rebello*, I make war again, Lat.) To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes his allegiance; to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLE, re-bel'lur, s. One who rebels.

REBELLION, re-bel'yun, s. (French, *rebellio*, Lat. Among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government, by nations that had been subdued in war: it was a renewed war.) Insurrection against lawful authority. In Law, *commission of rebellion*, a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found. In Scottish Law, by a peculiar fiction, a debtor who disobeys a charge on letters of horning, to pay or perform in terms of his obligation, is accounted a *rebel*, by reason of his disobedience to the king's command contained in the writ. The penal consequences formerly attaching to this construction of the law, were abolished by 20 Geo. II. c. 50.

REBELLIOUS, re-bel'yus, a. Engaged in rebellion; opposed to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, re-bel'yus-le, ad. With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, re-bel'yus-nes, s. The quality or state of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, re-bel'lo, v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back with a loud roaring noise.

The cave rebellowed, and the temple shook.—*Dryden.*

REBOATION—REBUTTER.

REBOATION, re-bo-a'shun, s. (*reboo*, I bellow, Lat.) The return of a loud bellowing.—Obsolete.

I imagine I should hear the *reboation* of a universal groan.—*Patrick's Divine Arithmetic* (1659).

REBOIL, re-boyl', v. n. To take fire; to be hot—(obsolete);

Some of his companions therat *reboyled*;
—calling him a pickthank.—*Sir T. Elliot*

—v. a. to boil again.

REBOUND, re-bownd', v. n. (*rebondir*, Fr.) To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

REBUFF, re-buf', s. (*rebuffa*, Fr.) Repercussion or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance; sudden check; defeat; refusal; rejection of solicitation;—v. a. to beat back; to offer resistance to; to check.

REBUKABLE, re-bu'ka-bl, a. Worthy of reprehension.

REBUKE, re-buke', v. n. (*rebuquer*, Norm.) To chide; to reprove; to check; to restrain; to chasten; to afflict for correction;

O Lord, *rebuke* me not in thine anger.—*Ps. vi.*

to check so as to heal;

And he stood over her, and *rebuked* the fever.—*Luke iv.*
to restrain; to calm;

He arose and *rebuked* the wind and the sea.—*Mat. viii.*
—s. a chiding; reproof; reprehension; chastisement or punishment, for the purpose of restraint and correction.

Ephraim shall be desolate in the day of *rebuke*.—*Hos. v.*
In low language, any kind of check. To suffer *rebuke*, to suffer reproach and persecution of men.

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke*.—*Jer. xv. 15.*

REBUKEFUL, re-buke-ful, a. Containing or abounding with rebukes.—Obsolete.

REBUKEFULLY, re-buke'ful-le, ad. With reproof or reprehension.

REBUKER, re-bu'kur, s. One who rebukes; one who chides; one who chastises or restrains.

REBUKINGLY, re-bu'king-le, ad. By way of rebuke.

REBULLITION, re-bul'lish'un, s. (*re* and *bullio*, I boil, Lat.) The act of boiling or effervescing.—Little used.

REBUS, re'bus, s. (Latin.) An enigmatical representation of some name, &c.; a sort of riddle. In Heraldry, a name for a coat of arms which, by its figure, alludes to the name of a person, as 'Three salmon,' for Salmon; a 'Pine-tree,' for Pine, &c.

REBUT, re-but', v. a. (*rebuter*, Fr.) To repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof;—v. n. to retire back;

Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astounded with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land.—*Spenser.*
to answer, as a lawyer's surrejoinder.

REBUTTER, re-but'tur, s. In Law, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's surrejoinder. In an action, the alternate allegations of fact are denominated, the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the surrejoinder, the *rebutter*, and the surrebutter. *Rebutter* is also used in another sense—where a man, by deed or fine, grants to warranty any land or hereditament to another; and the person making the warranty, or his heir, sues him to whom the warranty is made, or his heir or assignee, for the same thing: if he who is sued plead the deed or fine with warranty, and pray judgment if the plaintiff shall be received to demand

RECALL—RECEIVE.

the thing which he ought to warrant to the party, against the warranty in the deed, &c.; this is called a *rebutler*.—*Termes de la Ley*.

RECALL, re-kaw'l, *v. a.* (*re* and *call*.) To call back; to take back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to revive in memory;—*s.* a calling back; revocation; the power of calling back or revoking.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall.—*Dryden*.

RECALLABLE, re-kaw'l-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being recalled; liable to be recalled.

RECAUT, re-kant', *v. a.* (*recanto*, Lat.) To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration;—*v. n.* to revoke a position; to unsay what has been said, as, prove me to be wrong, and I will *recant*.

RECAUTION, re-kan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration which contradicts a former one.

RECAUTIONER, re-kan'tur, *s.* One who recants.

RECAPITULATE, re-ka-pit'u-late, *v. a.* (*recapituler*, Fr.) To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments.

RECAPITULATION, re-ka-pit'u-la'shun, *s.* The act of recapitulating; a summary of the principal points in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

RECAPITULATORY, re-ka-pit'u-la-tur-e, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

RECAUTION, re-ka-p'ashun, *s.* (*recapito*, Lat.) A retaking. In Law, the taking a second distress of one formerly distrained; also, a writ to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause.—*Law Dict.*

RECAPTOR, re-ka-p'tur, *s.* (*re* and *captor*.) One who retakes; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURE, re-ka-p'ture, *s.* The act of retaking, particularly the retaking of a prize from a captor; a prize retaken;—*v. a.* to retake, particularly to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAUTION, re-ka-r'ne-fl, *v. a.* To convert again into flesh.

RECAST, re-kast', *v. n.* To cast again; to throw again; to mould anew; to compute a second time.

RECEDE, re-seed', *v. n.* (*recedo*, Lat.) To fall back; to retreat; to withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what has been proposed or asserted;—*v. a.* to cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

RECEIPT, re-seet', *s.* (*recitta*, Ital. from *receptus*, Lat.) The act of receiving; the place of receiving, as the receipt of custom (*Matt. ix.*); reception; welcome—(obsolete in the two last senses)—*reception* is now used; recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

Write dull receipts how poems may be made.—*Pope*.

In Commerce, a writing acknowledging having received goods or money;—*v. a.* to give a receipt for.

RECEIVABLE, re-se'va-bl, *a.* That may be received.

RECEIVABLENESS, re-se'va-bl-ness, *s.* Capability of being received.

RECEIVE, re-seev', *v. a.* (*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.) To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept; to take as a thing due; to take or obtain from another anything, whether good or evil; to take anything communicated or inflicted, as to receive a wound, or to receive a disease by contagion; to

RECEIVER—RECEPTACLE.

embrace intellectually; to allow, hold, or retain, as a custom long received; to welcome; to lodge and entertain as a guest; to admit into membership or fellowship; to admit in an official manner; to take in or on; to contain; to be endowed with; Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost has come upon you.—*Acts i.*

to take into a place or state, as to be received into heaven; to bear or suffer;

Let no man think me a fool; if otherwise, yet as a fool receive me, that I may boast myself a little.—*2 Cor. xi. 16.*

to have faith in;

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—*John i. 11.*

In Law, to take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

RECEIVER, re-se'vur, *s.* One who takes or receives in any manner; a treasurer. In Law, this word generally signifies a person who receives stolen goods; but it is also used in a good sense, as receiver of the fines, an officer who receives the monies of all such as compound with the crown on original writs out of chancery. Receiver in chancery is a person appointed by the Court of Chancery to receive the rents and profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a cause in that court. In Experimental Philosophy, a receiver is a vessel generally of glass, destined to receive the products of distillation or other chemical process; receivers are also used for a variety of other philosophical purposes, such as in conducting pneumatic experiments with the air-pump, &c.

RECEIVED, re-sen-se, *s.* (*recens*, fresh, Lat.) Newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness.

RECEUSE, re-sens', *v. a.* (*recenseo*, Lat.) To examine; to review; to revise.

RECESSION, re-sen'shun, *s.* (*recensio*, Lat.) Review; examination; enumeration.

RECENT, re'sent, *a.* (*resens*, Lat.) New; being of late origin or existence; late; not antique;

Great and worthy men, ancient or recent.—*Bacon*.

—(modern is now used)—fresh; lately received; of late occurrence; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves,

Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storm.—*Pope*.

In Geology, a recent formation, is any formation, whether igneous or aqueous, which can be proved to be of a date posterior to the introduction of man. Recent formations are marine, fresh-water, and volcanic. Recent period refers to that period of time commencing with the introduction of man upon this earth.

RECENTLY, re'sent-le, *ad.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

RECENTNESS, re'sent-ness, *s.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin; occurrence.

RECEPTACLE, re-sep'ta-kl, *s.* (*receptaculum*, from *recipio*, I receive, Lat.) A place or vessel in which anything is received, or in which it is contained. In Anatomy, *receptaculum chyli*, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm. In Botany, the surface of the summit of the flower-stalk, which, when bearing a solitary flower, is distinguished as the *receptaculum proprium*, or proper receptacle; it is the *Sedes floris* of Grew, and the *Torus* of Salisbury: when bearing several, it is denominated the *receptaculum commune*, or common receptacle; the

RECEPTACULAR—RECHEAT.

Clinanthe and *Phorranthe* of other botanists. The name *receptacle* is also given to that part of the interior of the pericarp to which the seed is attached; and to the organs, of various figure, which contain the sporules of cryptogamous plants.

RECEPTACULAR, re-sep-tak'u-lar, *a.* In Botany, pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary.

RECEPTARY, re-sep'ta-re, *s.* Thing received.—Not in use.

The doubtful appurtenances of arts, and *receptaries* of philosophy.—*Brown*.

RECEPTIBILITY, re-sep-te-bil'e-te, *s.* The possibility of receiving; the possibility of being received.

RECEPTION, re-sep'shun, *s.* (French, *receptio*, Lat.) The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of anything sent or communicated; re-admission;

All hope is lost

Of my *reception* into grace.—*Milton*.

admission of entrance for holding or containing; a receiving, or manner of receiving, as, he met with a cold *reception*; a receiving officially; recovering.—Not used in the last sense. In Astrology, an accidental dignity happening in two planets, when they are received into each other's houses.

RECEPTIVE, re-sep'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTIVITY, re-sep-tiv'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being receptive.

RECEPTORY, re-sep'tur-e, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received.—Not in use.

RECESS, re-ces', *s.* (*recessus*, from *recedo*, Lat. see *Recede*.) Retirement; retreat; a withdrawing; secession; departure; place of retirement; privacy; place of secrecy; private abode; remission or suspension of business or procedure; secret or abstruse part;

The difficulties and *recesses* of science.—*Watts*.

the retiring of the shore of the sea, or of a lake, from the general line of coast, forming a bay, creek, &c; (*reces*, Fr.) an abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet.—Obsolete in this sense.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess*.—*Ayliffe*.

RECESSION, re-cesh'un, *s.* (*recessio*, Lat.) The act of withdrawing, retiring, or retreating; the act of relaxing or desisting from any claim; a cession or granting back. *Recession* of the equinoxes.—See *Precession* of the equinoxes, under *Precession*.

RECHABITES, rek'a-bites, *s. plu.* A religious order among the ancient Jews, instituted by Jonadab, the son of Rechab, from whom they derived their name. It comprised only the family and posterity of the founder, who enjoined them to abstain from wine, from building houses, from planting vines, and to dwell in tents. These rules they observed with great strictness.—See *Jeremiah* xxxv. 6, and following verses. In recent times, a branch of the Teo-totalists has assumed the name of Rechabites.

RECHARGE, re-tsharj', *v. a.* (*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.) To charge or accuse in return; to attack again; to attack anew.

RECHARTER, re-tshar'tur, *s.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter;—*v. a.* to charter again; to grant a second or another charter to.

RECHEAT, re-tshete', *s.* (said to be from *rechet*, old Fr. instead of *retraite*.) Among Sportsmen, the

RECIDIVATE—RECITATION.

notes wound upon the horn when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent;—*v. a.* to blow the *recheat*.

RECIDIVATE, re-sid'e-vate, *v. n.* (*recidivus*, relapsing, Lat.) To backslide.

RECIDIVATION, re-sid'e-va'shun, *s.* A falling back; a backsliding.—Little used.

This *recidivation* is desperate.—*Bp. Hall*.

RECIDIVOUS, re-sid'e-vus, *a.* Subject to backslide.—Little used.

RECIPE, res'e-pe, *s.* (imper. of *recipio*, I take, Lat.) A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient. A usual contraction for this word is *R*.

RECIPIENT, re-sip'e-ent, *s.* (*recipiens*, from *recipio*, I receive, Lat.) A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which anything is communicated; the receiver of a still.

RECIPROCAL, re-sip'ro-kal, *a.* (*reciprocus*, Lat.) Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate; mutual; done by each to the other; mutually interchangeable. In Arithmetic and Algebra, *reciprocal ratio* is that between the reciprocals of two quantities; thus, the reciprocal ratio of 4:6 is $\frac{1}{4}:\frac{1}{6}$; the reciprocal ratio of $x:y$ is $\frac{1}{x}:\frac{1}{y}$. *Reciprocal proportion* is when, of four numbers taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio as the fourth has to the third; or when the first has to the second the same ratio as the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. In works of arithmetic, the case which gives rise to this class of relations is called *Inverse Proportion*, or the *Rule of Three Inverse*. In Geometry, *reciprocal figures* are two figures of the same kind, so related that two sides of the one form the *extremes* of an analogy, of which the *means* are the two corresponding sides of the other. In Logic, *reciprocal terms* are those which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible, or may be used for each other;—*s.* in Arithmetic and Algebra, a *reciprocal* is the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any quantity; thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{x}$ are the *reciprocals* of 4 and x , and $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{x}{2}$ are the *reciprocals* of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{x}$; an alternancy.

Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation.—*Bacon*.

RECIPROCALLY, re-sip'ro-kal-le, *ad.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.

RECIPROCALNESS, re-sip'ro-kal-nes, *s.* Mutual return; alternateness.

RECIPROCATE, re-sip'ro-kate, *v. n.* (*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.) To act interchangeably; to alternate;—*v. a.* to exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually.

RECIPROCATION, re-sip-ro-ka'shun, *s.* Interchange of acts; alternation; regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.

RECIPROCITY, res-e-pros'e-te, *s.* (*reciprocité*, Fr.) Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

RECISION, re-sizh'un, *s.* (*recisio*, from *recido*, I cut off, Lat.) The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, re-si'tal, *s.* (from *recite*.) Repetition; rehearsal; narration; enumeration. In Law, the formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing, in order to explain the reasons on which the transaction is founded.

RECITATION, res-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*recitatio*, Lat.) Rehearsal; repetition of words; in colleges and

RECITATIVE—RECKONING.

schools, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor; the delivery of a short piece of literary composition with feeling, having a due regard to proper emphasis and action.

RECITATIVE, res-e-ta-teve', *a.* (*recitatif*, Fr.) Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation;—*s.* a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking. It is used in operas, &c., to express some action or passion, to relate a story, or reveal a secret or design; and though written in true time, the performer may alter the parts of the measure as he thinks most suitable to produce certain effects, those that accompany him being dependent on his pleasure.

RECITATIVELY, res-e-ta-teve'le, *ad.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITE, re-site', *v. a.* (*recito*, Lat.) To rehearse; to repeat the words of another, or of a writer; to tell over; to relate; to narrate; to deliver a composition with proper feeling, emphasis, and action. In Law, to explain formally in writing the nature of a transaction, setting forth the facts on which it is founded;—*v. n.* to rehearse a lesson, as, the class will *recite* at 11 o'clock;—*s.* for recital.—Not in use as a noun.

RECITER, re-si'tur, *s.* One who recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RECK, rek, *v. n.* (*recan*, *reccan*, to say, to tell, to care, to reckon, Sax.) To care; to mind; to rate at much—followed by *of*;

Thou'st but a laesle loord,
And recks much of thy swinke.—*Spenser.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; of God, or hell, or worse,
He reck'd not.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to heed; to regard; to care for.

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *reck*.—*Shaks.*

RECKLESS, rek'les, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, rek'les-nes, *s.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

RECKON, rek'n, *v. a.* (*recan*, *reccan*, to tell, to relate, to reckon, to rule, Sax.) To count or number; to esteem; to account; to repute; to set in the number or rank of;

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors.—*Luke xxii.*

to assign in an account; to compute; to calculate;—*v. n.* to reason with one's self; to change to—followed by *on*;

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head.—*Ben Jonson.*

to pay a penalty; to be answered—followed by *for*, as, they shall *reckon* for it; to call to punishment.

To *reckon with*, to compare accounts for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of balance, and to whom it is due.

RECKONER, rek'nur, *s.* One who reckons or computes.

RECKONING, rek'kn-ing, *s.* The act of reckoning or computing; calculation; an account of time; a statement of accounts made with another, so as to ascertain what the one is due to the other; the charges or account made by the keeper of a house of entertainment; account taken; estimation. In Navigation, the estimated place of a ship, calculated from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. *Reckoning-book*, a book in which money received and paid out is entered.

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RECLAIM—RECOGNISEE.

RECLAIM, re-klame', *v. a.* (*reclamer*, Fr. *reclamo*, Lat.) To claim back; to demand to have returned; to call from error, wandering, or transgression; to reform; to reduce to the state desired; to recall—(unusual in this sense); to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to demand or challenge; to make a claim; to recover;

So shall the Briton blood their crowne again *reclaim*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to exclaim; to cry out.

O! tyrant Love!
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but soften as to feed thy flame.—*Pope.*

RECLAIMABLE, re-klama-bl, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

RECLAIMANT, re-klamant, *s.* One who opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against.

RECLAIMING, re-klam-ing, *s.* In Falconry, the calling of a hawk or bird of prey back to the fist. In Law, *reclaiming* is the act of a lord pursuing, prosecuting, and recalling his vassal, who had gone to another place. *Reclaiming bill*, a petition of appeal.

RECLAIMLESS, re-klame'les, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

RECLAMATION, re-klama'shun, *s.* Recovery; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.

RECLINE, re-klime', *v. a.* (*reclino*, Lat.) To lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise;—*v. n.* to lean; to rest or repose, as on a couch;—*a.* leaning; being in a leaning posture.—Not used.

They sat *recline*,
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers.—*Milton.*

RECLINATE, rek'le-nate, } *a.* (*reclinatus*, Lat.) In
RECLINED, re-klime', } Botany, reclined, as a
leaf bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base. A *reclinate stem* is one which bends in an arch towards the earth.

RECLINATION, rek-le-na'shun, *s.* The act of leaning or reclining.

RECLUDE, re-klude', *v. a.* (*recludo*, Lat.) To open.—Little used.

RECLUSE, re-kloos', *a.* (*reclus*, Fr. from *recludo*, *reclusus*, Lat. but with a signification entirely opposite.) Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or public notice; solitary;—*s.* a person who lives in seclusion from the world; a hermit; a monk.

RECLUSELY, re-kloos'le, *ad.* In a solitary manner; in retirement from the world.

RECLUSENESS, re-kloos'nes, } *s.* Retirement; seclu-
RECLUSION, re-kloo'zhun, } sion.

RECLUSIVE, re-kloo'siv, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

RECOAST, re-koste', *v. a.* To coast back; to return along the same coast.

RECOCT, re-kokt', *v. a.* (*recoctus*, from *recoquo*, Lat.) To vamp up;

Old women, and men too, seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps.—*Rp. Taylor.*

—*a.* new vamped.—Obsolete.

RECOCTION, re-kok'shun, *s.* A second preparation.

RECOGNISABLE, re-kog-ni'za-bl, *a.* (see *Recognise*.) That may be recognised.

RECOGNISANCE, re-kog-ne-zans, *s.* (*reconnaissance*, Fr.) Acknowledgment; badge.

RECOGNISE, rek'og-nize, *v. a.* (*recognosco*, Lat.) To recollect or recover the knowledge of; to review; to re-examine.

RECOGNISEE, re-kog-ne-ze', *s.* The person to whom a recognisance is made. In Law, a bond or

RECOGNISOR—RECOMMENDABLY.

obligation acknowledged in some court of record, or before some judge. *Recognition of assize*, the verdict of twelve men impanelled on a jury when a man is attainted disseisin with robbery:—written also recognisance.

RECOGNISOR, re-kog'ne-zur, *s.* One who enters into a recognisance.

RECOGNITION, re-kog-nish'un, *s.* (*recognitio*, Lat.) Acknowledgment; formal avowal; memorial; renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed or avowed.

RECOGNITORS, re-kog'ne-turs, *s. plu.* A jury impanelled on an assize; so called because they acknowledge a disseisin by their verdict.

RECOIL, re-koyl', *v. n.* (*reculer*, Fr.) To move or start back, in consequence of a resisting force; to fall back; to retire; to rebound; to shrink; to flow back, as, the blood, *recoils* with horror at the sight;—*v. a.* to drive back, or cause to recoil (obsolete as an active verb;)

But neither toil nor trouble might her back recoil.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* a falling back.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors.—*Milton.*

RECOILER, re-koyl'ur, *s.* One who falls back from his promise or profession.

RECOILING, re-koyl'ing, *s.* The act of starting back or shrinking; revolt.

RECOILINGLY, re-koyl'ing-le, *ad.* With starting back or retrocession.

RECOILMENT, re-koyl'ment, *s.* The act of recoiling.

RECOLLECT, rek-o-lekt', *v. a.* (*recollectus*, Lat.) To recover or call back ideas to the memory; to recover resolution or composure of mind;

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man,
Then recollected stood.—*Dryden.*

to gather again; to gather what has once been scattered, as, to *re-collect* a routed or dispersed army.

RECOLLECTION, rek-o-lek'shun, *s.* The act of recalling to the memory; the power of recalling to mind; remembrance.

RECOLLECTIVE, rek-ol-lek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of calling to mind.

RECOLLET, rek'ol-et, } *s.* A monk of the reformed
RECOLLECT, rek'o-lekt, } order of Franciscans.

RECOMFORT, re-kum'fort, *v. a.* To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

RECOMFORTLESS, re-kum'fort-less, *s.* Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restless, recomfortless.—*Spenser.*

RECOMMEND, rek-om-mend', *v. a.* (*recommender*, Fr.) To praise another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence, or kindness, by favourable representations of character or talent; to make acceptable;

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and even a stranger recommends.—*Pope.*

to commit with prayers, as, to *recommend* to the grace of God.—*Acts xv.*

RECOMMENDABLE, rek-om-mend'a-bl, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDABLENESS, rek-om-mend'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being recommendable.

RECOMMENDABLY, rek-om-mend'a-ble, *ad.* So as to deserve recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION—RECONDITE.

RECOMMENDATION, rek-om-men-da'shun, *s.* The act of recommending or of commending; that which procures a kind and favourable reception.

RECOMMENDATORY, rek-om-mend'a-tur-e, *a.* That commends to another.

RECOMMENDER, rek-o-mend'ur, *s.* The person who recommends another; one who commends.

RECOMMIT, re-kom-mit', *v. a.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee.

RECOMMITMENT, re-kom-mit'ment, *s.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMPACT, re-kom-pakt', *v. a.* To join anew.

Repair
And recompact my scattered body.—*Donne.*

RECOMPENSATION, re-kom-pen-sa'shun, *s.* Recompense.—Obsolete.

RECOMPENSE, rek'om-pens, *v. a.* To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for anything given, done, or suffered; to repay; to requite; to given in requital; to redeem; to pay for;—*s.* the act of recompensing; reward; equivalent; compensation; requital.

RECOMPOSE, re-kom-poze', *v. a.* (*recomposer*, Fr.) To quiet anew; to tranquilize that which has been disturbed; to form or adjust anew; to compose anew.

RECOMPOSITION, re-kom-po-zish'un, *s.* Composition renewed.

RECONCILE, rek'on-sile, *v. a.* (*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.) To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship; to restore to favour; to bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: followed by *to*, as to be *reconciled* to the dispensations of Providence; to make consistent or congruous; to bring to a state of suitableness; to adjust; to settle;—(obsolete in the following senses): to purify;

Consecrating and reconciling churchyards.—*Fuller.*

to re-establish;

To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.—*Spenser.*

RECONCILEABLE, rek-on-si'la-bl, *a.* That may be reconciled; capable of renewed kindness or friendship; consistent; that may be made to agree; capable of being adjusted.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rek-on-si'la-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being reconcileable; consistency; capability of renewed love; kindness or friendship.

RECONCILEMENT, rek-on-sile'ment, *s.* Reconciliation; renewal of kindness, favour, or friendship; friendship renewed.

No clouds
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And reconciliation.—*Milton.*

RECONCILER, rek'on-si-lur, *s.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship; one who discovers the consistence of propositions.

RECONCILIATION, rek-on-sil-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of reconciling parties at variance or enmity; renewal of friendship; agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent. In Theology, the means by which sinners are restored to the favour of God; atonement; expiation.

To make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity.—*Dan. ix.*

RECONCILIATORY, rek-on-sil'e-a-tur-e, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.

RECONDITE, rek'on-dite, *a.* (*reconditus*, from *re* and *condo*, I conceal, Lat.) Secret; hidden from the

RECONDITORY—RECORDER.

view or intellect; abstruse; profound; dealing in things abstruse.

RECONDITORY, re-kon'de-tur-e, *s.* A repository; a storehouse or magazine.

RECONJOIN, re-kon-joyn', *v. a.* To join or conjoin anew.

RECONNOISSANCE, rek-on-nase'sans, *s.* A French word, signifying a reconnoitering; discovery.

RECONNOITRE, rek-on-noy'tur, *v. a.* (French, from *re* and *connoître*, to know.) To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RECONSIDER, re-kon-sid'ur, *v. n.* To consider again; to review; to annul.

The vote has been *reconsidered*, that is, rescinded.—*Webster's Dict.*

RECONSIDERATION, re-kon-sid-er-a'shun, *s.* A renewed or second consideration; annulment; rescission.

RECONVEY, re-kon-va', *v. a.* To convey back or to its former place; to transfer back to a former owner.

RECONVEYANCE, re-kon-va'ans, *s.* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

RECORD, rek'awrd, *s.* A register; an authentic memorial. In Law, a public act enrolled, or an authentic written testimony, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in courts of record. *Court of record*, any court which has the right of keeping records of its proceedings, which is a distinguishing mark of a superior court. *Trial by record*, is that in which a matter of record is pleaded in any action, as a fine, a judgment, &c. *Recordari facias loquellam*, frequently abbreviated *Re-fa-lo*, a writ directed to a sheriff to remove a cause from an inferior court to the King's Bench, or Common Pleas.

RECORD, re-kawrd', *v. a.* (*recorder*, Fr. *recorder*, Lat.) To register or enrol anything in a book or on parchment, so that its memory be not lost; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to cause to be remembered;

So even and morn recorded the third day.—*Milton.*

to recite; to repeat;—(obsolete;)

They long'd to see the day, and hear the lark
Record her hymns and chant her carols blest.—*Fairfax.*

to call to mind;—(obsolete;)

In solitary silence, far from wight,
He can record the miserable stowre,
In which his wretched love lay day and night
For his dear sake.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to sing a tune; to play a tune.—Seldom used.

To the lute
She sung, and made the night-bird mute
That still records with moan.—*Shaks.*

RECORDATION, re-kawrd-da'shun, *s.* Remembrance.—Obsolete.

Make a *recordation* to my soul,
Of every syllable that here was spoke.—*Shaks.*

RECORDER, re-kawrd'ur, *s.* One whose official duty is to register writings, transactions, or events. The name of a musical instrument somewhat resembling the flageolet, formerly used in this country.

The Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.—*Milton.*

In Law, a barrister or other person learned in the law, whom the mayor, or other magistrate in any corporate town (having a jurisdiction within his

RECORDING—RECOVERY.

precincts) doth, by the king's grant, associate to him for his better direction in the judicial proceedings of such court.—*Cowel.*

RECORDING, re-kawrd'ing, *s.* The act of placing on record; a record.

RECOUCH, re-kowtsh', *v. a.* To lie down again.

RECOUNT, re-kownt', *v. a.* (*reconter*, Fr.) To recite in detail; to tell or narrate; to rehearse;

Recount our blessings and compare our woes.—*Dryden.*

RECOUNTMENT, re-kownt'ment, *s.* Relation in detail.—Obsolete.

Tears our *recountments* had most finely bath'd.—*Shaks.*

RECOURSE, re-korse', *s.* (*recours*, Fr.) Application as for help or protection; application of efforts, art, or labour, as, he had *recourse* to stratagem —(obsolete or little used in the following senses): frequent passage;

Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.—*Shaks.*

return; new attack;

Preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.—*Brown.*

access;

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourse* to her by night.—*Shaks.*

recurrence or return;

The course and *recourse* of times and accidents.—*Proceed. agst. Gurnet (1606).*

—*v. n.* to return.—Not used.

RECOURSEFUL, re-korse-fal, *a.* Moving alternately.

—Not in use.

In that *recourseful* deep.—*Drayton.*

RECOVER, re-kuv'ur, *v. a.* (*recoverer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat. *ricoverare*, Ital. *recobrar*, Span. and Port.) To regain; to obtain that which was lost; to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to release; to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; to attain; to reach; to come up—(obsolete in this signification);

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to regain health after sickness; to regain a former state after misfortune.

RECOVERABLE, re-kuv'ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be regained or recovered; that may be restored from sickness; that may be brought back to a former condition; that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor, as, the debt is *recoverable*.

RECOVEREE, re-kuv'ur-e', *s.* In Law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

RECOVERER, re-kuv'ur-ur, *s.* In Law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in an action of common recovery.

RECOVERY, re-kuv'ur-e, *s.* The act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness or apparent death; capacity of being restored to health. In Law, a recovery, in its most extensive sense, is the restoration of a former right, by the solemn judgment of a court of justice: it is either true or feigned. A *true recovery* is an actual or real recovery of anything or the value thereof by judgment.—*Cowel.* A *feigned recovery* is a certain form or course set down by law, to be observed for the better assuring lands or tenements.—*West. Sym. par. 2.* A *common recovery* is an assurance by matter of record, and is so far like a fine, that it is a suit or action, either actual or fictitious, and in it the lands are *recovered* against the tenant of the freehold;

RECREANT—RECTANGLED.

which recovery being a supposed adjudication of the right, binds all persons, and vests a free and absolute fee-simple in the recoverer.—*Blount*.

RECREANT, rek're-ant, *a.* (Norm. *cowardly*, crying out.) Cowardly; mean-spirited; subdued; false; apostate.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and recreant.—*Shaks.*

RECREATE, re-kre-ate, *v. a.* (*re* and *create*.) To create anew.

RECREATE, rek're-ate, *v. n.* (*recreo*, Lat.) To take recreation; to gratify; to delight; to relieve; to revive.

RECREATION, rek-re-a'shun, *s.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; relief from toil or pain.

RECREATION, re-kre-a'shun, *s.* A forming anew.

RECREATIVE, rek're-a-tiv, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigour or animation; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

RECREATIVELY, rek're-a-tiv-le, *ad.* With recreation or diversion.

RECREATIVENESS, rek're-a-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

RECREMENT, rek're-ment, *s.* (*recrementum*, Lat.) Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; scoria, as the *recrement* of ore, or of the blood.

RECREMENTAL, rek-re-men'tal, } *a.* Dros-

RECREMENTITIAL, rek-re-men-tish'al, } *ay*; con-

RECREMENTITIOUS, rek-re-men-tish'us, } sisting of

superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

RECRIMINATE, re-krim'e-nate, *v. n.* (*recriminor*, Fr. *re* and *crimino*, I accuse, Lat.) To return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like crime;—*v. a.* to accuse in return.

RECRIMINATION, re-krim-e-na'shun, *s.* The return of one accusation with another. In Law, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.

RECRIMINATOR, re-krim'e-nay-tur, *s.* One who returns an accusation upon another.

RECRIMINATORY, re-krim'e-nay-tur-e, } *a.* Retort-

RECRIMINATIVE, re-krim'e-nay-tiv, } ing ac-

cusation.

RECRUDENCY, re-kroo'den-se, } *s.* (*re* and

RECRUDESCENCE, re-kroo'des-ens, } *crudescio*,

RECRUDESCENCY, re-kroo'des-en-se, } Lat.) The

state of becoming raw again.

RECRUDESCENT, re-kroo'des-sent, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RECRUIT, re-kroot', *v. a.* (*recruter*, Fr.) To repair by fresh supplies anything wanted; to supply with new men any deficiency of troops;—*v. n.* to gain new supplies of anything wanted; to gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers;—*s.* the supply of anything wanted; chiefly, a new-raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RECRUITING, re-kroot'ing, *part. a.* Engaged in providing recruits, as, a *recruiting* officer.

RECRUITING, re-kroot'ing, } *s.* The act or busi-

RECRUITMENT, re-kroot'ment, } ness of raising

new soldiers to supply the loss of an army.

RECTANGLE, rek'tang-gl, *s.* (*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle, Lat.) A right-angled parallelogram; when the sides are equal, it forms a square; the product of two lines multiplied into each other.

RECTANGLED, rek'tang-gld, *a.* Having a right angle.

RECTANGULAR—RECTOR.

RECTANGULAR, rek-tang'gu-lar, *a.* Right-angled; having angles of 90°.

RECTANGULARLY, rek-tang'u-lar-le, *ad.* With or at right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rek'te-fi-a-bl, *a.* (from *rectify*.) That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right.

RECTIFICATION, rek-te-fi-ka'shun, *s.* (French, see *Rectify*.) The act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous. The repetition of a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer. In Geometry, the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

RECTIFIER, rek'te-fi-ur, *s.* One who corrects or amends; one who refines a substance by repeated distillation. In Navigation, an instrument for finding the variation of the compass, and rectifying the ship's course.

RECTIFY, rek'te-fi, *v. a.* (*rectifier*, Fr. from *rectus*, right, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make right, to correct that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation. In Astrology, to *rectify a nativity* is to bring the estimated time of the person's birth to the real and true one. In Astronomy and Geography, to *rectify a globe* is to put the globe into a proper position for obtaining a correct answer.

RECTILINEAL, rek-te-le-ne-al, } *a.* Right-lined;

RECTILINEAR, rek-te-le-ne-ar, } consisting of

RECTILINEOUS, rek-te-le-ne-us, } right line or of

right angles; straight.

RECTILINEAR, rek-te-le-ne-ar, *s.* (*rectus*, right, and *linum*, a line, Lat.) A figure whose boundaries are right lines.

RECTITUDE, rek'te-tude, *s.* (French, from *rectus*, straight, Lat.) Straightness; not curvity; rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTO, rek'to, *s.* (*rectum*, a right, Lat.) In Law, a writ of right, trying both for possession and property, in which case, if the cause be lost, there is no remedy—(see under *Right*, writ of right.) *Recto de advocacione ecclesie*, a writ which lies for him who claims the advowson to himself and his heirs in fee. *Recto de custodia terre et heredis*, a writ which lay for him whose tenant, holding of him in chivalry, died in nonage, against a stranger who entered on the land, and took the body of the heir.—*Concel.* *Recto de dote*, a writ whereby a woman demands her whole dowry. *Recto de dote unde nihil habet*, a writ whereby a woman, having her dowry assured, demands also her thirds. *Recto quando dominus remisit curiam*, is when the lord of the manor in whose seignory the land lies, remits the cause to the king's courts. *Recto de rationabili parti*, a writ for a partner to recover his share. *Recto sur disclaimer*, a writ which lies where the lord, in the court of Common Pleas, avows on his tenant, and the tenant disclaims to hold of him, on which disclaimer the lord shall have this writ; and if he avers and proves that the land is holden of him, he shall recover the land for ever: this writ is grounded on the statute of Westm. 2. c. 2.

RECTOR, rek'tur, *s.* (Latin, from *rego*, I rule.) A ruler or governor; a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; the chief elective officer in some universities,

RECTORAL—RECUR.

as in France and Scotland; the head master of a principal school; the superior officer or chief of a religious house or convent; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house, that is, a seminary or college.

RECTORAL, rek'to-ral, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector.
 RECTORIAL, rek-to're-al, }
 RECTORSHIP, rek-tur-ship, *s.* The office or rank of a rector.

RECTORY, rek'tur-e, *s.* A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion, or parsonage house.

RECTRESS, rek'tres, } *s.* (*rectrix*, Lat.) A gover-
 RECTRIX, rek'triks, } ness.

RECTRICES, rek-tri'ses, *s. plu.* (*rectrix*, a guide, Lat.) The tail feathers of a bird, which, like a rudder, direct its flight.

RECTUM, rek'tum, *s.* (*rectus*, straight, Lat.) In Anatomy, the straight gut, the last of the intestines.

RECTUS, rek'tus, *s.* (Latin, straight.) In Anatomy, the name of several muscles; those connected with the eye are, the *R. superior*, which raises the eye; the *R. inferior*, which depresses it; the *R. internus*, which draws it inwards, and the *R. externus*, which draws it outwards. *Rectus capitis*, the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the occipital bone; these are the *R. capitis anticus major*; the *R. capitis anticus minor*; the *R. capitis lateralis*; the *R. capitis prosthicus major*, and the *R. capitis minor*. The *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the *pubes*, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs, and the ensiform cartilage: it pulls the ribs downwards in respiration. The *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella; it is sometimes called the *R. cruris*; it extends the leg. In Law, *Rectus in curia*, right in court; one who stands at the bar, no one objecting anything against him; one who has reversed an outlawry.

RECUBATION, rek-u-ba'shun, *s.* (*recubo*, I lie down, Lat.) The act of lying or leaning.

RECULE, re-kule', *v. n.* To retire; to fall back; to recoil.—Obsolete.

(They) forced them, however strong and stout
 They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt,
 Back to recule.—*Spenser.*

RECUMB, re-kum', *v. n.* (*recumbo*, I lean upon, Lat.) To lean; to recline; to repose.

RECUMBENCE, re-kum-bens, *s.* The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

RECUMBENCY, re-kum-ben-se, *s.* The posture of leaning, reclining, or lying; rest; repose; idle state.

RECUMBENT, re-kum-bent, *a.* (*recumbens*, Lat.) Leaning; reclining; reposing; inactive; idle.

RECUMBENTLY, re-kum-bent-le, *ad.* In a recumbent posture.

RECOVERABLE, re-ku-per-a-bl, *a.* (*recupero*, I recover, Lat.) Recoverable.

RECUERATION, re-ku-per-a'shun, *s.* (*recuperatio*, Lat.) Recovery, as of anything lost.

RECUERATIVE, re-ku-per-ay-tiv, } *a.* Tending to
 RECUERATORY, re-ku-per-ay-tur-e, } recovery;
 pertaining to recovery.

RECUR, re-kur', *v. n.* (*recurro*, from *re* and *curro*, I run, Lat.) To return to the thought or mind; to resort; to have recourse.

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves
 to recur to the first.—*Wake.*

RECURE—RED.

RECURE, re-kure', *v. a.* (*re* and *cure*.) To recover; to regain;

You shall recure my right.—*Spenser.*

to recover from sickness or pain; to find a remedy or cure for;

This noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
 Her face defac'd with scars of infancy:
 Which to recure, we heartily solicit
 Your gracious self to take on you the charge
 And kingly government of this your land.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* recovery; remedy.

Pale malady was plac'd,
 Sore sick in bed, her colour all foregone;
 Her breath corrupt; her keepers every one
 Abhorring her, her sickness past recure.—*Sackville.*

—Obsolete in all its senses.

RECURELESS, re-kure'les, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy.—Obsolete.

Whether ill tendment, or recureless pain.—*Bp. Hall.*

RECURRENCE, re-kur'rens, } *s.* (see *Recur*.) Re-
 RECURRENCE, re-kur'ren-se, } turn, as the recur-
 rence of error; resort; the having recourse.

RECURRENT, re-kur'rent, *a.* (*recurrens*, Lat.) Returning from time to time. In Anatomy, applied to a branch of the posterior tibial artery, and of the inferior laryngeal nerves. In Crystallography, a *recurrent crystal* is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.

RECURRING, re-kur'ring, *part. a.* In Algebra, a *recurring series* is one in which the co-efficients of the successive powers of *x* are formed from a certain number of the preceding co-efficients, according to some invariable law. *Recurring decimal*.—See *Circulating decimal*.

RECURSION, re-kur'shun, *s.* Return.—Little used.

RECURVATE, re-kur'vate, *v. a.* (*recurvo*, from *re* and *curvo*, I bend, Lat.) To bend back;—*a.* in Botany, bent, bowed, or curved downward, as a *recurvate leaf*; bent outward, as a *recurvate prickle*, awn, petiole, calyx, or corolla.

RECURVIROSTER, re-kur-ve-ro'stur, *s.* A fowl whose beak or bill bends upward, as the *Avoset*.

RECURVIROSTRA, re-kur-ve-ro'stra, *s.* (*recurvo*, I bend back, and *rostrum*, the bill, Lat. the long flexible bill being recurved.) The *Avoset*, a genus of wading birds: Family, *Scolopacidae*.

RECURVOUS, re-kur'vus, *a.* (*recurvus*, Lat.) Bent backward.

RECUSANCY, rek'u-zan-se, *s.* (see *Recusant*.) Non-conformity.

RECUSANT, rek'u-zant, *a.* (*recusans*, from *recuso*, I refuse, Lat.) Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established church;—*s.* one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; one who refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

RECUSATION, re-ku-za'shun, *s.* (*recusatio*, Lat.) Refusal. In Law, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality, arising from personal interest or other cause.—This practice is now obsolete.

RECUSE, re-kuze', *v. a.* (*recuso*, Lat.) To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.—The practice and the word are both obsolete.

RED, red, *s.* (*red*, *reed*, *red*, *ruddy*, Sax.) The name of a colour, that of blood: it is divided into

several shades or hues, as scarlet, vermilion, crimson. *Red* is one of the primary colours, the rays forming it being the least refrangible in the solar beam;—*a.* of a colour resembling that of blood. *Red men*, a name for the North American Indians. *The Red book*, a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state. *The Red book of the Exchequer*, is an ancient record in which are registered the names of all those that held lands *per baronium* in the time of Henry II. *Red coral*, the *Corallium rubrum*, a branched zoophyte somewhat resembling in miniature a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. *Red gum*, a disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy. *Red hot*, red with heat; heated to redness. *Red lead*, red oxide of lead, the minimum of commerce; it is employed as a pigment, and also in the manufacture of glass. *Equiv.* 342.8; *ymb.* PbO₂. In Calico-printing, *red liquor*, a solution of a crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid. *Red precipitate*, the peroxide of mercury, obtained by the decomposition of nitrate of mercury by heat. *Equiv.* 218; *ymb.* Hg + 2O, or HgO₂. In Botany, *red bay*, the North American tree *Laurus carolinensis*. *Red beach*, the tree *Fagus ferruginea*, so called in America from the wood being of a reddish colour. *Red bird*, the name of several American birds, as the Red Summer-bird, *Tanagra aestiva*; the Red tanager, *Tanagra rubra*, the Baltimore oriole, or Hang-nest. *Red campion*, or Rock lychmis, a name given to two species of the genus *Viscaria*—*V. alpina*, and *V. helvetica*. *Red cedar*, the North American tree, *Juniperus virginiana*. *Red gum-tree*, the plant *Eucalyptus resinifera*, or Resin-bearing *Eucalyptus*, a native of New Holland. *Red lac sumach*, the plant *Rhus succedanea*, a native of Java. *Red root*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Ceanothus*. *Red sanders-wood*, the wood of the tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, a native of the East Indies: it is very hard, is of a bright garnet-red colour, and takes a fine polish; it yields a red colouring resinous substance. *Red snow*, the fungus *Uredo nivalis*. *Red top*, the name given in the southern states of North America, to the grass *Tricuspis quinqueflida*. *Red wood*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Erythroxylon*. In Geology and Mineralogy, *red antimony*, a mineral of a cherry-red colour and foliated fracture. It occurs in delicate capillary crystals, with a shining and adamantine lustre; feebly translucent; sectile; laminae slightly flexible. It consists of 1 atom oxide of antimony, and 2 atoms of the sesquisulphide of antimony: *sp. gr.* 4.09; *hardness* = 1 to 1.5. *Red chalk*, reddie,—which see. *Red murl*, another name for the new red sandstone. *Red sandstone* is a term used in a variety of senses, partly with reference to the mere colour of certain rocks, and partly as expressing rocks of certain geological periods—viz. 1st. That preceding the Carboniferous or mountain limestone; and, 2d. That succeeding the Magnesian limestone, and followed by the deposition of the lias. These groups of rocks are termed the *old* and the *new red sandstones*; the former is also called the Devonian series or system, and the latter the Poikilitic or variegated system, from the variegated colours of its sandstones and shales; red sandstone, however, is the prevailing rock in both series—hence the more common name. The new

red sandstone is sometimes termed the Saliferous system, from its containing beds of rock salt; it contains likewise deposits of gypsum. *Red silver*, a name given to sulphuret of silver and antimony; and also to the sulphuret of silver and arsenic; the former of a dark-red, and the latter of a light-red colour. *Red vitriol*, the disulphate of cobalt, a mineral of a vitreous lustre; translucent; taste astringent. It occurs in the rubbish of old mines in the neighbourhood of Hanau. Composed of sulphuric acid, 19.74; protoxide of cobalt, 38.71; water, 41.55—or 1 atom of disulphate of cobalt, and 9 of water. *Red zinc*, manganian oxide of zinc, a mineral occurring in foliated grains, which cleave in the direction of a regular six-sided prism; lustre adamantine; translucent. Composed of oxide of zinc, 82; sesquioxide of manganese, 12: *sp. gr.* 5.432; *hardness* = 4. In Zoology, *red deer*, the *Cervus elephas* of Linnaeus. *Red grouse*, the bird *Tetrao scoticus*, or moor-game of Scotland. *Red lemur*, the quadrumanous animals, *Lemur rubra*. *Red or Putras monkey*, the *Cercopithecus ruber* of Geoffroy, and *Simia rubra* of Linnaeus.

REDACT, re-dakt', *v. a.* (*redactus*, forced, Lat.) To force; to reduce into shape or form.—Obsolete.

Make use of those plants, and *redact* them into any form, for instruments of work.—*Ep. Hall.*

REDAN, red'an, *s.* (sometimes written *redent*, and *redens*, from *recedens*, lying at a distance, Lat.) In Fortification, a kind of rampart placed in advance of the principal works, to defend the least protected parts.

REDAN, re-dan', *s.* (French.) A projection in a wall or uneven ground to render it level.

REDARGUE, red-ar'gu, *v. a.* (*redarguo*, Lat.) To refute; to convict.—Obsolete.

Whosoever he is that mourns merely on account of the party deceased, doth necessarily *redargue* himself of unbelief.—*Smith.*

REDARGUTION, red-ar-gu'shun, *s.* (*redargutio*, Lat.) A refutation; a conviction.

A *redargution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers.—*Ep. Rust.*

REDBREAST, red'brest, *s.* The popular name of the bird *Erythra rubecola*, a bird alike remarkable for the sweetness of its notes, and its confidence in man during winter. It is well known by the familiar name of the Robin, or Robin-redbreast, and is a universal favourite.

REDBUD, red'bud, *s.* The name given in America to the tree *Cercis canadensis*.

REDCOAT, red'kote, *s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

REDCOATED, red'ko-tid, *a.* Wearing a red coat.

REDDEN, redn, *v. a.* To make red;—*v. n.* to grow red; to blush.

With shame they *redden'd*, and with spite grew pale.—*Dryden.*

REDDENDUM, red-den'dum, *s.* In Law, a clause in a deed by which the granter reserves something to himself out of what he had granted before.—*Cruise.*

REDDISH, red'dish, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

REDDISHNESS, red'dish-nes, *s.* Redness in a moderate degree.

REDDITION, red-dish'un, *s.* (*reddo*, I return, Lat.) A returning of anything; restitution; surrender; explanation; representation. A judicial confession and acknowledgment that the land or thing in

demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person surrendering.—*Cowel*. *Reddidit se*, he hath rendered himself: these words are applied to a person who *renders himself* in discharge of his bail. *Redditus siccus*, dry or barren rent: a rent for the recovery of which no power of distress is given, either by the rules of the common law, or the agreement of the parties.—*Cruise*. In Antiquity, *reddito*, the third part of a sacrifice, in which the entrails of the victim were solemnly put in again, after being religiously inspected.

REDDITIVE, red'de-tiv, *a.* (*redditivus*, from *reddo*, I return, Lat.) Returning; answering to an interrogative: used as a term of grammar.

REDDLE, red'dl, *s.* (from *Red*.) In Geology, a species of argillaceous ironstone, the roethel of Werner, and crayon rouge of Brochant; used as a pigment, and called also red-chalk.

REDE, red, *s.* (*ræd*, Sax.) Counsel; advice—(obsolete);

Such mercy He, by his most holy rede,
Unto us taught.—*Spenser*.

to counsel or advise.—Obsolete. This word seems to be used for reckon, which is one of its Scottish significations, in the following passage—

A statelier man, a statelier steed,
Never on green-sward pac'd, I rede,
Than those stood there that day.—*Crabbe*.

REDEEM, re-deem', *v. a.* (*redimo*, Lat.) To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price; to repurchase what has been sold; to rescue; to recover; to deliver from; to compensate; to make amends for;

It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows.—*Shaks*.

By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*.—*Dryden*.

to free by making an atonement;

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to.—*Shaks*.

to pay the penalty of;

Which of you shall be mortal, to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime?—*Milton*.

to save; to perform what has been promised; to make good by performance, as, to *redeem* your word. In Law, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate, by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses. In Theology, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin, and the penalties of the law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us.—*Gal*. iii. 13.

In Commerce, to purchase or pay the value in specie, of any promissory note, bill, or other evidence of debt. To *redeem* time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it; to be diligent and active in duty and preparation.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil.—*Ephes*. v. 16.

REDEEMABLE, re-deem'a-bl, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption; that may be purchased.

REDEEMABLENESS, re-deem'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, re-deem'ur, *s.* One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

REDEEMING, re-deem'ing, *part. a.* That does or may redeem, as, a *redeeming* act.

REDEMISE, re-de-mize', *s.* (re and *demise*.) In

Law, a regranting of lands demised or leased for ninety-nine years, or some long term, at a nominal rent, upon an actual reserved rent.—*Jacob*;—*v. a.* to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

REDEMPTION, re-dem'shun, *s.* (*redemptio*, Lat.) Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil, by any compensation; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; the right of redeeming and re-entering; repurchase of notes, bills, or other legal evidence of debt, by paying their value in specie to their holders. In Theology, the purchase of God's favour by the death and sufferings of Christ.

In whom we also have *redemption* through his blood.—*Ephes*. i. 7.

In Law, a conditional contract, whereby the equity of re-entering lands, &c., is retained, on repaying the purchase-money and legal charges. In Ecclesiastical History, *captives of redemption*, a religious order, who made a vow of employing themselves in the redemption of Christian captives who were detained in Barbary.

REDEMPTIONER, re-dem'shun-ur, *s.* One who redeems himself, or who purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services.

REDEMPTIONIST, re-dem'shun-ist, *s.* An adherent of a religious order, founded by Lignori in Naples, in 1732. The Redemptionists are bound by the usual monastic vows, and devote themselves to the education of youth, and the propagation of Catholicism. They style themselves members of the order of the Holy Redeemer, whence their name; but they are often called Lignorists, after their founder.

REDEMPITIVE, re-dem'tiv, *a.* Redeeming,—which see.

REDEMPATORY, re-dem'tur-e, *a.* Paid for ransom, as, Hector's *redemptory* price.

REDEDENTED, re-dent'ed, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

REDEEVABLE, red'e-va-bl, *a.* (French.) Indebted.

REDIENT, red'e-ent, *a.* (*rediens*, from *redeo*, I return, Lat.) Returning.

REDINTEGRATE, red-in'te-grate, *v. a.* (*redintegrare*, to make anew, Lat.) To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state;

Redintegrate the fame, first, of your house.—*Ben Jonson*.
—*a.* renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

REDINTEGRATION, red-in-te-gra'shun, *s.* Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. In Chemistry, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

REDISSEISIN, re-dis-se'zin, *s.* (re and *disseisin*.) A disseisin made by a person who had once before been adjudged to have *disseised* the same man of his lands or tenements; for which there lay a special writ, termed a *writ of disseisin*.—*Cowel*.

REDISSEISON, re-dis-se'zor, *s.* (re and *disseisor*.) A person who disseises lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseisin.

REDITTA, re-dit'ta, *s.* An Italian word signifying repeat; and used in music to denote that the strain or movement over which it is written must be repeated.

REDLY, red'le, *ad.* With redness.

REDNESS—REDRESS.

REDNESS, red'nes, *s.* (*readnesse*, Sax.) The quality of being red; red colour.

REDOLENCE, red'o-lens, } *s.* (from Redolent.)
REDOLENCY, red'o-len-se, } Sweet scent.

REDOLENT, red'o-lent, *a.* (*redolens*, from *re* and *oleo*, I smell, Lat.) Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

REDOUBLE, re-dub'l, *v. a.* (*re* and *double*.) To repeat in return; to repeat often; to increase by repeated or continued additions;—*v. n.* to become twice as much.

REDOUBLED, re-dub'ld, *part. a.* Repeated in return; repeated over and over. In Music, applied to any simple interval carried into its octave, as the thirteenth, composed of a sixth and an octave, is a *redoubled sixth*.

REDOUBT, re-dow't, *s.* (*ridotto*, a shelter, Ital. *reductus*, from *reduco*, I bring back, Lat. literally, a retreat.) A square work raised without the glacis of a place. *Castle redoubt* or *donjon*, a place more particularly intrenched, and separated from the rest by a ditch. *Detached redoubt*, a work made at some distance from the covert way. *Field redoubt*, a temporary defence of fortification. Properly, this word should be *redout*.

REDOUBTABLE, re-dow't'a-bl, *a.* (French, from *redouter*, I dread.) Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, re-dow't'id, *a.* Formidable.—Only used ironically.

So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord.

As my true service shall deserve your love.—*Shaks.*

REDOUND, re-dound', *v. n.* (*redundo*, Lat. from *re* and *undo*, I swell or rise as a wave.) To be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result;

He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince.—*Addison*.

to proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small consequence *redound* from them to that manufacture.—*Addison*.

REDOUTEA, re-doo'te-a, *s.* (in honour of P. J. Redouté, a meritorious French botanical artist.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

REDOWSKIA, re-dows'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Redowski, a Russian botanical collector.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizææ.

REDPOLE, red'pole, *s.* A name given to two species of linnets—*Linaria minor*, and *Linaria borealis*.

REDRAFT, re-draft', *v. a.* (*re* and *draft*.) To draw or draft anew;—*s.* a second draft or copy. In the French commercial code, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill, with costs and charges.

REDRAW, re-draw', *v. a.* (*re* and *draw*.) To draw again. In Commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer and indorsers; to draw a second draft or copy.

REDRESS, re-dres', *v. a.* (*redresser*, Fr. *re* and *dress*.) To set right; to amend; to remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; to ease; to relieve;—*s.* reformation; amendment; relief; remedy; delivery from wrong, injury, or oppression; reparation; indemnification; one who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
 Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress.—*Dryden*.

REDRESSER—REDUCENT.

REDRESSER, re-dres'sur, *s.* One who gives redress.

REDRESSIBLE, re-dres'se-bl, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved, or indemnified.

REDRESSIVE, re-dres'siv, *a.* Affording relief.

REDRESSLESS, re-dres'sles, *a.* Without amendment; without relief.

REDRESSMENT, re-dres'ment, *s.* Redress; act of redressing.

REDSEAR, red'sere, *v. a.* (*red* and *sear*.) To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer.—A term of workmen.

REDSHANK, red'shank, *s.* The bird *Scelopax calidris*, or Pool Snipe of Linneus, and Tatanus calidris of Bechstein; it is the Gambet, Horseman, or Red-legged Sandpiper of modern British authors; an appellation of contempt for bare-legged people.

By their actions we might rather judge them to be a generation of highland thieves and *redshanks*.—*Milton*.

REDSTART, red'stärt, *s.* (*red* and *start*, *steort*, a tail, Sax.) The common name of birds of the genus *Phœnicura*.

REDSTREAK, red'streke, *s.* A kind of apple, so called from its red streaks; cyder made from the *redstreak* apples.

REDTAILS, red'tayls, *s.* In Ornithology, the common name of the Anabatinae, a subfamily of the Certhiadae, or Creepers.

REDUCCOR, re-dub'bur, *s.* In Law, one who bought stolen cloth, knowing it to be such, and changed it into some other form or colour in order to disguise it.—*Covel*.

REDUCE, re-duse', *v. a.* (*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.) To bring back—(obsolete);

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord;

That would *reduce* these bloody days again.—*Shaks.*

to bring to a former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state or condition, good or bad, as, to *reduce* a man to poverty, to *reduce* a substance to powder, to *reduce* a sum to fractions; to diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; to lower; to degrade; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to reclaim to order; to bring under rules, or within limits of description; to bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species. In Arithmetic, to change numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value. *Transform* has been properly proposed as expressing this sense more correctly, since the operation does not always imply the bringing down of a dimension or difficulty, but simply the transformation of one quantity to another of equal value. In Algebra, to *reduce equations*, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the two sides consist only of known and of unknown quantities respectively. In Metallurgy, to bring back metals which have been combined with other substances, into the pure metallic state. In Surgery, to restore a displaced part to its original site and relative position in the system. To *reduce a figure, draught, or design*, is to make a copy of it generally smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.

REDUCEMENT, re-duse'ment, *s.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction.

REDUCENT, re-du'sent, *a.* Tending to reduce;—*s.* that which reduces.

REDUCER—REDUNDANTLY.

REDUCER, re-du'ser, *s.* One who reduces.REDUCIBLE, re-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be reduced.REDUCIBLENESS, re-du'se-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being reducible.REDUCING, re-du'sing, *part. a.* Bringing to a different state or form. *Reducing scale*, a broad thin slip of boxwood or ivory, with several lines and scales of equal parts marked upon it; used by surveyors for turning chains and links into roods and acres by inspection, and also for reducing maps and draughts from one dimension to another.REDUCT, re-duk't, *v. a.* (*reductus*, reduced, Lat.) To reduce.—Obsolete.To resolve and *reducte* gold into a portable licon.—*Worde* (1561).

In Building, a quirk or a little piece taken out of a larger, to make it more regular and uniform. In Fortification, an advantageous piece of ground, entrenched, and separated from the rest of the camp by a foss, for an army to retire to in case of surprise.

REDUCTION, re-duk'shun, *s.* (French, from *reductio*, Lat.) The act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest; subjugation. In Arithmetic, the changing a quantity of one denomination into an equivalent quantity in another denomination. Probably *transformation* is a more correct term to express this idea. In Algebra, *reduction of equations* is the clearing them of all superfluous quantities, and bringing them to their lowest terms. The same applies to surds, fractions, &c. In Practical Geometry and Drawing, the *reduction* of a figure, design, or draught, is the making a copy of it either larger or smaller than the original, still preserving the form and proportion. In Scotch Law, an action for the purpose of repealing, or rendering null and void, some deed or claim against the party.—*Jacob*. In Metallurgy, the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by expelling its oxygen. In Surgery, an operation which has for its object the restitution of displaced parts, as of the intestine in hernia, and of bones in dislocation or fracture, to their original site and relations. *Reductio ad absurdum*,—see Absurdum.REDUCTIVE, re-duk'tiv, *a.* (*reductif*, Fr.) Having the power of reducing;—*s.* that which has the power of reducing.REDUCTIVELY, re-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* By reduction; by consequence.REDUNDANCE, re-dun'dans, } *s.* (*redundantia*,
REDUNDANCY, re-dun'dan-se, } Lat.—see Redundant.) Excess or superfluous quantity; superabundance; exuberance. In discourse, superfluity of words.REDUNDANT, re-dun'dant, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; using more words or images than are necessary or useful. In Mathematics, a *redundant hyperbola* is a curve of the higher kind, so called because it exceeds the conic section of that name in the number of its hyperbolic legs, it being a triple hyperbola, with six hyperbolic legs. In Music, a *redundant chord* is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones, and lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp.REDUNDANTLY, re-dun'dant-le, *ad.* Superfluously; superabundantly.

REDUPLICATE—REEF.

REDUPLICATE, re-dup'le-kate, *v. a.* (*reduplico*, Lat.)To double;—*a.* double.REDUPLICATION, re-du'ple-ka'shun, *s.* The act of doubling. In Rhetoric, a figure wherein a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.REDUPLICATIVE, re-dup'le-ka-tiv, *a.* Double.REDUVII, re-doo've-i, *s.* (*reduvius*, one of the genera.) A family of Hemipterous insects, of which Reduvius is the type.REDUVIUS, re-doo've-us, *s.* (*reduvia*, looseness of the skin, Lat.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Reduvi.REDWING, red'wing, *s.* The bird *Merula Iliaca*, a species of Thrush; the *Turdus Iliaca* of Linnaeus.REE, } re, *s.* A Portuguese money of account. The
REA, } *milree* is a silver coin representing 1000
rees, and is of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling;—*v. a.*
(a small riddle, Scotch,) to riddle; to sieve.After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve.—*Mortimer*.RE-ECHO, re-ek'o, *v. a.* (*re* and *echo*.) To echo back; to reverberate again, as, the hills *re-echo* the roar of cannon;—*v. n.* to echo back; to be reverberated;And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main.—*Pope*.—*s.* the echo of an echo.REECHY, re'ke, *a.* (probably a corruption of Reeky.) Smoky; sooty; tarnished with smoke.

The kitchen malkin purs

Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.—*Shaks*.REED, reed, *s.* (*reed*, Sax. *riet*, Dutch.) The common name of many aquatic plants, most of them large grasses with hollow-jointed stems, such as the common reed of the genus *Arundo*, bamboo, &c. The *bur-reed*, or *reed-grass*, is of the genus *Spartanum*; the *Indian flowering-reed*, of the genus *Canna*, *reed-mace*, a plant of the genus *Typha*; a musical pipe, *reeds* being anciently used for musical instruments; the little movable tube at the mouth of a hautboy and other wind instruments. *Reed-stops*, the stops of an organ, consisting of pipes furnished with narrow plates of brass; an arrow, made of a reed, headed; a weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and driving each thread of the woof into its proper position in the cloth; thatch. In Hebrew Antiquity, a measure of length equal to three yards three inches. *Reed-crowned*, crowned with reeds.REED'D, reed'ed, *a.* Covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds.REEDEN, reed'n, *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds, as *reeden* pipes.RE-EDIFICATION, re-ed-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (from *Re-edify*.) Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; a new building.RE-EDIFY, re-ed'e-fi, *v. a.* (*reédifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.) To rebuild; to build again after destruction.REEDING, reed'ing, *s.* A number of beaded moldings joined together, as is often seen in chimney jambs, wooden pilasters, common picture frames, &c.REEDLESS, reed'les, *a.* Destitute of reeds.REEDY, reed'e, *a.* Abounding with reeds.REEF, reef, *s.* (Dutch, *rie* or *rijs*, Dan.) In Ships, a certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top or bottom, and a row of eyelet holes parallel thereto. *Reef-band*, a piece of canvas sewn across the sail to strengthen it in the place

REEFY—RE-ESTABLISH.

where the eyelet holes of the reef are formed. *Reef-hanks*, short pieces of small line sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. *Reef-lines*, small ropes by which the seamen formerly reefed the courses. *Reef-tackle*, a rope which passes from the deck through a block at the top-masthead, and is afterwards attached to a cringle; (*riff*, Germ. *rif*, Dutch,) a chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water;—*v. a.* to reduce a sail by taking in one or more reefs. *Close-reefed*, applied to that position of the sails when all the reefs are taken in.

REEFY, reef'e, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

REEN, reek, *s.* (*rec*, Sax.) Smoke; vapour; steam; 'Tis as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln.—*Shaks.*

a rick,—which see;—*v. n.* (*recan*, Sax.) to steam; to exhale; to emit vapour.

REEKING, reek'ing, *part. a.* Smoking; steaming.

I found me laid

In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed.—*Milton.*

REEKY, reek'e, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.

Shut me in a charnel-house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls.—*Shaks.*

REEL, reel, *s.* (*hreeol*, *reol*, Sax.) A frame or machine turning on an axis, on which yarn is extended for winding either into skeins, or from skeins on to spools and quills; a nautical instrument on which lines of various uses are wound, as the log line, deep-sea line, &c., and named accordingly *log-reel*, &c.; an angler's implement attached to the butt of the rod, for the purpose of winding in the line when a fish is hooked; a lively dance peculiar to Scotland, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers;—*v. a.* to gather yarn from the spindle;—*v. n.* (*ragla*, Swed.) to stagger: to incline, in walking, first to one side, then to the other; to vacillate.

RE-ELIGIBILITY, re-el-ij-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*re* and *elegibility*.) Capacity of being again elected to the same office.

RE-ELIGIBLE, re-el-ij'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being again elected to the same office.

RE-EMERGE, re-e-merj', *v. n.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

REEMING, reem'ing, *s.* The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels by caulking-irons, for the purpose of recaulking them.

RE-ENFORCE, re-en-forse', *v. a.* (*re* and *enforce*.) To strengthen with new assistance or support. It is also sometimes written *reinforce*.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, re-en-forse-ment, *s.* The act of re-enforcing; additional force; fresh assistance; any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

RE-ENTER, re-en'tur, *v. a.* and *v. n.* (*re* and *enter*.) To enter anew. In Engraving, to pass the graver into those incisions of the plate so as to deepen them, where the aquafortis has not bitten in sufficiently.

RE-ENTERING, re-en'tur-ing, *part. a.* Entering anew; entering in return, as a *re-entering angle* in fortification, that is, an angle pointing inwards.

RE-ENTHrone, re-en-throne', *v. a.* (*re* and *enthroned*.) To replace on the throne; to enthrone again.

REER-MOUSE.—See *Rear-mouse*, under *Rear*.

RE-ESTABLISH, re-es-tab'lish, *v. a.* (*re* and *estab-*

RE-ESTABLISHMENT—REFEREE.

lish.) To establish anew; to fix; to confirm again, as to *re-establish* health.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, re-es-tab'lish-ment, *s.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

REEVE, reev, *s.* (*gerefa*, an officer or governor, Sax.) A steward.—Obsolete.

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished.—*Dryden.*

This word is still used in Composition, as in *sheriff*, *i. e.* shire-reeve; *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*, &c.—*v. n.* in Navigation, to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block.

RE-EXCHANGE, re-eks-tshanje', *s.* (*re* and *exchange*.) A renewed exchange. In Commerce, the price of a new exchange due on a protested bill.

RE-EXPORT, re-eks-porte', *v. a.* (*re* and *export*.) To export again; to export what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTATION, re-eks-pore-ta'shun, *s.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

REFALO.—See under *Record*.

REFECT, re-fekt', *v. a.* (*refectus*, refreshed, from *reficio*, I refresh, Lat.) To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.—Obsolete.

REFECTION, re-fek'shun, *s.* (French, *refectio*, Lat.) Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast.

For sweet refectio due,

The genial viands let my train renew.—*Pope.*

REFECTIVE, re-fek'tiv, *a.* Refreshing; restoring;—*s.* that which refreshes.

REFECTORY, re-fek'tur-e, *s.* A room of refreshment; an eating-room; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

REFEL, re-fel', *v. a.* (*refello*, Lat.) To refute; to disprove; to repress.—Little used.

How he refell'd me, and how I reply'd.—*Shaks.*

Friends, not to refel ye,
Or any way quell ye.—*Ben Jonson.*

REFER, re-fer', *v. a.* (*refero*, Lat. from *re* and *fero*, I bear.) To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; to reduce, as to the ultimate end;

You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself.—*Bacon.*

to reduce; to assign, as to a certain order, genus, or class.

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we refer rather to lixiviate, than acid.—*Boyle.*

To refer one's self, to betake; to apply;

The heir of this kingdom hath referred herself unto a poor but worthy gentleman.—*Burnet.*

—*v. n.* to respect; to have relation;

Of those places that refer to the shutting and opening of the abyss.—*Burnet.*

to appeal; to have recourse to; to apply; to allude; to have respect to by intimation, without naming, as to refer to a well-known fact.

REFERABLE, ref-ur-a-bl, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned, as to a particular class.

REFEREE, ref-ur-e', *s.* One to whom anything is referred, particularly a person appointed by a court to hear, examine, and decide a cause between parties pending before the court, and make report to the court.

REFERENCE—REFLECT.

REFERENCE, ref-ur-ens, *s.* A sending, dismissal, or direction to another for information; relation; respect; view toward; allusion to. In Law, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

REFERENDARY, ref-ur-en'dur-e, *s.* One to whose decision a cause was referred—(obsolete);

In suits, it is good to refer to some friends of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*.—*Bacon*.

an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

REFERMENT, re-fer'ment, *s.* Reference for decision.

REFERRIBLE, re-fer're-bl, *a.* Referable,—which see.

REFIND, re-finde', *v. a.* (*re* and *find*.) To find again; to experience anew.

REFINE, re-fine', *v. a.* (*refiner*, Fr. *refinar*, Span. and Port.) To purify; to dehydrate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate metallic substances from all other matter; to purify from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant; to remove vulgar words and barbarisms; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety to; to give or implant in the mind a nice perception of truth, justice, and propriety. To *refine the heart or soul*, to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires, and implant in it pure and heavenly affections.—*v. n.* to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence; to become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter; to affect nicety.

REFINED, re-finde', *part. a.* Purified; separated from what is coarse or improper, as, *refined wit*, *refined sugar*.

REFINEDLY, re-fi'nid-le, *ad.* With affected nicety or elegance.

REFINEMENT, re-fi'nid-nes, *s.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; affected purity.

REFINEMENT, re-fine'ment, *s.* The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, drugs, or recreation; the state of being pure; polish of language; purity; polish of manners; elegance; nice observation of the civilities of social intercourse, and of graceful decorum; purity of taste; purity of mind and morals; purity of heart; artificial practice; subtlety;

The rules religion prescribes are more successful in public and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning.—*Hogers*.

affection of nicety, or of elegant improvement.

REFINER, re-fi'nur, *s.* One who refines metals or other things; an improver in purity and elegance, as a *refiner* of language; an inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

REFINERY, re-fi'nur-e, *s.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

REFINING, re-fi'ning, *s.* The use of too much refinement or subtlety; great nicety of speculation. In Metallurgy, the separation of the metal from all other matters; particularly applied to the separation of gold and silver from metals with which they are alloyed.

REFIT, re-fit', *v. a.* (*re* and *fit*.) To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay.

REFLECT, re-flekt', *v. a.* (*reflecto*, from *re* and *flecto*, I bend, Lat.) To throw back; to return;—*v. n.*

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REFLECTED—REFLEXION.

to throw back light; to return rays or beams; to bend back; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind, or upon past events; to consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; to bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still.—*Dryden*.

To *reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach.

REFLECTED, re-flek'ted, *part. a.* Thrown back; returned, as *reflected light*.

REFLECTENT, re-flek'tent, *a.* Bending or flying back, as a *reflectent ray*.

REFLECTIBLE, re-flek'te-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING, re-flek'ting, *part. a.* Turning back; given to reflection or serious consideration. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach. In Astronomy, *reflecting circle*, an instrument for measuring angles. It is a modification of Hadley's quadrant; one of the objects of the angle is measured by direct vision, and the other by reflection from plane mirrors. *Reflecting dial*, a kind of dial which shows the hour by means of a mirror so placed as to throw the sun's rays to a part of a ceiling on which the hour lines are drawn. *Reflecting telescope*, a telescope so called on account of the speculum with which it is furnished, and in which the *reflected* image of the object under examination is viewed.

REFLECTINGLY, re-flek'ting-le, *ad.* With reflection; with censure.

REFLECTION, re-flek'shun, *s.* The act of bending back; that which is reflected; the operation of the mind, by which it turns its views upon itself and its operations; thought thrown back on itself, on the past, or on the absent, as, melancholy *reflections*, painful *reflections*; the expression of thought; attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation; censure; reproach cast. In Physics, the resiliency of a rapidly moving body, as light, from the surface of another body by which its progress is arrested, at an angle equal to that of its incidence. The *angle of reflection*, is the angle at which a ray of light leaves a reflecting surface; it is always equal to the angle of incidence.

REFLECTIVE, re-flek'tiv, *a.* Throwing back images; considering things past, or the operations of the mind, as *reflective* reason.

REFLECTIVELY, re-flek'tiv-le, *ad.* By reflection.

REFLECTOR, re-flek'tar, *s.* One who reflects or considers; that which reflects; a speculum.

REFLEX, re-fleks, *a.* (*reflexus*, Lat.) Directed back, as a *reflex* act of the mind; applied to the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. In Botany, bent back; reflected.

REFLEX, re-fleks', *s.* Reflection—(obsolete);

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to reflect;

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.—*Shaks*.

to bend back; to turn back.

A dog lay,—his head *reflex* upon his tail.—*Gregory*.

—Little used as a verb.

REFLEXIBILITY, re-flek-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, re-flek'se-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

REFLEXION.—See Reflection.

REFLEXITY—REFRACTED.

REFLEXITY, re-flek'se-te, *s.* Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, re-flek'siv, *a.* Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, re-flek'siv-le, *ad.* In a direction backward; with a regard to censure or reproach.

REFLOAT, re-floate', *s.* (*re* and *float*.) Reflux; ebb; a flowing back.—Obsolete.

The main and *refloat* of the sea.—*Bacon*.

REFLUENT, reflu-ent, *a.* Flowing back; ebbing; returning, as the *refluent* blood.

REFLUX, re-fluks, *s.* (French, *refluxus*, Lat. from *re* and *fluo*, I flow.) A flowing back; the returning of a fluid, as the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

REFOCILLATE, re-fo-sil-late, *v. a.* (*refocillo*, Lat.) To refresh; to revive; to give new vigour to.—Little used.

REFOCILLATION, re-fo-sil-la'shun, *s.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigour; restoration of strength by refreshment.—Little used.

REFORM, re-fawm, *v. a.* (*reformer*, Fr. *reformo*, from *re* and *formo*, I form, Lat.) To form anew; to create or shape again.

REFORM, re-fawm', *v. a.* To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state; to change from bad to good; to remove that which is evil or corrupt;—*v. n.* to abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected;—*s.* reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.

REFORMADO, re-fawr-ma'do, *s.* (Spanish.) A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order; an officer retained in a regiment when his company is disbanded.—Little used in the last sense.

REFORMALIZE, re-fawr-ma-lize, *v. n.* To affect reformation; to pretend correctness.

Christ's doctrine (is) pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees.—*Lee* (1614).

REFORMATION, ref-awr-ma'shun, *s.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; the act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything vicious or corrupt. By way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A.D. 1517.

REFORMATIVE, re-fawr-ma-tiv, *a.* Forming anew; having the quality of renewing form.

REFORMATORY, re-fawr-ma-tur-e, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

REFORMED, re-fawm'd, *part. a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state, as the *reformed* church.

REFORMER, re-fawr'mur, *s.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from the corruptions of popery; one who advocates political reform.

REFORMIST, re-fawr'mist, *s.* One who is of the reformed religion; one who proposes or favours political reform.

REFOSSION, re-fosh'un, *s.* (*refossus*, dug up, Lat.) The act of digging up.

Hence are murders of men, rapes of virgins, mangling of carcases, *refossion* of graves.—*Bp. Hall*.

REFRACT, re-frakt', *v. a.* (*refractus*, broken, from *re* and *frango*, I break, Lat.) To break the rectilinear course of the rays of light, or to cause them to deviate from a direct course.

REFRACTED, re-frakt'id, *part. a.* Turned from a

REFRACTING—REFRESH.

direct course, as *refracted* light. In Botany, bent back at an acute angle, as a *refracted* corolla.

REFRACTING, re-frak'ting, *part. a.* That turns from a direct course, as a *refracting* medium. *Refracting telescope*, one which shows the magnified image of an object, by means of rays of light refracted and collected into a focus through lenses.

REFRACTION, re-frak'shun, *s.* The deviation of a moving body from a direct course. In Optics, the deviation of a ray of light from its previous course, in entering a medium of a different density. *Astronomical refraction* is the apparent angular elevation of the celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the *refraction* of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere. *Angle of refraction*, the angle made by a ray of light and a perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it is passing: it always bears a constant ratio to the angle of incidence, which ratio is called the *index of refraction*, and constitutes the measure of the refractive power of the medium.—See *Refractive power*, under *Power*. *Double refraction* is the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain mediums, as Iceland spar. All crystals, except those whose primitive form is either a cube or a regular octahedron, exhibit double refraction.

REFRACTIVE, re-frak'tiv, *a.* Having the power of refraction; pertaining to refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, re-frak'tur-e-nes, *s.* (from *Refractory*.) Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

REFRACTORY, re-frak'tur-e, *a.* (*refractaire*, Fr. *refractorius*, from *refragor*, I resist, Lat.) Obstinate; perverse; contumacious; unmanageable; obstinately unyielding; applied to metals, difficult of fusion;—*s.* a person obstinate in opposition or disobedience; obstinate opposition.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Glorying in their scandalous *refractoriness* to public order and constitutions.—*Bp. Taylor*.

REFRAGABLE, ref-ra-ga-bl, *a.* That may be refuted.

REFRAIN, re-frano', *v. a.* (*refrēner*, Fr. *refrāno*, from *re* and *frēno*, I curb, Lat.) To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action;—*v. n.* to forbear; to abstain;—*s.* the burden of a song, or return to the first part, as in a *rondeau*.

REFRANGIBILITY, re-fran-je-bil'e-te, *s.* In Optics, the disposition of the rays of light to be refracted, or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, re-fran'je-bl, *a.* (*re* and *frango*, I break, Lat.) Capable of being refracted.

REFREINATION, ref-re-na'shun, *s.* (see *Refrain*.) The act of refraining.—Not used. *Refrenation*, in Astrology, the condition of a planet, when, applying to another by conjunction of aspect, it becomes retrograde before it draws near.

REFRESH, re-fresh', *v. a.* (*refraichir*, from *re* and *fraichir*, to freshen, Fr.) To cool; to allay heat; A dew coming after heat *refresheth*.—*Ecclesiasticus* xliii. 22.

to give new strength; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue; to revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven; to improve by new touches anything impaired;

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that sold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* the act of refreshing.—Obsolete.

My field of flowers, quite bereaven,
Wants *refresh* of better hap.—*Daniel*.

REFRESHER—REFUND.

REFRESHER, re-fresh'ur, *s.* That which refreshes. The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.—*Thomson*.

REFRESHING, re-fresh'ing, *part. a.* That refreshes, as a *refreshing* shower;—*s.* relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.—*Milton*.

REFRESHINGLY, re-fresh'ing-le, *ad.* So as to refresh, or give new strength.

REFRESHINGNESS, re-fresh'ing-nes, *s.* The quality of refreshing.

REFRESHMENT, re-fresh'ment, *s.* Act of refreshing; relief after pain, fatigue, or want; reanimation after depression of spirits; that which gives fresh vigour or strength, as food.

REFRET, re-fret', *s.* The burden of a song.

REFRIGERANT, re-frij'er-ant, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat. In Pharmacology, a medicine which diminishes the morbid heat of the body. *Refrigerants* are either external and local, or internal and general.

REFRIGERATE, re-frij'er-ate, *v. a.* (*refrigero*, from *re* and *frigus*, cold, Lat.) To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

REFRIGERATION, re-frij'er-a'shun, *s.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, re-frij'er-a-tiv, *a.* Cooling;—*s.* a remedy that allays heat.

REFRIGERATOR, re-frij'er-ay-tur, *s.* An apparatus designed to cool the worts of a brewhouse, or any other hot liquid which it is desirable to cool rapidly.

REFRIGERATORY, re-frij'er-a-tur-re, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat. In Distillation,—see *Refrigerator*.

REFRIGERIUM, re-frij'er-e-um, *s.* Cool refreshment; refrigeration.—Not in use.

REFRINED, re-frinde', *a.* In Falconry, applied to a hawk that sneezes, and casts water through her nostrils.

REFT, reft. Pret. and past part. of *reave*—(obsolete);—*s.* a chink.

REFUGE, re-fuge, *s.* (French, *refugium*, Lat.) Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, or that which shelters from danger, distress, or calamity; an expedient to secure protection or defence; expedient in general. In Sacred History, the cities of *refuge* were six cities appointed, according to the words of Moses, under the Jewish dispensation, for the safety of those who had caused the accidental death of any one.—See *Joshua xx.*—*v. a.* to protect; to shelter;

Silly beggars
Sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame
That many have, and others must sit there.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to take refuge.

REFUGEE, re-fu-je', *s.* (*refugié*, Fr.) One who flees to a place for shelter or protection; one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to another country for safety.

REFULGENCE, re-ful'jens, } *s.* (*refulgens*, shining,
REFULGESCENCY, re-ful'jen-se, } Lat.) A flood of light; splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT, re-ful'jent, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.

REFULGENTLY, re-ful'jent-le, *ad.* With great brightness.

REFUND, re-fund', *v. n.* (*refundo*, from *re* and *fundo*, I pour, Lat.) To pour back—(obsolete in

REFUNDER—REGARD.

this sense); to repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.

REFUNDER, re-fund'ur, *s.* One who refunds.

REFUSABLE, re-fu'za-bl, *a.* That may be refused.

REFUSAL, re-fu'zal, *s.* The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded or solicited; the right of taking in preference to others; option; pre-emption.

When employments go a-begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*.—*Swift*.

REFUSE, re-fuze', *v. a.* (*refuser*, Fr.) To deny what is solicited or required; to decline to comply with a request or demand; to decline to accept what is offered; to reject, as to *refuse* instruction;—*v. n.* to decline to accept; not to comply;—*s.* refusal.—Obsolete as a noun thus accented.

This spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffered aid to scorn.—*Fairfax*

REFUSE, re-fuse, *s.* (*refus*, Fr.) That which is refused or rejected as useless when the rest is taken; waste matter;—*a.* unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. In Metallurgy, the dross of metal ore, or anything that comes away in the trying of it.

REFUSER, re-fu'zur, *s.* One who refuses or rejects.

REFUTABLE, re-fu'ta-bl, *a.* That may be refuted or proved false.

REFUTAL, re-fu'tal, *s.* Refutation.

REFUTATION, re-fu'ta'shun, *s.* The act of disproving; the process of proving false or erroneous. In Law, *refutatio* is an acquittance or acknowledgment of renouncing all future claims.—*Cocel*.

REFUTE, re-fute', *v. a.* (*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.) To prove false or erroneous.

REFUTER, re-fu'ter, *s.* One who refutes.

REGAIN, re-gane', *v. a.* (*regagner*, Fr.) To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.

REGAL, re-gal, *a.* (French, *regalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal;—*s.* (*regale*, Fr.) a kind of portable organ.

REGALE, re-gale', *s.* (*regale*, Fr.) The prerogative of monarchy; a magnificent entertainment or treat given to ambassadors;—*v. a.* (*reguler*, Fr.) to refresh; to entertain; to gratify;—*v. n.* to feast; to fare sumptuously.

REGALEMENT, re-gale'ment, *s.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploing Phoebus with unmoistened lips.—*Philips*.

REGALIA, re-ga'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Politics, the privileges, prerogative, and right of property, belonging, in virtue of his office, to the sovereign of a state. In English Heraldry, the royal insignia, crowns, sceptres, globes, crosses, &c., used at the coronations; also, the crown jewels. *Regalia of the church*, the privileges which have been conceded to it by kings; sometimes the patrimony of a church.

REGALITY, re-gal'e-te, *s.* (*regalis*, Fr. *realto*, Ital.) Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. In Scottish Law, a territorial jurisdiction granted with land from the crown: the lands were said to be given *in liberam regulatam*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*.—*Jacob*.

REGALLY, re-gal-le, *ad.* In a royal manner.

REGARD, re-gard', *v. a.* (*regarder*, Fr.) To value; to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe; to remark; to pay attention to; to attend to as a thing affecting our interests or happiness; to hold in

REGARDABLE—REGENERATION.

respect and affection; to observe with religious or solemn attention; to notice with pity and concern; to notice favourably or with acceptance; to love; to esteem; to practise; to respect; to have relation to. *To regard the person*, to value for outward wealth or worth;—*s.* (French,) attention, as to a matter of importance; respect; reverence; attention; note; eminence; relation; reference; look; aspect directed to another; matter demanding notice; prospect or object of sight.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard.—*Shaks.*

In the Forest Laws, the court of regard, or survey of dogs, is a court in England every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, i. e. for cutting off the claws and ball of the fore-feet, to prevent them from running after deer.

REGARDABLE, re-gård'a-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.—Not used.

REGARDANT, re-gård'ant, *a.* (French.) Literally, looking behind. In Heraldry, applied to any animal whose face is turned toward the tail in an attitude of vigilance. In Law, a villain regardant was called regardant to the manor, because he was charged with doing all base services within the same, and with seeing that it was freed from all things that might annoy it.—*Cowel.*

REGARDER, re-gård'ur, *s.* One who regards. In the Forest Laws, an officer of the royal forests, the chief judge of the court of regard.

REGARDFUL, re-gård'fúl, *a.* Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, re-gård'fúl-le, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDLESS, re-gård'les, *s.* Heedless; neglectful; inattentive; not regarded; slighted.

REGARDLESSLY, re-gård'les-le, *ad.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

REGARDLESSNESS, re-gård'les-nes, *s.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGATTA, re-gat'ta, *s.* (Italian.) A grand sailing or rowing match with boats, in which prizes are contended for.

REGEL, } re-gil, *s.* A star of the first magnitude,
RIGEL, } constituting the heel of the constellation Orion.

REGENCY, re-jen-se, *s.* (*regens*, from *rego*, I govern, Lat.) Authority; government; vicarious government; the district under the jurisdiction of a vice-regent; the body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

REGENERACY, re-jen'er-a-se, *s.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATE, re-jen'er-ate, *v. a.* (*regenero*, Lat.) To generate or produce anew; to reproduce. In Theology, to renew the heart by a change in its affections, from its natural enmity to the love of God;—*a.* reproduced; born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

REGENERATENESS, re-jen'er-ate-nes, *s.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATION, re-jen'er-a'shun, *s.* Reproduction; act of producing anew. In Theology, the new birth, or that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and the principles of love and obedience substituted.

REGENERATORY—REGION.

REGENERATORY, re-jen'er-a-tur-e, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

REGENT, re-jent, *a.* (French, *regens*, ruling, Lat.) Governing; ruling; exercising vicarious authority;—*s.* a ruler; a governor; one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the king; formerly, a teacher in a college of a grade lower than a professor. In the English universities, a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two. In the state of New York, the members of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state; the board consists of twenty-one members, who are called the regents of the university of the state of New York. *Queen-regent*, a queen who governs; opposed to *queen-consort*.

REGENTESS, re-jent-es, *s.* A protectress of a kingdom.

REGENTSHIP, re-jent-ship, *s.* Power of governing; deputed authority; the office of a regent.

REGERMINATE, re-je'r'min-ate, *v. a.* To sprout or germinate again.

REGERMINATION, re-je'r-min-a'shun, *s.* The act of sprouting again.

REGEST, re-jest', *s.* A register.—Obsolete.

Old legends and cathedral rejects.—*Milton.*

REGIBLE, rej'e-bl, *a.* Governable.

REGICIDE, rej'e-side, *s.* (French, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *caedo*, I slay, Lat.) One guilty of killing a king; the killing or murder of a king.

Did Fate or we, when great Atreides died,
Urge the bold traitor to the regicide?—*Pope's Odyssey.*

REGIFUGIUM, rej-e-fu'je-um, *s.* (Latin, the king's flight.) In Roman Antiquity, a feast celebrated on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, and the abolition of regal power.

REGILLA, re-jil'la, *s.* (Latin, a royal robe.) In the middle ages, a long white tunic, worn by brides the day before marriage; from superstitious opinions, it was generally made by themselves.

REGIMEN, rej'e-men, *s.* (Latin, rule, management, government.) The regulated use of aliments, and of everything essential to life, in health and disease; any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. In Grammar, government; that part of syntax which regulates the dependency of words, and determines their condition in connexion with each other.

REGIMENT, rej'e-ment, *s.* (French.) In Military affairs, a body of men, consisting usually of 8 or 10 companies of about 100 men each, the whole commanded by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, assisted by various subordinate officers. Obsolete in the following senses:—government; mode of ruling; authority; rule.

The regiment of the soul over the body, is the regiment of the more active part over the passive.—*Hale.*

REGIMENTAL, rej-e-men'tal, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

REGIMENTALS, rej-e-men'tals, *s. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REGION, re'jun, *s.* (French, *regio*, Lat.) A tract of land or of space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent: so we speak of the *airy*

REGISTER—REGISTRATION.

regions, the ethereal regions, the upper regions, the lower regions, &c.;

Her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night.—
Shaks.

the inhabitants of a *region* or district of country;

Then went out to him Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the *region* round about.—*Matt. iii. 5.*

a part of the body, as, the *region* of the heart or liver; place; rank.—Unusual in the last two senses.

The gentleman kept company with the wild Prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much.—*Shaks.*

REGISTER, rej's-tur, s. (*registre, Fr. registrum, Lat.*) A written account of acts, judgments, or proceedings, for preserving an exact knowledge of transactions; an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, an incorporated body, or the like; a record; the book in which a register or record is kept, as, a *parish register*; a list, as, a *register* of seamen; the officer whose business is to write and keep a *register*. In Chemistry and the Arts, an aperture or valve placed in a chimney, stove, or furnace; furnished with a turning or sliding door, for regulating the quantity of air to be admitted to the fire, or to open and shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure. A *register* is also any contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of an engine, or the rapidity of a process: hence, *register-gate, register-thermometer*. In an organ, a sliding piece of wood perforated with a number of holes, answerable to those in the sound-board, which, being drawn one way, stops them, and the other way, opens them for the readmission of air into the pipes. One of the inner parts of the mould in which types are cast. In Printing, to *make register*, to make the pages and lines fall exactly on one another. *Parish register*, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials of the parish. *Register ship*, a ship which obtains permission to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and is registered before sailing. *Lord Register*, or *Lord Clerk Register*, a Scottish officer of state, who has the custody of the archives; hence, also termed *custos rotulorum*; —*v. a.* to record; to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts; to enrol; to enter on a list.

REGISTERSHIP, rej's-tur-ship, s. The office of register.

**REGISTRAR, rej's-trar, } s. (*registrarius, low*
REGISTRARY, rej's-tra-re, } Lat.) An officer who has the custody or keeping of a registry. He is sometimes, though improperly, called a register. An officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. There are several officers of this kind connected with the law; the principal of which are, the *registrars* of the Courts of Chancery and Bankruptcy, and the *registrars* of births, deaths, and marriages.**

REGISTRATION, rej-is-tra'shun, s. The act of inserting in a register. In Scottish Law, *clause of registration*, a form of clause applicable to obligatory deeds, authorising them to be recorded in the books of a court having jurisdiction to put the deed in force. When the deed is so registered in terms of the clause, it may be enforced as if it were a decree of the court.

REGISTRY—REGRATER.

REGISTRY, rej's-tre, s. The act of recording or inserting in a register; the place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded. In Law, *registry of deeds*, an abstract of the substance of all deeds and conveyances (with some exceptions) which affect lands in the counties of Middlesex and York, required by act of parliament to be entered in a register kept for that purpose. *Registry of ships*, before a ship is ready for sea, the property of it is in the same condition as that of any other movable; but whenever it becomes fitted for its proper purpose, all rights connected with it are, by a law extending over the whole of the British dominions, held under a system of custom-house registration; a compliance with the provisions of which is besides necessary, to entitle a ship to the privileges of a British ship under the navigation laws. The *registry of ships* was introduced into this country by the navigation act of 1660.

REGIUS, rej'e-us, a. A Latin word signifying royal, occurring in certain law and other phrases, as—*Regium donum*, royal gift, an annual grant of public money in aid of the maintenance of the presbyterian clergy in Ireland. It was instituted by William III. in 1690, and remodelled in 1790. The stipends are paid to ministers of the Synod of Ulster, and Seceding Synod, the two principal branches of the sect. *Regius professors*, in the English universities, are those whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII.; in the Scottish universities, the name is given to those professors who are appointed by the crown, in distinction from those who are appointed by the civic bodies, which constitute the greater number. In Law, *regio assensu*, with the royal assent; a writ by which the king gives his royal assent to the election of a bishop.—*Cowel.* (*Rez, regis, a king.*) *rege inconsulto*, the king not being consulted; a writ issued from the king to the judges, commanding them not to proceed in a cause which may prejudice the king, without his being advised.

REGLEMENT, reg'le-ment, s. (French.) Regulation.—Not used.

REGLET, reg'let, s. (French.) In Architecture, a flat narrow moulding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from each other, or to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. In Printing, a slip of metal, originally a ledge of wood exactly planed, used to separate lines, and make the work more open; slips of this kind are now generally called *leads*, and printing, where they are used, is said to be *lead*.

REGNANCY, reg'nan-se, s. Reign; predominance.

REGNANT, reg'nant, a. Reigning; exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

REGORGE, re-gaw'j, v. a. (*regorger, Fr.*) To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to swallow eagerly; to swallow again.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood.—*Dryden.*

REGRADE, re-grade, v. n. (*regredior, Lat.*) To retire; to go back.—Not used.

REGRATE, re-grate, v. a. (*regratter, to scratch again, Fr.*) To offend; to shock—(obsolete);

The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrate* the eye.—*Derham.*

to buy provisions and sell them in the same market.

REGRATER, re-gra'tur, s. One who commits the

REGRATING—REGULAR.

offence of regrating, or buying and selling goods in the same market.

REGRATING, re-gra'ting, *s.* In Commerce, buying commodities and selling them again in the same market, formerly considered a highly punishable offence, as it tended to raise the price of the goods. In Masonry, the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

REGREET, re-greet', *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time;—*s.* return or exchange of salutation.

And shall these hands, so newly joined in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret—
Play fast and loose with faith?—*Shaks.*

REGRESS, re-gres', *s.* (*regres*, Fr. *regressus*, Lat.) Passage back; return, as egress and regress; power of returning;—*v. n.* to go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

REGRESSION, re-gresh'un, *s.* The act of passing back or returning. In Astronomy, *regression*, or *retrogression*, is an apparent motion of the planets, by which they seem to move backwards in the ecliptic, or contrary to the order of the signs. *Regression of the moon's nodes*, the motion of the line of intersection of the orbit of the moon with the ecliptic, which is backward, or contrary to the order of the signs: the whole revolution is accomplished in about 18½ years.

REGRESSIVE, re-gres'siv, *a.* Passing back; returning.

REGRESSIVELY, re-gres'siv-le, *ad.* In a back way or manner; by return.

REGRET, re-gret', *s.* (French, perhaps from *grietau*, to weep, Goth.) Grief; sorrow; vexation at something past; remorse; dislike or aversion—(an improper use of the word);—(*regretter*, Fr.) to grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent; to be uneasy at—(improper in this sense).

REGRETFUL, re-gret'fûl, *a.* Full of regret.

REGRETFULLY, re-gret'fûl-le, *ad.* With regret.

REGUARDON, re-gerd'on, *s.* (*re* and *guerdon*, a reward, Fr.) A reward; a recompense;—*v. a.* to reward.—Obsolete.

REGULA, reg'u-la, *s.* A name given in the middle ages to the book of rules, orders, or statutes, in a religious convent. In Architecture, a band below the tænia in the Doric architrave.

REGULAR, reg'u-lar, *a.* (Spanish, *regalier*, Fr. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, Lat.) Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations or rules; steady and uniform; methodical; orderly; instituted or initiated according to established form or discipline; periodical; belonging to a monastic order, as the *regular* clergy, in distinction from the secular clergy. *Regular troops*, the troops of a permanent army; opposed to the militia. In Geometry, *regular curves*, such as the perimeters of conic sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner. A *regular figure* is one in which all the sides and angles are respectively equal. A *regular body*, or *regular solid*, is a body which has all its sides, angles, and planes respectively, similar and equal, of which bodies there are only the five following:—the *tetrahedron*, contained under four equilateral triangles; the *hexaedron*, or *cube*, contained under six squares; the *octaedron*, under eight triangles; the *dodecaedron*, under twelve pentagons; and the *icosaedron*, contained under twenty triangles;—they are also

REGULARITY—REIGLE.

called the Platonic bodies. In the Roman Catholic Church, one who professes and follows a certain rule of life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. In the Army, a soldier belonging to the permanent forces.

REGULARITY, reg-u-lar'e-te, *s.* Agreeableness to rule or established order; method; certain order; conformity to certain principles; steadiness, or uniformity in a course.

REGULARLY, reg'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a regular manner.

REGULATING, reg-u-la'ting, *part. a.* Adjusting; reducing to order. In the Navy, *regulating captain*, the officer stationed at the different ports in time of war, to examine the seamen intended for the navy.

REGULATOR, reg'u-la-tur, *s.* The person or thing that regulates. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which makes its motion equable; in a watch, it is a small spring; in steam-engines, wind-mills, &c., it is usually called the *governor*.

REGULINE, reg'u-line, *a.* Pertaining to regulus, or pure metal.

REGULIZE, reg'u-lize, *v. a.* To reduce to regulus, or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REGULUS, reg'u-lus, *s.* (Latin, a wren.) A genus of birds belonging to the Sylviæ, or True-warblers: Family, Sylviadæ. A royal title among the Anglo-Saxons, supposed at first to be next to that of king; but afterwards *regulus* was similar to earl or count, and *subregulus* to a viscount; an old name for a metal in a refined metallic state, or that in which it is separate from all extraneous matter: it is now principally applied to the *regulus* of antimony and arsenic. In Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, named also from its situation *Cor Leonis*, the lion's heart.

REGURGITATE, re-gurj'e-tate, *v. a.* (*regorger*, Fr. from *re* and *gurgies*, a whirlpool, Lat.) To throw or pour back, as from a hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity;—*v. n.* to be thrown or poured back.

REGURGITATION, re-gurj-e-ta'shun, *s.* Reabsorption; the act of swallowing back.

REHABILITATE, re-ha-bil'e-tate, *v. a.* (*rehabilitier*, Fr.) To restore to a former capacity, rank, privilege, or right; to restore; to reinstate, as in cases of delinquency,—a term both in civil and canon law.

REHABILITATION, re-ha-bil'e-ta'shun, *s.* Act of reinstating to a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights and privileges.

REHEAR, re-heer', *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *reheard*. To hear again; to try a second time.

REHEARD, re-hôrd'. Pret. and past part. of *rehear*. Heard again.

REHEARING, re-he'ring, *s.* A second hearing; a second trial in court.

REHEARSAL, re-hers'al, *s.* (from *Rehearse*.) Recital; repetition of the words of another, or of a written book; narration; the recital of anything previous to public exhibition, as on the stage.

REHEARSER, re-hers'ur, *s.* One who rehearses.

REICHARDIA, re-tshârd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John James Reichard, Frankfurt.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies.

REIF, reef, *s.* (*refian*, to rob, Sax.) In Law, an old term for robbery.—*Cowel*.

REIGLE, ré'gl, *s.* (*régle*, a rule, Fr.) A channel or groove in which boards, &c. are fitted to slide, as

REIGN—REINTHRONIZE.

the shelves of a book-case, or a flood-gate in the *reigles* of the side-posts.

REIGN, *rañe*, *v. n.* (*regner*, Fr. *regno*, Lat.) To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to be predominant; to prevail;—*s.* royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; the time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority; kingdom; dominion; power; influence; prevalence.

REIGNING, *ra'ning*, *a.* Ruling; predominating; prevailing, as, a *reigning* vice.

REILLUMINATION, *re-il-lu-me-na'shun*, *s.* Act of enlightening again.

REILLUMINE, *re-il-lu'min*, } *v. a.* To enlighten
REILLUMINATE, *re-il-lu'me-nate*, } again.

REIMBODY, *re-im-bod'e*, *v. n.* To embody again,—usually written *re-embody*.

REIMBURSABLE, *re-im-burs'a-bl*, *a.* That may be paid.

REIMBURSE, *re-im-burs'*, *v. a.* (*rembourser*, from *re*, again, Lat. *en*, in, and *bourser*, a purse, Fr.) To refund; to repay; to repair loss or damage by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, *re-im-burs'ment*, *s.* The act of refunding; repayment.

REIMBURSER, *re-im-burs'ur*, *s.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

REIN, *rañe*, *s.* (*reine*, Fr.) The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him; instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing.

The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king.—*Shaks.*

To give the *reins*, to give license;—*v. a.* to govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control.

REINDEER, *rañe'deer*, *s.* The name given to certain species of deer found in Europe and America. The common *reindeer* is remarkable for its usefulness to the natives of the arctic regions. *Reindeer moss*, the Lichen *rangiferinus*, the chief food of the reindeer in Lapland, particularly in winter.

REINFORCE, *re-in-forse'*, *s.* In Artillery, that part of the gun nearest to the breach, made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. *Reinforce rings* are flat hoop-like mouldings on the side nearest the breach.—See *Re-enforce*.

REINLESS, *rañe'les*, *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

REINS, *rayns*, *s. plu.* (*rein*, Fr. *ren*, *renes*, Lat.) The kidneys; the lower part of the back. In Scripture, the inward parts; the heart or seat of the affections and passions.—*Ps.* lxxiii. 21. In Architecture, the *reins of a vault*, are the sides or walls that sustain it.

REINSTATE, *re-in-state'*, *v. a.* To place again in possession, or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one has been removed.

REINSTATEMENT, *re-in-state'ment*, *s.* The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment.

REINSURANCE, *re-in-su'rans*, *s.* An insurance of property already insured.—See *Reassurance*.

REINSURE.—See *Reassure*.

REINTERROGATE, *re-in-ter-ro-gate*, *v. a.* To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.

REINTHRONED.—See *Re-enthroned*.

REINTHRONIZE, *re-in-thro'nize*, *v. a.* To re-enthroned.

This Mustapha they did *reinthronize*, and place in the Ottoman empire.—*Howell.*

REINVESTMENT—REJOINT.

REINVESTMENT, *re-in-vest'ment*, *s.* (*re* and *investment*.) The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

REINVIGORATE, *re-in-vig'ur-ate*, *v. a.* (*re* and *invigorate*.) To revive vigour in; to reanimate.

REIS-EFFENDI, *re'is-ef-fen'de*, *s.* The name given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state; he is chancellor of the empire and minister of foreign affairs.

REIT, *rete*, *s.* Sedge; sea-weed.

REITER.—See *Rutter*.

REITERATE, *re-it'er-ate*, *v. a.* (*réitérer*, Fr. *re* and *itero*, I repeat, Lat.) To repeat; to repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin.—*Shaks.*

REITERATION, *re-it'er-a'shun*, *s.* Repetition.

REITEREDLY, *re-it'er-id-le*, *ad.* Repeatedly.

REJECT, *re-jekt'*, *v. a.* (*rejicio*, *rejectus*, from *re* and *jacio*, I throw, Lat.) To throw away, as anything useless or vile; to cast off; to refuse; not to accept; to slight; to despise; to forsake; to refuse to grant; to refuse to accept.

REJECTABLE, *re-jekt'a-bl*, *a.* That may be rejected.

REJECTANEOUS, *re-jek-ta'ne-us*, *a.* (*rejectaneus*, Lat.) Rejected; not chosen or received.

REJECTER, *re-jek'tur*, *s.* One who rejects.

REJECTION, *re-jek'shun*, *s.* (*rejection*, Lat.) The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

REJECTITIOUS, *re-jek-tish'us*, *a.* Rejectable.

REJECTIVE, *re-jek'tiv*, *a.* That rejects; that tends to cast off.

REJECTMENT, *re-jekt'ment*, *s.* Matter thrown away.

REJOICE, *re-joys'*, *v. n.* (*rejoir*, Fr. *re* and *joy*.) To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult;—*v. a.* to make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate;—*s.* act of rejoicing.—Not in use as a noun.

The angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.—*Brown.*

REJOICER, *re-joy'sur*, *s.* One who rejoices.

REJOICING, *re-joy'sing*, *s.* The act of expressing joy and gladness; the subject of joy;

Thy testimonies have I taken as a heritage for ever,
and they are the *rejoicing* of my heart.—*Ps.* cxix. 111.

the experience of joy.

But let every man prove his own work, and then he shall have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.—*Gal.* vi. 4.

REJOICINGLY, *re-joy'sing-le*, *ad.* With joy or exultation.

REJOIN, *re-joyn'*, *v. a.* (*rejoindre*, Fr. *re* and *join*.) To join again; to unite after separation; to meet one again;—*v. n.* to answer to a reply. In Law, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication. *Rejoining gratis*, rejoining voluntarily, or without being required by a rule to rejoin. It would seem that when a defendant is under terms to *rejoin gratis*, it means that he must deliver a rejoinder, without putting the plaintiff to the necessity of obtaining a rule to rejoin.—*Lush's Pr.* 396.

REJOINDER, *re-joyn'dur*, *s.* An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer. In Law, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

REJOINT, *re-joynt'*, *v. a.* (*re* and *joint*.) To re-

REJOLT—RELATION.

unite joints; to fill up old joints of walls with fresh mortar.

REJOLT, re-jol't, *s.* (*re* and *jolt*.) A reacting jolt or shock.—Little used.

Inward *rejoits* and recollections of the mind.—*South*.

REJOUE, re-joo'a, *s.* (in honour of M. Rejon, chief physician and professor of botany of the Marine of France.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

REJOURN, re-jurn', *v. a.* (*rejourner*, Fr.) To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.—Obsolete.

You *rejourne* a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.—*Shaks*.

REJUDGE, re-juh', *v. a.* (*re* and *judge*.) To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.—*Pope*.

REJUVENESCENCE, re-ju-ve-nes'sens, } *s.* (*re*
REJUVENESCENCY, re-ju-ve-nes'sen-se, } and *ju-*
venescens, Lat. from *juvenis*, a youth.) A renew-
ing of youth; the state of being young again.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as
well expect *rejuvenescence*.—*Chesterfield*.

REJUVENIZE, re-joo've-nize, *v. a.* To render young again.

REKALEEK, rek'a-leek, *s.* The name given in Green-
land to the Polar Hare, the *Lepus glacialis* of Leach.

REKINDLE, re-kin'dl, *v. a.* (*re* and *kindle*.) To kin-
dle again; to set on fire anew; to inflame again;
to rouse anew.

RELAIS, re-la', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a nar-
row walk about four or five feet wide, left without
the rampart to receive the earth which may be
washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

RELAND, re-land', *v. a.* (*re* and *land*.) To land
again; to put on land what had been shipped or
embarked;—*v. n.* to go on shore after having em-
barked.

RELAPSE, re-laps', *v. n.* (*relapsus*, *relabor*, I slide
back, Lat.) To slip or slide back; to return; to
fall back; to return to a former state or practice;
to fall back from a state of recovery or conva-
lescence;—*s.* a sliding or falling back, particularly
into a former bad state, either of body or morals;
a person fallen into an error once forsaken.—Ob-
solete in this sense.

Many other priests would defame me and pursue me
as a *relaps*.—*Fox's Acts*.

RELAPSER, re-lap'sur, *s.* One who relapses into
vice or error.

RELATE, re-late', *v. a.* (*relater*, Fr. *relatus*, from *re-*
fero, Lat.) To tell; to recite; to narrate the
particulars of an event; to ally by connection or
kindred; to bring back or restore—(obsolete in
the last sense);

Abate

Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate*.—
Spenser.

—*v. n.* to have reference; to have respect; to have
relation.

RELATED, re-la'ted, *part. a.* Allied by kindred;
connected by blood or alliance.

RELATER, re-la'tur, *s.* One who tells, recites, or
narrates; a historian.

RELATING, re-la'ting, *part. a.* Having relation or
reference; concerning.

RELATION, re-la'shun, *s.* (French, *relatio*, Lat.)
The act of telling; recital; account; narrative of
facts; respect; reference; connection between

RELATIONAL—RELAXING.

things, or what one thing is with regard to ano-
ther; kindred; alliance; a person connected by
consanguinity or affinity; resemblance of pheno-
mena; analogy. In Mathematics, the same as
ratio, although it is sometimes used in a more
general sense, indicating any dependence of one
number or quantity upon another. In Music, *in-*
harmonic relation is a term denoting that a dis-
sonant sound is introduced which was not heard in
the preceding chord.

RELATIONAL, re-la'shun-al, *a.* Having relation or
kindred.

RELATIONSHIP, re-la'shun-ship, *s.* The state of
being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

RELATIVE, rel'a-tiv, *a.* (*relatif*, Fr. *relativus*, Lat.)
Having relation; respecting; not absolute or ex-
isting by itself; considered as belonging to or
respecting something else;

Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real
qualities.—*Arbutnot*.

incident to man in society, as *relative* rights; par-
ticular or positive.—Obsolete in this sense.

I'll have grounds

More *relative* than this.—*Shaks*.

In Grammar, a *relative* pronoun is a word which
relates to a word, a sentence, or member of a sen-
tence, generally preceding it, and which is called
its *antecedent*, as, 'he seldom lives frugally, *who*
lives by chance;' 'Judas declared him innocent,
which he could not be, if he had deceived his dis-
ciples.' The simple *relative* pronouns are *who*,
which, and *that*; *what* includes both the *antece-*
dent and its *relative* pronoun. By some gram-
marians, the *relative* and *antecedent* are more
correctly, and with greater elegance and simplicity,
denominated *cor-relatives*. In Logic, *relative terms*,
terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward;
master and servant; husband and wife. In Music,
relative mode, the mode which the composer in-
terweaves with the principal mode in the flow of
the harmony;—*s.* a person connected by blood or
affinity; a relation; a kinsman; that which re-
lates to something else.

RELATIVENESS, rel-a-tiv'nes, *s.* The state of hav-
ing relation.

RELATOR, re-la'tur, *s.* In Law, a rehearser or
teller. It is sometimes used to signify an informer;
as, in the case of an information being filed by the
attorney-general at the relation of some informant,
such informant is termed the *relator*.

RELAX, re-laks', *v. a.* (*relaxo*, Lat.) To slacken;
to make less tense or rigid; to remit; to make
less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or
laborious; to ease; to divert; to open; to loose;

It served not to *relax* their serried fires.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to abate in severity; to become mild, or
less rigorous; to remit in close attention;—*s.* re-
laxation.

Labour and cares have their *relaxes* and recreations.—
Felltham.

RELAXABLE, re-laks'a-bl, *a.* That may be relaxed.

RELAXATION, re-laks'a'shun, *s.* (French, *relaxatio*,
Lat.) The act of slackening or remitting tension;
cessation of restraint; remission or abatement of
rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAXATIVE, re-laks'a-tiv, *a.* Having the quality
of relaxing;—*s.* that which has the property of a
laxative.—Obsolete.

You must use *relaxatives*.—*Ben Jonson*.

RELAXING, re-laks'ing, *a.* Tending to relax; adap-
ted to weaken the solids of the body.

RELAY—RELESSEE.

RELAY, re-la', *s.* (*relais*, Fr.) A supply of post-horses kept on a road to be in readiness to relieve others. In Hunting, the place where the dogs are set in readiness to be cast off when the game comes that way; also, the kennel of hounds kept to relieve others when wearied and unable to pursue the game;—*v. a.* to lay a second time, as, to *relay* a pavement.

RELBUM, rel'bum, *s.* The name given in Chili to the plant Rubia, or relbum madder; the roots are red, and used for dyeing, like the common madder.

RELEASABLE, re-lee's-a-bl, *a.* That may be released.

RELEASE, re-lee's, *v. a.* (*rilasciare*, or *rellassare*, Ital. *relâcher*, Fr.) To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement, or servitude; to free from obligation or penalty; to quit; to let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; when one co-parcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* his claim to the mortgager; in an obsolete sense, to relax;—*s.* liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from prison or bondage; liberation from care or pain; discharge from any obligation or responsibility, from debt, penalty, or claim; acquittance. In Law, a deed by which actions, estates, rights, &c. are extinguished, abridged, or enlarged.

RELEASEE, re-lee's-e', *s.* A person to whom a release is given.

RELEASEMENT, re-lee's'ment, *s.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation.

RELEASER, re-lee's-ur, *s.* One who releases.

RELEGATE, rel'e-gate, *v. a.* (*relego*, from *re* and *lego*, I send, Lat.) To banish; to send into exile.

We have not *relegated* religion, like something we were ashamed to see.—*Burke*.

RELEGATION, rel-e-ga'shun, *s.* (*relegatio*, Lat.) The act of banishment; exile.

RELENT, re-lent', *v. n.* (*relenter*, Span. *ralenter*, Fr. from *re* and *lentus*, soft, pliant, Lat.) To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion. Obsolete in all the following senses: to become less hard or rigid; to soften;

And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray.—*Pope*.

to grow moist; to become less intense;—*v. a.* to slacken;

And oftentimes would *relent* his pace.—*Spenser*.

to soften; to mollify;

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,

Till love *relented* their rebellious ire.—*Spenser*.

to dissolve;

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,

But vinegar made of devotion's tears.—*David's Wit's Pilg.*

—*a.* dissolved;—*s.* remission; stay.

RELENTING, re-lent'ing, *s.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTLESS, re-lent'les, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

RELENTLESSLY, re-lent'les-le, *ad.* Without pity or tenderness.

RELENTLESSNESS, re-lent'les-nes, *s.* The quality of being unmoved by pity.

RELESSEE, re-lee's-e', *s.* The person to whom a release is executed.

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RELESSOR—RELIEVE.

RELESSOR, re-les'sur, *s.* The person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and *relessee*.—*Blackstone*.

RELEVANCE, rel'e-vans, } *s.* (see *Relevant*.) The
RELEVANCY, rel'e-van-se, } state of being relevant

or of affording relief; pertinence; applicableness.

In Scottish Law, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

RELEVANT, rel'e-vant, *a.* (French, from *relever*, to raise.) Relieving; lending aid; pertinent; applicable. In Scottish Law, sufficient to support the cause.

RELEVATION, rel-e-va'shun, *s.* A raising or lifting up.—*Obsolete*.

RELIABLE, re-li'a-bl, *a.* (from *Rely*.) That may be relied on or trusted.

RELIABLENESS, re-li'a-bl-nes, } *s.* The state of

RELIABILITY, re-li-a-bl'e-te, } being reliable.

RELIANCE, re-li'ans, *s.* Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind.

RELIC, rel'ik, *s.* (*reliquie*, Fr. *reliquia*, from *relinquo*, I leave, Lat.) That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; the body of a deceased person; a corpse; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration. This word is generally used in the plural.

RELICLY, rel'ik-le, *ad.* In the manner of relics.—*Not in use*.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,

And barreling the droppings and the snuff

Of wasting candles; which in thirty year,

Relicly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer.—*Donne*.

RELICT, rel'ikt, *s.* (*relictus*, *relicta*, from *relinquo*, I leave, Lat.) A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. In Law, *relicta verificatione*, the plea being relinquished; when a *cognovit actionem* is given after plea pleaded, and in consequence thereof the plea is withdrawn, such a *cognovit* is called a *cognovit actionem relicta verificatione*.

RELIEF, re-lee'f, *s.* (French.) The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; that which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; the dismissal of a sentinel from his post; also, the person who supplies his place.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,

And I am sick at heart.—*Shaks*.

In Painting and Sculpture,—see *Relievo*. In Law, a fine or acknowledgment, which, during the feudal system, the heir paid to the lord on being admitted to the fief which his ancestor possessed; it generally consisted of houses, arms, money, and the like; it was called a *relief*, because it raised up and re-established the inheritance.—*Wright*. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification; the exposure of anything by the proximity of something different. *Synod of Relief*, a respectable body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, whose ground of separation from the Established Church was the violent exercise of lay-patronage which obtained in the latter. They are now amalgamated with the Burgher or Secession body, and this union is distinguished by the name of the United Presbyterian Church.

RELIER, re-li'ur, *s.* (from *Rely*.) One who relies or places full confidence in.

My friends (are) no *reliers* on my fortune.—

Boau, and Fat.

RELIEVABLE, re-le-va-bl, *a.* (from *Relieve*.) Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief.

RELIEVE, re-lee'v, *v. a.* (*relever*, Fr.) To free wholly or partially from anything that is considered

RELIEVER—RELIGIOUSLY.

to be an evil; to ease of anything that pains the body or distresses the mind; to alleviate or remove; to dismiss from a post, as sentinels, and supply others in their place; to right; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial interposition; to abate the inconvenience of anything by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar;

While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light.—*Stepney*.
to assist; to support.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausibly together.—*Brown*.

RELIEVER, re-le'vur, *s.* One who relieves; the person or thing that gives ease. In Gunnery, an iron ring fixed to a handle, and serving to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

RELIEVING, re-le'ving, *part. a.* Giving relief; assisting; supporting. In Nautical affairs, *relieving tackles* are temporary tackles attached to the end of the tiller in bad weather, to assist the helmsman, and, in case of accident, the tiller ropes. They are also strong tackles from the wharf, to which the ship is hove down, passed under the bottom, and attached to the other side, to assist in righting her afterwards, as well as to prevent her from oversetting entirely.

RELIEVO, re-le'vo, *s.* (Italian.) In Sculpture, the projecture or prominence of figures beyond or above the plane or ground on which it is formed; it is divided into *alto-relievo*, *basso-relievo*, and *demi-relievo*, or high, low, and middle relief. In Painting, the degree of force or boldness by which a figure seems at a due distance to stand out from the ground of the painting, as if really embossed. The English word *relief* is often used for *relievo*.

RELIGHT, re-lite', *v. a.* (re and light.) To light anew; to rekindle; to set on fire again.

His power can heal me, and *relight* my eye.—*Pope*.

RELIGION, re-lij'un, *s.* (Fr. and Span. *religio*, from *religio*, I bind anew, Lat. probably from its originally signifying an oath or vow to the gods.) Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; as distinct from *theology*, it consists in godliness or real piety in practice, in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow-men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law; as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, it consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God from a principle of obedience to his will; any system of faith or worship, as opposed to others; religious rites, in the plural.

RELIGIONARY, re-lij'un-a-re, *a.* Relating to religion; pious.—Obsolete.

RELIGIONISM, re-lij'un-izm, *s.* The practice of religion; adherence to religion.

RELIGIONIST, re-lij'un-ist, *s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, re-lij'us, *a.* Pertaining or relating to religion; pious; godly; devoted to the practice of religion; exact or strict, such as religion requires; engaged by vows to a monastic life; appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; —*s.* a person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun.

RELIGIOUSLY, re-lij'us-le, *ad.* Piously; with love

RELIGIOUSNESS—RELY.

and reverence to the Supreme Being; according to the rites of religion; reverently; strictly; conscientiously.

RELIGIOUSNESS, re-lij'us-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being religious.

RELINQUENT, re-lingk'went, *a.* Relinquishing; —*s.* one who relinquishes.

RELINQUISH, re-lingk'wish, *v. a.* (*relinquo*, from *re* and *linguo*, I leave, Lat.) To withdraw from; to forsake; to abandon; to quit; to release; to renounce a claim to; to forbear.

RELINQUISHER, re-lingk'wish-ur, *s.* One who relinquishes.

RELINQUISHMENT, re-lingk'wish-ment, *s.* The act of forsaking; the renouncing of a claim to.

RELICUARY, rel'e-kwa-re, *s.* (*reliquaire*, Fr. from *relinquo*, Lat.) A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept.

RELIQUE.—See *Relic*.

RELISH, rel'ish, *s.* (from *re* and *lecher*, to lick, Fr.?) Taste; the pleasant effect experienced on the palate from food or drink; liking; delight; appetite; sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; literary taste, as, a *relish* for poetry; the power of pleasing; When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its *relish*.—*Addison*.

cast; manner;

It preserves some *relish* of old writing.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to give an agreeable taste to; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment of;

—*v. n.* to have a pleasant taste; to have a flavour; to give pleasure.

RELISHABLE, rel'ish-a-bl, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

RELIVE, re-liv', *v. n.* To live again; to revive; —*v. a.* to recall to life.—Improper, and not used in this sense.

RELOVE, re-luv', *v. n.* To love in return.—Not in use.

RELUCENT, re-lu'sent, *a.* (*relucans*, Lat.) Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucant* stream
Plays o'er the mead.—*Thomson*.

RELUCT, re-lukt', *v. n.* (*reluctor*, Lat.) To strive or struggle against.—Seldom used.

RELUCTANCE, re-lukt'ans, } *s.* (*reluctor*, I strive
RELUCTANCY, re-lukt'an-se, } against, Lat.) Un-

willingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition, followed by *to* or *with*.

RELUCTANT, re-lukt'ant, *a.* (*reluctans*, Lat.) Struggling or striving against; resisting with violence; Clouds began

To darken all the hills, and smoke to roll
In dusky wreaths, *reluctant* flames.—*Milton*.

unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy; proceeding from an unwilling mind, as, *reluctant* obedience.

RELUCTANTLY, re-lukt'ant-le, *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.

RELUCTATE, re-lukt'tate, *v. n.* To struggle; to resist.

RELUCTATION, re-lukt-ta'shun, *s.* Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness.

RELUCTING, re-lukt'ing, *a.* Averse; unwilling.

RELUME, re-lume', *v. a.* (*rallumer*, Fr. from *re* and *lumen*, light, Lat.) To rekindle; to light anew.

RELUMINE, re-lu'min, *v. a.* (*relumino*, Lat. *ralluminare*, Ital.) To light anew; to rekindle; to illuminate again.

RELY, re-li', *v. n.* (from *re* and *lie*.) To lean or rest upon with confidence; to put trust in; to depend upon.

REMAIN—REMARKABLENESS.

REMAIN, re-mane', *v. n.* (*remaneo*, Lat.) To continue; to rest or abide in a place; to continue in a particular state; to be left after others have withdrawn; to be left out of a greater quantity or number; to be left as not included or comprised; to continue in the same state;

Childless thou art, childless remain.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to await; to be left to;—*to remain* is not properly an active verb: when used as such, *to* is understood, as in the expression;

What remains (to) him
Than unknown dangers.—*Milton*.

—*s.* relic; that which is left; a corpse; a habitation; an abode or stay.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here remain in England,
I've seen him do.—*Shaks*.

—The plural is generally used,—see *Remains*.

REMAINDER, re-mayn'dur, *s.* That which is left after a part has been taken away; relics; remains; a corpse of a human being, usually written *remains*.

Show us
The poor remainder of Andronicus.—*Titus Andronicus*.

In Arithmetic, the sum which remains after the subtrahend is taken from the minuend. In Law, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A writ of *formedon in remainder*, a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder, and keeps him out of possession,—in this case, the remainder-man shall have his writ of *formedon* in the remainder;—*a.* remaining; left.—*Obsolete*.

His brain
Is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage.—*Shaks*.

Remainder-man, the person who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

REMAINS, re-maynz', *s. plu.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away, or destroyed, as, the remains of a city; a dead body; a corpse.

REMAND, re-mand', *v. a.* (*remander*, Fr. *re* and *mando*, I command, Lat.) To send back; to call back.

REMANDMENT, re-mand'ment, *s.* A remanding or ordering back.

REMANENCE, rem'a-nens, } *s.* (*remanens*, remain-
REMANENCY, rem'a-nen-se, } ing, Lat.) A remaining.

REMANENT, rem'a-nent, *s.* The part remaining;—(little used, now contracted into *remnant*);—*a.* remaining; continuing.—Little used.

There is a remanent felicity in the very memory of these spiritual delights.—*Bp. Taylor*.

REMARK, re-märk', *s.* (*remarque*, Fr. *re* and *mark*.) Observation or notice, particularly when expressed in words or writing; notice taken;—*v. a.* (*re-marquer*, Fr.) to observe; to note in the mind; to express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations.—*Obsolete* in the following senses: to mark; to point out; to distinguish.

The prisoner Samson here I seek.
—His manacles remark him; there he sits.—*Milton*.

REMARKABLE, re-mär'ka-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of note; extraordinary; that deserves particular notice.

REMARKABLENESS, re-mär'ka-bl-nes, *s.* Observ-

REMARKABLY—REMEMBRANCE.

ableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

REMARKABLY, re-mär'ka-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner.

REMARKER, re-mär'kur, *s.* An observer; one who makes remarks.

REMASTICATE, re-mas'te-kate, *v. a.* (*re* and *masticate*.) To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

REMASTICATION, re-mas-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REMBUS, rem'bus, *s.* (*rembos*, roaming about, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

REMEDIAL, re-me'de-a-bl, *a.* (from *Remedy*.) Capable of remedy or cure.

REMEDIABLY, re-me'de-a-ble, *ad.* So as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

REMEDIAL, re-me'de-al, *a.* (*remedialis*, Lat.) Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

REMEDIAL, re-me'de-ate, *a.* Medicinal; affording a remedy.—*Obsolete*.

Be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress.—*Shaks*.

REMEDILESS, rem'e-de-les, *a.* Not admitting of remedy; incurable; desperate; irreparable; not admitting change, reversal, or recovery.

REMEDILESSLY, rem'e-de-les-le, *ad.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

REMEDILESSNESS, rem'e-de-les-nes, *s.* Incurableness.

REMEDY, rem'e-de, *s.* (*remedium*, from *re* and *medeor*, I heal, Lat. *remède*, Fr.) Any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; that which counteracts an evil of any kind, with *for*, *to*, or *against*;

What may be the remedy or cure
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought.—*Milton*.

that which cures uneasiness, or repairs loss or disaster;—*v. a.* to cure, heal, or remove, as a disease or evil of any kind; to repair; to remove mischief.

REMEMBER, re-mem'bur, *v. a.* (*re-membre*, Norm. *rememoror*, Lat.) To have in the mind an idea which we had before, and which recurs to the mind without effort; to recollect or call to mind; to bear or keep in mind; to attend to; to preserve from being forgotten; to mention, or not to omit—(obsolete in this sense);

If such certainty be omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be remembered.—*Ayliffe*.

to put in mind, or to remind.—*Obsolete*.

Joy being altogether wanting,
It doth remember me the more of sorrow.—*Shaks*.

To remember mercy is to exercise it.

REMEMBERER, re-mem'bur-ur, *s.* One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, re-mem'brans, *s.* (French.) Retention in memory; memory; recollection; revival of any idea; transmission of a fact from one to another;

Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale.—*Addison*.

account preserved; something to assist the memory; memorial; a token by which one is kept in the memory; notice of something absent; power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; admonition; memorandum;

REMEMBRANCER—REMISSION.

a note to help the memory; honourable memory.—Obsolete in this sense.

Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long.
Grace and remembrance be unto you both.—*Shaks.*

REMEMBRANCER, re-mem'bran-sur, *s.* One who reminds or revives the remembrance of anything. An officer of the Court of Exchequer, who performs various functions, the chief of which is to put the judges of that court in remembrance of such things as are to be called on or done for the king's benefit. There were formerly three of these officers—the king's remembrancer, the lord treasurer's remembrancer, and the remembrancer of first-fruits; but the duties of the second of these officers were merged in those of the first, by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 99.

REMEMORATE, re-mem'o-rate, *v. a.* (*rememoratus*, remembered, Lat.) To remember; to revive in the memory.—Obsolete.

REMEMORATION, re-mem-o-ra'shun, *s.* Remembrance.—Obsolete.

Helps of memory, of affection, of remembrance.—*Montagu.*

REMERCE, } re-mer'se, *v. a.* (*remercier*, Fr.) To
REMERCE, } thank.—Obsolete.

Offering his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that carle to fight;
She him *remerci'd*, as the patron of her life.—*Spenser.*

REMIGES, rem'e-jes, *s. plu.* (*remigo*, I row, Lat.) In Ornithology, the quill-feathers of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air.

REMIGRATE, re-mi-grate, *v. n.* (*remigro*, from *re* and *migro*, I migrate, Lat.) To remove back to a former place or state; to return.—See Migrate.

REMIGRATION, re-mi-gra'shun, *s.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place.

REMINDE, re-minde', *v. a.* (*re* and *mind*.) To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; to bring to notice or consideration.

REMINISCENCE, rem-in-is'sens, } *s.* (French.)
REMINISCENCY, rem-in-is'sen-se, } That faculty of the mind by which forgotten ideas are recalled or revived; recollection; a relation of what is recollected.

REMINISCENT, rem-in-is'sent, *s.* One who calls to mind, and records past events.

REMINISCENTIAL, rem-in-is-sen'shal, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

REMIPEDS, rem'e-peds, *s. plu.* (*remus*, an oar, and *pes*, *pedes*, a foot, Lat.) An order of Coleopterous insects, including those which have the tarsi adapted for swimming.

REMIPES, rem'e-pes, *s.* (*remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Macroura.

REMISE, re-mize', *v. a.* (French, delay.) To give or grant back; to release; to resign or surrender by deed.

REMISS, re-mis', *a.* (*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.) Slack; dilatory; negligent; slow; languid; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, re-mis'se-bl, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

REMISSION, re-mish'un, *s.* (French, *remissio*, from *remitto*, I send back, Lat.) Abatement; relaxation; moderation; diminution of intensity, as the remission of the sun's heat; release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; forgiveness or pardon, that is, the giving up of the punishment due to crime; the act of sending back—(obsolete in this sense.) In Pathology, abatement; a temporary

REMISSIVE—REMONSTRATE.

subsidence of the violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

REMISSIVE, re-mis'siv, *a.* Remitting; forgiving.
REMISSLY, re-mis'le, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; without vigour; slowly; slackly.

REMISSNESS, re-mis'nes, *s.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardour; coldness; want of punctuality.

REMIT, re-mit', *v. a.* (*remitto*, I send back, Lat. *remette*, Fr.) To relax; to make less intense;

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.—*Milton.*

to forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; to pardon a fault; to give up or resign; to refer, to send back;

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard.—*Dryden.*

to transmit money, bills, or other things in payment of goods received; to restore—(obsolete in this sense);

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty.—*Hayward.*

—*v. n.* to slacken; to grow less intense; to abate, by growing less eager; to abate in violence for a time without intermission, as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour each day.

REMITMENT, re-mit'ment, *s.* The act of remitting to custody; forgiveness; pardon.

REMITTAL, re-mit'tal, *s.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender.

REMITTANCE, re-mit'tans, *s.* In Commerce, the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in payment for goods purchased; the sum or thing remitted in payment.

REMITTER, re-mit'tur, *s.* (*remitto*, I send back, Lat.) One who remits, or who procures the conveyance or payment of money; one who pardons. In Law, a restitution of one who has two titles to lands and tenements, and is seized of them in respect of his latter title, which proving defective, he is restored or sent back to his former or more ancient title.

REMITTITUR, re-mit'te-tur, *s.* (Latin, it is remitted or sent back.) In Law, an entry or minute which a plaintiff sometimes makes, expressive of his intention to give up or waive the damages which he has originally demanded in his declaration; it also signifies the returning or sending back, by a court of appeal, the record and proceedings whence the appeal came.

REMNANT, rem'naut, *s.* (contracted from *Remanent*.) Residue; that which is left after the destruction or removal of a part; that which remains;—*a.* remaining; yet left.

REMOLLIENT, re-mol'yent, *a.* (French.) Mollifying; softening.

REMOLTEN, re-mol'ten, *a.* Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, re-mon'strance, *s.* (*remontrance*, Fr.) Expostulation; pressing suggestions in opposition to any action or measure; expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.

REMONSTRANT, re-mon'strant, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act;—*s.* one who remonstrates.

REMONSTRANTS, re-mon'strants, *s. plu.* In Church History, those Armenians who remonstrated against the decision of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.

REMONSTRATE, re-mon'strate, *v. n.* (*remonstro*, from *re* and *monstro*, I show, Lat. *remontrer*, Fr.) To exhibit strong reasons against any course

REMONSTRATION—REMOVE.

of proceeding; to expostulate;—*v. a.* to show by a strong representation.

REMONSTRATION, re-mon-strá'shun, *s.* The act of remonstrating.

REMONSTRATOR, re-mon'stray-tur, *s.* One who remonstrates.

REMOPLÉURIDES, rem-o-plu're-dis, *s.* A genus of Trilobites, found in the Silurian strata of Tyrone, by Portlock.

REMORA, rem'o-ra, *s.* (*re* and *moror*, I delay, Lat.) Delay; obstacle; hinderance.—Obsolete in these senses.

What mighty and invisible *remora* is this in matrimony!—*Milton*.

In Heraldry, the name given to the serpent, which is emblematic of prudence.

REMORATE, rem'o-rate, *v. a.* To hinder; to delay.—Obsolete.

REMORD, re-mawrd', *v. a.* To rebuke; to excite to remorse;

Sometime he must vices *remorde*.—*Skelton*.

—*v. n.* to feel remorse.—Obsolete in all its senses.

REMORDENCY, re-mawrd'en-se, *s.* Compunction; remorse.

REMORSE, re-mawrs', *s.* (*remorsus*, Lat.) Pain of mind arising from a sense of guilt; tenderness; pity; compassion; sympathetic sorrow.

Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw To no remorse; who rules by lion's law.—*Shaks*.

REMORSED, re-mawrst', *a.* Feeling remorse.—Obsolete.

The soul of the *remorsed* draweth near to the grave.—*Dp. Hall*.

REMORSEFUL, re-mawrs'fúl, *a.* Full of remorse; denoting the pain of guilt; compassionate; feeling tenderly; pitiable.

REMORSELESS, re-mawrs'les, *a.* Unpitied; cruel; insensible to distress.

REMORSELESSLY, re-mawrs'les-le, *ad.* Without remorse.

REMORSELESSNESS, re-mawrs'les-nes, *s.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.

REMOTE, re-mote', *a.* (*remotus*, Lat.) Distant in place; not near; distant in time, past or future; not immediate; primary; not proximate; alien; foreign; not agreeing with; abstracted.

REMOTELY, re-mote'le, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance; slightly; in a small degree.

REMOTENESS, re-mote'nes, *s.* State of being distant in space or time; distance in consanguinity; distance in operation or efficiency; slightness; smallness, as *remoteness* of resemblance.

REMOTION, re-mo'shun, *s.* The act of removing; state of being removed to a distance.—Not in use.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence.—*Shaks*.

REMOUNT, re-mownt', *v. a.* To mount again;—*v. n.* to reascend.

REMOVABILITY, re-mu-va-bil'e-te, *s.* The capacity of being removable or displaced.

REMOVABLE, re-moo'va-bl, *a.* That may be removed.

REMOVAL, re-moo'val, *s.* The act of moving from one place to another; the act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismissal from an office or post; the state of being removed.

REMOVE, re-moov', *v. a.* (*removeo*, Lat. *re* and *moveo*.) To cause to change place; to displace from an office; to take or put away in any man-

REMOVEDNESS—RENCOUNTER.

ner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy;

Remove sorrow from thine heart.—*Eccles. xi.*

to carry from one court to another, as to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal; to take from the present state of being, as to *remove* one by death;—*v. n.* to change place in any manner; to change the place of residence;—*s.* change of place; translation of one to the place of another; act of moving a man in chess or other game; departure; the act of changing place; removal; a step in any scale of gradation; any indefinite distance; the act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains; susceptibility of being removed.—Obsolete in the last sense.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, is of difficult *remove*.—*Glanville*.

REMOVEDNESS, re-moo'ved-nes, *s.* The state of being removed; remoteness.

REMOVER, re-moo'vur, *s.* One who removes.

REMPHAN, rem'fan, *s.* An idol worshipped by the Israelites while in the wilderness.

REMUGIENT, re-mu'je-ent, *a.* (*remugio*, I bellow, Lat.) Bellowing.

REMUNERABILITY, re-mu-ner-a-bil'e-te, *s.* (from *Remunerate*.) The capacity of being rewarded.

REMUNERABLE, re-mu'ner-a-bl, *a.* That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

REMUNERATE, re-mu'ner-ate, *v. a.* (*remunero*, from *re* and *munus*, a gift, Lat.) To reward; to recompense; to requite.

REMUNERATION, re-mu-ner-a'shun, *s.* Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sufferings; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

REMUNERATIVE, re-mu'ner-a-tiv, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards.

REMUNERATORY, re-mu'ner-a-tur-e, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding.

REMURIA, rem-u're-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called Lemuria, and celebrated yearly.

REMURMUR, re-mur'mur, *v. a.* (*remurmuro*, from *re* and *murmuro*, I murmur, Lat.) To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds;—*v. n.* to murmur back; to return or echo in low rambling sounds.

RENAL, re-nal, *a.* (*renes*, the kidneys, Lat.) Pertaining to or formed in the kidney, as the *renal arteries*, branches of the abdominal aorta.

RENARD, ren'ard, *s.* (French.) The fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse.

RENASCENCY, re-nas'sen-se, *s.* (*renascens*, born again, from *re* and *nascor*, I am born, Lat.) The state of springing or being produced again.

RENASCENT, re-nas'sent, *a.* Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.

RENASCIBLE, re-nas'se-bl, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.

RENCOUNTER, ren-kown'tur, *s.* (*rencontre*, Fr.) A meeting in opposition or contest; a casual combat or action; a sudden contest or engagement. In Heraldry, applied to a beast in blazoning, whose face stands right forward, as if it came to meet the person;—*v. n.* to meet the enemy unexpectedly; to clash; to come into collision; to skirmish with another; to fight hand to hand;—*v. a.* to meet unexpectedly; to attack hand to hand.

REND—RENEW.

REND, rend, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *rent*, (*rendan*, *hrendan*, Sax.) To separate into parts with sudden force or violence; to tear asunder; to split; —*v. n.* to separate; to split; to be disunited.

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself.—*Bp. Taylor*.

In Scripture, to *rend the heart*, to have bitter sorrow for sin. To *rend the heavens*, to appear in majesty.

RENDER, ren'dur, *s.* (from *Rend*.) One who rends; (*rendre*, Fr. probably from the Latin word *reddo*, I restore,) a return; a payment of rent; an account given—(unusual in the last three senses);

Newness
Of Cloten's death, may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to return; to pay back; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand; to assign; to invest with qualities; to translate, as from one language to another; to surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; to afford or give use or benefit; to represent; to exhibit. In Nautical affairs, to yield or give way; applied to the tackle of a ship, in distinction from *sticking* or *jamming*. To *render back*, to return; to restore.

RENDERABLE, ren'dur-a-bl, *a.* That may be rendered.

RENDERED, ren'durd, *part. a.* In Architecture, *rendered and floated*, plastered with three coats, as on brick work. *Rendered and set*, plastered with two coats, as on naked brick or stone work. *Rendered, floated, and set for paper*, plastered with three coats, the first being lime and hair upon brick work; the second, the same compound with a little more hair, and then *floated* with a long rule; the third, *fine stuff* mixed with white hair.

RENDERER, ren'dur-ur, *s.* One who renders.

RENDERING, ren'dur-ing, *s.* Version; translation. In Architecture, the act of laying the first coating of plaster on brick work.

RENDEZVOUS, ren-de-vooz', or ren'de-vo, *s.* (*rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place, Fr.) A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are to join company; a place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together; an assembly—(little used in the last two senses);—*v. n.* to assemble at a particular place, as troops;—*v. a.* to assemble or bring together at a particular place.

RENDIBLE, ren'de-bl, *a.* (from *Render*.) That may be yielded or surrendered; that may be translated.—Not in use.

RENDITION, ren-dish'un, *s.* The act of yielding possession; surrender; translation.

RENEGADE, ren'e-gade, } *s.* (*renegado*, Span. and
RENEGADO, ren-e-ga'do, } Port. from *re* and *negó*,
I deny, Lat.) An apostate from the faith; one who deserts to an enemy; a deserter; a vagabond.

RENEGE, re-neje', *v. a.* (*renego*, Lat.) To disown; to renounce;—*v. n.* to deny.—Obsolete.

Such smiling rogues as these smooth every passion.
Renegs, affirm; and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.—*Shaks.*

RENETTE, re-net', *s.* (French.) In Farriery, an instrument of polished steel, with which the prick in a horse's hoof is sounded.

RENEW, re-nu', *v. a.* (*re* and *new*.) To renovate;

RENEWABLE—RENOVATE.

to restore to a former state; to rebuild; to repair; to re-establish; to confirm;

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there.—*1 Sam. xi.*

to repeat; to make again; to revive; to make fresh and vigorous. In Commerce, to grant a new bill or loan for the amount of a former one. In Theology, to transform to new life; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your minds.—*Rom. xii. Eph. iv.*

RENEWABLE, re-nu'a-bl, *a.* That may be renewed.

RENEWAL, re-nu'al, *s.* The act of renewing; renovation.

RENEWED, re-nude', *part. a.* Renovated; regenerated.

RENEWEDNESS, re-nu'ed-nes, *s.* State of being made new.

RENEWEDLY, re-nu'ed-le, *ad.* Again; once more.

RENEWER, re-nu'ur, *s.* One who renews.

RENEWING, re-nu'ing, *a.* That renews or regenerates; tending to renovate;—*s.* the act of making new; renewal.

RENIELLA, ren-e-el'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely and irregularly orbicular; subventricose near the umbones, which are very small, terminal, and remote; between these there is a deep triangular pit lined by the ligament; the margin of the pit forms a semicircle; to the edge a narrow cartilage is attached: Family, *Aviculidae*.

RENIFORM, ren-e-faw'm', *a.* (*renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Kidney-shaped.

RENITENCE, re-ni'tens, } *s.* (*renitens*, resisting,
RENITENCY, re-ni'ten-se, } Lat.) In Mechanics, that resistance in solid bodies when they press upon, and are impelled against, one another; moral resistance; reluctance.

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibres of plants.—*Darwin*.

RENITENT, ren'e-tent, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

RENNET, ren'net, *s.* (*rinnen*, to run, to curdle, Germ.) The lining membrane of the stomach of the calf, which is dried and used in coagulating milk in the manufacture of cheese; a kind of apple.

RENOUCE, re-nouns', *v. a.* (*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.) To disclaim; to disown; to reject; to cast off;—*v. n.* to declare renunciation.—Obsolete in this sense.

He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.—*Dryden*.

In card-playing, not to follow suit when the person has a card of the same sort;—*s.* the declining to follow suit when it can be done.

RENOUCEMENT, re-nouns'ment, *s.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

RENOUNCER, re-nouns'ur, *s.* One who renounces, disclaims, or rejects.

RENOUNCING, re-nouns'ing, *s.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting. In Law, *renouncing probate*, refusing to take upon one's self the office of executor or executrix; refusing to take out probate under a will wherein one has been appointed executor or executrix.—*1 Wms. Exec. 160*.

RENOVATE, ren'o-vate, *v. a.* (*renovo*, Lat.) To renew; to restore to the first or to a good state.

RENOVATION—RENTER.

RENOVATION, ren-o-va'shun, *s.* (French, *renovatio*, Lat.) The act of renewing; renewal; the state of being renewed.

RENOVATOR, ren-o-vay-tur, *s.* The person or thing that renews.

RENOWN, re-nown', *s.* (*renommée*, from *re* and *nommer*, to name, Fr.) Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation; praise widely spread;—*v. a.* to make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city.—*Shaks.*

RENOWNED, re-nownd', *a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

RENOWNEDLY, re-nown'ed-le, *ad.* With fame or celebrity.

RENOWNLESS, re-nown'les, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, rent. Past part. of the verb *to rend*;—*s.* A fissure; a break or breach made by force; a schism; a separation;—(*rente*, Fr. from *rendre*, in Law, a certain profit, a sum of money, or other compensation or return, issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal.—*Plowden*. Rents are of different kinds:—*Rent-charge* is where a man makes over his estate to another, yet reserves for himself a sum of money to be paid annually, with a clause of distress for non-payment. *Rent-roll*, a rental; a list or account of rents or income. *Rent-seck*, *i. e.* dry rent, that which a man who makes over his estate reserves yearly to be paid him, without any clause of distress. *Rent-service* is that which has some corporeal service incident to it, as at the least fealty, or the oath of fidelity. *Rents of assize* were fixed and determined rents, anciently paid by tenants in a set or assized quantity of money or provisions. When these rents were paid in silver, they were anciently called *white-rents*, or *blanch-farms*, in distinction from rents paid in work, grain, or baser money, or black-mail. Those which were paid by freeholders were called *chief-rents*, and all were distinguished by the general name of *quit-rents*, because thereby they were quit and free of all other services. *Rack-rent*, a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. *Fee-farm-rent*, a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee. *Rents-resolute*, such rents as were anciently payable to the crown from the lands of religious houses.—1 *Inst.* 143, and 2 *Inst.* 19;—*v. a.* to tear; to lacerate;

Rent your heart, and not your garments.—*Joel* ii. 13.

to lease; to hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant;—*v. n.* to be leased or let for rent; to rant.—Obsolete in this sense.

RENTABLE, ren'ta-bl, *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAGE, ren'taje, *s.* Rent.—Obsolete.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.—*Fletcher.*

RENTAL, ren'tal, *s.* A schedule or account of rents.

RENTE, rent, *s.* (French.) In the French funds, a term synonymous with annuity.

RENTER, ren'tur, *s.* One who leases an estate; the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent;—*v. a.* (*rentre*, Fr.) to fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible. In Tapestry, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design; to sew up artfully, as a rent.

RENULINA—REPARTÉE.

RENULINA, ren-u-lí'na, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

RENUMERATE, re-nu'mur-ate, *v. a.* (*renumero*, Lat.) To recount.

RENUNCIATION, re-nun-se-a'shun, *s.* (*renunciatio*, Lat.) The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection.

RENVERSE, ren-vers', *v. a.* (*renverser*, Fr.) To reverse—(obsolete);—*a.* set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural posture. In Heraldry, applied to anything set with the head downwards, as a *chevron renverse*, a chevron with the point downwards; so also when a beast is represented as laid upon its back.

RENVERSEMENT, ren-vers'ment, *s.* The act of reversing.—Obsolete.

REOPHAX, re'o-faks, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

REORGANIZATION, re-awr-gan-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of organizing anew.

REORGANIZE, re-awr-gan-ize, *v. a.* (*re* and *organize*.) To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system.

REPAID, re-pade'. Preterite and past participle of the verb *to repay*.

REPAIR, re-pare', *v. a.* (*reparer*, Fr. *reparo*, from *re* and *paro*, I prepare, Lat.) To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up, as to *repair* a breach; to make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent;—*v. n.* (*reparer*, Fr.) to go to; to betake one's self; to resort;—*s.* restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation; supply of loss; the act of betaking one's self; a resorting; abode. In Law, *reparatione facienda*, a writ against one or two joint tenants who are unwilling to repair.

REPAIRABLE, re-pare'a-bl, *a.* That may be repaired; repairable.

REPAIRER, re-pare'ur, *s.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends.

REPAIRMENT, re-pare'ment, *s.* The act of repairing.

REPAND, re-pand', *a.* (*repandus*, bent backward, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a leaf, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle; or which has a bending or waved margin without any angles; or which is bordered with numerous minute angles and small segments of circles alternately.

REPANDOUS, re-pand'us, *a.* Bent upward; convexly crooked.

REPARABLE, rep'a-ra-bl, *a.* (French, *reparabilis*, Lat.) That may be repaired; that may be retrieved or made good; that may be supplied by an equivalent.

REPARABLY, rep'a-ra-ble, *ad.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply, or indemnification.

REPARATION, rep-a-ra'shun, *s.* The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; supply of what is wasted; amends; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for injury.

REPARATIVE, re-par'a-tiv, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good;—*s.* that which restores to a sound or good state; that which makes amends.

REPARTÉE, rep-ar-te', *s.* (*repartie*, Fr. from *repartir*, to reply.) A smart, ready, and witty reply;—*v. a.* to make smart and witty replies.

REPASS—REPEDATION.

REPASS, re-pas', *v. a.* (*repasser*, Fr. *re* and *pass*.) To pass again; to travel back, as to *repass* a bridge.

REPASSING, re-pas'sing, *part. a.* Passing back.

Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and *repassing* sun.—*Dryden*.

REPAST, re-past', *s.* (*repas*, Fr. from *re* and *pasco*, I feed, Lat.) The act of taking food, or the food taken; a meal; food; victuals;—*v. a.* to feed; to feast.

REPASTURE, re-pas'ture, *s.* Food; entertainment.—*Obsolete*.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.—*Shaks*.

REPATRIATE, re-pat're-ate, *v. a.* (*re* and *patria*, one's country, Lat.) To restore to one's own country.

REPAY, re-pa', *v. a.* (*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.) To pay back; to refund; to make return or requital, in a good or bad sense, as to *repay* kindness, to *repay* an injury; to recompense; to compensate.

REPAYABLE, re-pa'a-bl, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.

REPAYMENT, re-pa'ment, *s.* The act of paying back; the money or thing repaid.

REPEAL, re-peel', *v. a.* (*rappeler*, to recall, Fr.) To recall—(*obsolete* as it respects persons);

I here forgot all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.—*Shaks*.

to abrogate; to revoke;—*s.* abrogation; revocation; recall from exile.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

If the time thrust forth

A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man.—*Shaks*.

REPEALABILITY, re-peel-a-bil'i-ty, *s.* The quality or state of being repealable.

REPEALABLE, re-peel'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted.

REPEALER, re-peel'ur, *s.* One who repeals; one who advocates repeal; applied particularly to one of a political sect, who insist on a *repeal* of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

REPEAT, re-peat', *v. a.* (*repetere*, Fr. from *re* and *peto*, to make at, or drive forward, Lat.) To do, make, attempt, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to seek redress; to seek again.—*Obsolete* in the last sense. In the Navy, to *repeat signals*, to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again;—*s.* in Music, a character denoting the repetition of the part which it bounds. It is sometimes expressed by dots against the bar, and sometimes by the words *da capo*, repetition.

REPEATEDLY, re-peat'ed-le, *ad.* More than once; again and again; indefinitely.

REPEATER, re-peat'ur, *s.* One who repeats, recites, or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours at pleasure, by the compression of a spring. In the Navy, a *repeater* or *repeating ship*, a ship appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat the signals which he makes.

REPEATING, re-peat'ing, *part. a.* That strikes the number of hours, as a *repeating watch*; that repeats. *Repeating circle*, a mathematical instrument invented by Borda, for diminishing the effects of errors of graduation.

REPEDATION, rep-e-da'shun, *s.* (*repedo*, I go or step

REPEL—REPETEND.

back, from *re* and *pes, pedes*, the foot, Lat.) A stepping or going back; return.—*Obsolete*.

You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets.—*More*.

REPEL, re-pel', *v. a.* (*repello*, from *re* and *pello*, I drive, Lat.) To drive back; to force to return; to check advance; to resist; to oppose;—*v. n.* to act in opposition to force impressed. In Medicine, to check an afflux to any part of the body.

REPELLENCY, re-pel'len-se, *s.* The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; the quality that repels or resists approach; repulsive quality.

REPELLENT, re-pel'lent, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel;—*s.* in Pharmacy, a medicine or application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body.

REPELLER, re-pel'lur, *s.* The person or thing that repels.

REPERT, re'pent, *a.* (*repo*, I creep, Lat.) In Zoology, creeping; applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pair of short legs.

REPENT, re-pent', *v. n.* (*repentir*, Fr.) To feel sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; to express sorrow for something said—(*unusual* in this sense);

Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*.—*Shaks*.

to change the mind from some painful motive; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life;—*v. a.* to remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow, with the reciprocal pronoun; (*see repent*, Fr.)—*Obsolete* in this form.

I *repent* me that the duke is slain.—*Shaks*.

REPENTANCE, re-pent'ans, *s.* (*French*.) Act of repenting; sorrow for anything said or done; sorrow for sin, so as to produce amendment of life.

REPENTANT, re-pent'ant, *a.* (*French*.) Sorrowful for past conduct or language; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow, as *repentant* tears; one who feels or expresses sorrow for sin; a penitent.

REPENTANTLY, re-pent'ant-le, *ad.* In a repentant manner.

REPENTER, re-pent'ur, *s.* One who repents.

REPENTINGLY, re-pent'ing-le, *ad.* With repentance.

REPEOPLE, re-pe'pl, *v. a.* (*re* and *people*.) To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

REPEOPLING, re-pe'pling, *s.* The act of furnishing again with inhabitants.

REPERCUSS, re-per-kus', *v. a.* (*repercutio*, Lat.) To beat back.

REPERCUSSION, re-per-kush'un, *s.* (*repercussio*, Lat.) The act of driving back; reverberation.

REPERCUSSIVE, re-per-kus'siv, *a.* Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; repellent; driven back; reverberated;—*s.* in Medicine, a repellent.

REPETITIOUS, re-per-tish'us, *a.* (*repertus*, Lat.) Found; gained by finding.—*Obsolete*.

REPERTORY, rep'er-tur-e, *s.* (*repertoire*, Fr.) A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book; a treasury; a magazine.

REPETEND, rep-e-tend', *s.* (*repetendus*, repeated, Lat.) In Arithmetic, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, *ad infinitum*. It is called a *simple repetend*, when there is but one repeating

REPETITION—REPLEVIABLE.

figure, as .333... *ad infn.*; and a compound *repetend* or *circulate*, when there are more than one figure in the repeating period, as .029029... *ad infn.* It is common to mark the first and last figures of the period with a dot placed over them thus .7, expressing .777... *ad infn.*; the *repetends* abovementioned are expressed by $\dot{3}$; $\dot{029}$.

REPETITION, *rep-e-tish'un, s. (repetitio, Lat.)* The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds; the act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over; recital; recital from memory, as distinct from reading. In Music, the act of repeating the same part a second time. In Rhetoric, reiteration, or the act of repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, in order to make a deeper impression on the audience.

REPETITIONAL, *rep-e-tish'un-al, a.* Containing repetition.

REPETITIONARY, *rep-e-tish'un-a-re, a.* ing repetition.

REPETITIOUS, *rep-e-tish'us, a.* Repeating; containing repetition.

REPINE, *re-pine', v. n. (re and pine.)* To fret one's self; to be discontented; to murmur; to complain discontentedly; to envy.

The ghosts *repine* at violated night.—*Dryden.*

REPINER, *re-pine'ur, s.* One who repines, murmurs, or complains.

REPINING, *re-pine'ing, s.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent; murmuring;—*part. a.* disposed to murmur or complaint.

REPININGLY, *re-pine'ing-le, ad.* With murmuring or complaint.

REPLACE, *re-plase', v. a. (replacer, Fr.)* To put again in the former place; to put in a new place; to repay; to refund; to put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or lost.

REPLACEMENT, *re-plase'ment, s.* The act of replacing.

REPLAIT, *re-plate', v. a. (re and plait.)* To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

REPLEADER, *re-pleed'ur, s. (re and plead.)* In Law, a pleading again to that which was before pleaded, but without bringing the issue in question that was to be tried.

REPLEGIARE, *re-plej-e-a're, v. a. (see Replevy.)* In Law, to redeem a thing detained or taken by another, by putting in legal sureties.—*Cowel.*

REPLENISH, *re-plen'ish, v. a. (replener, Norm. re and plenum, full, Lat.)* To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance; to finish or complete;—*v. n.* to recover former fullness.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

REPLENISHED, *re-plen'ishd, part. a.* Filled; abundantly supplied; completed.—Obsolete in this sense.

We smother'd

The most *replenished* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd.—*Shaks.*

REPLETE, *re-pleet', a. (repletus, re and pleo, I fill, Lat.)* Completely filled; full.

REPLETION, *re-ple'shun, s. (French, repletio, Lat.)* The state of being completely filled; superabundant fullness. In Pathology, fulness of blood; plethora.

REPLETIVE, *re-ple'tiv, a.* Filling; replenishing.

REPLETIVELY, *re-ple'tiv-le, ad.* So as to be filled.

REPLEVIABLE, *re-plev'e-a-bl, a. (from Replevy.)*

REPLEVISABLE, *re-plev'is-a-bl, a.* In Law, that may be replevied.

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REPLEVIN—REPOSAL.

REPLEVIN, *re-plev'in, s. (see Replevy.)* An action of tort, in which the plaintiff seeks the recovery of goods illegally distrained.

REPLEVISH, *re-plev'ish, v. a.* To let one out of custody, upon security being given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place assigned.—*Cowel.*

REPLEVY, *re-plev'e, v. a. (re and pledge, plegg or plevy, Norm.)* In reference to the action of *replevin*, to redeliver goods which have been distrained to the original owner, on his giving security to prosecute an action against the distrainer, for the purpose of trying the legality of the distress.

REPLICATION, *rep-le-ka'shun, s. (replicatio, Lat. see Reply.)* An answer; a reply; return or repercussion of sound.—Obsolete in this sense.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made on his concave shores.—*Shaks.*

In Law, the third stage in the pleadings in an action, being the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

REPLIER, *re-pli'ur, s.* One who answers; he who speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

REPLUM, *re'plum, s. (Latin, a door-check.)* In ancient Architecture, the panel of the impages of a framed door.

REFLY, *re-pli', v. n. (repliquer, Fr. replico, Lat. from re and plico, I fold; that is, I turn or send to.)* To answer; to make a return, in words or writing, to something spoken or written by another. In Law, to answer a defendant's plea;—*v. a.* to return as an answer, as, he knows not what to *reply*;—*s.* an answer; a book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

REPORT, *re'porte, v. a. (reporto, to carry back, from re and porto, I bear, Lat.)* To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; to give an account of; to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story; to give an official account or statement; to give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery; to return, as sound; to give back; *to be reported*, or *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach;—*v. n.* to make a statement of facts, as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock;—*s.* an account returned; a statement or relation of facts in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer; rumour; common fame; story circulated; repute; public character; account; story; relation; sound; noise, as the *report* of a pistol; an official statement of facts. In Law, an account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*.

REPORTER, *re-pore'tur, s.* One who gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial; an officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates; one who makes statements of proceedings at public and other meetings for the press; a relater.

REPORTINGLY, *re-pore'ting-le, ad.* By report or common fame.

REPOSAL, *re-po'zal, s. (from Repose.)* The act of reposing or resting.

REPOSE—REPRESENTATION.

REPOSE, re-pozé', *v. a.* (*reposer*, Fr. *repono*, Lat.) To lay at rest; to put confidence or trust in; to lay up; to deposit; to lodge;—*v. n.* to sleep; to be at rest; to rest in confidence;—*s.* sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity; cause of rest. In the Fine Arts, the absence of that agitation which is induced by the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, in which case a work is said to want *repose*.

REPOSEDNESS, re-pozé'd-nes, *s.* State of being at rest.

REPOSIT, re-poz'it, *v. a.* (*repono*, *reponitus*, Lat.) To lay up; to lodge, as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, re-po-zish'un, *s.* The act of replacing, as the *reposition* of a bone. In Law, *reposition of the forest*, an act by which certain forest grounds, being made *purlieu* upon view, were, by a second view, laid to the forest again.

REPOSITORY, re-poz'e-tur-e, *s.* A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation.

REPOTIA, re-po'she-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a feast made by newly-married men on the day after the celebration of their nuptials.

REPREHEND, rep're-hend, *v. a.* (*reprehendo*, Lat.) To chide; to prove; to blame; to censure; to detect; to charge with a fault, followed by *of*, as being *reprehended* of luxury.

REPREHENDER, rep-re-hend'ur, *s.* One who reprehends, reproves, or censures.

REPREHENSIBLE, rep-re-hen'se-bl, *a.* (French.) Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving of reproof.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, rep-re-hen'se-bl-nes, *s.* Culpableness; blamableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, rep-re-hen'se-ble, *ad.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REPREHENSION, rep-re-hen'shun, *s.* (French, *reprehensio*, Lat.) Reproof; censure; open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, rep-re-hen'siv, } *a.* Contain-
REPREHENSORY, rep-re-hen'sur-e, } ing reproof;
given to reproof.

REPRESENT, rep-re-zent', *v. a.* (*represent*, Fr. *représenter*, from *re* and *présens*, present, Lat.) To show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to exhibit to the mind in words; to exhibit: to show by action; to personate; to supply the place of another; to act as a substitute for another; to show by argument, reasoning, or statement of facts; to stand in the place of, by right of inheritance.

REPRESENTABLE, rep-re-zen'ta-bl, *a.* That may be represented.

REPRESENTANCE, rep-re-zen'tans, *s.* Representation; likeness.—Obsolete

The *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable.—*Donne*.

REPRESENTANT, rep-re-zen'tant, *s.* A representative.—Obsolete.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.—*Wotton*.

REPRESENTATION, rep-re-zen'ta'shun, *s.* The act of representing, describing, or showing; that which exhibits by resemblance; a likeness; an image; a picture; a statue; exhibition, as of a play on the stage; exhibition, as of a character in a play; verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, &c.; the business of acting as substitute for another; representatives, as a collective body; public exhibi-

REPRESENTATIVE—REPRISAL.

tion; the standing in place of another by right of inheritance.

REPRESENTATIVE, rep-re-zen'ta-tiv, *a.* (*representatif*, Fr.) Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another;—*a.* one who exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is exhibited or shown. In legislative or other business, an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. In Law,—see under Real. *Representative Peers* are those who, at every new parliament, are elected to represent the peerage of Scotland and Ireland in the British House of Lords—sixteen for the former country, and twenty-eight for the latter.

REPRESENTATIVELY, rep-re-zen'ta-tiv-le, *ad.* In the character of another; by a representative; by substitution; by delegation of power.

REPRESENTATIVENESS, rep-re-zen'ta-tiv-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being representative.

REPRESENTER, rep-re-zen'tur, *s.* One who represents; a representative; one who acts by deputation.—Little used.

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*.—*Swift*.

REPRESENTMENT, rep-re-zen't'ment, *s.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.

REPRESS, re-pres', *v. a.* (*reprim*, *repressus*, Lat.) To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress; to check; to restrain.

REPRESSER, re-pres'sur, *s.* One who crushes or subdues.

REPRESSION, re-pres'h'un, *s.* The act of subduing; check; restraint.

REPRESSIVE, re-pres'siv, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

REPRESSIVELY, re-pres'siv-le, *ad.* So as to repress.

REPRIEVAL, re-pre'val, *s.* Respite; relieve.—Obsolete.

The sailor's sleeps are but *reprievals* of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis but the next stage to dying.—*Overbury*.

REPRIEVE, re-preev', *v. a.* (said to be from the French, *repris*, retaking.) To respite after sentence of death; to suspend, or delay the execution of, for a time; to grant a respite to; to relieve for a time from any suffering;—*s.* respite; interval of ease or relief; the withdrawing, or suspending for a time, sentence of execution against a prisoner.

REPRIMAND, rep're-mand, *v. a.* (*reprimander*, Fr.) To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence;—*s.* severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, public or private.

REPRINT, re-print', *v. a.* (*re* and *print*.) To print again; to print a second or any new edition; to renew the impression of anything;—*s.* a second or any new edition of a book.

REPRISAL, re-pri'zal, *s.* (*reprisailles*, from *reprandre*, *repris*, to retake, Fr.) The seizure of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him; that which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized; recaption; a retaking of a man's own goods or any of his family, wrongfully taken from him or detained by another—in this case the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them; the act of retorting on an enemy by in-

REPRISE—REPROBATIONER.

flicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. In National Law, *letters of marque and reprisal*, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state, for the capture of property belonging to the subjects of a foreign power, in satisfaction of losses sustained by a citizen of the capturing state.

REPRISE, re-prize', *s.* (French.) A retaking by way of retaliation;

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprise* would only be,
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* to take again; to recompense; to pay in any manner.

His majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands.—*Grant*.

—Obsolete in the singular. In Law, *reprises* signify deductions or payments out of the value of lands, as rent-charges, annuities, &c.

REPROACH, re-protshe', *v. a.* (*reprocher*, Fr.) To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to treat with scorn or contempt;—*s.* censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; shame; infamy; disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision; that which is the cause of infamy or disgrace.

REPROACHABLE, re-protshe'a-bl, *a.* Deserving reproach; opprobrious; scurrilous.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

REPROACHABLENESS, re-protshe'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being reproachable.

REPROACHABLY, re-protshe'a-ble, *ad.* In a reproachable manner.

REPROACHER, re-protshe'ur, *s.* One who reproaches.

REPROACHFUL, re-protshe'ful, *a.* Expressing censure with contempt; opprobrious; bringing or casting reproach; shameful; infamous; scurrilous; base; vile.

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.—*Milton*.

REPROACHFULLY, re-protshe'ful-le, *ad.* In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously; shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

REPROBATE, rep'ro-bate, *a.* (*reprobatus*, from *reprobo*, I disallow, Lat.) Not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected; abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; abandoned in error or apostasy;—*s.* a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion;—*v. a.* to disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject; to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence without hope of pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rep'ro-bate-nes, *s.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATER, rep'ro-bay-tur, *s.* One who reprobrates.

REPROBATION, rep-ro-ba'shun, *s.* (French, from *reprobatio*, Lat.) The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to everlasting destruction; the act of allowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike; a condemnatory sentence; rejection.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false wit.—*Dryden*.

REPROBATIONER, rep-ro-ba'shun-ur, *s.* One who consigns others to eternal destruction.

REPROBATOR—REPUBLICANIZE.

REPROBATOR, rep'ro-bay-tur, *s.* In Scottish Law, an *action of reprobator* is an action intended to convict a witness of perjury.

PRODUCE, re-pro-duse', *v. a.* (*re* and *produce*.) To produce again; to renew the production of a thing after the original has decayed or been destroyed, as trees from new shoots or cuttings.

REPRODUCER, re-pro-duse'ur, *s.* The person or thing that reproduces.

REPRODUCTION, re-pro-duk'shun, *s.* The act or process of producing anew.

REPRODUCTIVE, re-pro-duk'tiv, *a.* Tending to reproduce.

REPROOF, re-proof', *s.* Blame expressed personally for a fault; reprehension.

REPROVABLE, re-proov'a-bl, *a.* Culpable; worthy of reprehension; blamable.

REPROVABLENESS, re-proov'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being censurable or deserving of reproof.

REPROVABLY, re-proov'a-ble, *ad.* So as to deserve reproof.

REPROVE, re-proov', *v. a.* (*reprover*, Fr.) To blame; to censure; to charge personally with a fault; to chide; to reprehend; to refute; to disprove;

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can.—*Shaks*.

to blame for; followed by *of*, as to reprove one of laziness.

REPROVER, re-proov'ur, *s.* One who reproves; that which reproves, as, conscience is a bold *reprover*.

REPTATION, rep-ta'shun, *s.* In Zoology, a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk, which occupy the place of the anterior parts, which are carried forwards, as in serpents: also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground.

REPTILE, rep'tile, *s.* (*reptilis*, creeping, from *repto*, I creep, Lat.) An animal that moves on its belly, as the serpents; or on short legs, as the lizards, tortoises, &c.; an animal of the class Reptilia. Reptiles are cold-blooded, vertebrated, breathing air;—*a.* creeping; moving on the belly; groveling; low; vulgar.

REPTILIA, rep-tile'a, *s.* (*reptilis*, creeping, from *repto*, I creep, Lat.) An order of the animal kingdom, embracing the Chelonia, or tortoises; the Sauria, or lizards; the Ophidia, or serpents; and the Batrachia, the toads and frogs. The latter have been separated from the class by Bell, because they breathe by gills in the tadpole state.

REPUBLIC, re-pub'lik, *s.* (*republica*, from *res*, affairs, and *publica*, the public, Lat.) A commonwealth; state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people; common interest; the public—(obsolete in this sense.)

Life, state, glory, all they gain.
Count the *republics* not their own.—*Ben Jonson*.

Republic of letters, the collective body of learned men.

REPUBLICAN, re-pub'le-kan, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; consonant to republicanism;—*s.* one who advocates or favours a republican form of government.

REPUBLICANISM, re-pub'le-kan-izm, *s.* A republican form or system of government; attachment to a republican system of government.

REPUBLICANIZE, re-pub'le-kan-izo, *v. a.* To convert to republican principles.

REPUBLICATION—REPUTABLE.

REPUBLICATION, re-pub-le-ka'shun, *s.* A second or a new publication of something which has been published before. In Law, renewal of a former will.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former, but the republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first.—*Blackstone*.

REPUBLISH, re-pub'lish, *v. a.* To publish anew; to publish a second time.

REPUBLISHER, re-pub'lish-ur, *s.* One who republishes.

REPUDIABLE, re-pu'de-a-bl, *a.* (from Repudiate.) That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPUDIATE, re-pu'de-ate, *v. a.* (*repudier*, Fr. *repudio*, Lat.) To cast away; to reject; to put away; to discard; to divorce; a state is said to repudiate, when it refuses to pay the debts which it has incurred.

REPUDIATION, re-pu-de-a'shun, *s.* Rejecting; divorce; refusing to acknowledge a debt incurred.

REPUGN, re-pu-ne', *v. a.* (*repugno*, Lat.) To oppose; to resist.—*Obsolete*.

When stubbornly he did impugn the truth.—*Shaks*.

REPUGNANCE, re-pug'nans, } *s.* (*repugnance*,
REPUGNANCY, re-pug'nans-se, } Fr. *repugnantia*,
from *repugno*, I resist, from *re* and *pugno*, I fight, Lat.) Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passions; resistance; opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

REPUGNANT, re-pug'nant, *a.* (French, *repugnans*, Lat.) Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; disobedient, or not obsequious.—*Obsolete* in the last sense.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command.—*Shaks*.

REPUGNANTLY, re-pug'nant-le, *ad.* With opposition; in contradiction.

REPUGNATE, re-pug'nate, *v. a.* To oppose; to fight against.

REPULLULATE, re-pul'lu-late, *v. n.* (*re* and *pullulo*, I bud, Lat.) To bud again.

REPULLULATION, re-pul-lu-la'shun, *s.* The act of budding again.

REPULSE, re-puls', *s.* (*repulsa*, from *repello*, I drive or beat back, Lat.) A check in advancing, or a driving back by force; refusal; denial;—*v. a.* to repel; to beat or drive back.

REPULSER, re-pul'sur, *s.* One who repels or beats back.

REPULSION, re-pul'shun, *s.* The act of repelling. In Physics, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of bodies which causes them to recede from each other, or avoid coming in contact.

REPULSIVE, re-pul'siv, *a.* Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach, as the repulsive power of electricity; cold; reserved; forbidding, as repulsive manners.

REPULSIVELY, re-pul'siv-le, *ad.* By repulsing.

REPULSIVENESS, re-pul'siv-ness, *s.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

REPULSELESS, re-puls'les, *a.* That cannot be repelled.

REPULSORY, re-pul'sur-e, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

REPURCHASE, re-pur'tshase, *v. a.* (*re* and *purchase*.) To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense;—*s.* the act of repurchasing.

REPUTABLE, rep'u-ta-bl, *a.* (from *Repute*.) In good

REPUTABLENESS—REQUIRE.

repute; held in esteem; consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful; honourable.

REPUTABLENESS, rep'u-ta-bl-ness, *s.* The quality of being reputable.

REPUTABLY, rep'u-ta-ble, *ad.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit.

REPUTATION, rep-u-ta'shun, *s.* (French, *reputatio*, Lat.) Good name; the credit, honour, or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem; character by report, in a good or bad sense.

REPUTATIVELY, re-pu'ta-tiv-le, *ad.* By repute.

REPUTE, re-pu'te', *v. a.* (*reputo*, from *re* and *puto*, I think, Lat. *reputo*, Fr.) To think; to account; to hold; to reckon;—

I do know of those,
That therefore only are reputed wise
For saying nothing.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* character; reputation; established opinion.

REPUTEDLY, re-pu'ted-le, *ad.* In common opinion or reputation.

REPUTELESS, re-pu'te'les, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.—*Little used*.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in reputeless banishment—
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood.—*Shaks*.

REQUEST, re-kwest', *s.* (*requête*, Fr. *requisitus*, from *re* and *quero*, I seek, Lat. *requesta*, Span.) An asking; a petition; an entreaty; a prayer; the thing asked for or requested; repute; credit; a state of being desired; in request, in demand; in credit or reputation;—*v. a.* (*requêter*, Fr.) to ask; to solicit; to express desire for; to express desire to, as, we requested a friend to accompany us. *Court of Requests*, an ancient court of equity, inferior to the Court of Chancery, of which the lord privy seal was the judge; abolished by 16 and 17 Charles I. cap. 10. The *Court of Conscience* or of *Requests* in London, for the recovery of small debts, has jurisdiction between citizens and freemen in cases of debt or damages to the extent of £5. The local courts in many parts of the kingdom, for the recovery of small debts by summary process, are called *Courts of Requests*. In Ecclesiastical Law, *Letters of request*, an instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waives or remits his own jurisdiction, under the provisions of the statute of citations, 23 Henry VIII. cap. 9; in which event the jurisdiction of the appellate court attaches.

REQUESTER, re-kwest'ur, *s.* One who requests; a petitioner.

REQUIEM, re'kwe-em, *s.* (Lat. *rest*, peace.) In the Roman Catholic Church, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the repose of the soul: so called from the first word; rest; quiet; peace.—*Obsolete* except in the first sense.

Singing a requiem to his soul, and projecting his future ease upon a survey of his present stores.—*South*.

REQUIETORY, re-kwi'et-tur-e, *s.* (*requietorium*, low Lat.) A sepulchre.—*Obsolete*.

The bodies are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but digged up out of their requietories.—*Weaver*.

REQUIRABLE, re-kwi'ra-bl, *a.* (from *Require*.) That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.

REQUIRE, re-kwire', *v. a.* (*requiro*, from *re* and *quero*, I seek, Lat.) To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority; to claim; to need; to make necessary, as, the law of God requires strict

REQUIREMENT—RESCOUS.

obedience; to ask as a favour; to request; to call to account for.

I will *require* my flock at their hand.—*Ezek.* xxxiv.

REQUIREMENT, re-kwí'ment, *s.* Demand; requisition.

REQUIRER, re-kwí'rur, *s.* One who requires

REQUISITE, rek'we-zít, *a.* (*requisitus*, from *requiro*, I demand, Lat.) Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things;—*s.* that which is necessary; something indispensable.

REQUISITELY, rek'we-zít-le, *ad.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rek'we-zít-nes, *s.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

REQUISITION, rek-we-zish'un, *s.* (French.) Demand; application made as of right.

REQUISITIVE, re-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.

REQUISITORY, re-kwiz'e-tur-e, *a.* Sought for; demanded.—Little used.

REQUITAL, re-kwí'tal, *s.* (from *Requite*.) Return for any office, good or bad; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; in a bad sense, retaliation; punishment; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requit*al can efface their love.—*Waller*.

REQUITE, re-kwí'te, *v. a.* (from *re* and *quit*.) To repay either good or evil; to recompense; to reward; to do or give in return.

He hath *requited* me evil for good.—1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

REQUITED, re-kwí'te'd, *part. a.* Recompensed; rewarded.

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot-hero—ill-*requited* chief!—*Thomson*.

REQUITER, re-kwí'te'ur, *s.* One who requites.

REREDOS, re-re-dos, *s.* (*arrièredos*, Fr.) In Architecture, a screen or division wall placed behind an altar, rood-loft, &c., in old churches.

REFEFIEF, re-re-fefe, *s.* In Law, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant.

RERE-GUARD.—See *Rear-guard*.

RERE-MOUSE.—See *Rear-mouse*.

RESAIL, re-saíle', *v. a.* To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing* to the Spartan courts.—*Pope, Odys.*

RESALE, re-saíle', *s.* Sale at second-hand.

RESALUTE, re-sa-lute', *v. a.* To salute or greet anew; to return a salutation to.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea waked.—*Milton*.

RESALUTED, re-sa-lute'd, *part. a.* Saluted again.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand.—*Chapman*.

RESCUIT, res-sete', *s.* (*receptio*, Lat.) In Law, the admission of a third party to plead his right in a cause already commenced by two others; also, the admittance of a plea where the controversy is between the same two persons.—*Covel. Rescuit of homage*, the lord's receiving homage from his tenant at his admission to the land.—*Kitchin*.

RESCIND, re-sind', *v. a.* (*rescindere*, from *re* and *scindere*, I cut, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.) To abrogate; to cut off; to evoke; to annul.

RESCISSION, re-sizh'un, *s.* (*rescision*, Fr. from *rescissus*, Lat.) The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; a cutting off.

RESCISSORY, re-siz'ur-e, *a.* Having power to cut off, or to abrogate.

RESCOUS, res'kus, *s.* In Law, the same as *Rescue*,—which see.

RESCRIBE—RESEMBLE.

RESCRIBE, re-scribe', *v. a.* (*rescribo*, Lat.) To write back; to write over again.

RESCRIPT, re-skript', *s.* (*rescriptum*, Lat.) An edict or decree of an emperor or pope, given as an answer to some difficult question on which he has been consulted.

RESCRIPTION, re-skrip'shun, *s.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

RESCRIPTIVELY, re-skrip'tiv-le, *ad.* By rescription.—Unusual.

RESCUABLE, res'ku-a-bl, *a.* That may be rescued.

RESCUE, res'ku, *s.* (*rescure*, Norm.) To set free from any evil, confinement, violence, or danger;—*s.* the state of being rescued. In Law, *rescue* or *rescous*, is a species of resistance to legal authority, as by delivering one arrested out of the hands of those who have lawful custody of him. In a more restricted application, it means the taking away, and setting at liberty against law, any distress taken for rent, or services, or damage feasant.

RESCUER, res'ku-ur, *s.* One who rescues or retakes.

RESEARCH, re-serish', *s.* (*recherche*, Fr.) Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth;—*v. a.* to search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth; to search again; to examine anew.

RESEARCHER, re-serish'ur, *s.* One who diligently inquires or examines.

RESECTION, re-sek'shun, *s.* (*resection*, from *resecto*, I cut off, Lat.) In Surgery, an operation consisting in the removal, by the saw, of extremities of bones, either in caries or unconsolidated fracture of these organs.

RESEDA, res-e'da, *s.* (*resedo*, I appease, Lat.) Mignonette, a genus of herbaceous plants: Type of the order Resedaceæ. Rodorata, or mignonette, is a well-known and favourite plant, placed in rooms and on balconies for its agreeable odour.

RESEDACEÆ, res-e-da'se-e, *s.* (*reseda*, one of the genera.) A natural order of herbaceous Exogens, with simple trifid or pinnate leaves, and yellow or white small flowers, disposed in dense or loose terminal racemes; calyx of four, five, or six permanent segments; petals equal to the segments of the calyx; stamens two or three for each petal, inserted in the disc; anthers two-celled; no style; stigma three or four-lobed; capsules trigonal or tetragonal and membranous; seeds simple.

RESEISE, re-seze', *v. a.* (from *re* and *seize*.) In Law, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseised.

RESEISER, re-se-zur, *s.* In Law, the taking of lands into the hands of the king where a general livery, or *oustre le main*, was formerly misused, contrary to the form and order of law.—*Stounsf. Prærog.*

RESELL, re-sel', *v. a.* (*re* and *sell*.) To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

RESEMBLABLE, re-zem'bla-bl, *a.* That may be compared.—Obsolete.

Man, of soul reasonable,
Is to an angel *resemblable*.—*Gower*

RESEMBLANCE, re-zem'blans, *s.* (French.) Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities; something similar; representation.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.—*Milton*.

RESEMBLE, re-zem'bl, *v. a.* (*resembler*, Fr.) To have the likeness of; to bear similitude to; to liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

RESEND—RESERVED.

RESEND, re-sen'd', *v. a.* (re and send.) To send again; to send back.—*Obsolete.*

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.—*Shaks.*

RESENT, re-zent', *v. a.* (*ressentir*, to perceive again, to have a deep sense of, *Fr.*) To take ill; to consider as an affront or injury; to take well, or receive with satisfaction.—*Obsolete in this sense.*

RESENTER, re-zent'ur, *s.* One who resents; one who feels an injury deeply; one who takes a thing well.—*Obsolete in this sense.*

Honour renders man a grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies.—*Barrow.*

RESENTFUL, re-zent'fal, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper; malignant.

RESENTINGLY, re-zent'ing-le, *ad.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with continued anger; with deep sense or strong perception.—*Obsolete in this sense.*

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings.—*More.*

RESENTIVE, re-zent'iv, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.

RESENTMENT, re-zent'ment, *s.* (*ressentiment*, *Fr.*) Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; anger; strong perception of good.—*Obsolete in this sense.*

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.—*More.*

RESERVATION, rez-er-va'shun, *s.* (*French*, from *reservo*, I reserve, *Lat.*) Reserve; concealment of something in the mind; custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store; something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. In Law, a clause, or part of an instrument, by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso. *Mental reservation* is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites.—*Encyc.*

RESERVATIVE, re-zerv'a-tiv, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RESERVATORY, re-zerv'a-tur-e, *s.* A place in which things are reserved or kept.

RESERVE, re-zerv', *v. a.* (*reserver*, *Fr.* *reservo*, from *re* and *servo*, I keep, *Lat.*) To keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep; to hold; to retain; to lay up to a future time;

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.—*Swift.*

—*s.* that which is reserved; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; exception; prohibition;

Is knowledge so despised?

Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?—*Milton.*

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.—*Bogers.*

restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behaviour. In Banking, the portion of capital kept to meet current demands. In Law, *reservation*. In *reserve*, in store; in keeping for future use. In Military affairs, *body of reserve*, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, *reserved* to sustain the lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.

RESERVED, re-zerv'd', *part. a.* Restrained from

RESERVEDLY—RESIDUARY.

freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.

RESERVEDLY, re-zerv'd-le, *ad.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness; scrupulously; cautiously; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, re-zerv'd-nes, *s.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

RESERVER, re-zerv'ur, *s.* One who reserves.

RESERVOIR, rez'er-vvawr, *s.* (*French*.) A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use, as to supply a fountain, a canal, a city, &c.; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

RESET, re-set', *s.* In Scottish Law, the receiving of stolen goods, harbouring an outlaw, &c.

RESETTLE, re-set'il, *v. a.* (*re* and *settle*.) To settle again; to install, as a minister of the gospel;—*v. n.* to settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RESETTLEMENT, re-set'il-ment, *s.* The act of settling again; the state of settling or subsiding again; a second settlement in the ministry.

RESHIP, re-ship', *v. a.* (*re* and *ship*.) To ship again; to ship what has been imported by water.

RESHIPMENT, re-ship'ment, *s.* The act of shipping again; a shipping for exportation what has been imported.

RESIANCE, rez'e-ans, *s.* (see *Resiant*.) In Law, residence, abode, or continuance in the same place.—*Kitchin.*

RESIANT, rez'e-ant, *a.* (*Norm.*) In Law, resident; dwelling; present in a place;—*s.* dweller; inhabitant. *Resiant rolls*, the rolls containing the *resiants* in a tithing, &c., which are to be called over by the steward in holding courts leet.—*Camp. Court Keep.*

RESIDE, re-zide', *v. n.* (*resider*, *Fr.* *resideo*, from *re* and *sideo*, to sit or settle, *Lat.*) To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present; (*resido*, *Lat.*) to sink, subside, or fall to the bottom.—In the last sense *subside* is now used.

RESIDENCE, rez'e-dens, } *s.* (*residence*, *Fr.*) The
RESIDENCY, rez'e-den-se, } act of dwelling in a
place; the place of abode; a dwelling; that which falls to the bottom of liquors.—*Obsolete in this sense.* In the Canon and Common Law, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice—opposed to *non-residence*.

RESIDENT, rez'o-dent, *a.* (*French*, *residents*, *Lat.*) Dwelling or having an abode in any place; fixed; The watery element is not stable and *resident* like a rock.—*Dr. Taylor.*

—*s.* one who resides in a place for some time; a public minister who resides at a foreign court.

RESIDENTER, rez'e-den-tur, *s.* A resident.

RESIDENTIAL, rez-e-den'shal, *a.* Residing.

RESIDENTIARY, rez-e-den'shar-e, *a.* Having a certain residence;—*s.* an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

RESIDER, re-zide'ur, *s.* One residing in a particular place.

RESIDUAL, re-zid'u-al, *a.* Relating to the residue; remaining after a part is taken. In Algebra, a *residual quantity* is a binomial connected by the negative sign, as $a - b$, $x - \sqrt{y}$.

RESIDUARY, re-zid'u-ar-e, *a.* Relating to the residue or part remaining. In Law, *residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom the part of the goods and estate is bequeathed which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

RESIDUE—RESINONE.

RESIDUE, rez'e-du, *s.* The remainder; that which is left; the balance of an account. In Law, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies; if this remainder be bequeathed to any one, he is styled the *residuary legatee*. If a legatee dies before the testator, the legacy sinks into the *residue*, and this provision of the law is extended to real property by 7 Geo. IV. and 1 Vic. c. 26.

RESIDUUM, re-zid'u-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Chemistry, that which remains when the rest is drawn off, or when the experiment is complete. In Law, same as *Residue*,—which see.

RESIGN, re'sine, *v. a.* To sign again.

RESIGN, re-zine', *v. a.* (*resigner*, Fr.) To give back; to give up, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; to withdraw, as a claim; to yield or give up in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence; to submit without resistance or murmur;

What thou art resign to death.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* resignation.—Obsolete.

RESIGNATION, rez-ig-na'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of resigning or giving up as a claim or possession; submission; unresisting acquiescence; quiet submission to the will of Providence.

RESIGNER, re-zine'ur, *s.* One who resigns.

RESIGNMENT, re-zine'ment, *s.* Act of resigning.—Obsolete.

Here am I, by his command, to cure ye;
Nay more, for ever, by this full resignation.—
Beau. and Flet.

RESILAH, res'e-la, *s.* An ancient patriarchal coin.

RESILE, re-sile', *v. n.* (*resilio*, Lat.) To start back; to recede from a purpose.

RESILIENCE, re-zil'e-ens, } *s.* (*resiliens*, from *re*
RESILIENCY, re-zil'e-en-se, } and *salio*, I spring,
Lat.) The act of leaping or springing back; the act of rebounding.

RESILIENT, re-zil'e-ent, *a.* Leaping or bounding back; rebounding.

RESILITION, rez-e-lish'un, *s.* Resilience, or act of springing back.

RESIN, rez'in, *s.* (*retine*, from *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) A proximate principle of the vegetable kingdom, the ultimate components of which are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. There are many varieties of resin: their general characters are fusibility and inflammability, solubility in alcohol, and insolubility in water. *Resin of copper*, a name given by Boyle to the dichloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin. *Resin-extractive*, extractive matter in which resin predominates. *Highgate resin*, a mineral discovered about 1812, during an attempt to pass a tunnel through Highgate Hill, on the north side of London. Colour yellowish brown; semitransparent; lustre resinous; brittle. It takes fire in the flame of a candle, and burns away without leaving any residue. Sp. gr. 1.046; hardness = 2.5.

RESINEON, rez-in'e-un, *s.* A product obtained by M. Fremy, by distilling resin with lime. Formula, C₂₉ H₂₃ O.

RESINIFEROUS, rez-in-if'ur-us, *a.* (*resina*, resin, and *fero*, I bear or produce, Lat.) Yielding resin.

RESINONE, rez'e-none, *s.* A product somewhat resembling alcohol, obtained by M. Fremy from resin: it differs from oil of turpentine in containing an additional atom of water. Formula, C₁₀ H₉ O.

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RESINOUS—RESOLUTION.

RESINOUS, rez'in-us, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; resembling resin. *Resino-electric*, containing or exhibiting negative electricity. *Resinous electricity*, that modification of electricity which is eliminated by rubbing a cylinder of resin with a rubber of wool; called also *negative electricity*.

RESINOUSLY, rez'in-us-le, *ad.* By means of resin, as, *resinously* electrified.

RESINOUSNESS, rez'in-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being resinous.

RESINY, rez'in-o, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; resembling resin.

RESIPISCENCE, res-e-pis'ens, *s.* (French, from *resipisco*, Lat.) Wisdom derived from experience—hence repentance.—Little used.

RESIST, re-zist', *v. a.* (*resister*, Fr. *resisto*, Lat. from *re* and *sisto*, I stand, Lat.) Literally, to stand against; to oppose; to act against; to strive against, or endeavour to counteract; to baffle; to disappoint;

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble.—*James iv.*

—*v. n.* to make opposition.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are mocked for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools.—*Shaks.*

RESISTANCE, re-zis'tans, *s.* The act of resisting; quality of not yielding to force or external impression; opposition. In Physics, any power that acts in opposition to another, so as to diminish or destroy its effect.

RESISTANT, re-zis'tant, *s.* The person or thing that resists.

RESISTER, re-zist'ur, *s.* One who resists; that which resists.

RESISTIBILITY, re-zist-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* The quality
RESISTIBLENESS, re-zist'e-bl-nes, } of resisting;
the quality of being resistible, as, the *resistibility* of grace.

RESISTIBLE, re-zist'e-bl, *a.* That may be resisted.

RESISTIBLY, re-zist'e-ble, *ad.* In a resistible manner.

RESISTIVE, re-zist'iv, *a.* Having the power to resist.

RESISTLESS, re-zist'les, *a.* Irresistless; that cannot be opposed.

RESISTLESSLY, re-zist'les-le, *ad.* So as not to be opposed or resisted.

RESISTLESSNESS, re-zist'les-nes, *s.* State of being irresistible.

RESOLUBLE, rez'o-lu-bl, *a.* (*re* and *solubilis*, Lat. see *Resolve*.) That may be melted or dissolved.

RESOLUTE, rez'o-lute, *a.* (*resolu*, Fr. *resoluto*, Ital.) Having a fixed purpose—hence determined; fixed; steady; firm; constant in pursuing a purpose;—*s.* a determined person; one bent to a particular purpose.—Not used as a noun.

Young Fortinbras
Hath, in the skirts of Norway,
Shar'd up a list of landless *resolutes*.—*Shaks.*

RESOLUTELY, rez'o-lute-le, *ad.* Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily; boldly.

RESOLUTENESS, rez'o-lute-nes, *s.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RESOLUTION, rez'o-lu'shun, *s.* Fixed determination; settled thought; constancy; firmness; determination in a court; declaration passed by a public body or assembly; analysis; the act or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or compound body; dissolution; act of clear-

RESOLUTIONER—RESOLVENT.

ing difficulties. In Chemistry, analysis, the process of separating the component parts of bodies. In Geometry, the orderly enumeration of the things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. A problem may be divided into three parts—the proposition, the *resolution*, and the demonstration. In Pathology, the subsidence of inflammation without abscess, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c. In Music, the writing out of a canon or fugue in partition from a single line. *Resolution of a discord*, the descent by a tone or a semitone, according as the mode may require, of a discord which has been heard in the preceding harmony. In Algebra, *resolution of equations*, the finding of the values which the unknown quantity or quantities must have, so as to fulfil the conditions expressed in the proposed equation. In Mechanics, *the resolution of forces* is the act of finding the quantity of two or more forces or motions, which, taken together, shall produce a given resultant,—see Resultant. This is the reverse of *composition of forces*.

RESOLUTIONER, rez-o-lu'shun-ur, *s.* One who joins in the declarations of others.—Not in use.

Sharp was employed by the *resolutioners* of Scotland.—*Burnet*.

RESOLUTIVE, rez'o-lu-tiv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RESOLVABLE, re-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RESOLVABLENESS, re-zolv'a-bl-nes, *s.* State of being resolvable.

RESOLVE, re-zolv', *v. a.* (*resoleo*, from *re* and *solvo*, I loose, Lat.) To clear of doubt; to inform; to fix in a determination; to solve; to clear; to fix in constancy; to settle an opinion; to confirm; in a primary sense, to loosen the parts of; to analyse; to reduce in its component parts; to melt; to dissolve; to disperse;

Oh that this too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew.—*Shaks.*

to relax; to lay at ease;

And how his limbs, resolved through idle leisure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend.—*Spenser*.

—*v. n.* to determine in mind; to determine by vote; to be settled in opinion; to melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view,
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away even as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure against the fire!—*Shaks.*

In Medicine, to disperse; to scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or tumour. In Algebra, *to resolve an equation* is to find the values which the unknown quantity or quantities must have in order to fulfil the conditions of the problem. In Music, *to resolve a chord or dissonance*, is to carry it according to rule into a consonance in the subsequent chord;—*s.* resolution; fixed determination.

Rome attends her fate from our resolves.—*Addison*.

RESOLVEDLY, re-zolv'ed-le, *ad.* With firmness of determination.

RESOLVEDNESS, re-zolv'ed-nes, *s.* Resolution; constancy of purpose; firmness of mind.

RESOLVENT, re-zolv'ent, *s.* That which has the power of causing solution. In Pathology, a substance employed to allay inflammation and prevent suppuration; a discutient.

RESOLVER—RESPECT.

RESOLVER, re-zolv'ur, *s.* One who forms a firm resolution; whatever solves or clears;

A good *resolver* of all cases of conscience.—*Burnet*.
that which dissolves or separates dozes.

Water is found, when not cold, to be a great *resolver* of spasms.—*Burke*.

RESOLVING, re-zolv'ing, *s.* The act of determining or forming a resolution.

RESONANCE, rez'o-nans, } *s.* A resounding; a re-
RESONANCY, rez'o-nan-se, } verberation of sound,
as from the case or sides of a hollow-stringed instrument.

RESONANT, rez'o-nant, *a.* Resounding; echoing back.

RESORB, re-sawrb', *v. a.* (*resorbeo*, from *re* and *sorbeo*, I drink in, Lat.) To swallow up.

By fate *resorbed*, and sunk in endless night.—*Young*.

RESORBENT, re-sawrb'ent, *a.* Swallowing up.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives its waters, which it gave,
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
—*Wadswell*.

RESORT, re-zawit', *v. a.* (*ressortir*, from *re* and *sortir*, to go out, Fr.) To have recourse; to go publicly; to repair to; to fall back—(not usual in this sense);

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother.
—*Hale*.

—*s.* the act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self to; act of visiting; assembly; meeting; concourse; frequent assembling; the place frequented;—(*ressort*, a spring, Fr.) movement; active power; spring.

We wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be.—*Dryden*.

RESORTER, re-zawit'ur, *s.* One who frequents or visits.

RESOUND, re-zownd', *v. a.* (*resono*, from *re* and *sono*, I sound, Lat. *resonner*, Fr.) To sound back; to echo; to sound; to celebrate or praise with the sound of instruments; to extol; to spread the fame of;—*v. n.* to be echoed; to be sent back as sound; to be loudly extolled or mentioned;—echo; return of sound.

Holy echoes that unto her did bear
The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems.—
Beaumont's Psyche, 1651.

RESOUND, re'sownd, *v. a.* (*re* and *sound*.) To sound again.

RESOURCE, re-sorse', *s.* (*ressource*, Fr. *re* and *source*.) Any source of aid or support; means yet untried; resort; expedient. *Resources*, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; means of raising money or supplies.

RESOURCELESS, re-sorse'les, *a.* Destitute of resources.

RESP, resp, *s.* A disease incident to sheep when first put to feed on cole or Swedish turnip, manifesting itself in signs of sickness and languor, bleating, neglect of food, &c.

RESPeAK, re-speek', *v. a.* Pret. *respoke*, past part. *respoken*, (*re* and *speak*.) To answer; to speak in return—(little used);

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rouse the heaven shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder.—*Shaks.*

to speak again; to repeat.

RESPECT, re-spekt', *v. a.* (*respecto*, from *re* and *specio*, I view, Lat.) To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose; to have regard to in re-

RESPECTABILITY—RESPECTLESSNESS.

lation or connexion; to relate to; to view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth; to look toward.—Obsolete in this sense.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south.—*Brown*.

To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right or equity;

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor.—*Lev. xix.*

—*s.* (French, *respectus*, Lat.) regard; attention; that deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; that estimation or honour in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others; good-will; favour;

The Lord had respect to Abel and his offering.—*Gen. iv.* partial regard; undue bias, to the prejudice of justice; respected character, as, persons of the best respect in Rome; consideration or motive in reference to something; reference, followed by *of* or *to*.

RESPECTABILITY, re-spek'ta-bil'e-te, } *s.* The
RESPECTABLENESS, re-spek'ta-bl-nes, } state or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

RESPECTABLE, re-spek'ta-bl, *a.* Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honour. In popular language, moderate in degree of excellence or number, but not despicable.

RESPECTABLY, re-spek'ta-bl-ly, *ad.* With respect; in a manner to merit respect; moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RESPECTER, re-spek'tur, *s.* One who respects; chiefly used in the phrase, *respector of persons*, which signifies a person who suffers his opinion to be biased by the external circumstances of others, to the prejudice of candour and justice.

RESPECTFUL, re-spek'tf'ul, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.

RESPECTFULLY, re-spek'tf'ul-ly, *ad.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

RESPECTFULNESS, re-spek'tf'ul-nes, *s.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPECTING, re-spek'ting, *prep.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to;—*a.* in Heraldry, an epithet in blazoning, applied to fish, birds, or tame beasts, when placed upright, as if looking at each other. In Law, *respectu computi*, a writ directed to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, for the respiting of a sheriff's account.

RESPECTIVE, re-spek'tiv, *a.* (*respectif*, Fr.) Relative; not absolute; particular; relating to a particular person or thing.—Obsolete in the following senses: worthy of respect;

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself?—*Shaks.*

careful; circumspect; cautious.

He was exceedingly *respective* and precise.—*Raleigh*.

RESPECTIVELY, re-spek'tiv-ly, *ad.* As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each; relatively; not absolutely.—Obsolete in the following senses: privately; with respect to private views; with respect.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome.—*Shaks.*

RESPECTLESS, re-spek'tles, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference.—Little used.

RESPECTLESSNESS, re-spek'tles-nes, *s.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness.—Little used.

RESPERSE—RESPONDENT.

RESPERSE, re-sper's, *v. a.* (*respersus*, a sprinkling, Lat.) To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses.—Little used.

Any of the prayers which are *respersed* over the bible.—*Bp. Taylor*.

RESPERSION, re-sper'shun, *s.* (*respersio*, Lat.) The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRABILITY, re-spi-ra-bil'e-te, } *s.* The quality
RESPIRABLENESS, re-spi-ra-bl-nes, } of being respirable.

RESPIRABLE, re-spi-ra-bl, *a.* (from *Respire*.) That may be breathed; fit for respiration, or for the support of animal life.

RESPIRATION, res-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (French, *respiratio*, Lat.) The function of breathing, which consists of two acts—*Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H. Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time; and *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act; relief from toil.

Till the day

Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.—*Milton*.

RESPIRATORY, re-spi-ra-tur-e, *a.* Serving for respiration.

RESPIRE, re-spi-re, *v. n.* (*respirer*, Fr. *respiro*, from *re* and *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining life; to catch breath; to rest; to take rest from toil;—*v. a.* to exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

RESPIRE, res'pit, *s.* (*répit*, Fr.) Pause; temporary intermission of labour, or of any process or operation; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt. In Law, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; the delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper time;—*v. a.* to relieve by a pause or interval of rest; to suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time; to give delay of appearance at court.

RESPLENDENCE, re-splen'dens, } *s.* (*resplendens*,
RESPLENDENCY, re-splen'den-se, } from *re* and
splendo, I shine, Lat.) Brilliant lustre; vivid brightness; splendour.

RESPLENDENT, re-splen'dent, *a.* Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre. *Resplendent fetspar*, another name for *Adularia*, or moon-stone.

RESPLENDENTLY, re-splen'dent-ly, *ad.* With brilliant lustre; with great brightness.

RESPOND, re-spond, *v. n.* (*respondeo*, from *re* and *spondeo*, I promise, Lat.) To answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit;

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.—*Broom*.

to be answerable or liable;—*v. a.* to answer; to satisfy by payment;

The goods attached shall be held to *respond* the judgment.—*Sedgwick*.

—*s.* a short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done; an answer.—Obsolete in this sense.

RESPONDENCE, re-spon'dens, } *s.* An answering.
RESPONDENCY, re-spon'den-se, }

RESPONDENT, re-spon'dent, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation;—*s.* one who answers in a suit, particularly in a chancery suit. In the Schools, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

RESPONDENTIA—REST.

RESPONDENTIA, re-spon-den'she-a, *s.* In Mercantile Law, a species of contract which differs from bottomry, in that the loan is effected on the security of the freight, and not on that of the ship itself.

RESPONSAL, re-spon'sal, *s.* A response; an answer. —Obsolete in the following senses: one who is responsible;

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been. —Barrow.

part. answerable; responsible.

He was to be *responsal* both to God and the king. —Heylin.

RESPONSALIS, re-spon'sa-lis, *s.* In Law, a procurator, or one who appears and answers for another in court on a day assigned.

RESPONSE, re-spons', *s.* (*responsum*, Lat.) An answer or reply, particularly an oracular answer; the answer of the people or congregation to the priest in the litany and other parts of divine service; reply to an objection in formal disputation. In the Roman Catholic Church, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson. In a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part.

RESPONSIBILITY, re-spon-se-bil'e-ty, } *s.* The state
RESPONSIBLENESS, re-spon'se-bl-nes, } of being
liable to answer, repay, or account; ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

RESPONSIBLE, re-spon'se-bl, *a.* Accountable; answerable; able to discharge an obligation; having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

RESPONSIBLY, re-spon'se-ble, *ad.* In a responsible manner.

RESPONSION, re-spon'shun, *s.* The act of answering. —Obsolete.

RESPONSIVE, re-spon'siv, *a.* Answering; making reply; correspondent; suited to something else.

RESPONSIVELY, re-spon'siv-le, *ad.* In a responsive manner.

RESPONSIVENESS, re-spon'siv-nes, *s.* The state of being responsive.

RESPONSORY, re-spon'sur-e, *a.* Containing answer; —*s.* a response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking in church service.

RESSAULT, } res-so', *s.* (French.) In Architecture,
RESSAUT, } the recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line or range with it.

REST, rest, *s.* (*rest*, *rast*, Sax. *rast*, Germ. Dan. and Swed. *rust*, Dutch.) Cessation of motion or action; quiet; repose; sleep; stillness; death; the final sleep; a place of quiet or repose; permanent habitation;

Ye are not yet come to the *rest*, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. —Deut. xii.

that on which any one leans or lies for support; cessation from bodily labour;

There the weary are at *rest*. —Job iii. 17.

cessation from tillage; final hope—(obsolete in this sense);

When principles set up their *rest* upon the battle. —Bacon.

—(*reste*, from *rester*, to remain, Fr. *resto*, I stay or stop, Lat.) remainder; that which is left; others, as in the phrase, Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers. In Banking, the undivided profits remaining at the period of balancing; it also expresses the period of balancing. In Commerce, *rests* are the days of grace which are allowed for the pay-

RESTAGNANT—RESTIFF.

ment of foreign bills and notes. In Music, a pause or interval of time, during which there is an intermission of the voice or sound. A *rest* may be for a bar, or more than a bar, or part of a bar only. In Physics, the continuance of a body in the same place when acted on by equal and opposing forces. In Poetry, a short pause of the voice in reading, a caesura. In Turning, that part of a lathe on which the tool is supported during the operation. *Rest-harrow*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Ononis*;—*v. n.* (*restan*, *heretan*, to pause, to cease, to be quiet, Sax.) to cease from motion; to stop; to cease from labour, work, or performance;

God *rested* on the seventh day. —Exod. xvi.

to be quiet or still; to be undisturbed; to cease to be at war; to be at peace;

The land *rested* from war. —Josh. xi.

to lie; to repose, as on a bed; to sleep; to be asleep; to slumber;

Fancy then retires

Into her private cell, where nature *rests*. —Milton.

to be fixed in any state or opinion, as, to *rest* contented; to be satisfied, as, to *rest* on heaven's determination; to acquiesce; to lean; to recline on for support, as, the evidence *rests* on testimony; to continue fixed;

I will make my judgment to *rest* for a light to the people. —Isa. li. 4.

to terminate;

I will make my fury to *rest*. —Ezek. xvi. 42.

to abide; to remain with;

The spirit of Elijah doth *rest* on Elisha. —2 Kings ii. —(*rester*, Fr.) to remain—(obsolete in this sense);

Fallen he is; and now

What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass On his transgression? —Milton.

—*v. a.* to lay at rest; to quiet;

Your pity has repaid

All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. —Dryden.

to place on as a support.

RESTAGNANT, re-stag'nant, *a.* (*restagnans*, Lat.) Stagnant; remaining without flow or current. —Seldom used.

RESTAGNATE, re-stag'nate, *v. n.* (*restagno*, Lat.) To stagnate,—the word now used.

RESTAGNATION, re-stag-na'shun, *s.* Stagnation,—which see.

RESTANT, rest'ant, *a.* (*restans*, Lat.) In Botany, remaining, as footstalks when the fructification has fallen off.

RESTAURATEUR, res'to-ra-ture, *s.* (French.) The keeper of an eating-house, or house in which refreshments are served up.

RESTAURATION, res-taw-ra'shun, *s.* Restoration, —the word now used.

O my dear father, *restoration* hang

Thy medicine on my lips, and let this kiss

Repair those violent harms. —Shaks.

RESTEM, re-stem', *v. a.* To force back the current.

RESTFUL, rest'ful, *a.* Quiet; being at rest.

RESTFULLY, rest'ful-le, *ad.* In a state of rest or quiet.

RESTIFF, res'tif, } *a.* (*rétif*, Fr. from *resto*, I stand

RESTIVE, res'tiv, } still, Lat.) Unwilling to go, or only running back; resolute against going forward; stubborn; obstinate; originally used of horses that would not be driven forward; unyielding; being at rest; being less in motion—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*s.* a stubborn horse.

RESTIFNESS—RESTORATORY.

RESTIFNESS, res'tif-nes, *s.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move; obstinate unwillingness.

RESTINCTION, re-sting'k'shun, *s.* (*restringo*, Lat.) The act of quenching or extinguishing.

RESTING-PLACE, res'ting-plase, *s.* A place of rest.

RESTINGUISH, re-sting'g'wish, *v. a.* (*restringuo*, Lat.) To quench or extinguish.

RESTITUTE, res'te-tute, *v. a.* (*restitu*, from *re* and *statuo*, I set, Lat.) To restore to a former state.—Obsolete.

RESTITUTION, res-te-tu'shun, *s.* (*restitutio*, Lat.)

The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; the act of recovering a former state or posture. In Law, *writ of restitution*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has lost. *Restitutio ab ecclesia*, a writ to restore a man to the church from which he has been forced away, being suspected of felony. *Restitutio temporalium*, a writ for the bishop to recover the temporalities or barony of his bishopric. In Physics, *motion of restitution*, a term used by some philosophers to denote the return of elastic bodies to their natural form after compression or bending.

RESTITUTOR, res'te-tu-tur, *s.* A restorer; one who makes restitution.—Little used. In Numismatics, a term frequently applied as a complimentary title on the coins of emperors, by the people to whom they restored any privileges, or on whom they conferred any political favours.

RESTIVE AND RESTIVENESS.—See Restiff and Restifness.

RESTLESS, rest'les, *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; sleepless; turbulent; unsettled.

Restless at home, and ever prone to range.—Dryden.

RESTLESSLY, rest'les-le, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rest'les-nes, *s.* Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation either of body or mind; want of sleep or rest; motion; agitation.

RESTORABLE, re-sto'ra-bl, *a.* (from *Restore*.) That may be restored to a former good condition.

RESTORABLENESS, re-sto'ra-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being restorable.

RESTORAL, re-sto'ral, *s.* Restitution.—Obsolete. *Restoral into God's favour.*—Borrow.

RESTORATION, res-to-ra'shun, *s.* (*restauratio*, Fr. *restauratio*, Lat.) The act of replacing in a former state; renewal; revival; re-establishment; recovery from ill health or other bad state. In Theology, *universal restoration*, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation. In English History, applied by way of eminence to the accession of Charles II. to the throne, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, from 30th Jan. 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, to 29th May, 1660. The latter day is appointed in the liturgy of the Church of England, as an anniversary festival in commemoration of the *restoration* of the monarchical form of government in these realms.

RESTORATIVE, re-sto'ra-tiv, *a.* That has the power to renew strength and vigour;—*s.* a medicine efficacious in restoring health and vigour, or in recruiting the vital powers.

RESTORATORY, re-sto'ra-tur-e, *a.* Restorative.—Not used.

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RESTORE—RESTY.

RESTORE, re-store', *v. a.* (*restaurer*, Fr. *restaurer*, Lat.) To give back what has been lost or taken away; to replace; to return; to bring back; to retrieve; to recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to heal; to cure; to make restitution for a thing taken; to give satisfaction for pretended wrongs;

I restored that which I took not away.—Ps. lxxx. 4.

to repair; to rebuild; to revive; to resuscitate; to return or bring back after absence; to bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life;

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness.—Gal. vi. 1.

to renew or re-establish after interruption; to recover or renew, as passages in an author obscured or destroyed;—*s.* restoration.—Obsolete.

Till he had made amends and full restore

For all the damage.—Spenser.

RESTORE, re'store, *v. n.* To store again.

RESTOREMENT, re-store'ment, *s.* The act of restoring; restoration.—Obsolete.

RESTORER, re-sto'rur, *s.* One who restores; one who returns what has been lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.

RESTRAIN, re-strayn', *v. a.* (*restringere*, Fr. *re* and *strain*.) To hold back; to check; to hold from action either by physical or moral power; to repress; to keep in awe, as, to *restrain* offenders; to suppress; to hinder, as, to *restrain* excess; to abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to limit; to confine; to withhold; to forbear.

Thou restrainest prayer before God.—Job xv. 4.

RESTRAINABLE, re-strayn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, re-strayn'ed-le, *ad.* With restraint; with limitation.

RESTRAINER, re-strayn'ur, *s.* He or that which restrains.

RESTRAINING, re-strayn'ing, *part. a.* Abridging; limiting, as a *restraining* statute; that checks or hinders from sin, as *restraining* grace.

RESTRAINMENT, re-strayn'ment, *s.* The act of restraining.

RESTRAINT, re-straynt', *s.* (*restraint*, Fr.) Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation; restriction; repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld; that which restrains, hinders, or represses.

RESTRICT, re-strikt', *v. a.* (*restrictus*, restricted, Lat.) To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.

RESTRICTION, re-strik'shun, *s.* (French, *restrictio*, Lat.) Limitation; confinement within bounds; restraint, as *restrictions* on trade.

RESTRICTIVE, re-strik'tiv, *a.* (*restrictif*, Fr.) Having the quality of limiting, or of expressing limitation; imposing restraint; styptic or astringent.—Obsolete in this sense.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common restrictive powder.—Wiseman.

RESTRICTIVELY, re-strik'tiv-le, *ad.* With limitation.

RESTRINGE, re-strinj', *v. a.* (*restringo*, Lat.) To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRINGENCY, re-strin'jen-se, *s.* The quality or power of contracting.

RESTRINGENT, re-strin'jent, *a.* Astringent; styptic;—*s.* a medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic.

RESTY.—Same as Restiff,—which see.

RESUDATION—RESUSCITATIVE.

RESUDATION, re-su-da'shun, *s.* (*re* and *sudation*.) The act of sweating again.

RESULT, re-zult', *v. n.* (*resulter*, Fr. *resulto*, I leap back, Lat.) To fly back; to rebound;

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound.—*Pope*.
to rise, as a consequence; to be produced, as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise, as a conclusion from premises; to come to a conclusion or determination;—*s.* resilience; the act of flying back;

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string.—*Bacon*.

consequence; conclusion; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; the decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly.

RESULTANCE, re-zult'ans, *s.* The act of resulting.

RESULTANT, re-zult'ant, *s.* In Dynamics, the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting on a body.

RESUMABLE, re-zume'a-bl, *a.* (from *Resume*.) That may be taken back; that may be taken up again.

RESUME, re-zume', *v. a.* (*resumo*, from *re* and *sumo*, I take, Lat.) To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again after absence; to take up again after interruption; to begin anew.

RESUMMON, re-sum'mon, *v. a.* (*re* and *summon*.) To summon or call again; to recall; to recover.

RESUMPTION, re-zump'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again. In Law, the taking again into the king's hands such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions.

RESUMPTIVE, re-zump'tiv, *a.* Taking back or again.

RESUPINATE, re-su'pe-nate, *a.* (*resupinatus*, reversed, Lat.) In Botany, reversed; turned upside down: applied to leaves when the upper surface is turned downwards.

RESUPINATION, re-su-pe-na'shun, *s.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corolla.

RESUPINE, re-su'pine, *a.* Lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, rez-ur-rek'shun, *s.* (French, from *resurgo*, *resurrectus*, from *re* and *surgo*, I rise, Lat.) A rising again from the dead; the universal revival of the dead on the day of judgment. Christ calls himself the *resurrection* and the life. *John* xi. 25.

RESURRECTIONIST, rez-ur-rek'shun-ist, *s.* One who exhumes dead bodies by stealth, for the purpose of dissection.

RESURVEY, re-sur'vay, *s.* A second survey.

RESURVEY, re-sur'va', *v. a.* To survey anew; to review.

Appoint some of the council presently
To sit with us, once more with better head
To *resurvey* them.—*Shaks*.

RESUSCITATE, re-sus'se-tate, *v. a.* (*resuscito*, from *re* and *suscito*, to raise, Lat.) To revive; to revive, particularly to recover from apparent death; to reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes.

RESUSCITATION, re-sus'se-ta-shun, *s.* The act of reviving from apparent death; the state of being revived; the reproduction of a mixed body from its ashes.

RESUSCITATIVE, re-sus'se-ta-tiv, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

VOL. II.

4 n

RETAIL—RETARD.

RETAIL, re-tale', *v. a.* (*retailer*, from *re* and *tailler*, to cut, Fr.) To sell in small quantities or parcels; to sell at second-hand; to sell in broken parts; to tell to many, as to *retail* slander.

RETAILEE, re-tay-le', *a.* (*retailer*, to cut again, Fr.) In Heraldry, cut again; applied to the escutcheon when it is divided into three parts by two lines in bend sinister.

RETAILER, re-ta'ler, *s.* One who retails or sells goods in small quantities.

RETAILMENT, re-tale'ment, *s.* Act of retailing.

RETAIN, re-tane', *v. a.* (*retenir*, Fr. *retineo*, from *re* and *tineo*, I hold, Lat.) To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with; to keep as an associate; to keep from departure; to keep back; to hold from escape; to keep in pay; to hire; to engage or employ by the payment of a fee, as to *retain* counsel;—*v. n.* to belong to; to depend on—(*pertain* is now used); to keep; to continue.—Not in use.

RETAINER, re-ta'nur, *s.* One who retains or does not lose; an adherent; a dependent; a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependents, or being in dependence.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies.—*Bacon*.

In Law, a *retainer* or *retaining fee*, a fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging him. A *special retainer* is for a particular case expected to come on. A *general retainer* is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services, for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. In old English Law, a servant not dwelling in his master's house, or employed by him in any distinct occupation, but wearing his livery, and attending on particular occasions.

RETAINING, re-ta'ning, *part. a.* Keeping back; holding; engaging, as a *retaining fee*. In Architecture, *retaining wall*, a wall built for the support and maintenance of a body of earth, where it is inexpedient to slope the same gradually down.

RETAKE, re-take', *v. a.* Pret. *retook*, past part. *retaken*, (*re* and *take*.) To take again; to take from a captor; to recapture.

RETAKE, re-ta'kur, *s.* One who takes again what had been previously taken; a recaptor.

RETAKE, re-ta'king, *s.* A taking again; recapture.

RETALIATE, re-tal'e-ate, *v. a.* (*retalio*, from *re* and *talio*, like, Lat.) To return, by giving like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received—now commonly used in the sense of returning evil for evil;—*v. n.* to return like for like, as to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

RETALIATION, re-tal'e-a'shun, *s.* The return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done for us; requital of evil.

RETALIATIVE, re-tal'e-a-tiv, } *a.* Returning like
RETALIATORY, re-tal'e-a-tur-e, } for like.

RETARD, re-tard', *v. a.* (*retarder*, Fr. *retardo*, from *re* and *tardo*, I delay, Lat.) To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; to delay; to put off; to render more late;—*v. n.* to stay back.—Obsolete in this sense.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later than usually it was expected.—*Brown*.

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RETARDATION—RETICLE.

RETARDATION, re-tār-da'shun, *s.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying.

RETARDER, re-tār-dur, *s.* One who retards, hinders, or delays.

RETARDMENT, re-tārd'ment, *s.* The act of retarding.

RETCH, reetsh, *v. n.* (*hræcm*, Sax. *récere*, Ital. to vomit.) To make an effort to vomit; to heave, as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting.—Also written *reach*.

RETCHESS, retsh'les, *a.* Careless.—Obsolete.—See *Reckless*.

Retchless of laws.—Dryden.

RETE, ret'e, *s.* (Latin.) A net; frequently applied in anatomy and natural history to cellular membrane, nerves, vessels, and other parts which have a *retiform* appearance. In Anatomy, *rete-mirabile*, a net-work of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds. *Rete-mucosum*, the soft and apparently fibrous matter or layer, situated between the cuticle and the cutis; it is the seat of the colour of the skin. It is black in the negro, and the colouring matter is of such a nature as to admit of being bleached by the action of chlorine.

RETECIOUS, re-te'she-us, *a.* (*rete*, a net, Lat.) Resembling net-work.

RETECTION, re-tek'shun, *s.* (*retectus*, uncovered, Lat.) The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

RETENT, re-tent', *s.* That which is retained.

RETENTION, re-ten'shun, *s.* (French, *retentio*, from *re* and *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) The act of retaining; the power of retaining; memory; the act of withholding; custody, confinement, or restraint.—Obsolete in the last sense.

I sent the old and miserable king

To some retention and appointed guard.—Shaks.

In Law, the right of withholding a debt, or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid. In Pathology, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction of the elastic or muscular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent evacuation.

RETENTIVE, re-ten'tiv, *a.* (*retentif*, Fr.) Having the power to retain.

RETENTIVELY, re-ten'tiv-le, *ad.* In a retentive manner.

RETENTIVENESS, re-ten'tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of retaining.

RETEPORA, ret-e-po'ra, *s.* (*rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore, Lat.) A genus of Corallines, consisting of flattened foliaceous expansions pierced with meshes: Family, Corticari.

RETIARES, ret-e-a'res, *s. plu.* (*rete*, a net, Lat.) In Entomology, those spiders which spin a web or net to entrap their prey.

RETIARIUS, ret-e-a're-us, *s.* (Latin.) A Roman gladiator, armed with a trident and net, with which he endeavoured to entangle and despatch his antagonist.

RETICENCE, ret'e-sens, } *s.* (*reticence*, Fr. *reticency*, ret'e-sen-se, } *centia*, Lat.) Concealment by silence. In Rhetoric, aposiopesis, or suppression, a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

RETICENT, ret'e-sent, *a.* Silent.

RETICLE, ret'e-kl, *s.* (*reticulum*, from *rete*, a net,

RETICULAR—RETINIPHYLLUM.

Lat.) A small net; a contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind of micrometer.—See under *Reticule*.

RETICULAR, re-tik'u-lār, *a.* Having the form of a net, or of net-work; formed with interstices.

RETICULATA, ret-ik'u-la'ta, *s.* (*reticulum*, a net, Lat.) The name of a section of Lithophytes, including those in which the polype cells have a reticulate disposition on the surface of expanded plates.

RETICULATE, re-tik'u-late, } *a.* (*reticulatus*,

RETICULATED, re-tik'u-lay-ted, } from *rete*, a net,

Lat.) Netted; resembling net-work. In Zoology, having the surface impressed with a number of minute lines, which intersect each other in various directions, like the meshes of a net. In Building, *reticulated work* is a species of masonry formed of small square bricks or stones, or bricks placed lozenge-wise.

RETICULATION, re-tik'u-la'shun, *s.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

RETICULE, ret'e-kule, *s.* A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag; a little bag to be carried in the hand. In a Telescope, a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small squares. It has been long used for observations on the quantity of the enlightened parts of a luminary during eclipses.

RETICULUM, ret-ik'u-lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Comparative Anatomy, the 'honeycomb-bag,' or second cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminant quadrupeds, so called from the reticulate or honeycomb-like disposition of the sub-hexagonal cells which occupy its inner surface. In Antiquity, a caul or coil of net-work for covering the hair, worn by women during the day as well as the night. It appears to have been sometimes made of gold threads, and likewise of silk and other materials. This kind of covering was very ancient, being mentioned by Homer, and it also appears to have been commonly used in later times.

RETIFERA, ret-if'er-a, *s.* (*rete*, a net, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) The name given by M. De Blainville for the first family of his order Cervicobranchiata.

RETIFORM, ret'e-fawrm, *a.* (*retiformis*, Lat.) Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

RETINA, ret'e-na, *s.* (*rete*, a net, Lat.) In Anatomy, the pulpy expansion of the optic nerve in the interior of the eye: it is the seat of vision.

RETINALITE, re-tin'a-lite, *s.* (*retine*, resin, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of compact texture and splintery fracture; lustre resinous, shining; translucent; colour, brownish yellow. Composition—silica, 40.550; magnesia, 18.856; soda, 18.832; peroxide of iron, 0.620; alumina, 0.300; water, 20.000: sp. gr. 2.493; hardness = 3.75.

RETINASPHALT, ret-in-as-falt', *s.* (*retine*, resin, and *asphaltos*, asphalt, Gr.) A mineral, called also *Retinite*, occurring in irregular opaque masses of a pale brownish-yellow colour, with a glistening lustre; it is brittle and soft; when placed on hot iron it melts, smokes, and burns with a bright flame, emitting a fragrant odour. Composition—resin, 55; asphalt, 41; earthy substances, 5: sp. gr. 1.1 to 1.2; hardness = 1.0 to 2.0.

RETINIPHYLLUM, ret-in-e-fillum, *s.* (*retine*, resin, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr., the leaves being covered

RETINITE—RETOUCH.

with resin.) A genus of plants, natives of South America: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

RETINITE, ret'in-ite, *s.* Pitchstone, the same as Retinasphalt,—which see.

RETINOID, ret'in-oyd, *a.* (*retine*, resin, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling resin, without being such.

RETINUE, ret'in-u, *s.* (*retenue*, Fr.) The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.

RETIPEDS, ret'e-peds, } *s.* (*rete*, a net, and *pes*,
RETIPEDS, ret-e-pe'dis, } *pedes*, a foot, Lat.)

A name given by Scopoli to one of the divisions of a binary arrangement of birds, including all those which have the skin of the tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.

RETIRADE, ret'e-rade, *s.* (*retirer*, to retire, Fr.) In Fortification, a kind of retrenchment in the body of the bastion or other work, which is to be disputed with the enemy after the defences are dismantled.

RETIRE, re-tire', *v. n.* (*retirer*, Fr. from *re* and *tirer*, to draw.) To withdraw; to retreat; to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from action or danger; to withdraw from a public station; to break up, as a company or an assembly; to depart or withdraw for safety or pleasure; to recede; to fall back;—*v. a.* to withdraw; to take away—(obsolete in the last two senses);

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray.—*Davies*.

to remove by payment, as a bill;—*s.* retreat; recession;

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire.—*Shaks*.
retirement; place of privacy.

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire.—*Milton*.
—Obsolete as a noun.

RETIRED, re-tirde', *a.* Secluded from much society or public notice; private; secret; withdrawn. In Fortification, a *retired flank* is one having an arc of a circle, with its convexity turned towards the place.

RETIREDLY, re-ti'ed-le, *ad.* In solitude or privacy.

RETIREDNESS, re-ti'ed-nes, *s.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy.

RETIREMENT, re-tire'ment, *s.* The act of withdrawing from company, or from public notice or station; the state of being withdrawn; private abode; secluded habitation; private way of life.

RETIRING, re-ti'ring, *part. a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive, as *retiring* modesty.

RETORT, re-tawt', *v. a.* (*retortus*, turned back, Lat.) To throw back; to reverberate;

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver.—*Shaks*.

to return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; to bend or curve back;

A line retorted.—*Bacon*.

—*v. n.* to return an argument or charge, to make a severe reply;—*s.* the return of an argument, charge, or incivility, in reply. In Chemistry, a spherical vessel with a long neck bent, to which a receiver may be fitted, used in distillation, &c.

RETOURTER, re-tawr'tur, *s.* One who retorts.

RETORTION, re-tawr'shun, *s.* The act of retorting.

RETOURATIVE, re-tawr'siv, *a.* Containing retort.

RETOUCH, re-tutsh', *v. a.* To touch again; to im-

prove by new touches, as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay.

RETRACE, re-trase', *v. a.* (*retracer*, Fr. *re* and *tracer*.) To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; to track back.

RETRACT, re-trakt', *v. a.* (*retractor*, Fr. *retractus*, drawn back, from *retraho*, I draw back, Lat.) To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; to draw back, as claws; to take back or rescind—(little used in this sense);—*v. n.* to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration;—*s.* in the Manege, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RETRACTABLE, re-trak'ta-bl, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.

RETRACTATE, re-trak'tate, *v. a.* To retract; to recant.—Not used.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate.—*Translators of the Bible*.

RETRACTATION, re-trak'ta'shun, *s.* (French, *retractatio*, Lat.) Recantation; change of opinion declared.

RETRACTIBLE, re-trak'te-bl, } *a.* That may be
RETRACTILE, re-trak'tile, } drawn back.

RETRACTION, re-trak'shun, *s.* (from *Retract*.) The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done; recantation.

RETRACTIVE, re-trak'tiv, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from;—*s.* that which withdraws or takes from.

RETRACTIVELY, re-trak'tiv-le, *ad.* By retraction or withdrawing.

RETRACTOR, re-trak'tur, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle, the office of which is to retract the part into which it is inserted.

RETRACT, re-traykt', *s.* Retreat.—Obsolete.

The Earl of Lincoln, seeing the business past *retract*, resolved to give him battle.—*Bacon*.

RETRAIT, re-trate', *s.* (*ritratto*, from *ritrarre*, to draw, Ital.) A cast of the countenance; a picture.—Obsolete.

She is the mighty queen of Faery,
Whose fair *retraite* I in my shield doe beare.—*Spenser*.

RETRAXIT, re-traks'it, *s.* (Latin, he has withdrawn.)

In Law, an open and voluntary renunciation in court of a suit by the plaintiff, by which he for ever loses his action.

RETREAT, re-treet', *s.* (*retraite*, Fr.) The act of retiring; a place of privacy; a state of privacy; retirement; a place of safety. In Military affairs, an orderly march from the face of an enemy, or from an advanced position; the beat of the drum, or the firing of the evening gun, to warn soldiers to forbear firing, and the sentinels to challenge. In Nautical affairs, the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy, or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement;—*v. n.* to withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation; to retire to a place of safety; to move back to a place before occupied; to retire; to retire from an enemy or an advanced position.

RETRENCH, re-trench', *v. a.* (*retrancher*, *re* and *trancher*, to cut, Fr.) To cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to confine—(improper in this sense);—*v. n.* to live at less expense.

RETRENCHMENT, re-trench'ment, *s.* (*retranchment*, Fr.) The act of lopping off, or removing what is superfluous; act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution. In Military tactics, any work raised to cover a fort, and fortify it against the

RETRIBUTE—RETROGRADE.

enemy; such as fascines, gabions, sandbags, and the like.

RETRIBUTE, re-trib'ute, *v. a.* (*retribuer*, Fr. *retribu*, from *re* and *tribuo*, I bestow, Lat.) To pay back; to make payment or compensation in return.

RETRIBUTER, re-trib'u-tur, *s.* One who makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION, re-trib'u-shun, *s.* (French.) Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation; the distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.

RETRIBUTIVE, re-trib'u-tiv, } *a.* Repaying; re-
RETRIBUTORY, re-trib'u-tur-e, } warding for good deeds, and punishing for offences.

RETRIEVABLE, re-tre'va-bl, *a.* (from *Retrieve*.) That may be retrieved or recovered.

RETRIEVABLENESS, re-tre'va-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being retrievable.

RETRIEVABLY, re-tre'va-ble, *ad.* In a retrievable manner.

RETRIEVAL, re-tre'val, } *s.* The act of
RETRIEVEMENT, re-tre've'ment, } retrieving.

RETRIEVE, re-tre'v, *v. a.* (*retrouver*, to find again, Fr.) To recover; to restore to a previous good state; to repair; to regain; to recall; to bring back;—*s.* a seeking again; a discovery.—Obsolete as a noun.

We'll bring Wax to the retrieve.—Ben Jonson.

RETRIEVER, re-tre'vur, *s.* Among Sportsmen, a dog that can trot with ease through the young wood and high grass with a hare or pheasant in his mouth: such an animal is greatly prized in covert-shooting, for *retrieving* or recovering the game.

RETROACT, ret-ro-akt', *v. n.* (*retro*, backward, Lat. and *act*.) To act in opposition or return.

RETROACTION, ret-ro-ak'shun, *s.* Action returned, or action backward; operation on something past or preceding.

RETROACTIVE, ret-ro-akt'iv, *a.* Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.

RETROACTIVELY, ret-ro-akt'iv-le, *ad.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.

RETROCEDE, ret-ro-sede', *v. a.* (*retro*, backward, and *cedo*, I give, I yield, Lat.) To cede or grant back;—*v. n.* to go back; to give place.

RETROCEDENT, ret-ro-se'dent, *a.* Giving place; departing. In Pathology, applied to those diseases which move about from one part of the body to another, as *retrocedent* gout, when it leaves the toe for the stomach.

RETROCESSION, ret-ro-sesh'un, *s.* A ceding or granting back; the act of going back.

RETRODUCTION, ret-ro-duk'shun, *s.* (*retro*, backward, and *duco*, I lead, Lat.) A leading or bringing back.

RETROFLECTED, ret-ro-flek'ted, } *a.* (*retro*, back,
RETROFLEX, ret-ro-fleks, } and *flecto*, I bend, *flectus*, bent, Lat.) Bent in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

RETROFRACT, ret-ro-frakt, } *a.* *retro*, back-
RETROFRACTED, ret-ro-frak'ted, } ward, and *fractus*, broken, Lat.) Bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken, as a *retrofract* peduncle.

RETROGRADATION, ret-ro-gra-da'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of going backward; a moving backward; decline in excellence.

RETROGRADE, ret-ro-grade, *a.* (French, *retrogradior*, *retro*, and *gradior*, I go, Lat.) Going or moving backward; declining from a better state to a

RETROGRESSION—RETURN.

worse. In Astronomy, apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs;—*v. n.* (*retrograder*, Fr.) to go or move backward.

RETROGRESSION, ret-ro-gresh'un, *s.* The act of going backwards.—See *Regression*.

RETROGRESSIVE, ret-ro-gres'siv, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining in excellence.

RETROMINGENCY, ret-ro-min'jen-se, *s.* (*retro*, backward, and *mingo*, I discharge urine, Lat.) The act or quality of discharging urine backwards.

RETROMINGENT, ret-ro-min'jent, *a.* Discharging the urine backwards; belonging to the class of *Retromingents*;—*s.* an animal which discharges its urine backwards.

RETROPULSIVE, ret-ro-pul'siv, *a.* (*retro*, back, and *pulsus*, driven, Lat.) Driving back; repelling.

RETROSELY, re-traw'se-le, *ad.* (*retrosum*, backward, Lat.) In a backward direction.

RETROSPECT, ret-ro-spekt, *v. n.* (*retro*, back, and *specio*, I look, Gr.) To look back; to affect what is past;—*s.* a looking back on things past; the faculty of looking back.

RETROSPECTION, ret-ro-spek'shun, *s.* The act of looking back on things past; the faculty of looking back on past things.

RETROSPECTIVE, ret-ro-spek'tiv, *a.* Looking back on past events; having reference to what is past.

RETROSPECTIVELY, ret-ro-spek'tiv-le, *ad.* By way of retrospect.

RETROVERSION, ret-ro-ver'shun, *s.* (from *Retrovert*.) A turning or falling backwards.

RETROVERT, ret-ro-vert', *v. a.* To turn back.

RETROVERTED, ret-ro-vert'ed, *a.* Turned back.

RETUDE, re-trood', *v. a.* (*retudo*, from *re* and *trudo*, I thrust, Lat.) To thrust back.

RETTO, ret'to, *a.* (Ital.) In Music, straightforward.

RETUND, re-tund', *v. a.* (*retundo*, from *re* and *tundo*, I beat, Lat.) To blunt; to turn, as an edge; to dull, as to *retund* the edge of a weapon.

RETUNDATED, re-tun'da-ted, *a.* (*retundo*, I blunt, Lat.) Blunted, or turned at the edge.

RETURN, re-turn', *v. n.* (*retourner*, Fr. *re* and *turn*.) To come or go back to the same place; to come to the same state; to answer; to come again; to revisit; to appear or begin again after a periodical revolution; to show fresh signs of mercy.

Return, O Lord; deliver my soul.—Ps. vi.

To return to God, to return from wickedness, to repent of sin, or wandering from duty;—*v. a.* to bring, carry, or send back; to repay; to give in recompence or requital; to give back in reply, as to *return* an answer; to tell, relate, or communicate;

And Moses returned the words of the people to the Lord.—Exod. xix. 8.

to retort; to recriminate;

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am.—Dryden.

to render an account, as from an official to a superior; to render back to a tribunal or an office, as to *return* a writ; to report officially; to send; to transmit; to convey;—*s.* the act of going or coming back to the same place; the act of sending back; the act of coming back to the same state; the act of putting in the former place; *retrogression*; periodic revolution; periodic renewal; repayment; reimbursement; profit; advantage;

These few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great.—Bp. Taylor.

RETURNABLE—REVEALER.

REVEALMENT—REVENGE.

remittance; payment from a distant place; retribution; requital; act of restoring or giving back; restitution; relapse. In Architecture, the continuation of a moulding, projection, &c. in the opposite direction; a side or part which falls away from the front in straight work. *Return-bead*, a bead appearing both on the face and edge of a work. In Fortification, the *returns* of a trench are its several windings and lines. In Law, the rendering back of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer of the court; or the certificate of the officer executing it endorsed. *Return-day*, the day on which the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ of his proceedings. *Retorno habendo*, or *retorno habendo*, a writ for the return of cattle distrained or replevied, to him who has proved his distress lawfully. *Returnum irreplegiabile*, a writ for the final restitution of cattle to the owner, found by the jury to be unjustly distrained. In Scottish Law, *retour*, an extract from the chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.—*Bell*.

RETURNABLE, re-tur'na-bl, *a*. That may be returned or restored. In Law, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered, as a writ *returnable* at a certain day.

RETURNER, re-tur'ner, *s*. One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

RETURNING, re-tur'ning, *part. a*. Making report. In Law, *returning-officer*, an officer whose duty is to make returns of writs, precepts, &c.

RETURNLESS, re-tur'n-less, *a*. Admitting no return.—Little used.

RETUSE, re-tuse', *a*. (*retusus*, blunted, Lat.) Blunt. In Botany, applied to leaves which end in a broad shallow notch or sinus; in Conchology, to a shell ending in an obtuse sinus.

RETZIA, retz'e-a, *s*. (in honour of Professor Anders Johan Retzius, university of Lund, in Sweden.) A genus of plants, forming, with *Lonchostoma*, the natural order Retziaceæ, but placed by Lindley in the order Solanaceæ, in which Retziaceæ is also included.

REUNION, re-une'yun, *s*. (*re* and *union*.) A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; an assembly.

REUNITE, re-u-nite', *v. a*. To unite again; to join after separation; to reconcile after variance;—*v. n*. to be united again; to join and cohere again.

REUNITION, re-u-nish'un, *s*. A second uniting.

REUSSITE, roos'site, *s*. (in honour of M. Reuss, the German mineralogist, who first analyzed and made it known.) A mineral occurring in mealy efflorescences, flat six-sided prisms, and acicular crystals; colour white, shining; fracture conchoidal. Composition—sulphate of soda, 66.04; sulphate of magnesia, 31.35; muriate of magnesia, 2.19; sulphate of lime, 0.42. This word is also written *Reussite*.

REVE.—See *Reeve*.

REVEAL, re-veal', *v. a*. (*révéler*, Fr. *revelo*, from *re* and *velo*, I veil, Lat.) To show; to discover; to disclose; to make known a secret; to impart from heaven;—*s*. a revealing; disclosure.—Obsolete as a noun.

REVEALABLE, re-veal'a-bl, *a*. That can be revealed.

REVEALABLENESS, re-veal'a-bl-ness, *s*. The state of being revealable.

REVEALER, re-veal'ur, *s*. One who discloses or makes known; one who brings to view.

REVEALMENT, re-veal'ment, *s*. The act of revealing.

REVEALS, re-veals', *s. plu*. In Architecture, two vertical sides of an aperture, between the point of the wall and the window or door frame. This word is also written *revels*.

REVEESIA, re-ve'zhe-a, *s*. (in honour of John Reeves, F.L.S.) A genus of plants: Order, Sterculiaceæ.

REVEILLE, re-vale'le, *s*. (French, awake.) In Military affairs, the beat of drum about daybreak, to arouse the soldiers, and notify to the sentinels to cease challenging.

REVEL, rev'el, *v. n*. (*reveleu*, to rave, to rove loosely about, Dutch.) To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to move playfully, or without regularity;—*s*. a feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Revel-rout*, tumultuous festivity; a mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly. *Master of the revels*, or *lord of misrule*, an officer formerly attached to royal and other distinguished houses, whose duty it was to preside over the Christmas entertainments.

REVEL, re-vel', *v. a*. (*revello*, from *re* and *vello*, I pull, Lat.) To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion.

REVELAND, reve'land, *s*. (*reeve*, or *reve* and *land*.) In Law, such land as having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterwards granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge on account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor, who concealed the land from the auditor, and kept the profit to himself, till it was discovered and presented to the king.

REVELATION, rev-e-la'shun, *s*. (French, from *revelo*, *revelatus*, Lat.) The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; the disclosure of truth to men by God himself, through the agency of angels, prophets, and others; the sacred truths which God has communicated to men in the books of the Old and New Testaments. *Book of Revelations*, the last book of the New Testament, written by St. John.

REVELLER, rev'el-lur, *s*. (from *Revel*.) One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REVELLING, rev'el-ling, *s*. A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry.

REVELMENT, rev'el-ment, *s*. The act of revelling.

REVELRY, rev'el-re, *s*. Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

REVENDICATE, re-ven'de-kate, *v. a*. (*revendiquer*, from *re* and *vendiquer*, to challenge, to claim, Fr.) To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

REVENDICATION, re-ven-de-ka'shun, *s*. (French.) The act of reclaiming anything taken by an enemy, as by right of postliminium.

REVENGE, re-venj', *s*. (*revanche*, Fr.) The return of an injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him; a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury in return for an injury or offence; the passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Revenge* is an act of passion, *vengeance* of justice. *Revenge*, as now used, is always contrary to the principles of Christianity;—*v. a*. to inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received; to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously in return for injury, pain, or evil received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends, as, to *revenge* an insult; or with the reciprocal pronoun, to *revenge* our-

REVENGEFUL—REVERENCER.

selves on the enemy; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy—properly, revenge should here be avenged. Injuries are revenged, crimes avenged.

REVENGEFUL, re-venj'fûl, *a.* Full of revenge; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge; vindictive; inflicting punishment.

REVENGEFULLY, re-venj'fûl-le, *ad.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

REVENGEFULNESS, re-venj'fûl-nes, *s.* Vindictiveness.

REVENGELESS, re-venj'les, *a.* Unrevenged.

We, full of hearty tears

For our good father's loss,

Cannot so lightly over-jump his death,

As leave his woes revengeless.—*Marston.*

REVENGEMENT, re-venj'ment, *s.* Revenge; return for an injury.—Little used.

REVENGER, re-ven'jur, *s.* One who revenges; a person who spitefully wreaks vengeance on one who injures or offends; one who inflicts just punishment for injuries.

REVENUE, rev'e-nu, *s.* (*revenu*, Fr.) The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property; the annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. which a nation or state collects into the treasury for public use; when used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income*; return; reward, as a rich *revenue* of praise; a fleshy lump on the head of a deer.

REVERB, re-verb', *v. a.* To reverberate.—Obsolete.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound

Reverbs no hollowness.—*Shaks.*

REVERBERANT, re-ver'ber-ant, *a.* (*reverberans*, Lat.) Returning sound; resounding; driving back.

REVERBERATE, re-ver'ber-ate, *v. a.* (*reverbero*, from *re* and *verbero*, I beat, Lat.) To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; to beat back; to repel; to reflect, as, to *reverberate* the rays of the sun; to repel from side to side, as flame *reverberated* in a furnace:—*v. n.* to be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light or sound; to resound;

Ev'n at hand a drum is ready brae'd,

That shall reverberate all as well as thine.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* reverberant.

REVERBERATION, re-ver'ber-a'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light or repelling sound.

REVERBERATORY, re-ver'ber-a-tur-e, *a.* Returning or driving back, as a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln;—*s.* a furnace or oven, wherein the flame or current of heated gases from the fuel is caused to reverberate, or be reflected down upon the substance under operation, before passing into the chimney.

REVERE, re-veer', *v. a.* (*révéler*, Fr. *revereor*, from *re* and *vereor*, I fear, Lat.) To regard with combined fear, respect, and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honour.

REVERENCE, rev'er-ens, *s.* Veneration; fear mingled with respect and esteem; act of respect or obeisance; a bow or curtesy; a title of the clergy; a poetical title of a father;

O my dear father! let this kiss

Repair those violent harms that my two sisters

Have in thy reverence made.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to regard with reverence; to regard with awe and respect.

Those I reverence, those I fear—the wise.—*Shaks.*

REVERENCER, rev'er-en'sur, *s.* One who regards with reverence.

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REVEREND—REVERSED.

REVEREND, rev'er-end, *a.* Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection; a title of respect, assumed by ecclesiastics: a common parson or minister is styled *reverend*; a bishop, *right reverend*; an archbishop, *most reverend*; a dean, the principal of a Scottish college and a presbyterian synod, *very reverend*; the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, *venerable*; the religions in catholic countries are styled *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c. *reverend mothers*. Such titles are not of scriptural origin, and are condemned by various dissenting bodies.

REVERENT, rev'er-ent, *a.* (*reverens*, Lat.) Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

REVERENTIAL, rev'er-en'shal, *a.* Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rev'er-en'shal-le, *ad.* With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rev'er-ent-le, *ad.* With reverence; with respectful regard; with veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So reverently men quit the open air,

When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad.—

Dryden.

REVERER, re-ve'rur, *s.* One who reveres.

REVERIE, } rev'er-e, *s.* (*reverie*, Fr.) A loose irre-
REVERY, } regular train of thought; a wild extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination; a chimera; a vision. In Pathology, inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. There are three species, according to Dr. Good, of this mental aberration:—*Absence of mind*, in which the attention is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will. *Absence of mind*, in which the attention is riveted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme unconnected with surrounding objects. *Brown study*, in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever ideas are uppermost.

REVERSAL, re-ver'sal, *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse;

*After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers.—*Burnet.*

—*s.* a change or overthrowing, as, *reversal* of sentence. In Law, *reversal* of judgment, making it void by reason of error.

REVERSE, re-vers', *v. a.* (*reverso*, *reversus*, Lat.) To turn upside down; to overturn; to subvert; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the place of the other. In Law, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; to recall or renew.—(obsolete in this sense);

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,

And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*

The ugly view of his deformed crimes.—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* to return.—(obsolete):

Beene they all dead and laid in doleful hearse,

Or doen they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*.—

Spenser.

—*s.* change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; change for the worse; misfortune; a contrary; an opposite;—(*revers*, Fr.) in Numismatics, the opposite to the obverse or face of the coin or medal.

REVERSED, re-verst', *part. a.* Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary. In Law, overturned or annulled. In Heraldry, applied to a coat of arms or an escutcheon, turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor. In Conchology, a *reversed shell* is one,

REVERSEDLY—REVIEW.

the volutions of which are the reverse way of the common cork-screw. In Botany, applied to the corolla when the upper lip is larger and more expanded than the lower.

REVERSEDLY, re-ver'sed-ly, *ad.* In a reversed manner.

REVERSELESS, re-ver'se-less, *a.* In a manner not to be reversed.

REVERSELY, re-ver'se-ly, *ad.* On the other hand; on the opposite.

REVERSIBLE, re-ver'se-ble, *a.* That may be reversed.

REVERSION, re-ver'shun, *s.* (French.) The state of being possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession; right of succession. In Algebra, *reversion of series* is a method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal; an annuity which is not to commence till after the lapse of a given or contingent period. In Law, *reversion* is when the possession of an estate, which was parted with for a time, returns to the donor or his heirs; also, the right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit after the decease of another.

REVERSIONARY, re-ver'shun-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion; that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

REVERSIONER, re-ver'shun-ur, *s.* A person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined.

REVERT, re-vert', *v. a.* (*revert*, from *re* and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse; to drive or turn back; to re-vert;—*v. n.* to return. In Law, to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate;—*s.* in Music, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

REVERTENT, re-vert'ent, *s.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the reverted irritative motions in the animal system.

REVERTIBLE, re-vert'e-ble, *a.* Returnable.

REVERTIVE, re-vert'iv, *a.* Changing; reversing.

REVERY.—See *Reverie*.

REVEST, re-vest', *v. a.* (*revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, from *re* and *vestio*, I clothe, Lat.) To clothe again; to reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; to lay out in something less fleeting than money, as, to *revest* money in stocks;—*v. n.* to take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner, as the title or right *reverts* in A, after alienation.

REVESTIARY, re-vest'ishe-a-ry, *s.* (*revestiare*, Fr.) The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited.—Now contracted into *vestry*.

REVETEMENT, rev-at'e-mawng, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a strong wall of brick or stone, built round the lower part of the rampart, to support the earth and prevent it from rolling into the ditch, as well as to increase the difficulty of escalade.

REVICTION, re-yik'shun, *s.* (*re* and *vivo*, *victum*, I live, Lat.) Return to life.—Obsolete.

Do I see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?—*Dr. Hall*.

REVIE, re-vi', *v. a.* (*re* and *vie*.) To accede to the proposal of a stake, and to overtop it; an old phrase at cards.—Obsolete.

Here's a trick vied and *revied*.—*Ben Jonson*.

REVIEW, re-vu', *v. a.* (*re* and *view*.) To look back

REVIEWER—REVISION.

on; to see again; to view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise, as to *review* a manuscript; to retrace;

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?—*Pope*.

to survey; to inspect; to examine the state of anything, particularly of troops;—*s.* a second or repeated view; a resurvey; a re-examination; revision. In Literature, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a periodical publication containing examinations or analysis of new publications. In Military affairs, an examination or inspection of troops under arms by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their equipments, &c. In Law, *Bill of review*, a bill filed to reverse a decree in Chancery, when a cause has been heard, the decree signed and enrolled, and some error in law appears upon it, or new matter discovered in time after the decree made.—*Blount*. *Commission of review*, a commission sometimes granted in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the court of delegates, when it is apprehended they have been led into material error. *Court of review*, a court established by 1 and 2 William IV. cap. 56, for adjudicating upon such matters in bankruptcy as before were within the jurisdiction of the lord chancellor. *Reviewing taxation*, the retaxing or re-examining an attorney's bill of costs by the master.

REVIEWER, re-vu'ur, *s.* One who reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one who critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.

REVIGORATE, re-vig'ur-ate, *v. a.* (*re* and *vigour*.) To give new vigour to; to reinforce.

REVILE, re-vile', *v. a.* (*re* and *vile*.) To reproach; to vilify; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language;—*s.* reproach; contumely; contemptuous language;

—To whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, replied.—*Milton*.

opprobrious and contemptuous language.—Obsolete as a noun.

I have gained a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest confuter.—*Milton*.

REVILEMENT, re-vile'ment, *s.* Reproach; contemptuous language.

REVILER, re-vile'ur, *s.* One who reviles; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

REVILING, re-vile'ing, *s.* The act of reproaching or of using contemptuous language.

REVILINGLY, re-vile'ing-ly, *ad.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with contumely.

REVINDICATE, re-vin'de-kate, *v. a.* (*re* and *vindicate*.) To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.

REVISAL, re-vi'zal, *s.* (from *Revise*.) Revision; review and re-examination for correction and improvement.

REVISE, re-vize', *v. a.* (*reviseus*, revised, from *re* and *viseo*, I see, Lat.) To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; to alter and amend;—*s.* review; re-examination. In Printing, a second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections in the first.

REVISER, re-vi'zur, *s.* One who revises or re-examines for correction.

REVISION, re-vizh'un, *s.* (French.) The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction.

REVISIONAL—REVOCATE.

REVISIONAL, re-vizh'un-al, } *a.* Pertaining to
REVISIONARY, re-vizh'un-ar-e, } revision.
REVISOR, re-vi'zur, *s.* In Russia, one who has
 taken the number of inhabitants.
REVISORY, re-vi'zur-e, *a.* That reviews; having
 power to review.
REVIVAL, re-vi'val, *s.* (from *Revive*.) Return or re-
 call from a state of languor, oblivion, obscurity,
 or neglect; return or recall to life from death, or
 apparent death.
REVIVALIST, re-vi'va-list, *s.* A clergyman who
 promotes revivals of religion.
REVIVE, re-viv'e, *v. n.* (*revivre*, Fr. *re* and *vivo*, I
 live, Lat.) To return to life; to recover life; to
 return to vigour or fame; to be reanimated after
 depression; to recover from a state of languor,
 oblivion, obscurity, neglect, or depression. In
 Chemistry, to recover a purely metallic state from
 a combination with oxygen or other matter. In
 Scripture, *sin revives* when the conscience is
 awakened by a conviction of guilt;—*v. a.* to bring
 again to life; to reanimate; to renew; to bring
 into action after a suspension; to bring back to
 the memory; to recall; to raise from languor, in-
 sensibility, neglect, or depression; to recomfort;
 to quicken; to refresh with hope and joy; to
 bring again into notice;
Revive the libels born to die.—*Swift*.
 to restore or reduce to a metallic state.
REVIVER, re-vi'vur, *s.* That which revives, in-
 vigorates, or refreshes; one who redeems from
 neglect or depression.
REVIVIFICATE, re-viv'e-fe-kate, *v. a.* (*re* and
vivifico, I quicken, from *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I
 make, Lat.) To recall or restore to life.
REVIVIFICATION, re-viv'e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Renewal
 of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling to
 life. In Chemistry, the reduction of a metal from
 a state of combination to a purely metallic state.
REVIVIFY, re-viv'e-fi, *v. a.* To recall to life; to re-
 animate; to give new life and vigour to.
REVIVINGLY, re-vi'ving-le, *ad.* In a reviving
 manner.
REVIVISCENCE, re-viv-is'sens, } *s.* Renewal of
REVIVISCENCY, re-viv-is'sen-se, } life; return to
 life.
REVIVISCENT, re-viv-is'sent, *a.* Reviving; re-
 gaining or restoring life or action.
REVIVOR, re-vi'vur, *s.* In Law, the reviving of a
 suit which is abated at the death of any of the
 parties. This is done by what is called a *Bill of*
revivor. *Bill of revivor*, a continuance of an
 original bill in a court of equity, when by death
 some party to it has become incapable of prosecut-
 ing or defending a suit, or a female plaintiff has
 incapacitated herself by marriage from suing alone.
A bill of revivor and supplement, continues a suit
 upon an abatement, and supplies defects arising
 from some event subsequent to the institution of
 the suit.
REVOCABLE, rev'o-ka-bl, *a.* (French, from *revo-*
cabilis, Lat.) That may be recalled; that may
 be repealed.
REVOCABLENESS, rev'o-ka-bl-nes, *s.* The quality
 of being revocable.
REVOCABLY, rev'o-ka-ble, *ad.* In a revocable
 manner.
REVOCATE, rev'o-kate, *v. a.* (*revoco*, from *re* and
co, I call, Lat.) To recall; to call back.—
 Obsolete. Revoke is the word now used.

REVOCATION—REVOLUTION.

REVOCATION, rev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (French, from *re-*
vocatio, Lat.) The act of recalling or calling
 back; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal, as,
 the *revocation* of a will. In Law, *powers of re-*
vocation, a power contained in a voluntary deed of
 conveyance to uses, by which the grantor retains
 the liberty to revoke the uses granted by the deed.
REVOCATORY, rev'o-ka-tur-e, *a.* Revoking; re-
 calling.
REVOKE, re-voke', *v. a.* (*revouer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.)
 To recall; to repeal; to reverse.—Obsolete or un-
 usual in the following senses: to check; to re-
 press;
She strove their sudden rages to revoke.—*Spenser*.
 to draw back;
Seas are troubled when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again.—*Devin*.
 —*v. n.* to renounce at cards;—*s.* the act of re-
 nouncing at cards.
REVOKEMENT, re-voke'ment, *s.* Revocation; re-
 peal; recall.
 Let it be noised,
 That through our intercession this *revokement*
 And pardon comes.—*Shaks*.
REVOLT, re-volte', *v. n.* (*revolter*, Fr. *ricoltare*, Ital.
 from *revolveo*, *re* and *volveo*, I turn, Lat.) To fall
 off or turn from one to another; to renounce
 allegiance in a united capacity; to change—(ob-
 solete in this sense);
 You are already love's firm votary,
 But cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.—*Shaks*.
 —*v. a.* to turn; to put to flight; to overturn; to
 shock; to do violence to; to cause to turn away
 or shrink from with abhorrence;—*s.* desertion;
 change of sides; more correctly, a renunciation of
 allegiance and subjection to a prince or govern-
 ment, gross departure from duty;
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt,
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes,
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger.—*Shaks*.
a revolter.—Obsolete.
 You ingrate *revolts*,
 You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
 Of your dear mother England.—*Shaks*.
REVOLTER, re-volte'ur, *s.* One who changes sides;
 a deserter; one who renounces allegiance or sub-
 jection to the prince or state; one who renounces
 the authority and laws of God.—*Jer. vi*.
REVOLUBLE, rev'ol-u-bl, *a.* That may revolve.
REVOLUTE, rev'o-lute, *a.* (*revolutus*, rolled back-
 wards, Lat.) In Botany and Zoology, applied to
 leaves and parts when the margins are rolled
 backwards towards the under surface.
REVOLUTION, rev-o-lu'shun, *s.* (French.) In Phy-
 sics, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its
 axis; the motion of any body round a fixed point;
 motion of anything which brings it to the same
 point or state; continued course marked by the
 regular return of years; space measured by some
 regular return of a revolving body, or of a state of
 things. In Geometry, the motion of any figure
 round a fixed line as an axis; thus, a right-angled
 triangle, revolving round one of its legs as an axis,
 generates a cone. In Politics, a material or entire
 change in the constitution of government; motion
 backward.
 — Fear
 Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
 On my defenceless head.—*Milton*.
 This word is sometimes used adjectively, as in
 the phrase, *revolution principles*.

REVOLUTIONARY—READMIT.

READMITTANCE—REINTRODUCE.

REVOLUTIONARY, rev-o-lu'shun-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to produce a revolution.

REVOLUTIONER, rev-o-lu'shun-ur, *s.* One engaged in effecting a revolution. In English History, one who favoured the revolution of 1688.

REVOLUTIONISM, rev-o-lu'shun-izm, *s.* State or process of revolution.

REVOLUTIONIST, rev-o-lu'shun-ist, *s.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; one who favours a revolution.

REVOLUTIONIZE, rev-o-lu'shun-ize, *v. a.* To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; to effect an entire change of principles in.

REVOLVE, re-volv', *v. n.* (*revolveo*, from *re* and *volvo*, I roll, Lat.) To turn or roll round; to move round a centre;—*v. o.* to turn again and again, as, to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

REVOLVENCY, re-volv'en-se, *s.* State, act, or process of revolving.

REVULSION, re-vul'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of holding or drawing back. In Pathology, the occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection.

REVULSIVE, re-vul'siv, *a.* Having the power of revulsion;—*s.* that which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another; that which has the power of withdrawing.

REW, roo, *s.* (*rewo*, Sax.) The old word for Row, used by Wickliff, Gower, Chancer, &c.—Obsolete.

The goddess with her crew,
Sitting beside a fountain in a row.—*Spenser.*

REWARD, re-wawrd', *v. a.* (*re* and *award*, or rather from the ancient French, *reuerdon*, *i. e.* *requerdon*, *reuerdonement*, recompense.—*Roquefort.*) To give in return either for good or evil; to repay; to recompense for something good;—*s.* recompense given for good performed; the fruit of men's labour or works; punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness;

Only with thine eyes thou shalt behold and see the reward of the wicked.—*Ps. xci.*

a bribe or gift to pervert justice.

Cursed be he that taketh reward to slay an innocent person.—*Deut. xxvii. 25.*

REWARDABLE, re-wawrd'a-bl, *a.* That may be rewarded; deserving of reward.

REWARDABLY, re-wawrd'a-ble, *ad.* In a rewardable manner.

REWARDER, re-wawrd'ur, *s.* One who rewards, requisite or recompenses.

REWARDLESS, re-wawrd'les, *a.* Having no reward.

REWORD, re-wurd', *v. a.* (*re* and *word*.) To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reward, which madness
Would gambol from.—*Shaks.*

REX, reks, *s.* (Latin, a king.) In Roman Antiquity, *Rex sacrorum*, a priest appointed after the expulsion of Tarquin, to superintend certain holy rites which had always been performed by the king in person.

REYS, rase, *s.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

[For the meaning of the following compounds, in which *re* signifies *again* or a *second time*, the reader is referred to the primitive words in their appropriate places in the Dictionary:—]

Readjust. Readmission.
Readjustment. Readmit.
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Readmittance.

Readopt.

Readorn.

Reaffirm.

Reaffirmance.

Reapparel.

Reappear.

Reappearance.

Reapplication.

Reapply.

Reappoint.

Reappointment.

Reapportion.

Reapportionment.

Reascend.

Reascension.

Reascent.

Reassemblage.

Reassemble.

Reassert.

Reassertion.

Reassign.

Reassimilate.

Reassimilation.

Reassume.

Reassumption.

Reattach.

Reattachment.

Reattempt.

Reavow.

Rebaptism.

Rebaptize.

Reblossom.

Rebrace.

Rebreathe.

Rebuild.

Rebuilt.

Rebury.

Recapacitate.

Recelebrate.

Recelebration.

Rechange.

Rechoose.

Rechosen.

Reclose.

Recoagulation.

Recolonization.

Recolonize.

Recombination.

Recombine.

Recommence.

Recommission.

Recommunicate.

Recompilement.

Recondensation.

Recondense.

Reconduct.

Reconfirm.

Reconquer.

Reconquest.

Reconsecrate.

Reconsecration.

Reconstruct.

Reconstruction.

Reconvene.

Reconversion.

Recross.

Recrystalization.

Recrystallize.

Redeliberate.

Redeliver.

Redeliverance.

Redelivery.

Redemand.

Redemandable.

Redescend.

Redigest.

Redisburse.

Redissolve.

Redistribute.

Redistribution.

Re-elect.

Re-election.

Re-embark.

Re-embarkation.

Re-embattle.

Re-embody.

Re-enact.

Re-enaction.

Re-enactment.

Re-engage.

Re-engagement.

Re-enjoy.

Re-enjoyment.

Re-enkindle.

Re-enlist.

Re-enlistment.

Re-enthronement.

Re-entrance.

Re-establish.

Re-examinable.

Re-examination.

Reflorescence.

RefLOURISH.

Reflow.

Refoment.

Refortification.

Refound.

Refounder.

Reframe.

Refurbish.

Regather.

Regraft.

Regrant.

Reimplant.

Reimfortune.

Reimpregnate.

Reimpress.

Reimpression.

Reimprint.

Reimprison.

Reimprisonment.

Reinfect.

Reinfections.

Reinfuse.

Reingratiate.

Reinhabit.

Reinquire.

Reinsert.

Reinsertion.

Reinspect.

Reinspection.

Reinspire.

Reinspirit.

Reinstal.

Reinstalment.

Reintegrate.

Reintegration.

Reinterrogate.

Reintroduce.

REINTRODUCTION—RHAMNACEÆ.

Reintroduction. Repacker.
 Reimundate. Replant.
 Reinvest. Replantable.
 Reinvestment. Replantation.
 Reinvigorate. Replead.
 Reissue. Repolish.
 Remasticate. Repossess.
 Remastication. Repossession.
 Remodel. Repour.
 Remould. Repromulgate.
 Renew. Repromulgation.
 Reobtain. Reprune.
 Reobtainable. Reresolve.
 Reopen. Reseat.
 Reoppose. Reseek.
 Reordain. Reseize.
 Reordination. Revomit.
 Repacify. Rewrite.
 Repack. Rewritten.

RHABARBARATE, ra-bār'ba-rate, *a.* (*rhabarbarum*, rhubarb, low Lat.) Impregnated or tintured with rhubarb.

RHABARBARINE, ra-bār'ba-rine, *s.* The bitter principle of rhubarb: called also *caphopieite*.

RHABDIA, rab'de-a, *s.* (*rhabdos*, a twig, Gr. in reference to the shrub being twiggy.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Cordiaceæ.

RHABDOCHLOA, rab-dok'lo-a, *s.* (*rhabdos*, a rod or twig, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants, formed from the *Cynosurus virgatus* of Linnaeus: a pretty annual grass, a native of the West Indies; introduced into this country in 1820: Order, Graminaceæ.

RHABDOLOGY.—See Rabdology.

RHABDOMANCY.—See Rabdomaney.

RHABDOPHORI, rab-dof'o-re, *s. plu.* (Greek, from *rhabdos*, a rod, and *phoreus*, a carrier.) In Grecian Antiquity, officers appointed to preserve peace and good order at the public games; they were so called from the rods which they carried as badges of their authority.

RHACHIOSAURUS, rak-e-o-saw'rus, *s.* (*rhachis*, the spine, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A fossil Saurian of the lias and oolite.

RHACHITIS.—See Rachitis.

RHACOSIS, ra-ko'sis, *s.* (*rhakosis*, a becoming wrinkled, Gr.) In Pathology, relaxation of the scrotum.

RHADAMANTHUS, rad-a-man'thus, *s.* In Mythology, a son of Jupiter and Europa, one of the judges in the infernal regions, where he was employed in obliging the dead to confess their crimes, and in punishing them for their offences.

RHEBUS, re'bus, *s.* (*rhaibos*, crooked, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

RHETI, re'ti, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a warlike nation of Etruria; they were driven from their native country by the Gauls, and settled on the other side of the Alps.

RHETIZITE, or **RHETIZITE**.—See Kyanite.

RHAGIUM, ra'je-um, *s.* (*rhagion*, a diminutive of *raz*, a berry, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

RHAMA, ra'ma, *s.* In Indian Mythology, an incarnate deity of the first rank, said to be the same with the Dionysos of the Greeks.

RHAMNACEÆ, ram-na'se-e, *s.* (*rhamnus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, with simple alter-

RHAMNUS—RHAPTOSTYLUM.

nate, rarely opposite leaves, and small greenish-yellow flowers; calyx monopetalous; four or five cleft, with the tube adhering to the base of the ovary; lobes valvate when in the bud; petals four or five; stamens opposite the petals, and equal in number; anthers one or two-celled; stigmas one or three; seeds erect.

RHAMNUS, ram'nus, *s.* (*rhamnos*, a branch, Gr.) Buckthorn, a genus of plants, consisting of small trees or shrubs: Type of the natural order Rhamnaceæ.

RHAMNUSIUM, ram-nu'se-um, *s.* (*rhamnosia*, an epithet of the goddess Nemesis, from her temple at Rhamnus.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

RHAMPHICARPA, ram-fe-kārp'a, *s.* (*rhamphos*, a beak, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) A genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

RHAMPHUS, ram'fus, *s.* (*rhamphos*, a crooked beak, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

RHANDIR, ran'dur, *s.* A part in the division of Wales before the conquest. Every township then comprehended four gavels, each gavel had four rhandirs, and four houses or tenements constituted a rhandir.—*Cowel*.

RHAPHIUM, ra'fe-um, *s.* (*rhapfis*, a needle, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

RHAPONTICA, ra-pon'te-ka, *s.* (*rha*, rhubarb, and *pontikos*, belonging to Pontus, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

RHAPONTICINE, ra-pon'te-sine, *s.* A substance obtained from the *Rheum raphonticum* in the form of yellow scales; insoluble in cold water and in ether; tasteless and inodorous. It dissolves in twenty-four parts of boiling water, and in two of absolute alcohol.

RHAPSODIC, rap-sod'ik, } *a.* (from Rhapsody.)
RHAPSODICAL, rap-sod'e-kal, } Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

RHAPSODIST, rap'so-dist, *s.* One who writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another; one who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore; anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAPSODIZE, rap'so-dize, *v. n.* To utter rhapsodies.

RHAPSODOMANCY, rap-so-dom'an-se, *s.* (*rhapsodia*, a rhapsody, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) In Antiquity, a kind of divination performed by pitching on a passage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to come to pass.

RHAPSODY, rap'so-de, *s.* (*rhapsodia*, from *rhapto*, to sew or unite, and *ode*, a song, Gr.) Originally, a discourse in verse sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist, or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer; a collection of passages, thoughts, or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection; any number of parts joined together not necessarily dependent on each other.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
 A rhapsody of words.—*Shaks.*

This confusion and rhapsody of difficulties was not to be supposed in a single sinner.—*Hammond*.

RHAPTOSTYLUM, rap-tos'te-lum, *s.* (*raptos*, sewed together, and *stilos*, a style, Gr. the styles being

joined together.) A genus of plants with minute white flowers, natives of New Granada: Order, Aquifoliaceae.

RHATANY, rat'a-ne, *s.* In Pharmacy, the root of the *Krameria triandra*, used as an astringent. It is imported from Peru, and consists of cylindrical ramifications, varying in size from that of a quill to a finger.

RHATHYMUS, rat'h'e-mus, *s.* (*rhythmus*, lazy, sluggish, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Anthophyla.

RHEA, re'a, *s.* (Greek.) The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter, Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, &c. Residing with her husband in Italy, her benevolence was so great, that the golden age of Saturn is sometimes called the age of Rhea. In Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the Struthionidae, or Ostrich family.

RHEDA, re'da, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a four-wheeled carriage drawn by eight or ten horses, invented by the Gauls.

RHEEDIA, re'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry Reede Van Draakenstein, author of 'Hortus Malabaricus,' in 10 vols. folio.) A genus of plants: Order, Clusiaceae.

RHEINE, re'ine, *s.* (*rheum*, rhubarb, Lat.) An inodorous bitterish substance of a yellow colour, obtained by gently heating powdered rhubarb with eight parts of nitric acid, of the sp. gr. 1.37, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHENISH, ren'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France, as *Rhenish wine*:—*s.* the wine produced in the neighbourhood of Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron.

RHENITE, ren'ite, *s.* Hydrous phosphate of copper, a mineral found at Rheinbreitbach, near Bonn, on the Rhine. It occurs crystallized and massive; colour blackish-green; fracture uneven; lustre vitreous, translucent, opaque. Composition—phosphoric acid, 21.687; oxide of copper, 62.847; water, 15.454: sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.3; hardness = 5.0.

RHENO, re'no, *s.* In Antiquity, a cloak worn by the Germans, made of skins, the rough side outermost: it covered the shoulders and breast down to the middle.

RHEOMETER, re-on'e-tur, *s.* (*rheo*, I flow, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument by which the force of an electric, magnetic, or galvanic current is measured.

RHESUS MONKEY, re'sus mung'ke, *s.* A species of *Quadrumanus*, belonging to the genus *Macacus*: Family, Simiadae.

RHETOR, re'tor, *s.* (Greek, an orator or speaker.) A rhetorician.—Little used.

Senators and pretors,
With great dictators, us'd to apply to *rhetors*.—Butler.

RHETORIAN, ret-o're-an, *s.* One of a sect of heretics in Egypt, so called from Rhetorius their leader, whose distinguishing doctrine was the approval of all the heresies before him: he taught they were all in the right.

RHETORIC, ret'o-rik, *s.* (*rhetorike*, Gr.) The art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

The heart's still *rhetoric*, disclos'd with eyes.—Shaks.

RHETORICAL, re-tor'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; containing the rules of rhetoric; oratorical.

RHETORICALLY, re-tor'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric.

RHETORICATE, re-tor'e-kate, *v. n.* To play the orator; to attack the passions.—Obsolete.

'Twill be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*.—Decay of Piety.

RHETORICATION, re-tor-e-ka'shun, *s.* Rhetorical amplification.—Obsolete.

Take but away their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions.—Waterland.

RHETORICIAN, ret-o-rish'an, *s.* (*rhetoricien*, Fr.) One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking; one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator,—less proper.

He played at Lyons a declaiming prize,

At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.—Dryden.

RHETORIZE, ret'o-rize, *v. n.* To play the orator;—*v. a.* to represent by a figure of oratory.

RHETORIZED, ret'o-riz'd, *part. a.* Represented by a figure of oratory.

A certain *rhetorized* woman whom he calls mother.—Milton

RHEUM, room, *s.* (*rheuma*, a flow, that which flows, Gr.) An increased action of the vessels of any organ; generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with an increased discharge, and an altered state of the excreted fluids; a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.

RHEUM, re'um, *s.* (formed from *Rha*, the ancient name of the Volga.) Rhubarb, a genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceae. *Rheumatic acid*, a name given to the acid principle contained in the garden rhubarb; it has been shown to be oxalic acid.

RHEUMATIC, roo-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

RHEUMATISM, rü'ma-tizm, *s.* (*rheumatismos*, from *rheuma*, a watery humour, Gr. the ancients supposing that swellings were caused from a defluxion of humours to the part swollen.) In Pathology, pain and inflammation about the joints and surrounding muscles: its varieties are—*Articular rheumatism*, occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities; *Lumbago*, occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upwards; *Sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates; *Spurious pleurisy*, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm, often inducing pleurisy of the diaphragm.

RHEUMATOPYRA, rü-ma-to-pi'ra, *s.* (*rheumatikos*, rheumatic, and *pyr*, fever, Gr.) In Pathology, rheumatic fever.

RHEUMY, room'e, *a.* Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum, or partaking of its nature.

RHEXIA, rek'se-a, *s.* (*rhexis*, a rupture, Gr. which it is supposed to cure by its astringent qualities.) A genus of plants, consisting of smooth North American shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.

RHEXIS, rek'sis, *s.* (Greek, a bursting.) In Pathology, the rupture of a vein, or the spontaneous bursting of a purulent collection.

RHIME.—See Rhyme.

RHINA, ri'na, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of fishes, furnished with a short, broad, and rounded muzzle, by which it is chiefly distinguished from *Rhinobates*: Family, Balidae.

RHINALGIA—RHINOCARCINOMA.

RHINALGIA, ri-nal'je-a, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the nose.

RHINANTHACEÆ, ri-nan-tha'se-e, *s.* (*rhinanthus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, generally herbaceous, with opposite pinnatifid leaves; calyx tubular, four or five-cleft, and permanent; corolla tubular; stamens four; anthers spurred at the base; ovary two-celled; stigma undivided; capsule two or four-celled.

RHANTHERA, ri-nan-the'ra, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *anthera*, Gr. in allusion to the anthers being beaked.) A genus of plants, with small sweet-scented flowers, natives of Batavia: Order, Homaliniaceæ.

RHINANTHUS, ri-nan'thus, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the form of its corolla.) Yellow-rattle, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Rhinanthaceæ.

RHINCHICHTHYS, ring-kik'this, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the body ovate, and the upper jaw produced and pointed: Family, Triglidae.

RHINCHOGLOSSUM, ring-ko-glos'sum, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a beak, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

RHINOTHECA, ring-ko-the'ka, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a beak, and *theka*, a case or box, Gr. in reference to the form of the capsules.) A genus of plants which differs from Geranium in being without petals, and in the stamens being free: Order, Geraniaceæ.

RHINECANTHUS, ri-ne-kan'thus, *s.* (*rhin*, the snout, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes, furnished with dorsal spines; the first of which is thick, obtuse, and serrated or tuberculated: Family, Balistidae.

RHINELEPIA, ri-ne-le'pis, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Siluridae, or Cat-fish family.

RHINELLA, ri-nel'la, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Amphibians, allied to the toad, so named from the muzzle being pointed: Order, Anoura.

RHINENCEPHALUS, ri-nen-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *engkephalos*, the brain, Gr.) A term applied, by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, to a genus of unocular monsters, characterized by the conversion of the nose into a sort of proboscis.

RHINENCHYSIS, ri-nen-ki'sis, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *engchysis*, an infusing, Gr.) An infusion into the nose by means of an instrument.

RHINENCHYTES, ri-nen-ki'tes, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *engchysis*, an infusing, Gr.) A surgical instrument, by which rhinenchysis is performed.

RHINEODON, ri-ne'o-don, *s.* (*rhin*, the snout, and *odous*, *odontes*, a tooth, Gr. from the mouth being situated on the top of the snout.) A genus of spiraculated sharks: Family, Squalidae.

RHINESOMUS, ri-ne-so'mus, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is triangular, destitute of spines, and scored and reticulated as in Balistes: Family, Balistidae.

RHINGIA, rin'je-a, *s.* (*rhin*, the snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Syrphidae.

RHINO, ri'no, *s.* A cant word for gold or silver, or money.

RHINOBAATES, ri-no-ba'tes, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *bates*, the bramble, Gr. in allusion to the pointed snout.) A genus of flat fishes, belonging to the Rhinobatidae: Family, Raideæ.

RHINOCARCINOMA, ri-no-kar-se-no'ma, *s.* (*rhin*, the

RHINOCARPUS—RHINOPOTINÆ.

nose, and *karkina*, cancer, Gr.) In Pathology, cancer of the nose.

RHINOCARPUS, ri-no-karp'us, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *karpus*, a fruit; the fruit being beaked, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of one species, *R. excelsa*, a tree which attains the height of 140 feet. It is a native of South America: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

RHINOCERIAL, ri-no-se're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros.

RHINOCEROS, ri-nos'ur-os, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Pachydermatous quadrupeds, next in size to the elephant. The rhinoceroses, of which there are several species, are stupid and ferocious animals, living, like the tapirs and other swine-like quadrupeds, in marshy and humid places; the skin of the body has no covering, but is so hard as to turn a musket ball; the muzzle is armed with a pointed and curved horn: some species have two horns. The *rhinoceros unicornis* is thought to be the unicorn of scripture. The fossil remains of the rhinoceros occur with those of the elephant and hippopotamus, in the Miocene and Pliocene beds of the tertiary era, in this and the other countries of Europe. *Rhinoceros-bird*, a bird of the genus *Buceros*, so called from its having a crooked horn on the forehead joined to the upper mandible.

RHINOCLAVIS, ri-nok'la-vis, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, Gr. and *clava*, a club, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are univalves, with the channel curved backwards in an erect position; inner lip very thick, with a tumid margin; pillar generally with a central plait; the operculum ear-shaped: Subfamily, Cerithinae.

RHINODOMUS, ri-no-do'mus, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *domos*, a house, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is clavate; no internal groove; the spire larger than, or equal with, the aperture; the whorls with ridges or longitudinal varices, and rendered hispid by transverse grooves; inner lip wanting; pillar with a terminal fold; aperture striated; outer lip with a basal sinus: Family, Turbellidae.

RHINOLOPHUS, ri-nol'o-fus, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A subgenus of the *Vespertilio*, or Bats: Family, Carnaria.

RHINOPETALUM, ri-no-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*rhin*, a nose or snout, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. in reference to the form of the base of the upper sepal.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

RHINOPHIS, ri'no-fis, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr. on account of its pointed conical muzzle.) A genus of serpents, which have the tip of the tail enveloped in an oval horny shield: Family, Amphisbanidae, or Blind-worms.

RHINOPHONIA, ri-no-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) In Pathology, speaking through the nose.

RHINOPLASTIC, ri-no-plas'tik, *a.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *plasso*, I form, Gr.) Forming a nose. In Surgery, the *rhinoplastic operation* is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for the natural organ.

RHINOPOMA, ri-no-po'ma, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *poma*, a drinking-cup, Gr.) A subgenus of the *Vespertilio*, or Bats: Family, Carnaria.

RHINOPOTINÆ, ri-no-po-ti'ne, *s.* (*rhinobates*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of flat fishes, distinguished by the muzzle being lengthened and pointed: Family, Raideæ.

RHINOPTERA—RHIZOMORPHA.

RHINOPTERA, ri-nop'ter-a, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of flat fishes, in which the body is broader than long, and the tail without fins: Family, Raïdæ.

RHINOPTES, ri-nop'tes, *s.* (*rhin*, the nose, and *optoma*, I see, Gr.) A person who, from a disease in the great canthus of the eye, laying open the passage to the nostrils, is enabled to see through his nose.

RHINOSIMUS, ri-nos'e-mus, *s.* (*rhinosimos*, snub-nosed, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

RHINSBURGERS, rins'bur-gurs, *s. plu.* (from Rhinsburg, where they held solemn half-yearly meetings.) The name of a sect who sprung up in Holland in the eighteenth century. They held all the doctrines of the church, while they rejected all discipline; any member, women excepted, might preach and expound in their meetings, which were held in places called *colleges of piety*; they admitted no priests.

RHIFICERA, ri-pis'e-ra, *s.* (*rhapis*, a fan, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

RHIPIDEA, ri-pid'e-a, *s.* (*rhapis*, a fan, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

RHIPIDODENDRON, ri-pe-do-den'drun, *s.* (*rhapis*, a fan, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

RHIPIDURA, ri-pid-u'ra, *s.* (*rhapidion*, a small bellows or fan, and *oura*, a tail, Gr. from its fan-shaped tail.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Muscipinæ, or Fly-catchers: Family, Muscipidæ.

RHIPIPHORUS, ri-pif'o-rus, *s.* (*rhapis*, a fan, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachelides.

RHIPSALIS, rip-sa'lis, *s.* (*rhips*, a willow branch, Gr. in reference to the flexible branches.) A genus of small West Indian shrubs: Order, Catæceæ.

RHIZAGRA, ri-zag'ra, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *agra*, a seizure, Gr.) A surgical instrument for taking out the stumps and roots of the teeth.

RHIZOBOLACEÆ, ri-zo-bo-la'se-e, } *s.* (*rhizobolus*,
RHIZOBOLÆ, ri-zo-bo'le-e, } one of the
names of the genus *Caryocar*.) A natural order of plants, consisting of large trees, with opposite coriaceous leaves, and large regular racemose flowers; sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens extremely numerous; anthers roundish and two-celled; ovary superior, four or five-celled; stigmas minute; ovules solitary.

RHIZOCTONIA, ri-zok-to'ne-a, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *kteinō*, I destroy, Gr.) A genus of subterranean Fungi, reposing upon the roots of living plants, which they destroy: Tribe, Hymenomyces.

RHIZODUS, ri-zo'dus, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the Carboniferous strata of Scotland.

RHIZOLITHA, ri-zo-lith'a, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Noctuidæ.

RHIZOMA, ri-zo'ma, *s.* (Greek, something firmly rooted.) In Botany, a species of creeping stem which grows under ground, of which the *carrot* and the *beet* form examples.

RHIZOMATOSE, ri-zo'ma-to'se, *a.* Having rhizomas, as the carrot.

RHIZOMORPHA, ri-zo-maw'r'fa, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *morphe*, Gr.) A singular genus of Fungi, which

RHIZOPHAGOUS—RHODIUM.

has the appearance of the root of a tree. It grows in damp cellars, in old walls, in mines, and other subterranean places.

RHIZOPHAGOUS, ri-zof'a-gus, *a.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) In Zoology, living upon roots.

RHIZOPHORA, ri-zof'o-ra, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Rhizophoraceæ.

RHIZOPHORACEÆ, ri-zo-f'o-ra'se-e, *s.* (*rhizophora*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, with simple opposite leaves; calyx adherent, often surrounded at the base by a cup-shaped bract, with the lobes valvate, and varying in number from four to twelve, occasionally all cohering in a calyptra; petals arising from the calyx, alternate with the lobes, and equal to them in number; stamens twice or thrice the number of petals; filaments distinct; ovary two, three, or four-celled; fruit indehiscent; seed pendulous, and without albumen.

RHIZOPHYZA, ri-zo-fi'za, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *physa*, a bladder, Gr.) A genus of Acalephans: Order, Hydrostatica.

RHIZOPODES, ri-zop'o-des, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podes*, the foot, Gr.) The name proposed by M. Dujardin to a new class of animals, of lower degree than the Radiata, possessing a power of locomotion by means of minute tentacular filaments.

RHIZOPOGON, ri-zo-po'gon, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

RHIZOSTOMA, ri-zos'to-ma, *s.* (*rhiza*, a root, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Acalephans, or Pulmograda, belonging to the order Simplicia of Cuvier. It includes those Medusæ which have the absorbing orifices of their nutritive canals of small size, and situated in great numbers on the branches of arms or peduncles, extending from the centre of the interior surface of the disc.

RHODALITE, ro'da-lite, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in reference to its colour.) A mineral discovered in Ireland by Mr. Doran, occurring in an amygdaloidal rock; colour between rose-red and flesh-red; texture earthy. Composition—silica, 55.9; alumina, 8.8; peroxide of iron, 11.4; lime, 1.1; magnesia, 0.6; water, 22.0: sp. gr. 2.000; hardness, about 2.

RHODANTHE, ro-dan'the, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the inner scales being rose-coloured.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

RHODEA, ro'de-a, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, Gr.) A genus of fossil Ferns, found in the Coal formation.

RHODIAN, ro'de-an, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean sea; as, *Rhodian* laws.

RHODIOLA, ro-di'o-la, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, Gr. the roots smelling like a rose.) A genus of plants, natives of Britain: Order, Crassulaceæ.

RHODIUM, ro'de-um, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, Gr. on account of the rose-red colour of some of its salts.) A metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. It is of a whitish colour, very difficult of fusion, and very hard. It has been used for the points of metallic pens. Sp. gr. about 11; equiv. 52.2; symb. R. *Rhodio-chlorides*, compounds of rhodium and chlorine, in combination with the chlorides of potassium or sodium, thus forming double salts: they are composed of one atom of the perchloride of rhodium, and one of the basic chloride.

RHODIZITE—RHOMB.

RHODIZITE, ro'de-zite, *s.* (*rhodizo*, I tinge of a rose colour, Gr. in reference to its effect on flame.) A mineral observed in small crystals on some of the red tourmalines from Siberia: colour white; translucent; lustre splendid, vitreous; hard enough to resist the action of the knife; fracture and specific gravity not determined.

RHODIZONATE, ro-de-zo'nate, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, Gr.) In Chemistry, a salt of a scarlet colour, composed of potassium and carbonic oxide. Formula, $C_7 O_7 + 3KO$. It contains a peculiar acid, which has been named *rhodizonic acid*, and which is represented by the formula, $C_7 H_3 O_{10}$, or $C_7 O_7 + 3 aq$.

RHODOCRINITES, ro-do-kre-ni'tes, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr. rose-like, lily-shaped animal.) A genus of Crinoidians, with a round and sometimes slightly pentagonal column, formed of numerous joints, perforated by a pentapetalous alimentary canal. The pelvis formed of three pieces supporting five square plates, in the spaces of whose lateral bevelled angles five pentagonal first costals are inserted.

RHODOENDRON, ro-do-den'dron, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr. in reference to the terminal branches of flowers, which are usually red.) A genus of ornamental plants, consisting of shrubs or trees, usually evergreen: Order, Ericaceæ.

RHODOLÉNA, ro-do-le'na, *s.* (*rhodos*, a rose, and *chlaina*, a clock, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar. Order, Chlénaceæ.

RHODOMELA, ro-do-me'la, *s.* (*rhodos*, red, and *melos*, a limb, Gr. in allusion to the colour of the fronds.) A genus of Algae: Order, Ceramniaceæ.

RHODONITE, ro'do-nite, *s.* In Mineralogy, a variety of siliciferous oxide of manganese, of a pale rose colour: composed of oxide of manganese, 49.87; silica, 39.00; carbonic acid, 4.00; alumina, 0.12; oxide of iron, 0.25; water, 6.00; sp. gr. 3.5 to 3.7; hardness = 5.0 to 5.5.

RHODOSTOMA, ro-dos'to-ma, *s.* (*rhodon*, a rose, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which have the general form of Melampus and Tornatella; but the aperture is not striated, and the inner margin of the lip is broad, considerably thickened, and distinctly notched towards the top: Subfamily, Turbinæ.

RHOMB, rome, } *s.* (*rhombos*, Gr.) An equi-
RHOMBUS, rome'bus, } lateral four-sided figure, whose opposite angles only are equal, the adjacent angles being unequal. When the adjacent angles are equal, and consequently right angles, the figure is a square. In Zoology, a genus of flat fishes: Family, Pleuronectidæ. In Grecian Antiquity, the *rhombus* was also a magical instrument, consisting of a kind of top whirled by bandelets, and, while in motion, presumed to have the power of giving to men the passions and affections which the magicians desired to inspire. In Mineralogy, *rhomb-spar*, bitter-spar,—which see.

RHOMBIC, rom'bik, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.
RHOMBOEDRAL, rom-bo-he'dral, *a.* (*rhombos*, a rhomb, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) Having similarity of form to the rhombohedron.

RHOMBOHEDRON, rom-bo-he'dron, *s.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic faces, parallel, two and two.

RHOMBOID, rom'boyd, *s.* (*rhombos*, a rhomb, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) In Geometry, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles only are

RHOMBOIDAL—RHYNCHITES.

equal; the adjacent sides and angles are therefore unequal. When the adjacent angles are equal, the figure is a rectangle, or oblong.

RHOMBOIDAL, rom-boy'dal, *a.* Having the form of a rhomboid.

RHOMBOIDEUS, rom-boy-de'us, *s.* (*rhombus*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the name given to a dorsal muscle, consisting of two distinct fasciculi, and hence sometimes described as constituting two muscles—the *lesser* or *superior*, and the *greater* or *inferior* *rhomboideus*.

RHONCUS, rong'kus, *s.* (*rhonchos*, a snoring, Gr.) A rattling or wheezing sound: applied chiefly to sounds occasioned by certain morbid states of respiration, as indicated by the stethoscope.

RHUBARB, roo'bar-be, *a.* Like rhubarb.

RHUMB, rum, *s.* (from *rhombos*, derived from *rhembo*, I turn round, Gr.) In Geography and Navigation, a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of a place, marking the direction of any object through which it passes. The divisions on the compass card are called *rhumbs*. *Rhumb-line*, the track of a ship which cuts all the meridians through which it passes at right angles; called also, the *loxodromic curve*. This, being the simplest curve, is the route universally pursued; but a ship sailing on this curve never looks direct for her port till it comes in sight.

RHUS, rus, *s.* (*rhoos* or *rhous*, red, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

RHYME, rime, *s.* (*rim*, number, from *riman*, to number, *ryman*, to give place, to open a way, Sax. *rim*, Swed. and Dan. *rym*, Dutch, *reim*, Germ.) In Poetry, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance;

For rhyme with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense.—*Prior*.

a harmonical succession of sounds;

The youth with songs and rhymes,
Some dance, some hale the rope.—*Dehnen*.

poetry; a poem;

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.—*Millon*.

a word of a sound to answer to another word.

Rhyme or *reason*, number or sense;—*r. n.* to accord in sound; to make verses;

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patronis'd for pride.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to put into rhyme.

RHYMELESS, rim'les, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

RHYMER, ri'mur, }

RHYMIST, ri'mist, } *s.* One who makes rhymes;

RHYMSTER, rime'stur, } a mere versifier.

RHYMIC, ri'mik, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYNCHLEA, ring-ke'a, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Snipe kind: Family, Scolopacidae.

RHYNCHÆXUS, ring-ke'nus, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

RHYNCHANTHERA, ring-kan-the'ra, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a beak, and *anthero*, an anther, Gr. in reference to the anthers being terminated by a beak.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

RHYNCHITES, ring-ki'tes, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

RHYNCHOBDELLA—RIB.

RHYNCHOBDELLA, ring-kob-del'la, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, *bdella*, a leech, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidae.

RHYNCHOLITE, ring'ko-lite, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a beak, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The petrified beak of a fowl.

RHYNCHOPHORA, ring-kof'o-ra, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Cuvier to his first family of Tetramerous Coleoptera, distinguished by the entire prolongation of the head, which forms a sort of snout or proboscis.

RHYNCHOPS, ring'kops, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a bill or snout, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) The Skimmers, or Scissor-bills, a genus of aquatic birds, inhabitants of the seas near Antilles.

RHYNCHOSIA, ring-ko'she-a, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a snout, Gr. in reference to the keel ending in a beak.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

RHYNCHOTECHUM, ring-ko-te'kum, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a beak, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceae.

RHYNOTIA, ri-no'she-a, *s.* (*rhin*, the snout, and *otos*, the ear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Coleoptera.

RHYNOTRAGUS, ri-no-tra'gus, *s.* (*rhin*, a snout, and *tragos*, a he-goat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

RHYPHUS, ri'fus, *s.* (*rhyphoe* or *rhopheo*, I gulp, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

RHYSODES, ri'so-des, *s.* (*rhyssos*, shrivelled, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.

RHYSSOTUS, ris-so-no'tus, *s.* (*rhyssos*, wrinkled, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lucanidae.

RHYTHM, ri'thm, *s.* (*rhythmos*, Gr.) A successive motion, subject to certain properties. In Poetry, it is the relative duration of the portions of time employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse. In Music, the relative duration of the sounds that enter into the composition of an air; meter; verse; number.

RHYTHMICAL, ri'th-me-kal, *a.* (*rhythmikos*, Gr.) Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical.

RHYTIDOSIS, ri-te-do'sis, *s.* (*rhytidoo*, I become wrinkled, Gr.) In Pathology, a state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is much impaired, or quite destroyed.

RHYTON, ri'ton, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Antiquity, a drinking-horn, the original form of which probably resembled the horn of an ox, but one end of it was afterwards ornamented with the heads of various animals and birds.

RIAL, ri'al, *a.* A gold coin current in the reigns of Henry VI. and Elizabeth; under the former, its value was 10s., under the latter 15s.—See also Real.

RIANT, ri'ant, *a.* (French, from *rire*, to laugh.) Laughing; exciting laughter.

RIB, rib, *s.* (*rib* or *ribb*, Sax.) A bone of vertebrated animals. The ribs in the human skeleton are twenty-four in number, proceeding from the vertebral column to the sternum, or under it, and serving to enclose and protect the heart and lungs: the five under ribs, not united to the sternum, are called *false ribs*. In Cloth, a prominent line or rising like a rib, as in corduroy; anything slight, thin, and narrow; a strip. In Architecture, *ribs*

RIBALD—RICCIACEÆ.

are curviform timbers, to which, in an arched or coved plaster ceiling, the laths are nailed. In Botany, a *rib* is the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise. In Naval Architecture, the *ribs* are the timbers which spring from the keel, as the *ribs* of an animal from the back-bone. *Ribs of a parrel*, short pieces of plank through which the two parts of the parrel-rope are reeved;—*v. a.* to furnish with ribs.

Was I by rocks engendered, *ribbed* with steel,
Such tortures to resist or not to feel.—*Sandys.*

In Cloth Manufacture, to form with ribs; to enclose with ribs.

It were too close
To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave.—*Shaks.*

RIBALD, rib'al'd, *s.* (*ribaud*, Fr. *ribaldo*, a rogue, Ital. *ribaud*, a fornicator, Arm.) A low, vulgar, mean, brutal wretch;

That lewd *ribald*, with vile lust advaunst,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* low; base; mean.

RIBALDISH, rib'al-dish, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry.

RIBALDROUS, rib'al-drus, *a.* Containing ribaldry.

RIBALDRY, rib'al-dre, *s.* (*ribalderia*, Ital.) Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rib'and, *s.* (*ruban*, Fr.) A silk band or

RIBBON, rib'bon, *f.* fillet worn by way of ornament, particularly in head-dresses;—*v. a.* to adorn with ribands. In Heraldry, a *ribbon* is an ordinary which is the eighth part of the bend, but which does not touch the escutcheon at its ends. In Naval Architecture, a *riband* is a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs, from stem to stern, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the *floor-riband* and the *breadth-riband*.

RIBBED, ribd, *a.* Furnished with ribs; marked with protuberant narrow lines. In Conchology, applied to shells which have ridges or ribs, either longitudinal or transverse. In Zoology, *Ribbed-nosed baboon*, the Mandrill or Simia Mormou of Linnaeus, and Papio Mormon of Cuvier.

RIBBING, rib'bing, *s.* In Architecture, an assemblage of ribs for a vault or coved ceiling.

RIBBON.—See Riband.

RIBES, ri'bes, *s.* (the name of an acid plant mentioned by the Arabian physicians, which has been discovered to be the Rheum ribes.) A genus of plants, including the gooseberries and currants: Order, Grossulariaceae.

RIBLESS, rib'les, *a.* Having no ribs.

RIBROAST, rib'roste, *v. a.* (*rib* and *roast*.) To beat soundly.—A burlesque word.

RIBROASTING, rib-roste'ing, *s.* A sound beating.—Not used.

Deporis not meanly, proud and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting*.—*Butler.*

RIBWORT, rib'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus plantago.

RIC, *f.* rik, (see Rich.) An affix to many names, denoting a powerful, rich, or violent man, as Ethelric; i. e. noble, rich, and powerful.

RIKA, ri'ka, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a veil worn by the ladies at sacrifices.

RICCIA, rik'se-a, *s.* (in honour of P. F. Ricci, a Florentine botanist.) A genus of Hepaticas: Type of the order Ricciaceae.

RICCIACEÆ, rik-se-a'se-e, *s.* A natural order of Acrogenous plants, consisting of terrestrial herbs of diminutive size, inhabiting mud or water, swim-

ming or floating, usually annual; their leaves and stems blended into a frond of a cellular structure; creeping, green or purple underneath, with a distinct epidermis, and in some of the species a cavity of air-passages beneath it. They are designated Crystalworts by Lindley.

RICE, rise, *s.* (*riz*, Fr. *reiss*, Germ.) An esculent grain, the produce of a paniced grass, *Oryza sativa*, which resembles common barley, although less nutritious than any of the cerealia: it forms the chief object of culture in China and the East Indies. It has also been introduced into the West Indies, and the warmer parts of North and South America. *Rice-bird*, one of the names of the Paddy-bird, Paddee-bird, or Java sparrow—the *Loxia oryzivora*. It is so called from the ravages it commits in rice fields. The *Rice-bird* of America is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus; called also the *Rice-bunting*. *Rice-paper*, a substance having a beautiful cellular tissue, obtained from the plant *Eschynomene aspera*, a native of China and the East Indies, where it is manufactured into artificial flowers; for which purpose it is also extensively used in this and other European countries. Hats are also made of it in India by the natives.

RICH, ritsh, *a.* (*ric*, *rice*, or *riche*, great, noble, and rich, Sax. *reich*, Germ.) Wealthy; opulent; abounding in money or possessions; valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous; abundant in materials or quantities; abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; full of valuable achievements or works; fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops; abundant; large, as *rich* crops; plentiful; affording abundance; full of beautiful scenery, as a *rich* prospect; abounding with elegant and splendid colours; having something precious; abounding with nutritious qualities, as a *rich* diet; highly seasoned; abounding with a variety of delicious food, as a *rich* table; abundance beyond what is required, as a *rich* treasury. In Scripture, highly endowed with spiritual gifts, as *rich* in faith; self-righteous, or abounding with imaginary spiritual qualifications and grace;—*s. the rich* used as a noun, denotes rich men or persons; the wealthy;—*v. n.* to enrich. —Obsolete as a verb.

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady.—*Shaks.*

RICHARDIA, ritsh-är-de-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Richard, an eminent French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Araceæ.

RICHARDSONIA, ritsh-ärd-so'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Richard Richardson, an English botanist of the 16th century.) A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of America: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

RICHEA, rish'e-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Riche, one of the naturalists who accompanied the expedition in search of La Perouse.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.

RICHES, ritsh'es, *s.* (*richesse*, Fr. *ricchezza*, Ital.) Wealth; opulence; affluence; splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.—*Milton*.
In Scripture, abundance of spiritual blessings.

RICHELIA, ritsh-e'a, *s.* (in memory of Mr. Richie, the African traveller, who died at Tripoli in 1821.) A genus of plants, natives of Sierra Leone: Order, Cappariaceæ.

RICHLY, ritsh'le, *ad.* With riches; wealthily; abundantly; plenteously; magnificently; amply; gaily; truly, used ironically.

Another chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve.—*Addison*.

RICHNESS, ritsh'nes, *s.* Opulence; wealth; finery; splendour; fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; fullness or abundance of any quality.

RICINIC ACID, ri-sin'ik as'id, *s.* One of the products obtained by distilling castor oil at a high temperature.

RICINIUM, ri-sin'e-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, an article of female dress, apparently a sort of mantle, with a hood for covering the head.

RICINULA, ri-sin'u-la, *s.* (*ricinum*, a short cloak, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Purpurinæ: the outer lip of the shell is dilated, and often forming digitated processes externally, but the margin broad, much reflected, and toothed internally: inner lip flat, generally toothed; spire very small: Family, Muricidæ.

RICINUS, ri'se-nus, *s.* (the Latin name of an insect which the fruit resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

RICK, rik, *s.* (*ricg*, Sax.) A pile of corn or hay in the open field; a heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RICKETS.—See *Rachitis*.

RICKETY, rik'e-te, *a.* Affected with rickets; weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RICOCHE, rik'o-shay, *s.* and *a.* (French, duck and drake.) In Gunnery, firing with small charges at a low elevation of the piece, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart: this is called *ricochet firing*, and the batteries, *ricochet batteries*.

RICOTIA, ri-ko'she-a, *s.* (in honour of a person of the name of Ricot.) A genus of annual herbaceous Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

RICTURE, rik'ture, *s.* (*riktus*, a mouth, Lat.) A gaping.

RID, rid, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *rid*, (*hredden*, Sax. *redden*, Dutch, *redder*, Dan.) To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away; to remove by violence, or destroy;

Ah, death's men, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.—*Shaks.*

to despatch;

For willingness *ride* away.—*Shaks.*

—*part. a.* free; clear, as to be *rid* of trouble. To get *rid* of; to free one's self.—*Rid* is also the preterite of *ride*.

RIDDANCE, rid'dans, *s.* Deliverance; a setting free; disencumbrance; the act of clearing away.

RIDDEN. } Past participle of *ride*.

RID.

RIDDLE, rid'dl, *s.* (*hriddel*, Sax.) An instrument with a reticulated bottom, generally composed of wire, for separating the coarser from the finer parts of dry substances; (*radelse*, from *raden*, to advise, to guess, Sax.) an enigma; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; anything ambiguous or puzzling;—*v. a.* to separate the coarser parts from the finer by means of a riddle; to perforate with balls; to make little holes in; to solve or explain.

When I have done all this, and think it duty,
Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?

Riddle me that.—*Boon*, and *Flet*.

In this sense *unriddle* is used.

RIDDLER—RIDER.

RIDDLER, rid'dur, *s.* One who speaks obscurely and ambiguously.

RIDDLING, rid'dling, *s.* That which is deposited by riddling;—*part. a.* obscure; ambiguous.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift,
Riddling confession makes but riddling shrift.—*Shaks.*

RIDDLINGLY, rid'dling-le, *ad.* In the manner of an enigma or a riddle; secretly.

RIDE, ride, *v. n.* Past, *rode* or *ridden*, (*ridan*, Sax.) To be carried on horseback, or on any beast or any vehicle; to be borne on or in a fluid; to be supported in motion; to practise riding; to manage a horse well;

He *rode*, he *fenc'd*, he *mov'd*.—*Dryden.*

to be supported by something subservient;

On whose foolish honesty

My practices *ride* easy.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to ride on, so as to be carried;

They *ride* the air in whirlwinds.—*Milton.*

to manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every coxcomb.—*Cotter.*

In Naval affairs, a ship is said to *ride* when she is held in so fast by her anchor, that she does not drive away by wind or tide; a rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound round the capstan or windlass lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation of heaving. To *ride easy*, is said of a ship when she does not labour, or cause a great strain on her cables, in distinction from *riding hard*, which is the contrary condition, when she pitches violently into the sea. To *ride apeak*, to ride with one end of the yards peaked up. To *ride across*, to ride with the main and fore yards hoisted up. To *ride a shot*, is when the ship rides with two cables fastened together, so that it may double in length, which is called a *shot*. To *ride between the wind and tide*, is when the wind and tide set in opposite directions, both exerting an equal power over the ship. To *ride head to wind*, or *wind to road*, is when the wind has more power over the ship in her riding than the tide has. To *ride hawse full*, is when a ship falls so deep into the sea with her head, that the water breaks into her hawses. To *ride athwart*, is when a ship rides with her side upon the tide. To *ride out a gale*, is said of a ship that does not drive during a storm. To *ride the head rope of a sail*, is to shake and stretch it by treading upon it, while a purchase is employed at the end to extend it;—*s.* an excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle; a road cut through a wood or ground for the amusement of riding therein; a riding.

RIDEAU, re-do', *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a small mound of earth to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or give other advantage of a post.

RIDER, ri'dur, *s.* One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle; one who breaks or manages a horse; the matrix of an ore. In Botany, a small leaf inserted in or attached to other leaves. In Gunnery, a piece of wood equal in length to the body of the axle-tree of the gun-carriage. In Law and other documents, an addition inserted after their completion: sometimes called *rider-roll*. In Ships, *riders* are interior ribs for strengthening and binding the parts of a ship together, being fayed upon the inner staff, and bolted through all.

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RIDERLESS—RIEN.

RIDERLESS, ri'dur-less, *a.* Having no rider.

RIDGE, rij, *s.* (*rig*, *ricg*, *hrig*, or *hricy*, the back, Sax. *reeks*, a ridge, chain, or series, Dutch.) The back, or top of the back; a long or continued range of mountains, or the upper part of such range; a steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance; a long rising land, or strip of ground thrown up by a plough, or left between furrows; any long elevation of land; the *ridges* of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth. In Architecture, the upper horizontal timber in a roof, against which the rafters pitch. *Ridge-tile*, a curved tile made for covering the ridge of a roof;—*v. a.* to form a ridge, as bristles that *ridge* the back of a boar; to wrinkle; to form into ridges with the plough.

RIDGEL, rid'jel, } *s.* A half-castrated ani-
RIDGELING, rid'jel-ing, } mal.

RIDGY, rid'je, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rid'e-kule, *s.* (French, *ridiculum*, from *rideo*, I laugh, Lat.) That species of wit which excites contemptuous laughter; derision; ridiculousness;—*v. a.* to expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment; to deride;—*a.* ridiculous.—Obsolete in the last sense.

This action became so *ridiculous*, that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen.—*Aubrey.*

RIDICULER, rid'e-ku-lur, *s.* One who ridicules.

The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous.—*Chesterfield.*

RIDICULOUS, re-dik'u-lus, *a.* (*ridiculus*, Lat.)

Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, re-dik'u-lus-le, *ad.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSNESS, re-dik'u-lus-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, ri'ding, *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor.—*Ayliffe.*

Riding-coat, a coat for riding on a journey. *Riding-habit*, a garment worn by females in riding. *Riding-hood*, a hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood. *Riding-school*, a place where the art of riding is taught. In Law, *Riding-clerk*, one of the six clerks in Chancery, who, in his turn, kept for one year the controlment books of all grants that passed the great seal that year.—*Cowel*;—*s.* a road cut in a wood, or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein;

Beyond the garden, *ridings* were cut out.—*Sidney.*

a name for the three divisions of the county of York; or called from a corruption of the Saxon *trithing* or *triding*, a third part.

RIDOTTO, re-dot'to, *s.* (Italian.) A public assembly; a favourite public Italian entertainment, consisting of music and dancing.

RIE.—See Rye.

RIEDLEIA, reed-le'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. Riedle, a French naturalist, who accompanied Captain Baudin round the world.) A genus of plants: Order, *Byttneriaceae*.

RIEN, re-eng', *s.* A French word signifying *nothing*, used in various law expressions, as *riens arrear*, nothing in arrear; a kind of plea used in an action of debt upon arrearages of account, by which the

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defendant alleges that there is nothing in arrears.—*Concl.* *Riens passe par le fait*, nothing passes by the deed; the form of an exception taken in some cases to an action.—*Concl.* *Riens per descent*, nothing by descent; a plea pleaded by an heir to an action brought against him for debt due by his ancestor to the plaintiff, signifying that he has received nothing from his ancestor, and therefore is not liable for his ancestor's debt.—2 *Arch. Pr.* 936.

RIER COUNTY, *rier kown'te*, *s.* In Law, some public place which the sheriff appointed for receipt of the king's money, after the end of his county court. 2 Edward III. cap. 5.—*Concl.*

RIFE, *rife*, *a.* (*ryfe*, *Sax.*) Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

RIFELY, *rife'le*, *ad.* Prevalently; frequently.

RIFENESS, *rife'nes*, *s.* Frequency; prevalence.

RIFFRAFF, *ri'raf*, *s.* (*ri'feler*, *Fr.* *raffen*, *Germ.* to sweep.) Sweepings; refuse.

RIFLE, *ri'fl*, *v. a.* (*ri'feler*, *Fr.* *raffen*, *Germ.* to rifle, to sweep away.) To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder; (*re'feler*, to chamfer or rifle, *Germ.*) to groove; to channel;—*s.* (*Dan.*) a gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved or formed with spiral channels; the object of which is to give greater certainty to the direction of the ball, by imparting to it a rapid rotatory motion on its axis; a kind of whetstone.—*Obsolete.*

The mower's whetstone, or *rife*.—*Whately.*

Rifle-bird, the *Ptiloris paradiscus* of Swainson, a native of New Holland. **Rifleman**, a man armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, *ri'flur*, *s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

RIFT, *rift*, *s.* (from *Rive*.) A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting; (*ri'f*, *Dutch.*) a shallow place in a stream; a fording-place—(local in the last sense);—*v. a.* to cleave; to split; to rive;

At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* to burst;

I'd shriek, that even your ears
Should rift to hear me.—*Shaks.*

to belch or break wind.—*Local in this sense.*

RIFTED, *ri'fited*, *part. a.* Split; rent; cleft.

On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles.—*Pope.*

RIG, *rig*, *v. a.* (*wrigan*, to put on, to cover, *Sax.*) To dress; to accoutre, when applied to persons, expressing the putting on of a gay, flaunting, or unusual dress;

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world.—*L'Estrange.*

to furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling. To *rig a ship*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective yards. To *rig out a boom*, to run out a pole upon the end of a yard or bowsprit to extend the foot of a sail. To *rig in a boom*, to draw it from its situation upon the end of a yard, bowsprit, &c.;—*v. n.* to play the wanton;—*s.* dress; also, bluster; a romp; a wanton; a strumpet. To *run the rig*, to play a wanton or merry trick.

He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a rig.—*Cowper.*

To *run the rig upon*, to practise jokes upon; to jeer; to banter; (*Sax.*) a ridge—(not generally used in this sense, although common in Scotland as opposed to *furrow*.)

RIGADOON, *rig-a-doon*, *s.* (*rigadon*, *Fr.*) A gay and brisk dance, borrowed originally from Provence, in France, and performed in figure by a man and a woman.

RIGATION, *ri-ga'shun*, *s.* (*rigatio*, *Lat.*) The act of watering.—Irrigation is the word used.

RIGEL. In Astronomy,—see *Begel*.

RIGGER, *rig'ur*, *s.* One who rigs or dresses; one who fits out the rigging of a ship. In Mechanics, a cylindrical pulley; called also a drum.

RIGGING, *rig'ging*, *s.* Dress; tackle, particularly the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship. *Standing rigging*, that which is employed to sustain the masts, and which remains in a fixed position; as the shrouds, stays, and backstays. *Running rigging* is that which is fitted for the purpose of arranging the sails, by passing through the various blocks. *Rigging loft*, the room or rooms in which the rigging is prepared.

RIGGISH, *rig'gish*, *a.* (from *Rig*, a strumpet.) Wanton; lewd.

Vilest things

Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.—*Shaks.*

RIGGLE.—See *Wriggle*.

RIGHT, *rite*, *a.* (*riht*, *reht*, *Sax.* *recht*, *Germ.* *rectum*, from *regere*, to rule or govern, *Lat.*) Straight, as a *right line*; just; equitable; fit; suitable; proper; becoming lawful; true; according to fact; correct; properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; situated on the right, when the face of a person is in the direction; flow of a river, as, the *right bank*. *Right hand* is that generally used in manual labour; the term is applied to the other parts of the body on the same side, as opposed to left;—*s.* rectitude or straightness of conduct; conformity to justice or established rule; justice; freedom from error; just claim; legal title; that which justly belongs to one; property; interest; immunity; privilege; legal power; authority; the side opposite the left; state of being situated on the right hand. To *rights*, in a direct line; to set or put to rights; to put in good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order;—*v. a.* to do justice to; to relieve from wrong;—*v. n.* to rise with the masts erect, as a ship;—*ad.* directly; in a straight line; rightly; truly, as, *right honourable*. *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right*. *Right-hearted*, having right dispositions. *Right-minded*, having a right or honest mind; upright. *Right-mindedness*, the state of having a right mind; honesty; uprightness. *Right running*, straight running. In Astronomy, *Right ascension*, the angle at the pole of the equator, formed by two great circles, one of which passes through the first point of Aries, and the other through a celestial body, and is consequently measured by the arc of the equator intercepted between those circles. *Right ascension and declination* are the two co-ordinates to which the positions of celestial bodies are referred. In the stereographic projection of the sphere, a *right circle* is one at right angles to the plane of projection. *Right sphere*, that position of the sphere in which its poles are in the horizon. In Geometry, *right* is used synonymously with straight, as, a *right*

RIGHTEOUS—RIGIDNESS.

line; but more generally as opposed to oblique, as, a *right angle*, an angle of 90°. *Right cone*, *cylinder*, *prism*, &c., figures whose axes are perpendicular to the plane of the base. *Right-angled triangle*, a triangle having one right angle. In English History, *Bill of rights*, a declaration of rights delivered by the lords and commons to the prince and princess of Orange, 13th Feb. 1688; and afterwards enacted in parliament when they became king and queen. In Law, *jus*, a lawful title or claim to anything. *Writ of right*,—see under *Writ*. *Writ of right close*, a writ which the king's tenants in ancient demesne were entitled to, in order to try the right of their property in a peculiar court of their own, called a court of *ancient demesne*.—2 Bl. 99. In Mineralogy, *right prismatic arseniate of copper*,—see under *Copper*. In Navigation, *right-sailing* is that in which a voyage is performed on some one of the four cardinal points, east, west, north, or south;—*v. a. to right a ship*, is to restore her to an upright position; after she has been laid on a *carren*, by the mechanical powers usually applied in that operation. *To right the helm*, to bring it in midships after having put it out of that position;—*v. n. a ship* is said *to right* when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down by the efforts of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind. *To righten*, old form of the verb *to right*.—Obsolete.

RIGHTEOUS, *rite'yus*, *a.* (*rightwise*, Sax.) Just; according to the divine law; equitable; merited.

And I thy righteous doom will bless.—Dryden.

RIGHTEOUSLY, *rite'yus-le*, *ad.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *rite'yus-nes*, *s.* Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law; justice; honesty; goodness; integrity; virtue; applied to God, the perfection or holiness of his nature.

The Lord our righteousness.—Jer. xxiii.

RIGHTER, *rite'ur*, *s.* A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to.

RIGHTFUL, *rite'ful*, *a.* Having the right or just claim; just; consonant to justice.

RIGHTFULLY, *rite'ful-le*, *ad.* According to right, law, or justice.

RIGHTFULNESS, *rite'ful-nes*, *s.* Justice; accordance with the rules of right; moral rectitude.—Not usual in the last sense.

But still, although we fall of perfect rightfulness.—Sidney.

RIGHTLY, *rite'le*, *ad.* According to justice; agreeable to moral rectitude; properly; fitly; suitably; honestly; uprightly; according to truth or fact; not erroneously; exactly; directly or straightly.—Not used in the last sense.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way that leadeth rightly to that end.—Ascham.

RIGHTNESS, *rite'nes*, *s.* Conformity to truth; correctness; rectitude; straightness, as the *rightness* of a line.

RIGID, *rij'id*, *a.* (*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.) Stiff; unpliant; opposed to flexible; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; exact; severely just; exactly, according to the sentence of the law.

RIGIDITY, *re-jid'a-te*, } *s.* Stiffness; want of pliancy; the quality of not being easily bent; a brittle hardness, as opposed to ductility, malleability, and softness; stiff-

RIGIDLY—RIMULA.

ness of appearance or manner; want of easy elegance.

RIGIDLY, *rij'id-le*, *ad.* Stiffly; unpliantly; severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement.

RIGLET.—See *Reglet*.

RIGMAROLE, *rig'ma-role*, *s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories.

RIGOL, *ri'gol*, *s.* A circle; a diadem.

This sleep is sound: this is a sleep.
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divored
So many English kings.—Shaks.

RIGOUR, *rig'ur*, *s.* (*rigor*, from *rego*, I am stiff, Lat. *rigueur*, Fr.) Stiffness; rigidity; stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness; severity of life; austerity; strictness; exactness; without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; coldness; asperity; a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor.—Obsolete or little used in the following senses: sternness;

He at the foe with furious *rigour* smites.—Spenser.
hardness.

The stones the *rigour* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell.—Dryden.

RIGORIST, *rig'ur-ist*, *s.* One very rigorous. In Ecclesiastical History, a member of the party of extreme Jansenists.

RIGOROUS, *rig'ur-us*, *a.* (*rigoureux*, Fr.) Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; exact; strict; without relaxation; scrupulously accurate; severely cold.

RIGOROUSLY, *rig'ur-us-le*, *ad.* Severely; strictly; exactly; rigidly.

RIGOROUSNESS, *rig'ur-us-nes*, *s.* The state or quality of being rigorous.

RILL, *ril*, *s.* (probably a contraction of *rivulus*, Lat.) A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet;—*v. n.* to run in a small stream.

RILLET, *ril'let*, *s.* The diminutive of rill; a small rill.

RIM, *rim*, *s.* (*rima*, Sax. *rhim*, Welsh, an edge, a margin.) The border, edge, or margin of a thing; the lower part of the belly or abdomen. In Ships, *rim* or *brim*, a skirting of narrow elm-board round the upper side of any of the tops, as, 'Bear the backstays abaft the top-rim.'—Falconer.—*v. a.* to put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIMA, *ri'ma*, *s.* (Latin.) A fissure. In Anatomy, *Rima glottidis*, the fissure of the glottis; the opening between the chordæ vocales. In Conchology, the interstice between the valves, when the hymen is removed.

RIME, *rime*, *s.* (*hrin*, Sax.) White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour; (*rima*, Lat.) a chink or fissure;

Birds can contract the *rime* or chink of their larynx.—Brown.

(*rim*, number, Sax.) verse or rhyme.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

RIMOSE, *ri'mose*, } *a.* (*rimosus*, from *rima*, a cleft, Lat.) Chinky. In Botany and Zoology, applied to surfaces abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, as the bark of trees.

RIMPLE, *rim'pl*, *s.* (*krympelle*, Sax.) A fold or wrinkle;—*v. a.* to rumple; to pucker; to wrinkle.

RIMPLING, *rim'pling*, *s.* (from *Rimple*.) Undulation; uneven motion.

As glids the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.—Cradle.

RIMULA, *rim'u-la*, *s.* (Latin, a small cleft.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Scutibranchia, or

RIMULINA—RING.

Limpets; the shell of which is cap-shaped, with a long fissure in the middle; margin entire.

RIMULINA, rim-u-lī'na, *s.* (*rimula*, a small cleft, Lat.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

RIMY, ri'mē, *a.* (from Rime.) Abounding with rime; frosty; foggy; full of frozen mist.

RIND, rind, *s.* (*rind*, *hrind*, Sax.) The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; the husk; the bark of trees;—*v. a.* to bark; to decorticate; to husk.—Obsolete as a verb.

RINDERA, rin-de'ra, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Rinder of Moscow.) A genus of plants, natives of Siberia: Order, Boraginaceæ.

RINDLE, rin'dl, *s.* (*rinder*, Dan. *rinnen*, Germ. to flow or glide along.) A small water-course or gutter.

RINFORZANDO, rin-for-zan'do, *s.* (Ital. strengthening.) In Music, a direction to the performer that the sound is to be increased. It is marked thus, \angle ; when the sound is to be diminished, *diminuendo*, this mark \rhd is used.

RING, ring, *s.* (*ring* or *hring*, a circle, Sax.) A circle; a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circular course. In Anchor-making, an iron circle shut in the upper part of the shank of an anchor, and to which the cable is bent. In Gunnery, the *rings* of a gun are of five kinds: the *base-ring*, *reinforce-ring*, *trunnion-ring*, *cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*. In the middle ages, *running at the ring* was a pastime, in which a man on horseback tried to thrust his lance through a ring when at full gallop. In Ships, *rings* and *starts*, small iron rings driven through the hatches. *Port-rings* or *shackles*, iron rings clinched both inside and outside the lower parts of the port-lids. *Fairy rings*, irregular circles in pastures and lawns, on which fungi spring up, and which become much more verdant than the surrounding grass. The formation of these rings was superstitiously ascribed to the agency of the fairies, as indicating the places where they held their nocturnal revels; (from the following verb) a sound, particularly the sound of metals, as the *ring* of a bell; any loud sound; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated, as the *ring* of acclamations; a chime, or set of bells harmoniously tuned;—*v. n.* preterite and past participle, *rung*; (*ringan*, *hringan*, Sax.) to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound; to resound; to tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued, as, my ears *ring* with your noise; to be filled with report or talk, as, the town *rings* with his fame;—*v. a.* to cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; to fit with *rings*, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout; to encircle. *Ring* is also used adjectively, as in the following expressions:—In Farriery, *ring-bone*, a callous growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. In Navigation, a *ring-sail* is a small and light sail set on a mast on the taffrail; also, a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore and aft sail. *Ring-tail*, a small quadrilateral sail extended on a little mast. *Ring-tail-sail*, a sort of studding-sail. *Ring-bolt*, a bolt of iron with an eye, in which a ring of iron is fitted. *Ring-ropes* are short pieces of rope, tied occasionally to the ring-bolts in the deck, to stop or fasten the cable more securely when the ship rides with a heavy strain. In Natural History,

RINGED—RIOT.

ring-dove, one of the names of the Woodpigeon or Cushat, the *Columba palumbus* of Linnaeus.

Ring-tailed lemur, the *Lemur catta* of Linnaeus.

Ring-ouzel, a species of blackbird. *Ring-neck pheasant*, the *Phasianus torquatus* of Temminck.

RINGED ANIMALS.—See *Annulosa*.

RINGENT, rin'jent, *a.* (*ringens*, Lat.) Gaping. In Botany, applied to flowers or their corollæ, which are irregular and gaping, like the mouth of an animal; as those of the nettle, &c. A *ringent* flower is also called *lipped* or *labiate* by some botanists.

RINGER, ring'ur, *s.* One who rings.

RINGFORMED, ring'fawrd, } *a.* Formed like a
RINGSHAPED, ring'shaypt, } ring.

RINGING, ring'ing, *s.* The act of sounding, or of causing to sound, as a bell. In Gardening, making an incision resembling a ring round a branch.

RINGLEAD, ring'lead, *v. a.* Originally, to lead in forming the ring of a dance; hence, to conduct.—Little used.

RINGLEADER, ring'lead-ur, *s.* (from *Ringlead*.) One who leads the ring—(obsolete in this sense);

St. Peter hath a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance.—Barrow.

the head of a riotous multitude; the leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law, or in any illegal enterprise. The name is also said to be derived from the practice of signing unlawful agreements in a *ring*, adopted from motives of secrecy, by men engaged in such hazardous enterprises; but the above is the more probable origin of the word.

RINGSTREAKED, ring'streekt, *a.* (*ring* and *streak*.) Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

RINGTAIL, ring'tale, *s.* The English name of the female Hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*: Family, Falconidae. *Ringtailed eagle*, the name given to the golden eagle in its youthful plumage.

RINGWORM, ring'wurm, *s.* The vulgar name of the *Herpes circinatus* of Bateman; a disease of the skin, which appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference. *Ringworm* of the scalp, scalled head, or the *Porrigo scutulata* of Bateman. It appears in distinct and even distant patches, of an irregularly circular figure, upon the scalp, forehead, and neck. The former is the *vesicular*, and the latter the *pustular* ringworm.

RINOREA, rin-o're-a, *s.* (*rinori*, the name of one of the species, *R. guianensis*, in Guiana.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Guiana: Order, Violaceæ.

RINSE, rins, *v. a.* (*rensa*, to cleanse or purify, Swed. *renser*, to clean, to purge, Dan. *rein*, clean, Sax. Dutch, and Germ. *rincer*, to rinse, Fr.) To wash;

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' the rinsing.—Shaks.

to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing.

RINSER, rin'sur, *s.* One who rinses.

RIOT, ri'ut, *s.* (*riotti*, Norm. *riotta*, Ital. *riote*, Fr. a brawl, or tumult.) A tumult; an uproar. In Law, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace, by three persons or more assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards executing the same in

RIOTER—RIPIER.

a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.—*Hawkins*;—wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting; luxury. To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint;—*v. n.* (*rioter*, Fr.) to revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgencies; to luxuriate; to be highly excited; to banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy; to raise an uproar or sedition.

RIOTER, ri'ut-ur, *s.* One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting; one guilty of meeting with others in an illegal manner, and declining to retire upon proclamation being made.

RIOTING, ri'ut-ing, *s.* A revelling.

RIOTISE, ri'ut-ize, *s.* Dissoluteness; luxury.—Obsolete.

Yet otherwise

His life he led in lawless riotise.—*Spenser*.

RIOTOUS, ri'ut-us, *a.* Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive; consisting of riot; tumultuous; seditious; guilty of riot.

RIOTOUSLY, ri'ut-us-le, *ad.* With excessive or licentious luxury; in the manner of an unlawful assembly; seditiously; tumultuously.

RIOTOUSNESS, ri'ut-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RIOTRY, ri'ut-re, *s.* Riot; the practice of rioting.

RIP, rip, *v. a.* (*rypan*, *hrypan*, Sax.) To separate by cutting or tearing; to take away by cutting or tearing; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view;—(in the last three senses usually with *up*;) You rip up the original of Scotland.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* a tearing; a place torn; laceration; a wicker basket to carry fish in; refuse.—Obsolete in the last sense, and probably a corruption of *riff*.

RIPARIAN, re-pa're-an, *a.* (*ripa*, a river bank, Lat.) Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, ripe, *a.* (*ripe*, *gerip*, a harvest, a reaping, *ripien*, to ripen, Sax.) Brought to maturity, as fruit; advanced to perfection; matured; finished; consummate, as a ripe scholar; ready; prepared, as things are ripe for war; fully qualified by improvement, as a saint ripe for heaven; resembling the ripeness of fruit; complete; proper for use; matured; suppurated, as an abscess or tumour;—*v. n.* to ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured;

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to mature; to ripen;

He is retired, to ripe his growing fortunes,
To Scotland.—*Shaks.*

—(obsolete as a verb.)—Ripen is now used.

RIPELY, ripe'le, *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.

RIPEN, ri'pn, *v. n.* (*ripien*, Sax. *rypen*, Dutch, *reifen*, Germ.) To grow ripe; to be matured; to approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared;—*v. a.* to mature; to make ripe; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection.

RIPENESS, ripe'nes, *s.* State of being ripe; maturity; completeness; fitness; a state of preparation; complete maturation or suppuration.

RIPHEAN, ri-fe'an, *a.* An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying snowy mountains.

RIPIER, rip'e-ur, } *s.* (from Rip, a fish-basket.) In
RIPPER, rip'pur, } old writers on Law, one who
brings fish to market in the inland country.—*Concel*.

RIPIDIUM—RISE.

RIPIDIUM, re-pid'e-um, *s.* (Latin, a little fan.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

RIPieno, rip-e'e'no, *a.* (Italian, full.) In Music, full; used in compositions of many parts, to distinguish those which fill up the harmony and play only occasionally, from those which play throughout the piece.

RIPOGONUM, rip-og'o-num, *s.* (*ripas*, a flexible tube, and *gonos*, a shoot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Smilacæ.

RIPPER, rip'pur, *s.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIPPING, rip'ping, *s.* A tearing; a discovery.—Obsolete in the latter sense.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing unto me.—*Spenser*.

RIPPLE, rip'pl, *v. n.* (*rimple*, or probably allied to *rip*.) To fret on the surface, as water when agitated, or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, as if ripped or torn;—*v. a.* (*riplein*, to hatchel, Germ.) to clean, as flax; to agitate the surface of water;—*s.* the fretting of the surface of water; little waves; a large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.

RIPPLING, rip'pling, *s.* The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it; the act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.

RIPt. Past participle of *rip*—for ripped.

RIPtowell, rip'tow-el, *s.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISE, rize, *v. n.* Past, *rose*, past participle, *risen*, (*arisan*, Sax. *ryzen*, Dutch.) To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend; to get up from a recumbent, or a sitting, to an erect position, as, to rise out of bed, to rise after a fall, or to rise from a chair; to spring or grow up; to swell, increase in size or elevation, as a river; to swell or break forth, as an eruption on the skin; to appear above the horizon, as the sun or other celestial body; to come into existence, as great evils often rise from small imprudences; to begin to act or increase in strength, as the wind rises; to appear in view; to change a station, or leave a place, as, to rise from a siege; to be excited or produced;

A nobler gratitude

Rose in her soul.—*Otway*.

to break into insurrection;

At our heels all hell should rise

With blackest insurrection.—*Milton*.

to be roused or excited to action;

Who will rise up for me against evil-doers?—*Ps. xciv. 16.*

to increase in price or demand; to be promoted or improved in rank, fortune, or public estimation;

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.—*Shaks.*

to elevate the style;

Your author always will the best advise;

Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise.—*Roscommon*.

to be revived from death;

The dead in Christ shall rise first.—*1 Thess. iv. 16.*

to come by chance;

There chanced to the prince's hands to rise

An ancient book.—*Spenser*.

to be elevated above the level or surface, as, the ground rises gradually; to proceed from;

A sceptre shall rise out of Israel.—*Numb. xxiv. 17.*

to close a sitting or a session, as, the court rose at twelve o'clock; to increase in sound, as, his voice rose and fell;—*s.* the act of rising, locally or figuratively; ascent; elevation or degree of ascent; source or origin; increase or advance, as,

RISEN—RITUALLY.

a *rise* in the price of grain; advancement in rank, honour, wealth, or reputation; appearance of a celestial body above the horizon;

Phœbus, stay;
The world * * * salutes your *rise*;
With no such wonder as De Mornay's eyes.—
Waller.

an increase of sound;—(*rys*, Dutch,) a bough or branch.—Obsolete in this sense.

As white as lillie or rose on *rise*.—Chaucer.

RISEN. Past participle.—See *Rise*.

RISER, ri'zur, *s.* One who rises, as, an early *riser*. Among Joiners, the upright board of a stair.—See *Raiser*.

RISIBILITY, riz-e-bil'e-te, } *s.* (from *Risible*.) The
RISIBLNESS, riz'e-bl-nes, } quality of laughing, or
of being capable of laughter; proneness to laugh.

RISIBLE, riz'e-bl, *a.* (French, *risibilis*, from *rideo*, I laugh, Lat.) Having the faculty or power of laughing; laughable; capable of exciting laughter.

RISING, ri'zing, *s.* (from *Rise*.) The act of getting up from any recumbent posture; the act of ascending; the act of closing a session, as of a public body; the appearance of a celestial body above the horizon; the act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; a tumour on the body; an assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.

RISK, risk, *s.* (*risque*, Fr.) Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. In Commerce, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property—hence, *risk* also signifies the degree of hazard or danger, for premiums of insurance are calculated upon the *risk*. To run a *risk*, to incur hazard; to encounter danger;—*v. a.* to hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; to venture; to dare to undertake.

RISKER, risk'ur, *s.* One who hazards.

RISSE, ris. Ancient preterite of the verb to *rise*.

Rise not the consular men and fled their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down.—Ben Jonson.

RISOSA, riz-so'a, *s.* (*ris*, the nose, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.?) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Turbinæ; shell with spire moderate, perpendicular, and acute; outer lip thick; aperture oval.

RISUS, ri'sus, *s.* (Latin, laughter.) In Pathology, *risus caninus*, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of one of the commissures of the lips, and of the corresponding cheek. *Risus sardonius*, a convulsive affection of the lips and cheek, which frequently precedes or accompanies tetanus, and is said also to attack persons who have eaten a species of *Ramunculus* indigenous in Sardinia.

RITE, rite, *s.* (*rit*, *rite*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.) A formal act of religion or other solemn duty; external observance.

RITORNELLO, rit-or-nel'lo, *s.* (Italian, a return.) In Music, a short repetition, such as that of an echo, or of the last words of a song, especially if such repetition be made after a voice by one or more instruments. It also signifies a symphony played before the voices begin.

RITUAL, rit'u-al, *a.* (*rituale*, Ital.) Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites;—*s.* a book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese, or the like.

RITUALIST, rit'u-a-list, *s.* One skilled in the ritual.
RITUALLY, rit'u-al-le, *ad.* By rites; by any particular rite.

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RIVAGE—RIVERIA.

RIVAGE, riv'aje, *s.* (French.) A bank, shore, or coast.—Obsolete.

Think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet.—Shaks.

RIVAL, ri'val, *s.* (French and Spanish, *riealis*, Lat.) One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to excel another; a competitor; an antagonist;—*a.* having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition;—*v. a.* to stand in competition with; to emulate;—*v. n.* to be competitors.—Obsolete in this sense.

Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who, with this king
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter.—Shaks.

RIVALRY, ri-val'e-ta, *s.* Equal rank;

Cæsar denied him *rivalry*.—Shaks.

competition; rivalry.—Obsolete in all its senses.

RIVALRY, ri-val-re, *s.* (from *Rival*.) Competition; emulation; contention for superiority.

RIVALSHIP, ri-val-ship, *s.* The state or character of a rival; rivalry.

RIVE, rive, *v. a.* Preterite, *ried*, past participle, *rieen*, (*veoner*, to split, *river*, to pluck away, Dan *ri'vo*, to rend, Swed. *ryft*, riven, Sax.) To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force;—*v. n.* to be split or rent asunder.

RIVEA, ri've-a, *s.* (in honour of Augustus de la Rive of Genoa.) A genus of plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

RIVEL, riv'el, *v. a.* (*gerifled*, wrinkled, Sax.) To contract into wrinkles.—Little used.

Then droop'd the fading flowers, their beauty fled,
And *riev'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed.—
Dryden.

RIVEL, riv'el, } *s.* A wrinkle.—Obsolete.

RIVELING, riv'el-ing, }
It hadde no wem, ne *ryveling*, or ony such thing.—
Wicliffe.

RIVELLED, riv'eld, *part. a.* Wrinkled.

Alum stipticks, with contracting power,
Shrunk his thin essence like a *riev'd* flower.—Pope.

RIVEN. Past participle of *rive*.

RIVER, ri'vur, *s.* (from *Rive*.) One who rives or splits.

RIVER, riv'ur, *s.* (*rius*, Lat. *ricière*, Fr.) A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river;

Springs make rivulets, and these united form brooks; which, coming forward in streams, compose great rivers that run into the sea.—Locke.

a large stream; copious flow; abundance, as, *rivers* of blood, *rivers* of oil. *River-bed*, the bed or bottom of a river. *River-channel*, the channel of a river. *River-course*, the course of a river. *River-delta*, a delta formed by the current of a river. *River-dragon*, a name for the crocodile. *River-ducks*, the Anatina of Swainson, a subfamily of the Anatidae,—which see. *River-god*, a deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity; a naiad. *River-horse*,—see Hippopotamus. *River-water*, the water of a river, as distinguished from rain-water. *River-wood*,—see Chimarrhis.

RIVERET, riv'ur-et, *s.* (diminutive of river.) A small stream; a rill.—Obsolete.

Calls down each *riveret* from her spring.—Dryden.

RIVERIA, ri-vé-re-a, *s.* (in honour of Monano de Rivero, director of the government mines of Columbia.) A genus of South American Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpiniceæ.

RIVET—ROAN.

RIVET, riv'et, *v. a.* (*river*, Fr.) To fasten with a rivet or rivets; to clench; to fasten firmly; to make strong, firm, or immovable, as, to rivet friendship;—*s.* a metal pin clinched at both ends, so as to hold an intermediate substance with more firmness.

RIVETING, riv'et-ing, *part. a.* Fastening firmly. In Gunnery, *riveting plates*, small, square, thin pieces of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass, and are riveted upon them.

RIVINA, re-vi'na, *s.* (in memory of A. Q. Rivinus, a native of Saxony.) A genus of plants. Order, Chinopodaceae.

RIVOSE, re-voze', *a.* (*river*, a brook, Lat.) In Zoology, marked with sinuate furrows, or such as do not run in a parallel direction.

RIVULARIA, riv-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Algae, so called from their growing in rivers: Order, Confervaceae.

RIVULET, riv'u-let, *s.* (*riculus*, Lat.) A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

RIXATION, rik-sa'shun, *s.* (*rixatio*, from *ricor*, I brawl, Lat.) A brawl or quarrel.—Obsolete.

RIXDOLLAR, riks-dol'lar, *s.* (*reichsthaler*, Germ. *rigsdaler*, Dan. *riksdaler*, Swed.) A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places.

ROACH, rotshe, *s.* (*reolche*, *hreoce*, Sax.) The English name of the fish *Leuciscus rutilus*, common in many parts of England. *L. dobula* is called the double roach. In Marine affairs, the curve or arch which is generally cut in the foot of square sails, from one clue to the other, to keep the foot clear of stays and ropes.

ROAD, rode, *s.* (*rad*, *rade*, a ride, a road, Sax.) An open way, or public passage; ground appropriated for travel; a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore, sometimes called a *roadstead*, that is, a place for riding, as a ship at anchor; a journey; an incursion by an enemy.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's signs.—*Shaks.*

On the road, passing; travelling. *Macadamized road*, a road whose surface consists of a crust of stones, broken into angular pieces of a small and uniform size. The name is given in honour of the great English road improver, Macadam; but the system was long practised in various parts of Europe previous to his time.

ROADER, ro'dur, *s.* In Navigation, a ship that rides at anchor in a road.

ROADSTEAD.—See under Road.

ROADSTER, rode'stur, *s.* A horse accustomed to the high road.

ROADWAY, rode'way, *s.* Course of the public road; highway.

ROAM, rome, *v. n.* (*ryman*, Sax. *raumen*, Germ. to make room.) To wander; to ramble; to rove;—*v. a.* to range; to wander over;—*s.* the act of roaming.—Unusual as a noun.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless roam, suggests the sister thought
Of endless time.—*Young.*

ROAMER, rome'ur, *s.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

ROAMING, rome'ing, *s.* The act of wandering.

ROAN, rone, *a.* (*rouan*, Fr.) An epithet applied to a horse that is of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of grey or white thickly interspersed. *Roan-*

ROAR—ROBE.

duck, a variety of the Duck, (*Boschas domestica*), a native of Savannah, in Georgia. *Roan-tree*, or common mountain-ash, a well-known tree remarkable for its beautiful clusters of red berries, the *Sorbus aucuparia* of Linnaeus, and *Pyrus aucuparia* of modern botanists. In Scotland, the word is usually written and pronounced *rou'an-tree*.

ROAR, rore, *v. n.* (*varian*, Sax.) To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow; to cry in distress; to bawl; to cause a loud continued sound; to make a loud noise;—*s.* a full, loud sound of some continuance; an outcry of distress, clamour; an outcry of joy or mirth; the loud continued sound of the sea in a storm.

ROARER, rore'ur, *s.* One who roars; a noisy, brutal man; a horse broken in the wind.

ROARING, rore'ing, *s.* The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a long continued sound, as of the billows or a tempest. In the Manege, a disease, characterized by a wheezing, whistling, or grunting sound, supposed to be occasioned by an effusion of coagulable lymph in the windpipe: it is regarded as incurable.

ROARINGLY, rore'ing-le, *ad.* In a roaring manner.

ROARY.—See Roral.

ROAST, roste, *v. a.* (*rüsten*, Germ. *rotir*, Fr.) To prepare food for the table, by exposing it to the heat of a fire on a spit, gridiron, or any other method; to heat to excess; to heat violently; to dry and parch by exposure to heat, as, to roast coffee. In Metallurgy, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by exposure to heat below their fusing points; to jeer; to banter;—*s.* the thing roasted, as a piece of flesh; banter;—*a.* roasted, as roast beef. *Rule the roast*, to manage; to govern.

The new-made duke that rules the roast.—*Shaks.*

Roast, in this phrase, is considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the German *rath*, counsel.

ROASTER, ro'stur, *s.* One who roasts; a pig for roasting; a gridiron.

ROASTING, ro'sting, *s.* A severe teasing or bantering. In Metallurgy, the protracted application of heat to metallic ores below their fusing points. It is resorted to, to expel volatile matters, especially sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c.

ROB, rob, *v. a.* (*rauben*, Germ. *robar*, Span. *rapio*, Lat. *ravir*, Fr.) In Law, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; to seize and carry from any place by violence and with felonious intent; to plunder; to strip unlawfully; to take away by oppression or violence; to take from; to deprive; to withhold what is due.

Will a man rob God? yet ye have robbed me. Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and in offerings.—*Malachi* iii. 8.

Rob, from an Arabic origin, is applied by old pharmaceutical writers to thin extracts, or inspissated juices.

ROBBER, rob'bur, *s.* One who robs or plunders by force; a plunderer; a thief.

ROBBERY, rob'bur-e, *s.* The act of robbing; theft perpetrated by force; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

ROBE, robe, *s.* (French.) A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over another dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations; a splendid dress; elegant attire. In Scripture, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness;

I put on righteousness, and it clothed me; my judgment was as a robe and a diadem.—*Job* xxix. 14.

ROBERGIA—ROCHEA.

—*v. a.* to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence; to array; to invest, as with beauty or elegance. *Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household.

ROBERGIA, ro-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Laurent Roberg, at Upsal.) A genus of plants, with white flowers; a native of Guiana: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

ROBERTSMAN, rob'ertz-man, } *s.* In old statutes, **ROBERTSMAN**, rob'erts-man } a bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from the celebrated outlaw, Robin Hood.

ROBERTIA, ro-ber'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Robert, a Corsican botanist.) A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a small weed resembling Dandelion: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ROBERTINE, rob'er-tine, *s.* One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

ROBIGALLA, ro-big-a-le-a, *s.* In Mythology, a public festival at Rome, in honour of the god Robigus, to preserve the fields from mildew: it was celebrated on the 25th of April.

ROBIN, rob'in, } *s.* Names **ROBIN-REDBREAST**, rob'in-red'brest, } for the Redbreast,—which see under Red. *Robin-good-fellows*, an old domestic goblin.

ROBINIA, ro-bin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Jean Robin, a French botanist, author of *Histoire des Plantes*, 1620.) A genus of North American Leguminous trees, with white or rose-coloured flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ROBORANT, rob'o-rant, *a.* (*roborans*, from *roboro*, I strengthen, Lat.) Strengthening;—*s.* in Pharmacy, a medicine which strengthens the parts, and gives new vigour to the constitution.

ROBORATION, rob-o-ra'shun, *s.* A strengthening.—Little used.

ROBOREOUS, ro-bo're-us, *a.* (*roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and an oak, Lat.) Made of oak.

ROBUST, ro-bust', *a.* (*robustus*, from *robur*, strength, Lat.) Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; sound, as *robust* health; violent; rough; rude; requiring strength, as *robust* employment.

ROBUSTIOUS, ro-bust'yus, *a.* Robust.—Now used only ludicrously, or in a sense of contempt.

The men sympathize with the mastiffs in *robustious* and rough coming on.—*Shaks.*

ROBUSTIOUSLY, ro-bust'yus-le, *ad.* With violence; with fury.

ROBUSTIOUSNESS, ro-bust'yus-nes, *s.* The quality of being vigorous.

ROBUSTNESS, ro-bust'nes, *s.* Strength; vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rok'an-bole, *s.* (*rockenbolben*, Germ.) The plant *Allium scorodoprasum*, a species of onion, with roots like garlic, but the soboles or cloves are smaller. It is cultivated for the same purpose as garlic, and is considered as having a more delicate flavour.

ROCELLA, rok-sel'la, *s.* (*roccia*, a rock, Port.) A genus of Lichens; the two species, *tinctoria* and *fusiformis*, are used under the name of orchall, archill, or argol, in making litmus, and in dyeing. It yields a pure purple.

ROCELLIC, rok-sel'lik, *a.* Pertaining to the plant *Rocella tinctoria*. In Chemistry, applied to *rocellic acid*, a crystallized acid discovered in that plant. Formula, C₁₇ H₁₆ O₄.

ROCHEA, ro'ke-a, *s.* (in honour of M. de la Roche.) A genus of plants, consisting of tall, fleshy, simple, succulent shrubs: Order, Crassulaceæ.

ROCHE-ALUM—ROCK.

ROCHE-ALUM.—See under Rock.

ROCHEFORTIA, rosh-fawr'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. de Rochefort, author of *Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Antilles de l'Amerique*, 1639.) A genus of plants: Order, Cordiaceæ.

ROCHELLA, ro-tshel'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Anthony Rochel, director of the botanic garden at Pest, in Hungary.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

ROCHELLE SALT, ro-shel' sawlt, *s.* Tartrate of potash and soda, formed by neutralizing carbonate of soda with cream of tartar. Its medicinal qualities were first discovered by M. Seignette of Rochelle—hence the name; and from him likewise sometimes called *Seignette salt*.

ROCHET, rok'et, *s.* (French.) The linen garment worn by bishops, differing from a surplice in being gathered at the wrists, a surplice having open hanging sleeves; a round frock, such as is worn by peasants; anciently, also a garment of the higher classes, which Chaucer spells and pronounces *rock-ette*.

ROCHET, rot'shet, *s.* The roach,—which see.

ROCK, rok, *s.* (*roc*, *roche*, a rock, Fr. *rocca*, a rock, a distaff, Ital.) A mass of stony matter, stratified or unstratified, either imbedded in the earth or resting on its surface; figuratively, defence; means of safety; protection; strength; firmness; a firm or immovable foundation; a species of vulture or condor; a fabulous bird in the Eastern tales; a distaff used in spinning;—*v. a.* to move backward and forward, as, to *rock* a cradle; to move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, &c., as, to *rock* a child to sleep; to lull to quiet—(unusual in this sense);

Sleep rock thy brain.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to be moved backward and forward; to reel. *Rock-alum*, or *roche-alum*, as it is called, from Roccha, in Syria, whence it was first brought, is common English alum, manufactured of a pale rose-colour, to make it resemble the original. *Rock-crowned*, crowned with rocks. In Antiquity, *rock-basin*, a cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications, prescribed by the druidical religion. In Botany, *rock-rose*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Cistus*. In Conchology, *rock-shells*, the common name of certain univalves, characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouths of their shells. In Mineralogy, *rock-butter*, native alum; it occurs in soft masses in the cavities or fissures of argillaceous slate; colour, yellowish-white; a little unctuous to the touch; massive, tuberoso, or stalactical; it is mingled with clay and oxide of iron. *Rock-cork*, called also *mountain-cork*, a variety of asbestos,—which see. *Rock-crystal*, transparent, crystallized quartz.—See Quartz. *Rock-milk*, an acidiferous earthy mineral, consisting of almost pure carbonate of lime. It is of a white, yellowish, or greyish-white colour; soft, dull, meagre to the touch; soils the fingers; opaque, and so light as for a short time to float upon water. *Rock-oil*, another name for petrol or petroleum. *Rock-ruby*, a name sometimes given to the garnet, when it is of a strong but not of a deep red, and has a shade of blue. *Rock-salt*, common salt found in vast solid masses or beds, in different formations, particularly in the new red sandstone, in which it occurs extensively. *Rock-*

wood, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, greatly resembling fossil-wood. In Natural History, *rock-doe*, a species of deer, a native of the Alps. *Rock-fish*, a species of Gobius. *Rock-rabbit*, the Hyrax syriacus, placed by Cuvier in the same division with the rhinoceros. It is a small rabbit-like animal, both in point of colour and size, but has no tail. *Rock-manikin*, a bird of the genus Rubicola. *Rock-thrushes*, birds of the genus Petrocincla.

ROCKER, rok'ur, *s.* One who rocks a cradle; also the curved piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCKET, rok'et, *s.* (*raket, rakette*, a rocket, a cracker or squib, Dan.) An artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as nitre, carbon, and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts;—(*eruca*, Lat.) in Botany, the English name of the plants of the genus Hesperis. *Rocket larkspur*, the plant Delphinium ajacis.

ROCKINESS, rok'e-nes, *s.* (from Rocky.) The state of abounding with rocks.

ROCKING, rok'ing, *part. a.* Capable of moving backward and forward, as a *rocking-chair*. *Rocking-stones*, huge masses of granite, so placed as to move or rock readily on their point of support: they are to be found in several parts of the British islands, some of them being considered natural, others artificial, and supposed to have been used for purposes of divination.

ROCKLESS, rok'les, *a.* Being without rocks.

ROCKWORK, rok'wurk, *s.* A natural wall of rock. In Gardening, this name is given to loose piles of stones, fragments of rock, or even vitrified bricks, piled together in such a manner as to form a nidus for the growth and display of alpine plants.

ROCKY, rok'e, *a.* (from Rock.) Full of rocks; resembling a rock; very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression.

ROD, rod, *s.* (Sax. *roede*, Dutch.) The shoot or long twig of any plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; an instrument of correction or punishment;

Shall I come unto you with a *rod*, or in love?—1 Cor. iv. 21.

a kind of sceptre; a pole for angling; something long and slender; a measure of length, otherwise called a pole = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; four rods make the Gunter's chain, usually employed in land-surveying. In Scripture, a staff or wand; support; a shepherd's crook; an instrument for thrashing; power; authority; a tribe or race.

The *rod* of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed.—Psalm lxxiv. 2.

Rod of iron, the mighty power of Christ.

He shall rule with a *rod of iron*.—Rev. xix. 15.

Rod-knights, feudal servitors, who held their land by serving their lord on horseback.

RODDY, rod'de, *a.* Full of rods.—Not in use.

RODE, rode, Preterite of *ride*;—*s.* a cross.—See Rood.

RODENTIA, ro-den'she-a, } *s.* An order of quadri-
RODENTS, rod'ents, } peds, the Glires of Linnaeus, distinguished by the incisor teeth being peculiarly adapted for gnawing, and by the want of canines. The species are generally small. The order is composed of the beavers, rats, mice, hamsters, jerboas, squirrels, marmots, guinea-pigs, cavias, &c.

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RODIGIA, ro-dij'e-a, *s.* (in honour of — Rodig, one of the friends of Springel.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

RODOMONT, rod'o-mont, *s.* (French; *rodomonte*, a bully, Ital.) A vain boaster;—*a.* bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTADE, rod-o-mon-tade', *s.* (French, from a boastful hero of Ariosto, called Rodomonte.) Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant;—*v. n.* to boast; to bluster; to rant.

RODOMONTADIST, rod-o-mon'ta-dist, } *s.* A bluster-
RODOMONTADOR, rod-o-mon-ta'dor, } ing boaster;
one who brags or vaunts.

RODRIGUESIA, rod-re-ge'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Emanuel Rodriguez, a Spanish physician and botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

ROE, ro, } *s.* (*ra, rao*, Sax. *raa, raabuk*,
ROEBUCK, ro'buk, } Dan.) A deer of the genus

Capreolus. *Roe*, the female of the hart. *Roe-buck berries*, one of the names of dwarf mulberry, cloudberry, or mountain bramble; the Rubus chamaemorus of botanists.

ROE, ro, *s.* (*rogen*, Germ. *rogn, rovn*, Dan. that which is ejected.) The seed or spawn of fishes. *Roe-stone*,—see Oolite.

ROELLA, ro-el'la, *s.* (in honour of G. Roelle, professor of anatomy, Amsterdam.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Campanulaceæ.

ROEPERA, ro-ep'e-ra, *s.* (in honour of J. Roeper, author of Monograph of German and Hungarian Euphorbiaceæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

ROGATION, ro-ga'shun, *s.* (French, *rogatio*, from *rogo*, I ask, Lat.) Litany; supplication. In Roman Jurisprudence, the demand made by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people. *Rogation week*, the second week before Whitsunday, so called from the fasts observed in it on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which are denominated *rogation days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, preparatory to the devotion of Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, roge, *s.* (*earg*, idle, stupid, evil, wretched, *eargian*, to be slothful, Sax. *arg*, evil, crafty, wicked, Dutch, Germ. Swed. and Dan.) A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond; a knave; a dishonest person; a villain—applied to males; a name of slight tenderness and endearment;

I never knew a woman love man so.

—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves.—Shaks.

a wag;

The satirical *rogue* says here, that old men have grey

beards.—Shaks.

—*v. n.* to wander; to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks—(little used as a verb). In the Navy, *rogue's yarn*, a yarn of a different twist and colour from the rest, and inserted in the royal cordage, to identify it in case of its being stolen.

ROGUERY, ro'gur-e, *s.* The life of a vagabond—(little used in this sense);

To live in one land is captivity;

To run all countries, a wild *rogue*.—Donne.

knavish tricks; cheating; dishonest practices; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

ROGUESHIP, roge'ship, *s.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, ro'gish, *a.* Vagrant or vagabond—(obsolete in this sense); knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

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ROGUSHLY, ro'gish-le, *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGUSHNESS, ro'gish-nes, *s.* The qualities of a rogue; knavishness; mischievousness; archness; sly cunning.

ROGUY, ro'ge, *a.* Knavish; wanton.—Obsolete.

A *roguy* fiddler undertook presently to quit the place of all the vermin.—*Gregory* (1640).

ROHDEA, ro'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mich. Rohde of Bremen, in Germany.) A genus of plants: Order, Araceæ.

ROLL, royl, *v. a.* (from the same origin as Broil,—which see.) To render turbid by stirring up the sediment, as, to *roll* wine; to excite to anger or resentment; to perplex. This word is said by Dr. Webster to be of common use in New England, where it is pronounced *ryle*, and is one of the most striking American vulgarisms.

ROINT.—See Aroint.

ROIST, royst, *v. a.* (*reustia*, to embroil, *Ar-Roister*, roys'tur, *mor.*) To behave turbulently; to bluster; to swagger.—Not in use.

ROISTER, roys'tur, *s.* (*rustre*, a ruffian, old

ROISTERER, roys'ter-ur, *Fr.* *royster*, a freebooter, Scottish.) A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

If he not reck what ruffian roisters take his part.—*Mr. for Mag.*

A minister, an ordinary layman, and a royster.—*Abp. Laud.*

ROISTERING, roys'ter-ing, *a.* Behaving in a turbulent, blustering manner.

Among a crew of roistering fellows,

He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse.—*Swift.*

ROISTERLY, roys'tur-le, *a.* Blustering; violent;—*ad.* in a bullying, violent manner.—Not used in this sense.

ROKY, rok'e, *a.* (see Reek.) Misty; cloudy; foggy.—Not in use.

ROLANDRA, ro-land'ra, *s.* (in honour of Daniel Rolander, a pupil of Linnaeus.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ROLL, role, *v. a.* (*rollen*, Germ. *rouler*, Fr.) To move by turning, so that all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; to turn on its axis; to move in a circular direction; to form into a circular or cylindrical body; to bend or enwrap in a bandage; to drive or impel with a circular motion, as, the ocean *rolls* its waves; to spread with a rolling-pin, as, to *roll* paste; to press or level with a roller; to roll one's self; to wallow;

Roll thyself in the dust.—*Micah* i. 10.

—*v. n.* to be moved by the successive application of all the parts of the surface to a plane, as a cylinder; to turn round on an axis, as a wheel; to run on wheels; to revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; to move circularly; to float in rough water; to be tossed; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions;

Roll on,

Thou deep and dark blue ocean, *roll*.—*Byron.*

to be moved one over the other;

Down they fell

By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.—*Milton.*

to be formed into a cylinder or ball; to be spread under a cylinder or rolling-pin; to wallow; to rock or move from side to side; to beat a drum rapidly; —*s.* the act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; the mass made round anything in the form of a ball or a cylinder; a roller; an official act; a register; a catalogue; the beating

of a drum. In Architecture, *rolls* are pieces of wood prepared for the plumber to turn over the lead where the sheets join, so as to protect the flat roof or edge from the admission of water. *Roll and fillet*, a round moulding with a small square fillet on the face of it. *Roll-moulding*, a moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper part of which projects over the lower part, and appears as if it were a thick substance rolled up. In the Army, *muster-roll*, a return given by paymasters, on which are written the names of both officers and men of a regiment, with their country, age, and service. *Squad-roll*, a list of the names of a particular squad. *Size-roll*, a list of the names of a particular troop, &c., together with a specification of their stature. *Roll-call*, the calling over of the names of the men who compose any part of a military body. In Law, *rolls* of court, or parliament, or of any other public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of such body. *Master of the rolls*, a high officer of the court of Chancery, second only to the lord chancellor. He is appointed by the crown by letters patent, and holds office for life. He has the power of hearing and determining originally the same matters as the lord chancellor, excepting cases of lunacy and bankruptcy; but all his orders and decrees must be signed by the lord chancellor before they are enrolled. He is chief of the twelve masters in Chancery, and chief clerk in the Petty Bag-office. He ranks immediately after the chief justice of the King's Bench. In Military affairs, *to roll* is to continue one uniform beat of the drum, without variation. *Long-roll*, a beat of drum, by which troops are assembled at the place of rendezvous.

ROLLANDIA, role-land'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. R. M. Rolland.) A genus of plants, consisting of lueticent shrubs with white flowers: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

ROLLER, role'tur, *s.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis, particularly a cylinder of wood, stone, or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. In Surgery, a long, broad ligature, used for keeping the parts of the body in their places. In Ornithology, the bird *Coracias abyssinica*.

ROLLING, role'ing, *s.* The motion of a ship from side to side;—*a.* wavy; rising and falling in gentle slopes. *Rolling-mill*, a name given to the machinery by which metals are compressed into sheets by means of rollers. *Rolling-pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane; it has been applied to no important practical purpose, but its mathematical expressions are interesting. *Rolling-pin*, a round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded, and reduced to a proper thickness. *Rolling-press*, a machine of various construction, consisting essentially of two cylinders, used for a variety of purposes, such as taking impressions from copperplates, calendering cloth, &c. *Rolling-tackle*, a pulley which strains a yard constantly over to leeward, thereby depriving it of play and friction when the ship rolls to windward. **ROLLINIA**, rol-lin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Charles Rollin, professor of rhetoric in the College of Plessis, died 1741.) A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceæ. **ROLLYPOOLY**, rol'le-pool'e, *s.* (probably a corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.) A game in which a ball wins by rolling into a particular place.

ROMAN—ROMANTIC.

ROMANTICALLY—RONG.

ROMAN, ro'man, *s.* A native of Rome; a citizen of Rome; one of the Christian churches to which Paul addressed his 'Epistle to the Romans';—*a.* pertaining to Rome, or to the people of Rome; popish; professing the religion of the pope. *Roman Catholic* as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion. *Roman alum*, an alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the Solfaterra, near Naples; it crystallizes in opaque cubes, and appears to contain more alumina than the common octohedral alum. *Roman vitriol*, a name for sulphate of copper. In Architecture, *Roman order*, the same as *Composite order*;—which see. *Roman cement*, an excellent water cement, in general use for building purposes, usually obtained from a species of ferruginous limestone. In Chronology, *Roman indiction*, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years. In Law, *Romescot*, an annual tribute of one penny per annum for every family or household, anciently paid to Rome. In Mechanics, *Roman balance*, a name for the Steelyard,—which see. In Painting, the *Roman school*, like the Florentine, addressed itself to the mind, and was formed upon antique models. Its style was poetical, and embellished with all the grandeur, pathos, and freedom from common matters, that the happiest imagination can conceive: at the head of this school stood Raffaele. In Printing, *Roman letter*, the ordinary character in use, in distinction from the *Italic*. In Pyrotechny, *Roman candle*, a particular kind of firework, characterized by the continued emission of a multitude of sparks, and the ejection, at regular intervals, of brilliant stars, which are thrown upwards as they become ignited.

ROMANCE, ro-mans', *s.* (*roman*, Fr. so called from that mixture of Latin and the common language of the people, which arose in France about the 9th century, when pure Latin ceased to be spoken—in this mixed language the earlier romances were composed.) A fictitious narrative in prose or verse, the interest of which turns on marvellous and uncommon incidents; a lie; a fiction;—*v. n.* to forgo and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.

ROMANCER, ro-man'sur, *s.* One who invents fictitious stories; a writer of romances.

ROMANCY, ro-man'se, *a.* Romantic.—Obsolete.

The house is an old house, situated in a *romancy* place. —*Life of A. Wood* (1658).

ROMANESQUE, ro-man-esk', *s.* In Painting, that which appertains to romance or fable, as it refers to objects of fancy.

ROMANISM, ro-man-izm, *s.* The tenets of the Church of Rome.

ROMANIST, ro-man-ist, *s.* An adherent of the papal religion; a Roman Catholic.

ROMANIZE, ro-man-ize, *v. a.* To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion, or to popish opinions;—*v. n.* to conform to Romish opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

ROMANSH, ro-mansh', *s.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland; a corruption of the Latin.

ROMANTIC, ro-man'tik, *a.* Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; improbable or chimerical, fictitious; full of wild or fantastic scenery.

ROMANTICALLY, ro-man'tik-al-le, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.

ROMANTICNESS, ro-man'tik-ness, *s.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness; wildness of scenery.

ROMANZOFFIA, ro-man-zoffe-a, *s.* (in honour of Count Romanzoff, at whose expense the voyage round the world by Kotzebue was undertaken.) A genus of plants: Order, Sibthorpiaceae.

ROMANZOFITE, ro-man-zo-fite, *s.* (in honour of Count Romanzoff.) A brown-coloured variety of cinnamon-stone from Finland.—See Cinnamon-stone.

ROMANZOWIA, ro-man-zo-we-a, *s.* (in honour of Count Romanzoff.) A genus of plants: Order, Droseraceae.

ROMEINE, ro-me-ine', *s.* A mineral occurring in small square octohedrons, in groups of minute crystals; colour, hyacinth or honey-yellow. Analysis—antimonious acid, 79.17; lime, 16.65; protoxide of manganese, 2.16; protoxide of iron, 1.19; silica, 0.64: hardness, scratches glass.

ROMERIA, ro-me-re-a, *s.* (in honour of J. J. Römer, M.D., professor of botany at Landshut.) A genus of beautiful annual plants: Order, Papaveraceae.

ROMISH, ro'mish, *a.* (from Rome.) Pertaining to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the Western Empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; catholic; popish.

ROMIST, ro'mist, *s.* A Roman Catholic.

ROMP, romp, *s.* (from Ramp.) A rude frolicsome girl; rude play or frolic;—*v. n.* to indulge in boisterous and frolicsome merriment.

ROMPEE, rom-pe', *s.* (*rompo*, I break, Lat.) In **ROMPU**, rom'pu, } Heraldry, an ordinary which is broken; or a chevron head, or the like, whose upper parts are cut off.

ROMPISH, rom'pish, *a.* Given to romp; inclined to indulge in boisterous mirth.

ROMPISHNESS, romp'ish-ness, *s.* Disposition to boisterous play or frolic.

RONABEA, ro-na-be-a, *s.* (meaning not given by Aublet.) A genus of plants, consisting of glabrous shrubs, natives of Guiana: Order, Cinchonaceae.

RONDEAU, } ron'do, *s.* (*rondau*, Fr.) An ancient **RONDO**, } kind of versification, usually consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another. In Music, the *rondo*, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in a natural and easy manner to the first strain; a kind of jig or lively tune, ending with the first strain being repeated.

RONDEL, ron'del, *s.* (*rondelle*, a target, Fr.) In Fortification, a small round tower, erected in some particular cases at the foot of the bastion.

RONDELETTA, ron-de-le'she-a, *s.* (in memory of William Rondelet of Montpellier.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

RONDLE, ron'dl, *s.* (*rondelle*, a target, Fr.) A round mass.—Not in use.

Certain *rondles* given in arms have their names according to their several colours.—*Peasam on Blazoning*.

RONDURE, ron'dure, *s.* (*rondeur*, Fr.) A round; a circle.—Obsolete.

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* gems.—
Shaks.

RONG, rong. The old pret. and past part. of *ring*, now written *rung*.

RONION—ROOM.

RONION, run'yun, *s.* (*rognon*, a kidney, Fr.) A fat, bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I.

Aroynt thee, witch! the rump-fed *ronjon* cries.—*Shaks.*

RONT, runt, *s.* An animal stunted in the growth, now written *runt*.

My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
As doth high towers in an earthquake;
They went in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Pearke as a peacock; but now it avales.—*Spenser.*

ROOD, rood, *s.* (corruption of Rod.) In Land-measuring, the fourth part of an acre, or 40 perches. In Building, 36 square yards. In Flooring, 100 square feet;—(*rod* or *rode*, a gallows or cross, Sax. *roede*, Dutch,) the cross, with an image of Christ hung on it.

ROODLOFT, rood'loft, *s.* (*rood* and *loft*.) A gallery between the nave and choir in churches, in front of which, towards the nave, stood the *rood* or cross, and images of saints; now generally occupied by the organ.

ROOF, roof, *s.* (*rof*, *hrof*, Sax.) The covering of a house; the house itself; the vault or inside of the arch that covers a house; the palate, or upper part of the mouth;

Swearing till my very roof was dry
With oaths of love.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to cover with a roof; to enclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present.—*Shaks.*

ROOFING, roofing, *s.* The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

ROOFLESS, roof'les, *a.* Having no roof; without a home; unsheltered.

ROOFY, roof'e, *a.* Having roofs.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair.—*Dryden.*

ROOK, rook, *s.* (*hroc*, Sax. *roche*, Germ.) The *Corvus frugilegus* of Linnaeus, a species of crow, varying from the other species somewhat in its gregarious habits, and by the bareness of its bill. Its food is less frequently of animal matter than that of the other crows;—a cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow;—(*rocco*, a bishop's staff, a crosier, Ital.) in Chess-playing, the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board are called *rooks*. A rook moves the whole extent of the board, unless impeded by some other piece;—*v. n.* to cheat; to defraud;—*v. a.* to cheat; to plunder by cheating. In Scotland, *to rook*, signifies to take all from another in gambling; to squat or settle; same as *to ruck*,—which see.

The raven *rook'd* him on the chimney-top.—*Shaks.*

ROOKERY, rook'er-e, *s.* The trees on which rooks are accustomed to build their nests; a nursery of rooks.

ROOKY, rook'e, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.—*Shaks.*

ROOM, room, *s.* (*rum*, Sax. Swed. Iceland. Pol. and Irish, *raum*, Germ. *roum*, old Germ.) Space; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another; stead; unobstructed opportunity; possible admission;

Is there no *room* for pardon?—*A. Philips.*

an apartment in a house; any division separated from another by a partition; office;

He exercised his high *rome* of chancellorship, as he was accustomed.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

ROOMAGE—ROOT.

ROOMAGE, room'aje, *s.* Space; place.—Not used.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good *roomage* and receipt where these powers are stored.—*Wotton.*

ROOMFUL, room'fel, *a.* Abounding in room.—Not in use.

Now in a *roomful* house.—*Donne.*

ROOMINESS, room'e-nes, *s.* Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMTH, roomth, *s.* Space; place.—Obsolete.

Not finding *roomth* upon the rising side.—*Drayton.*

ROOMTHY, room'the, *a.* Space.—Obsolete.

The land was *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it.—*Fuller's Holy War.*

ROOMY, room'e, *a.* Wide; spacious.

ROOP, roop, *s.* (*roup*, Scot.) Hoarseness.—Local.

ROOPY, roop'e, *s.* (*roupy*, Scot.) Hoarse.—Local.

ROOST, roost, *s.* (*hrost*, Sax. *roest*, Dutch.) The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.

At roost, in a state of rest and sleep;—*v. n.* (*roosten*, Dutch,) to sleep or rest, as a bird, on a pole or tree; to lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, root, *s.* (*rot*, Swed. *roed*, Dutch, *wgrt*, an herb, a root, Sax.) That part of a plant which grows downwards into the earth, while the stem ascends into the air. Every part of a plant which grows under ground is not necessarily the root, as large portions of the stem itself, and large buds, called bulbs, may also exist under the surface. The smaller divisions of roots are called fibrils. Roots never have leaves, scales, or other appendages developed on their surface, nor are they developed like branches from buds; nor is the cuticle of roots ever found to possess stomates, which are frequently very numerous on various parts of the stem;—the part of anything which resembles the root of a plant in its manner of growth, as the roots of a cancer; the bottom or lower part of anything;

Deep to the roots of hell the gathered beach
They fastened.—*Milton.*

a plant, of which the root is esculent, as beets, carrots, &c.; the original;

It was said,
That myself should be the root and father
Of many kings.—*Shaks.*

means of growth.

Yet hath he not *root* in himself.—*Matt. xiii. 21.*

In Arithmetic and Algebra, the *root* of any quantity, is an expression whose continued multiplication into itself a given number of times produces the quantity proposed, which is called a *power* of such root,—see under *Power*. A *root of an equation*, is any quantity which fulfils the conditions proposed in such equation. In Music, a *root* is the sound in thorough bass from which all other sounds take their rise; also, the fundamental note of any chord. In Scripture, *root of bitterness*, any error or evil that produces discord or immorality. *To take root*, to become planted or fixed; to be established; to increase and spread. *Root-bound*, fixed in the earth by roots. *Root-built*, built of roots. *Root-eater*, an animal that feeds on roots. *Root-house*, a house built of roots, or one for keeping roots. *Root-leaf*, a leaf growing immediately from the root;—*v. n.* to fix the root; to enter the earth as roots; to be firmly fixed; to be established; to sink deep;—*v. a.* to plant or fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply and dur-

ROOTED—RORARIL

ably. In Scripture, to be *rooted* and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love;—*v. a.* or *v. n.* (*werotan*, Sax.) to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. To *root up* or *out*, to eradicate; to extirpate; to exterminate.

ROOTED, root'ed, *part. a.* Fixed; deep; radical, as *rooted* sorrow.

ROOTEDLY, root'ed-le, *ad.* Deeply; from the heart.

ROOTER, root'ur, *s.* One who roots; one who tears up by the roots.

ROOTLET, root'let, *s.* A radical; a little root.

ROOTY, root'e, *a.* Full of roots, as *rooty* ground.

ROOTSTOCK, root'stok, *s.* (*root* and *stock*.) In Botany, a prostrate, rooting, thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants. It is common in Iridaceæ and Epiphytous Orchidaceæ, and is often confounded with the root. Ginger and orris root are examples.

ROPALIC, ro-pal'ik, *a.* (*ropalon*, a club, Gr.) Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

ROPALOMERA, ro-pa-lo-me'ra, *s.* (*ropalon*, a club, and *meros*, the thigh, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

ROPE, rope, *s.* (*rap*, Sax. *reep*, Dutch, *raap*, Friesic.) A large string or line, composed of several strands twisted together; a row or string of a number of things united, as a *rope* of onions;—*plu.* (*roppas*, Sax.) the intestines of birds;—*v. n.* to draw out into viscosities; to congregate into glutinous filaments. Among Seamen, *cable-laid ropes* are composed of nine strands, or three great strands consisting each of three small ones. *Hawser-laid ropes* are made with three strands, each consisting of a certain number of *rope-yarns*. *Rope-bands* (pronounced *robins*) are pieces of small rope, having an eye at one end, which are used in pairs to the upper edges of the square sails. *Rope-yarn*, the smallest and simplest part of any rope, being one of the threads of which a strand is composed; it denotes also the yarn of any rope untwisted. In Botany, *rope-grass*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Restio*, from the supple shoots of many of the species being used as withes at the Cape of Good Hope. *Rope-dancer*, one who walks on an extended rope. *Rope-ladder*, a ladder made of ropes. *Rope-maker*, one whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. *Rope-making*, the business of a rope-maker. *Rope-trick*, a trick that deserves the halter. *Rope-walk*, a long covered walk where ropes are manufactured.

ROPERY, ro'per-e, *s.* A place where ropes are made; rogues' tricks.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?—*Shaks.*

ROPHITES, ro-fi'tes, *s.* (*ropheo*, I sup greedily, Gr.) A genus of Bees: Family, Andrenidae.

ROPINESS, ro'pe-nes, *s.* (from *Ropy*.) Stringiness; viscosity; glutinousness.

ROPY, ro'pe, *a.* (from *Rope*.) Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous, as *ropy* wine.

ROQUELAURE, rok'e-lawr, *s.* (French, supposed to be derived from a nobleman of that name.) A cloak for men.

RORAL, ro'ral, }
RORID, ro'rid, } *a.* (*ros*, *roris*, dew, Lat.) Dewy.
RORY, ro're, }

RORARIL, ro-ra're-i, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a class of light-armed soldiers in the Roman armies.

RORATION—ROSE.

RORATION, ro-ra'shun, *s.* (*roratio*, Lat.) A falling of dew.—Not used.

RORIDULA, ro-rid'u-la, *s.* (*ros*, *roris*, dew, Lat. in reference to the leaves being beset with granular hairs, which appear like dew.) A genus of plants: Order, Droseraceæ.

RORIFEROUS, ro-rif'e-rus, *a.* (*ros*, dew, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, ro-rif'lu-ent, *a.* (*ros*, dew and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Flowing with dew.

RORQUAL, rok'wal, *s.*—See *Rorqualus*.

RORQUALUS, rok'kwa-lus, *s.* (Norwegian, a whale with folds.) The *Rorquals*, a genus of large whales, characterized by the want of teeth, a short dorsal fin, and folds under the chin and throat. The razor-back and finner of whales, *R. borealis*, attains the length of from 100 to 110 feet.

ROSA, ro'za, *s.* (*rosa*, Lat. *ros*, a rose, Celtic.) A genus of plants, distinguished by the beauty of the flowers. Don enumerates 205 species, some of which have many varieties.

ROSACEÆ, ro-za'se-e, *s.* (*rosa*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, composed of herbaceous plants or shrubs, with simple or compound leaves, having two stipules at the base; calyx four or five-lobed; valvate in æstivation, with the disc surrounding the orifice, having the fifth lobe next the axis; petals perigynous; stamens indefinite, arising from the calyx; anthers innate, two-celled, and bursting lengthwise; ovaries superior, several, one-celled, and one-seeded; style lateral, near the apex of the ovaries; stigmas simple, and emarginate on one side; fruit either one-seeded nuts or akenia; seeds erect or inverted.

ROSACEOUS, ro-za'shus, *a.* (*rosaceus*, Lat.) Rose-like. In Botany, belonging to the order Rosaceæ; applied to polypetalous corollas, consisting of four or more petals, spreading like a rose.

ROSACIC ACID, ro-za'sik as'sid, *s.* (*roseus*, red, Lat.) A peculiar acid deposited from the urine of persons labouring under gout and inflammatory fever. It is of a rose colour, and sometimes forms reddish crystals.

ROSALIA, ro-za'le-a, *s.* (*rosa*, a rose, Lat.) The ancient name for the disease now more unclassically termed the scarlet fever.

ROSALINA, ro-za-li'na, *s.* (*rosa*, a rose, Lat.) A genus of fossil Foraminifera.

ROSA-MACHA, ro'za-ma'ka, *s.* The name given in Caraccas to the plant *Brownea capitata*, the scarlet flowers of which are disposed in dense heads.

ROSARY, ro'za-re, *s.* (*rosarium*, Lat.) A bunch or string of beads on which Roman Catholics count their prayers; a bed of roses; a place where rose-bushes are nursed or planted for ornament; a chapel.

ROSCID, ros'sid, *a.* (*roschidus*, Lat.) Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

ROSCOEÆ, ros-ko'e-a, *s.* (in honour of W. Roscoe, Esq., the first botanist who elucidated the plants of the order Scitamineæ, the Zingiberaceæ of Lindley.) A genus of plants: Order, Zingiberaceæ.

ROSE, roze, *s.* (*rosa*, Lat. *ros*, Celtic.) The flower of a plant of the genus *Rosa*; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe. Under the rose, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure. In Architecture, *rose ornament*, a common ornament somewhat of the form of a rose, used in cornices around apertures, &c., particularly in works of the Gothic style. *Rose-*

ROSEAL—ROSENFELDERS.

scindow, a circular window, with compartments of mullions or tracery branching from a centre; sometimes called a *catherine-wheel*, and sometimes a *marigold-window*. In Botany, *rose-acacia*, the Leguminous plants, *Robinia rosea* and *hispida*, the flowers of which are large, showy, and rose-coloured: natives of North America. *Rose-apple*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Jambosa*. *Rose-bay*, the shrub *Rhododendron pontus*, or Pontic *Rhododendron*. *Rose-campion*, the English name of the plants of the genus *Agrostemma*. *Rose of Jericho*, the plant *Anastatica hierochuntina*, a native of Palestine, Barbary, Egypt, and Arabia. In Palestine, it is called *Maryam*, or *Mary's flower*, because it is supposed the flower opened at the instant our Saviour was born. *Rose-gall*, an excrescence on the *dog-rose*. *Rose-mallow*, the hollyhock. *Rose-root*, the English name of *Sedum rhodiola*, and other species of the same genus. *Rose-wood*, the wood of the tree *Physocalymna floribunda*, a native of Brazil. In English History, the *Wars of the Roses* were the feuds that prevailed between the houses of York and Lancaster, a *white rose* and a *red* one being the respective emblems of the adherents of these families. *Rose-noble*, a gold coin first used in the reign of Edward III., value 6s. 8d.; it was stamped with the figure of a *rose*—hence the name. In Jewelry, *rose-cut*, the epithet applied to such precious stones as are cut with a smooth rounded surface, to distinguish them from such as have numerous facets, as *rose-diamond*, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into 24 triangular planes. In Mineralogy, *rose-quartz*, a variety of quartz of a rose colour. *Rose-pink*, a pigment made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum. *Rose-water*, water tinctured with roses by distillation. In Turning, the *rose-engine* is an appendage to the lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal is engraved with a variety of curved lines. *Festival of roses*, a rural festival in France, in which the best-behaved maiden of the town or village is annually crowned with roses in the church, whither she is conducted with great pomp by the villagers. The Persians also have a *festival of roses*, in which the youth parade the streets with music, offering roses to all they meet. *Rose* is also the preterite of *rise*.

ROSEAL, ro'ze-al, *a.* (*roseus*, Lat.) Like a rose in smell and colour.

The rich and *roseal* spring of those rare sweets.—*Crashaw*.

ROSEATE, ro'ze-ate, *a.* Full of roses; blooming.

ROSED, rozde, *a.* Crimsoned; flushed.

A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty.—*Shaks*.

ROSELITE, ro'ze-lite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Gustavus Rose of Berlin.) A very rare mineral, which occurs in small deep rose-coloured twin crystals, associated with cobalt bloom, at Schneeberg in Saxony; lustre vitreous; translucent; streak white: it contains oxide of cobalt, arsenic acid, lime, magnesia, and water. Hardness = 3.0.

ROSEMARY, roze'ma-re, *s.* The common English name of the plant *Rosmarinus officinalis*, which is highly valued for stimulating and strengthening the nervous system.

ROSENFELDERS, ro-zen-fel'ders, *s. plu.* The followers of Hans Rosenfeld, a German impostor, who, about the year 1793, declared himself the Messiah,

ROSEOLA—ROSTELLARIA.

affirming that Jesus Christ and his apostles were impostors, that the king of Prussia was the devil, and that he himself, with the assistance of four-and-twenty elders, was to govern the world.

ROSEOLA, ro-ze-o'la, *s.* (*roseus*, rosy, Lat.) In Pathology, *Rose-rash*, a rose-coloured efflorescence, variously figured, without wheals or papule, and not contagious. Its different species are, *R. aestiva*, summer rose-rash; *R. autumnalis*, autumnal rose-rash; *R. annulata*, annular rose-rash; *R. infantilis*, infantile rose-rash; *R. variolosa*, variolous rose-rash; *R. vaccina*, vaccine rose-rash; *R. miliaris*, miliary rose-rash.

ROSET, ro'zet, *s.* A red colour used by painters.

ROSICRUCIAN, ros-e-kroo-shan, *s.* (*ros*, dew, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, Lat.) One of a sect who sprung up in the 14th century, who, among other absurd pretensions to science, laid claim to the discovery of the philosopher's stone, deriving their name from the assumed facts, that *dew* is the most powerful natural solvent of gold, and that *light*, of which the *cross* is the emblem, is what produces that precious metal;—*a.* pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

ROSIER, ro'zier, *s.* A rose-bush.—Obsolete.

Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
Crowned with a garland of sweet *rosier*.—*Spenser*.

ROSIN, ro'zin, *s.* (probably from *Resin*.) The residuum of the distillation of turpentine. It is a light, hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a dark colour, of which, in commerce, there are several kinds;—*v. a.* to rub with rosin.

ROSINESS, ro'ze-nes, *s.* State or quality of being rosy.

ROSITE, ro'zite, *s.* A mineral which occurs in small uncrystallized grains; fracture splintery and shining; colour faint rose-red or brownish-red. Analysis—silica, 44.901; alumina, 34.506; peroxide of iron, 0.688; oxide of manganese, 0.191; potash, 6.628; lime, 3.592; magnesia, 2.489; soda, a trace; water, 6.333. Sp. gr. 2.72: hardness = 2.5.

ROSLAND, ros'land, *s.* (*rhos*, peat, or a moor, Welsh.) Heathy land; moorish or watery land.

ROSLINIA, ros-lin'e-a, *s.* (meaning not known.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

ROSMARINUS, ros-ma-rin-us, *s.* (*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea, Lat.) A genus of plants, growing generally in maritime situations.

ROSS, ros, *s.* (*grays*, rubbish, Germ.?) The rough, scaly matter on the bark of some trees.

ROSSEL, ros'sel, *s.* (*rhos*, peat or moss, Welsh.) Peat or mossy land.

A true *rossel* or light land.—*Mortimer*.

ROSSELLY, ros'sel-le, *a.* Light; loose.

The best soil is a *rosselly* top.—*Mortimer*.

ROSTEL, ros'tel, } *s.* (*rostellum*, dim. of

ROSTELLUM, ros-tel'lum, } *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.)

In Botany, an elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of Orchidaceous plants, from which the peculiar gland separates by which the pollen masses of some species of that order are eventually held together. In Entomology, the mouth of the louse and similar apterous insects, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by an exarticulate retractile tube, from which a retractile siphuncle is protruded. The uncinated proboscis of the tape-worms is also so called.

ROSTELLARIA, ros-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*rostellum*, a little beak, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the

ROSTELLATE—ROTALIA.

Strombineæ. The shell has an ascending siphon, formed by a groove thickened on each side, which extends upwards on the spire; outer lip various, but never sinuated at the base.

ROSTELLATE, ros'tel-late, *a.* Having a rostell.

ROSTELLIFORM, ros-tel-le-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a rostell.

ROSTER, ros'tur, *s.* (corrupted from Register.) In Military affairs, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.

ROSTRAL, ros'tral, *a.* (*rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Resembling the beak of a ship; pertaining to the beak.

ROSTRARIA, ros-tra're-a, *s.* (*rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A genus of plants, consisting of an annual European grass: Order, Graminaceæ.

ROSTRATE, ros'trate, } *a.* (*rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.)

ROSTRATED, ros'tra-ted, } Beaked: applied to parts of plants, to shells, &c., which have a beak-like process; furnished or adorned with beaks, as a *rostrated* galley.

ROSTRIFORM, ros'tre-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a beak.

ROSTRULUM, ros'trū-lum, *s.* (diminutive of *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) In Entomology, the oral instrument of the flea and other Aphaniptera, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a bivalved beak, between the valves of which there are three lancet-shaped instruments.

ROSTRUM, ros'trum, *s.* (Latin.) The beak or bill of a bird; the beak or head of a ship. In ancient Rome, the elevated platform in the forum, so called from its basement being decorated with the prows of ships. In Chemistry, the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic. In Surgery, a crooked pair of scissors, used for dilating wounds.

ROSY, ro'ze, *a.* Like a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming; made in the form of a rose. *Rosy-bosomed*, embosomed among roses. *Rosy-crowned*, crowned with roses. *Rosy-tinted*, having the tints of the rose.

ROT, rot, *v. n.* (*rotian*, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.) To become decomposed; to putrefy; to decay;—*v. a.* to make putrid; to bring to corruption;—*s.* putrefaction; putrid decay; a distemper incident to sheep, arising from a great number of small animals of the genus *Fasciola* breeding in the liver. The disease is usually attributed to wet seasons and moist pasture. *Dry-rot*, a highly destructive vegetable disease, affecting timber in the foundations and other parts of buildings in particular soils and situations.

ROTA, ro'ta, *s.* (Latin, a wheel.) An ecclesiastical court at Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, two Spaniards, and eight Italians. This court takes cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. In British History, a club of politicians, who, when the government so often wavered in 1650, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.

ROTALIA, ro-ta'la, *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, Lat. in reference to the leaves being whorled.) A genus of plants, consisting of small herbs: Order, Lythraceæ.

ROTALIA, ro-ta'le-a, *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, Lat.) A genus of Foraminifera, found abundantly in the Chalk formation; the genus is also recent as well as fossil.

ROTARY—ROTTEN.

ROTARY, ro'ta-re, *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, Lat.) Turning, as a wheel on its axis. *Rotary-engine*, an engine which acts by a rotatory motion, instead of the alternate or reciprocating one of the beam and piston.

ROTATE, ro'tate, *a.* In Botany, wheel-shaped; monopetalous; spreading nearly flat without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border with scarcely any tube. *Rotate-plane*, wheel-shaped, and flat without a tube.

ROTATED, ro'ta-ted, *a.* (*rotatus*, Lat.) Turned round, as a wheel; wheel-shaped.

ROTATION, ro-ta'shun, *s.* (*rotatio*, Lat.) The act of turning, as a wheel on its axis.

ROTATIVE, ro'ta-tiv, *a.* Turning, as a wheel.—Little used.

ROTATOR, ro-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) That which gives a circular or rolling motion. In Anatomy, a muscle producing a rolling motion.

ROTATORIA, ro-ta-to're-a, } *s.*—See Rotifera.

ROTATORIES, ro'ta-to-res, }

ROTATORY, ro'ta-tur-e, *a.* (from Rotator.) Turning on an axle, as a wheel; rotary; going in a circle; following in succession.

ROTE, rote, *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, Lat.) A round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the meaning, or to principles and rules. An ancient musical instrument, which appears to have been somewhat similar to what the French call a *vielle*, and the English a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is mentioned by Chaucer and some others of our early poets—(obsolete in this sense);—*v. a.* to repeat frequently.

Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue; bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to go out by rotation or succession.—Little used as a verb.

ROTELLA, ro-tel'la, *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Rotellineæ; the shell is flattened, nearly discoid, and polished; inner lip very thick, and spreading over half of the under surface; aperture small; angulated; operculum horny.

ROTELLINEÆ, ro-tel-li'ne, *s.* (*rotella*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Trochidae, or Trochidae; the shell perlaceous, depressed, smooth, and highly polished; mouth smooth; umbilicus closed.

ROTHER-BEAST, roth'ur-beest, *s.* (*hryther*, a quadruped, Sax.) An animal of the Bovine genus.—Obsolete.

The beare to chase, the hinde to run, the cruel boare to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts*, had now no lust at all.—*Golding* (1567).

ROTHER-NAILS, roth'ur-nayls, *s. plu.* (corrupted from *rudder-nails*.) Among Shipwrights, nails with very full heads, for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

ROTHIA, ro'the-a, *s.* (in honour of A. W. Roth of Bremen, author of *Teutamen Floræ Germanicæ*.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ROTIFERA, ro-tif'er-a, } *s.* (*rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, I carry, Lat.)

ROTIFERS, ro'te-furs, } Wheel animalcules, an order of Infusoria, distinguished by certain ciliated appendages at the anterior part of the body, which seem to move in a rapid rotatory manner.

ROTTEN, rotn, *a.* (*rutten*, Swed.) Putrid; carious;

ROTTENNESS—ROUGH.

putrescent; not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful;

Hence, rotten thing! or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments.—*Shaks.*

defective in substance; not sound or hard; fetid; ill-smelling. *Rotten-stone*, a mineral occurring at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, and believed to arise from the decomposition of the shale of that country; colour dirty-grey, or reddish-brown, passing into black; dull, earthy, soft, meagre to the touch, and emitting an unpleasant odour when rubbed. Composition—alumina, 86; silica, 4; carbon, 10. It is used for polishing metals, stones, and glass, as well as many other purposes. The name is also given to the various kinds of tripoli.—See Tripoli.

ROTTENNESS, *rot'nes*, *s.* The state of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROTTLERIA, *rot-le're-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Dr. Rottler, a botanist and Danish missionary at Tranquebar, in the East Indies.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

ROTULA, *rot'u-la*, *s.* (diminutive of *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) In Anatomy, the knee-pan.

ROTULINA, *rot-u-li-na*, *s.* (*rotula*, a little wheel, Lat.) A genus of fossil Foraminifera.

ROTULUS WINTONIE, *rot'u-lus win-to'ne-e*, *s.* An exact survey of England made by King Alfred, and so called from its being kept at Winchester; it is now no longer in existence.—*Cowel.*

ROTUND, *ro-tund'*, *a.* (*rotundus*, Lat.) Round; circular; spherical. In Botany, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, as a *rotund* leaf.

ROTUNDA, *ro-tun'da*, *s.* A round building; any building which is round, both on the outside and inside.

ROTUNDIFOLIOLUS, *ro-tun-de-fo'le-us*, *a.* (*rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, *ro-tun'de-te*, *s.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

ROUBLE, *roo'bl*, *s.* A Russian coin.—See Ruble.

ROCCOO, *roo'koo*, *s.* A substance used in dyeing; the same as Anotto,—which see.

ROUE, *roo'ay*, *s.* (French.) In the fashionable world, a person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, and regardless of the constraints of moral principle.

ROUGE, *roozh*, *s.* (French, red.) A pigment of a lake colour, prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or safflower. *Rouge et Noir*, (French, red and black,) a game at cards, so called from the colours on the cloth on which it is played; —*a.* red; —*v. a.* and *v. n.* to paint with rouge.

ROUGH, *ruf*, *a.* (*hreoq*, *hreoq*, *hreoq*, Sax. *ruig*, Dutch, rough, shaggy.) Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface; not wrought or polished, as a *rough* diamond; thrown into huge waves; violently agitated, as a *rough* sea; stormy; boisterous, as *rough* weather; harsh to the taste; grating to the ear; jarring; unharmonious; rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous; coarse in manners; violent; not easy, as a *rough* remedy; uncivil, as *rough* usage; hard-featured; not delicate, as a *rough* visage; terrible; dreadful; disordered or coarse in appearance; hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles, or the like. *Rough-draught*, a draught not perfected; a sketch. *Rough-draw*, to draw or delineate coarsely. *Rough-drawn*, coarsely drawn. *Rough-footed*, feather-

ROUGHCAST—ROUND.

footed, as a *rough-footed* dove. *Rough-leaved*, having rough leaves. *Rough-rider*, one who breaks horses. *Rough-shod*, shod with shoes armed with points, as a *rough-shod* horse. *Rough stucco*, stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water. *Rough-work*, to work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Rough-wrought*, wrought or done coarsely. In Botany, *rough-chevrit*, the plant *Anthriscus vulgaris*.

ROUGHCAST, *ruf-kast'*, *v. a.* (*rough* and *cast*.) To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, or polish; to mould without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities; to cover with a mixture of plaster, and shells or pebbles; —*s.* a rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments. In Architecture, *rough-cast*, a species of plastering used on external walls, consisting of a mixture of lime, small shells or pebbles, occasionally fragments of glass, and similar materials.

ROUGHEN, *rufn*, *v. a.* (from *Rough*.) To make rough; —*v. n.* to grow rough.

ROUGH-HEW, *ruf-hu'*, *v. a.* (*rough* and *hew*.) To hew coarsely without smoothing; to give the first form or shape to a thing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.—*Shaks.*

ROUGH-HEWN, *ruf-hune'*, *part. a.* Hewn coarsely, without smoothing; unpolished, or not nicely finished; rugged; of coarse manners; rude.

A *rough-hewn* seaman.—*Bacon.*

ROUGHINGS, *rufings*, *s. plu.* Grass after mowing or reaping.—Local.

ROUGHLY, *rufle*, *ad.* With roughness.

ROUGHNESS, *ruf'nes*, *s.* Unevenness or asperity of surface; austerity to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper; austerity; rudeness of behaviour or manners; want of refinement; severity, or harshness of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness; boisterousness; violent agitation by wind; coarseness of features.

ROUGHT, *rawt*. Reached—used for *raught*, the old preterite of *reach*.—Obsolete.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to five-score.
—*Shaks.*

ROULADE, *roo'lade*, *s.* (French.) In Music, a trilling or quavering.

ROULEAU, *roo-lo'*, *s.* (French.) A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper.

ROUMEA, *roo'me-a*, *s.* (in memory of P. R. Roume de St. Laurent.) A genus of plants: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.

ROUN, *rown*, *v. n.* (*runian*, Sax.) To whisper; He *rouned* in his ear.—*Chaucer.*

—*v. a.* to address in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk

That none could hear, close *rouned* in the ear.—*Bretes.*
—Obsolete in both senses.

ROUNCE, *rowns*, *s.* The handle of a printing-press.

ROUNCEVAL, *rown'se-val*, *s.* (*Roncesvalles*, a Spanish town at the foot of the Pyrenees.) A variety of pea.

ROUND, *rownd*, *a.* (*rond*, Fr. and Dutch, *rund*, Germ. Dan. and Swed.) Cylindrical; circular; globular; full or large, as a *round* sum; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt;

In his satires, Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant—*Peacock.*

full, quick, or brisk, as a *round* trot; plump; bold; positive, as a *round* assertion. *Round-backed*, *round-shouldered*, having a round back or shoulders. A *round number*, a number ending with a cipher; a complete or full number. *Round-robin*, a written petition, memorial, remonstrance, &c., signed by names in a circle, so as not to show who signed it first. *Round towers*, in Antiquity, structures varying from 30 to 180 feet in height, and from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, to be found in various places in Ireland, and also in Scotland. They are of unknown antiquity, and their uses have not yet been ascertained;—plain; open; candid; fair;

Round-dealing is the honour of man's nature.—*Bacon.*

—*s.* a circle; a sphere; an orb; action performed in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; the time of such action; rotation in office; succession or vicissitude; a rundle; the step of a ladder; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district; a general discharge of fire-arms, in which each soldier fires once; a dance; a song; a roundelay. In Music, a short vocal composition in three or more parts, in the performance of which the first voice begins alone, singing to the end of the first part, then passes on to the second, and afterwards to the third, &c., the other voices following successively the same routine, till all are joined together. A *round of cartridges and balls*, one cartridge to each man. A *round of beef*, a cut of the thigh, through and across the bone;—*v. a.* to make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to surround; to encircle; to encompass;

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.—*Shaks.*

to form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle; to move about anything; to mould into smoothness, as a sentence. To *round in*, among Seamen, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks, in a direction nearly horizontal;—*v. n.* to grow or become round; to go round, as a guard; (corrupted from *round*), to whisper. To *round to*, in sailing, to turn the head of the ship toward the wind;—*ad.* on all sides; circularly; in a circular form; from one side or party to another, as to come or turn *round*; not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct one, as, the short road is not the best, let us go *round*. All *round*, in common speech, over the whole place, or in every direction;—*prep.* on every side of; about; in a circular course, or in all parts, as, to go *round* the city. To *come or get round one*, to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUNDAABOUT, rownd'a-bowt, *a.* (*round* and *about*.) Indirect; going round; loose;

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating.—*Felton.*
ample; extensive; encircling; encompassing;—*s.* a large horizontal wheel on which children ride; a long strait coat.

ROUNDEL, rown'del, *s.* (*rondele*, Fr.) In Heraldry, an ordinary in the form of a circle.

ROUNDEL, rown'del, } *s.* (*rondelet*, Fr.) A
ROUNDELAY, rown'de-lay, } song or tune, and
also a dance, in which passages or parts are repeated.—See *Rondeau*.

ROUNDHEAD, rownd'hed, *s.* (*round* and *head*.) In English History, a nickname given by the cavaliers to the Puritans at the time of the civil wars, either from the close skull-cap, reaching down to the ears, then worn by staid and serious persons; or from the custom that prevailed among them, of wearing the hair close cut to the head.

ROUNDHEADED, rownd'hed-ed, *a.* Having a round head or top.

ROUNDHOUSE, rownd'hows, *s.* A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. In ships of war, a water-closet near the head, for the use of particular officers. In merchant ships, an apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: sometimes called *the coach*.

ROUNDING, rownd'ing, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round;—*s.* among Seamen, old ropes wound about the part of the cable which lies near the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing. *Rounding in*, a pulling upon a slack rope, which passes in a nearly horizontal direction through one or more blocks. *Rounding up*, a pulling in like manner, when a tackle hangs nearly perpendicular.

ROUNDISH, rownd'ish, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

ROUNDISHNESS, rownd'ish-nes, *s.* The state of being roundish.

ROUNDLET, rownd'let, *s.* A little circle.

ROUNDLY, rownd'le, *ad.* In a round form or manner; openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily; briskly; with speed; completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called anything, and I would have done anything indeed too, and *roundly* too.—*Shaks.*

ROUNDNESS, rownd'nes, *s.* The quality of being round, circular, globular, or cylindrical; fulness; smoothness of flow; openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness.

ROUNDRIIDGE, rownd'rīj, *v. a.* (*round* and *ridge*.) In Tillage, to form round ridges by ploughing.

ROUND-ROBIN.—See under *Round*.

ROUNDS, rownds, *s. plu.* In Military affairs, the officers and men who go round to inspect and relieve the sentinels on duty as guards. In Ships, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast.—See *Top*.

ROUSE, rowz, *v. a.* (of the same class as *raise* and *rise*.) To wake from sleep or repose; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to agitate; to drive a beast from his den or place of rest;—*v. n.* to awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action. In Marine affairs, to pull together upon a cable, hawser, &c., without the aid of tackles, capstans, or other mechanical powers;—*s.* (*roes*, Dutch,) a full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a health.—Obsolete as a noun.

They have given me a *rouse* already.

—Not past a pint, as I am a soldier.—*Shaks.*

ROUSER, rowz'ur, *s.* One who rouses or excites.

ROUSING, rowz'ing, *part. a.* Having power to awake or excite; great or violent, as a *rousing* fire.—Vulgar in this sense.

ROUSSEAUZIA, roo-soks'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Desrousseaux, coadjutor with Lamarek in his Dictionnaire Botanique.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

ROUST, rowst, *s.* A torrent occasioned by a tide.—Unusual.

ROUT, rowt, *s.* (*rotte*, Germ. *rot*, Dutch, a gang, a rabble, *rhafter*, a crowd, Welsh, *ruta*, a herd, Fr.) A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd. In Law, a *roust* is when an illegal assembly of three or more persons proceed to do an unlawful act, whether they carry into effect the original object of their meeting or not. A select company; a party for gaming; (*dérout*, Fr. *rotta*, Ital.) the breaking up or defeat of a band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops defeated and put to flight; (*route*, Fr. *ranta*, Span. a road,) the course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed;—*v. a.* to break the ranks of troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion; (for *rook*,) to turn up the gound with the snout;—*v. n.* to assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd;

The meaner sort routed together.—Bacon.

(*hrutan*, Sax.) to snore.

They had gode leysir for to route,

To vye who mighten slope best.—Chaucer.

—Obsolete in the last three senses.

ROUTINE, rú-tene, *s.* (French, from *rota*, a wheel, Lat.) A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning; custom; practice.

ROVE, rove, *v. n.* (*röver*, to rob, Dan. *hraufa*, Icel. to move from a place; *ströfca*, to rove or wander.) To wander; to ramble; to range;—*v. a.* to wander over (elliptical).

Roving the field, I chane'd

A goodly tree far distant to behold.—Milton.

To shoot an arrow, called a *rover*;

Even at the marke-white of his heart she roved.—Spenser.
to draw a thread, string, or cord through an eye or aperture.

ROVER, ro'vur, *s.* A wanderer; a ranger; one who rambles about; a fickle, inconstant person; a robber or pirate; a kind of arrow.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Here be all sorts—flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.—

Ben Jonson.

At rovers, without any particular aim.

Providence shoots not at rovers.—South.

ROVINGLY, rove'ing-le, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

ROVINGNESS, rove'ing-nes, *s.* State of roving.

ROW, ro, *s.* (*rauca*, Sax. *reihe*, Germ.) A number of persons or things ranged in a line; a line; a rank; a file;—*v. a.* to impel by oars, as a boat; to convey by rowing, as, to *row* the captain ashore;—*v. n.* to labour with the oar, as, he *rows* well.

ROW, row, *s.* A riotous noise; a riot; a low vulgar word.

ROWABLE, ro'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being rowed upon.

That long barren fen,

Once rowable, but now doth nourish men

In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.—

Ben Jonson.

ROWEL, row'el, *s.* (*rouelle*, old Fr. dim. of *roue*, a wheel, *radel*, Germ.) The small wheel of a spur; a little flat ring in horses' bits. In Farriery, a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton;—*v. a.* in Surgery, to make a wound, and keep it open by a *rowel*.

ROWEN, row'en, *s.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. In New England, the second growth of grass in a season is called the *rowen*.

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ROWER, ro'ur, *s.* One who rows or manages a boat with oars.

ROWING, ro'ing, *s.* The act of impelling a boat by oars.

ROW-LOCK, ro'lok, *s.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

ROW-FORT, ro'porte, *s.* A port-hole in small vessels, for working an oar in a calm.

ROYAL, roy'al, *a.* (French.) Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; noble; illustrious; magnificent. *Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear. A gold coin worth 10s., formerly current in England. In Navigation, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes it is called the top-gallant-royal. *Royals* is the name given, by way of eminence, to the first regiment of foot in the British service; it is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. In Artillery, *royals* are small mortars which carry a shell whose diameter is 5½ inches. *Royal assent*, the last form through which a bill goes previously to becoming an act of parliament. It is either given by the sovereign in person, or by royal commission signed with the sovereign's own hand. *Royal burghs*, incorporations in Scotland created by royal charter, giving jurisdiction to the magistrates within certain bounds, and vesting certain privileges in the inhabitants and burgesses. A burgh is called a *royal burgh*, if it holds of the sovereign; if it holds of a subject, it is termed a burgh of barony. *Royal bay*, the plant *Laurus Indicus*, a native of Madeira, where it is known by the name of *Vignatica*. *Royal stich*, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia, consisting in putting a ligature round the neck of the sac till adhesive inflammation is excited. *Royal fishes*, whales and sturgeons, which belong to the crown when thrown on shore. In Astronomy, the *Royal Oak*, *Robur Carolinum*, is a constellation formed by Halley in the southern hemisphere.

ROYALISM, roy'al-izm, *s.* Attachment to royalty.

ROYALIST, roy'al-ist, *s.* An adherent to a king; one attached to the principles of monarchical government.

ROYALIZE, roy'a-lize, *v. a.* To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,

To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own.—Shakspeare.

ROYALLY, roy'al-le, *ad.* In a royal manner.

ROYALTY, roy'al-te, *s.* Kingship; character or office of a king; state of a king; rights of a king. In the plural, the emblems of a sovereign; prerogative.

ROYENA, roy-e'na, *s.* (in honour of Adrian Van Royen.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Ebenaceæ.

ROYLEA, roy'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Dr. John Royle, London.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ROYNE, royn, *v. a.* (*rogner*, Fr.) To bite; to gnaw.—Obsolete.

Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound,

And softly royne when savage choler gan redound.—

Spenser.

ROYNISH, royn'ish, *a.* (*rogneur*, mangy, Fr.) Mean; paltry; sorry.—Obsolete.

The roynish clown, at whom so oft

Your grace was wont to laugh.—Shakspeare.

ROYTELET, roy'tel-et, *s.* (*roitelet*, Fr.) A little king.—Not in use.

ROYTISH—RUBBLE.

ROYTISH, royt'ish, *a.* Wild; irregular.—Obsolete.

No weed presumed to show its roytish face
In this enclosure.—*Beaumont.*

ROXBURGHIA, roks-bur'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Roxburgh, author of a splendid work on the plants of the coast of Coromandel.) A genus of plants, forming the natural order Roxburghiaceae.

ROXBURGHIAEAE, roks-bur-e-a'e-e, *s.* (*Roxburghia*, the only genus.) A natural order of Dictyogens, with bisexual flowers; solitary, many-seeded carpels, with long-stalked anatropal seeds, and a basal placenta; perianth of four large petaloid divisions; four hypogynous stamens; ovary superior, and one-celled. It consists of shrubs with tuberous roots and reticulated coriaceous leaves; the stems have been known to attain a length of 600 feet.

RUB, rub, *v. a.* (*rhubian*, Welsh, *reiben*, Germ.) To move any substance along the surface of another with pressure; to scrape; to clean; to scour; to touch, so as to leave something of that which touches behind; to obstruct by collision; to remove or separate by friction, as, to rub out a stain; to touch hard; to rub down, to comb or curry, as a horse; to rub off, to clean anything by rubbing; to rub out, to erase; to obliterate; to rub up, to burnish; to excite or rouse to action, as, to rub up the memory;—*v. n.* to move so as to subject to friction, as, the wheel rubs against the gate-post; to fret; to chafe, as, to rub upon a sore; to move or pass through difficulties, as, to rub through the world;—*s.* the act of rubbing; friction; hinderance; collision; obstruction;

We'll play at bowls;

'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,

And that my fortune runs against the bias.—*Shaks.*

difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch;

To sleep! perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub.—*Shaks.*

sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUBBAGE.—See Rubbish.

RUBBER, rub'bur, *s.* The person or thing that rubs; a large coarse file; a whetstone. In Gaming, two games gained out of three, or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games. In Sail-making, a small iron implement, fixed in a wooden handle, and used to rub down and flatten the seams of the sails. *Indian-rubber*, caoutchouc, a pliable elastic substance, obtained from *Siphonia elastica* of South America.

RUBBICE.—See Rubbish.

RUBBISH, rub'bish, *s.* Fragments of stone or other matter used in building; broken pieces of any structure; ruins; waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; mingled mass; confusion.

RUBBLE, rub'bl, *s.* Rough, unhewn stones; rubbish. Rubble is perhaps the oldest form of the word rubbish.

Carry out rubble as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings.—*Barret* (1580).

Rubble-stones,—see Boulders; the word now used for those water-worn fragments imbedded in the diluvium, or scattered over the surface of the earth in many places. *Rubble-work*, a rough kind of masonry, in which the stones are merely roughly flattened on the side which is to lie outwards, and the whole well connected by large quantities of mortar. The filling in at the back of arches, &c. is

RUBECKIA—RUBRIC.

also called *rubble-work*, it not being done so carefully as the surface which is to meet the eye.

RUBECKIA, rü-bek'e-a, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated Olaus Rudbeck, professor of botany at Upsal, died in 1702.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

RUBEFACIENT, rü-be-fa'shent, *a.* (*rubefacio*, Lat.) Making red;—*s.* in Medicine, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.

RUBELITE, roo'be-lite, *s.* Red Tourmaline, a mineral of a red colour of various shades. In the form of its crystals it resembles schorl, as well as its power of acquiring opposite electricities by heat. Its constituents are—silica, 42.00; alumina, 40.00; soda, 10.00; oxides of manganese and iron, 7.0.

RUBEOLA, rü-be'o-la, *s.* (*ruber*, red, Lat.) Measles, an eruption of crimson-coloured stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales.

RUBESCENT, rü-bes'sent, *a.* (*rubescens*, Lat.) Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

RUBEZAH, roo'be-zaw, *s.* In German superstition, the name of a famous spirit, who is said to aid the poor and oppressed, and the benighted wanderer, but to wage war with the proud and wicked.

RUBIA, roo'be-a, *s.* (*ruber*, red, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

RUBIAEAE.—See Cinchonaceae.

RUBICAN, roo'be-kan, *a.* (French, from *rubec*, I am red, Lat.) Rubican colour of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light-grey or white upon the flanks, but the grey or white not predominant.

RUBICEL, roo'be-sel, *s.* A variety of the ruby from Brazil.

RUBICUND, roo'be-kund, *a.* (*rubicundus*, Lat.) Inclining to redness.

RUBICUNDITY, rü-be-kun'de-te, *s.* The state of being red; redness.

RUBIED, roo'be-ed, *a.* Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy fingers' tip,

Thrice upon thy rubied lip.—*Milton.*

RUBIFIC, rü-bif'ik, *a.* (*rubeus*, red, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Making red.

RUBIFICATION, rü-be-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Act of making red.

RUBIFORM, roo'be-fawim, *a.* Having the form of red.

RUBIFY, roo'be-fi, *v. a.* To make red.

Waters rubifying.—*Chaucer.*

RUBIGINOUS, rü-bij'e-nus, *a.* (*rubigo*, rust or mildew, Lat.) Rusty.

RUBIGO, rü-bi'go, *s.* (Latin, mildew.) Mildew, a genus of Fungi, which grows like the leaves of the alder: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

RUBIOUS, roo'be-us, *a.* (*rubeus*, red, Lat.) Red; ruddy.

Dian's lip

Is not more smooth and rubious.—*Shaks.*

RUBLE, roo'bl, *s.* A Russian integer of account. The silver ruble is divided into 100 copecs, and equal in value to 3s. 1½d. sterling. An ukase in 1839 established the silver ruble as the only legal measure of value throughout the empire. This ukase fixed the exchange of paper into specie, at the rate of 350 copecs in paper for 100 copecs in silver, making the paper ruble worth 10½d. nearly.

RUBRIC, roo'brik, *s.* (*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat. Ital. and Span. from *rubec*, I am red, Lat.) In

RUBRICAL—RUDARIL.

the Canon Law, a title or article in certain ancient law-books, so called because written in red letters; directions printed in prayer-books;—*a. red*;—*v. a.* to adorn with red.

Rubrick, or red making.—*Sir Isaac Newton.*

What though my name stood rubrick on the walls?—

Pope.

RUBRICAL, roo'bre-kal, *a.* Red; placed in rubrics. **RUBRICATE**, roo'bre-kate, *v. a.* To mark with red. **RUBSTONE**, rub'stone, *s.* A stone for sharpening; a whetstone.

A cradle for battle, with rubstone and sand.—*Tusser.*

RUBULA, roo'bu-la, *s.* (*rubus*, a bramble or rasp, or its berry, Lat.) A name given by Dr. Good instead of the barbarous term *Frambæsia*, or *Yaws*. **RUBUS**, roo'bus, *s.* (*rubus*, red, Lat. in reference to the colour of the fruit in some of the species.) The Brambles, a genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

RUBY, roo'be, *s.* (*rubus*, red, Lat.) A transparent red variety of rhombohedral corundum. It is the spinel of Werner. It differs from the sapphire in containing more silex, and in being less hard. It is next in value as a gem to the diamond. It chiefly consists of alumina, and is found in alluvial soil in Ceylon, Pegu, and other eastern countries; redness;

Can you behold such sights
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd by fear?—*Shaks.*

anything red; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle;—*v. a.* to make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round.—

Pope.

—*a. red*, as *ruby* lips. *Ruby-copper*, native oxide of copper, so called by its ruby colour. *Ruby of arsenic*, or *sulphur*, the protosulphuret of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur. *Ruby of zinc*, the protosulphuret of zinc, or red blende. *Rock-ruby*, one of the most valuable of the garnets.

RUCK, ruk, *s.* (derivation uncertain: according to Horne Tooke, it is from *wigan*, to cover, Sax.; but it appears, from Grose and Ray, to be a north country word, meaning to squat, or shrink down. It seems chiefly to have been applied by our old authors to birds.) To cower; to sit close; to lie close.—*Obsolete.*

And they rucken in their nest,
And resten.—*Chaucer.*

On the house did rucks

A cursed owle, the messenger of ill success and lucke.—
Golding (1667).

Shakspeare uses *rook* in the same sense;

The raven rook'd her on the chimney's top.

—*s.* (from *wigan*, to cover, Sax.) a crease; a wrinkle; a fold; a plait.

RUCTATION, ruk-ta'shun, *s.* (*ructo*, I belch, Lat.) The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD, rud, *s.* A fish of the genus *Leuciscus*, called also the Red-eye;

Ruds differ from the true roach as much as a herring from a pilchard.—*Walton.*

redness;

Her ruddle is like scarlet in grain.—*Chaucer*

—*a. red*; ruddy; rosy—(obsolete);

Sweet blushes stained her red-red cheek,
Her e'en were black as snow.—

Sir Gawaine, in Percy's Relics.

—*v. a.* to make red.

Her cheeks like apples the sun had ruddled.—*Spenser.*

RUDARIL, rû-da're-i, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a name given to old gladiators, and sometimes to

RUDDER—RUDGEA.

those who had only fought for a short time, and were, at the request of the people, discharged from the public service, each of them being presented with a *rudis*, or wooden sword—hence the name.

RUDDER, rud'dur, *s.* (*ruder*, Germ. *rother*, an oar, Sax. *roder*, Swed.) A long flat piece of timber hung upon the stern-post of a ship or boat, for the purpose of steering it. *Rudder-coat*, a covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water from entering at the rudder hole. *Rudder-pendants*, strong pieces of rope, ending in chains, by which the rudder, if unshipped, is held to the ship's quarter; that which guides and governs the course.

For rhyme the rudder is of verses,

By which they steer their pleasant courses.—

Hudibras.

Rudder-perch, a small fish said to follow at the rudder of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. *Rudder-shook*, the piece of wood fitting between the head of the rudder and the rudder hole, to prevent the play of the rudder in case of the tiller being removed.

RUDDIED, rud'de-ed, *a.* Made ruddy or red.

RUDDINESS, rud'de-nes, *s.* The state approaching to redness, or of being a lively flesh-colour.

The ruddiness upon her lip is wet;

You'll mar it if you kiss it.—*Shaks.*

RUDDLE, rud'dl, *s.* A species of red earth coloured by the peroxide of iron. It is called *keel* in Scotland.

RUDDLEMAN, rud'dl-man, *s.* One who digs ruddle or red earth.

Besmeared like a ruddleman, a gipsy, or a chimney-sweeper.—*Burton; Anat. of Mel.*

RUDDOCK, rud'duk, *s.* (*ruddoc*, Sax.) The red-breast.—*Obsolete.*

The merry lark her matins sings aloft;

The ouzel shrills; the ruddock warbles soft.—

Chaucer.

RUDDY, rud'de, *a.* (*rudd*, *rudn*, Sax.) Of a red or lively flesh-colour; of a golden colour.—Not used in this sense.

A crown of ruddy gold enclosed her brow.—*Dryden.*

RUDE, rood, *a.* (French and Italian, *rudo*, Span. *rudis*, Lat.) Rough; uneven; unformed by art; of coarse, rough manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; violent; fierce; impetuous, as the *rude* storm; harsh; inclement, as the *rude* winter; ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; artless; inelegant, as a *rude* translation.

RUDELY, rood'le, *ad.* In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously; without exactness; without nicety; coarsely; unskilfully; violently; boisterously.

RUDENESS, rood'nes, *s.* State of being rude; coarseness of manners; incivility; ignorance; unskilfulness; artlessness; inelegance; storminess; rigour.

RUDENTURE, roo'den-ture, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, sometimes curved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled up: same as *Ceiling*,—which see.

RUDERARY, roo'der-a-re, *a.* (from *rudis*, Lat.) Belonging to rubbish.—Not used.

RUDERATION, rud-er-a'shun, *s.* The laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RUDESBY, roods'be, *s.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow.—Not in use.

A mad-brained rudesby, full of spleen.—*Shaks.*

RUDGEA, rud'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Edward Rudge, F.R.S. and L.S., author of *Plantarum Guianæ Rariorum, Icones et Descriptiones*.) A genus of

RUDIMENT—RUFFIAN.

plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives of Guiana: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

RUDIMENT, roo'de-ment, *s.* (French, *rudimentum*, Lat.) A first principle or element; that which is first to be learned; the original of anything in its first form. In Natural History, an imperfect organ, which has never been fully formed;—*v. a.* to furnish with the first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.—Not used.

RUDIMENTAL, rû-de-men'tal, } *a.* Initial; per-
RUDIMENTARY, rû-de-men'ta-re, } taining to rudiments or first principles.

RUDIS, roo'dis, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the wooden sword given to the gladiators, who became exempt from the public service.—See *Rudarii*.

RUDMAS-DAY, rûd'mas-day, *s.* (from *rode*, the cross.) The feast of the holy cross, of which there are two, viz. on the 3d of May, the invention of the cross; and the 14th of September, holyrood-day, or the exaltation of the cross.

RUDOLPHEA, rû-dol'fe-a, *s.* (in honour of Charles Asmund Rudolph, a botanist of Jena.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

RUDOLPHINE, rû-dol'fine, *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe. They are called the Rudolphine tables, in honour of Rudolph II. of Bohemia, who, upon the death of Tycho in 1601, conferred upon Kepler the title of Imperial Mathematician.

RUE, roo, *v. a.* (*reovian*, *hrecvian*, Sax. *rhuac*, Welsh, *reuen*, to repent, Germ.) To grieve for; to lament; to regret;—*v. n.* to have compassion; I pray you, that you will *rue* on me.—Chaucer.

—*s.* sorrow; repentance.—Obsolete.

Rue even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen.—Shaks.

In Botany, the plant *Ruta graveolens*, and other plants of the same genus. It was anciently called herb-grace, or herb of grace.

Here did she drop a tear; here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sown herb of grace.
Rue even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.—Shaks.

RUEFUL, roo'fûl, *a.* Woeful; mournful; sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, roo'fûl-le, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, roo'fûl-nes, *s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUEING, roo'ing, *s.* Lamentation.

I pray God, this sudden riches make not again a long repentance; this sudden joy a long *rueing*.—Sir Thos. Smith.

RUELLE, rû-el', *s.* (French, a narrow street.) A circle; an assembly at a private house.—Not used.

The poet who flourished in the scene is condemned in the *ruelle*.—Dryden.

RUFESCENT, rû-fes'sent, *a.* (*rufesco*, I grow red, Lat.) Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, ruf, *s.* (*rouffenn*, to wrinkle. Armor.) A piece of plaited linen worn round the neck; anything collected into wrinkles; a state of roughness; the act of making a noise by beating with the feet or hands in token of applause by an audience; a small fish of the genus *Percha*; the bird *Fringa pugnax* of Linnæus, *Machetes pugnax* of Cuvier, so called from the rough-like arrangement of feathers on the neck of the male;—*v. a.* to ruffle; to disorder; to trump any other suit of cards at whist. In Falconry, to hit the prey, but not to trust it.

RUFFIAN, ruf'yan, *s.* (*ruffiano*, Ital.) A brutal, boisterous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a mur-

RUFFIAN-LIKE—BUGOSE.

derer;—*a.* brutal; savagely boisterous, as *ruffian* rage;—*v. n.* to rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian.—Obsolete.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements.
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt upon them,
Can hold the mortoise?—Shaks.

RUFFIAN-LIKE, ruf'yan-like, } *ad.* Like a ruffian;
RUFFIANLY, ruf'yan-le, } dissolute; licentious; brutal; violent.

RUFFLE, ruf'fl, *v. a.* (*ruffyelen*, to wrinkle, Belgic.) Properly, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds; to disorder, by making less smooth or evenly; to put out of form; to discompose; to agitate; to disturb; to put out of order; to throw disorderly together;

I *ruffl'd* up fallen leaves in heap.—Chapman.

to roll the drum, as on certain occasions when marks of respect are paid, generally written *ruff*;—*s.* that which is disordered; that which is not laid smooth; that which is rough or jars; a tumult; commotion; a plaited ornamental piece of linen; a roll of drum on presenting arms, otherwise a *ruff*.

RUFFLED, ruf'fl'd, *a.* Agitated; disturbed, as a *ruffled* mind; furnished with ruffles.

RUFFLEMENT, ruf'fl-ment, *s.* Act of ruffling.

RUFFLER, ruf'flur, *s.* A swaggerer; a boisterous fellow.—Obsolete.

The ranke rable of Romysh *rufflers*.—
Bale, Yet a Course, fol. 56.

RUFFLING, ruf'ling, } *s.* The act of beating the
RUFFING, ruf'ing, } drum, called the *ruff*, done on certain occasions as a mark of respect; disturbance; commotion.—Obsolete in this sense.

With great trouble and business, with great stirring and *ruffing*.—Barret.

RUFFTER-HOOD, ruf'tur-hood, *s.* In Falconry, a hood worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rug, *s.* (*ruig*, Dutch, *rauch*, hairy, rough, Germ.) A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth, used for a bedcover, or for covering the carpet before a fire-place; a rough, woolly dog.—Not used in the last sense.

Water-rugs and demi-wolves are classed
All by the name of dogs.—Shaks.

Rug-gowned, wearing a coarse or rough gown.
Like a *rug-gowned* watchman.—Beau. and Flet.

RUGGED, rug'ged, *a.* Rough; full of unevenness or asperities on the surface; rough in temper; harsh; crabbed; austere; harsh and grating to the ear; sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; violent; rude; boisterous; shaggy. In Botany, scabrous; rough, with tubercles or stiff points.

RUGGEDLY, rug'ged-le, *ad.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rug'ged-nes, *s.* State or quality of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; roughness of temper; harshness; surliness; coarseness; rudeness of manners; storminess; boisterousness.

RUGIN, roo'gin, *s.* A nappy cloth.—Not in use.

RUGINE, roo'jene, *s.* (French.) A surgeon's rasp.

RUGOSE, roo'gose, } *a.* (*rugosus*, Lat.) Wrinkled;
RUGOUS, roo'gus, } full of wrinkles. In Conchology, applied to shells which are rugged and full of wrinkles; in Botany, to leaves when the veins are more contracted than the disc, so that the disc rises into little inequalities, as in the primrose and sage; in Entomology, when longitudinal elevations are placed irregularly on the surface, resembling coarse wrinkles.

RUGOSITY—RULE.

RUGOSITY, rū-gos'e-tē, *s.* State of being wrinkled.
RUIN, roo'in, *s.* (*ruine*, Fr. from *ruina*, Lat. and Span.) Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of anything which destroys it; mischief; bane;

Have, and spoil, and ruin are my bane.—*Milton*.
 a decayed edifice or city, or other work of art: *ruins* is generally used to express this meaning, as, a castle or city in *ruins*; the decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object, as, a great mind in *ruins*; the cause of destruction;

They were the ruin of him and all Israel.—

2 Chron. xxviii.

—*v. a.* to demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; to subvert; to destroy in any manner; to defeat or counteract, as, to *ruin* a project; to deprive of felicity;

Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.—*Dryden*.

to bring to everlasting misery, as, to *ruin* the soul; to impoverish, as, to be *ruined* by speculation;—*v. n.* to fall into ruins; to run to ruin; to become dilapidated; to be reduced to poverty or misery.

RUINATE, roo'e-nate, *v. a.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty.—*Obsolete*.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house.—*Shaks*.

RUINATION, rū-e-na'shun, *s.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.—Used colloquially.

RUINED, roo'ind, *part. a.* Demolished; overthrown; undone; reduced to poverty.

RUINER, roo'in-ur, *s.* The person or thing that ruins.

RUINOUS, roo'in-us, *a.* (*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.)

Fallen to ruin; utterly decayed; demolished; dilapidated; destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to certain ruin; consisting in ruins.

RUINOUSLY, roo'in-us-le, *ad.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RUINOUSNESS, roo'in-us-nes, *s.* Ruinous state or quality.

RUJZIA, rū-izh'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Don Hippolito Ruiz, who travelled in Peru and Chili, author, in conjunction with Pavon, of *Flora Peruviana et Chiliensis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

RULE, rool, *s.* (*regle*, Fr. *rheol*, Welsh, *regol*, Sax. *regula*, from *rego*, I govern, Lat.) Government; empire; sway; supreme command or authority; that which is established as a principal standard or directory; established mode or course of proceeding in the conduct of life; a maxim, canon, or precept, to be observed in any branch of art or science; a simple instrument, ordinarily of hard wood, thin, narrow, and straight, serving to direct the drawing of straight lines, sometimes marked so as to measure short lengths for feet, inches, &c. In Monasteries, Corporations, or Societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members. In Law, an order made by the court at the instance of one of the parties in a suit, usually commanding the opposite party to do some act, or to show cause why some act should not be done. A rule of this kind is said to be either a *rule nisi*, or to show cause, or a *rule absolute*. A *rule nisi*, or to show cause, commands the party to show cause why he will not do the act required, or why the object of the rule should not be enforced. *Rules* are either general or particular. *General rules* relate to matters of practice, as laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. *Rules not general* are such as are confined to the particular case, in

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RULER—RUMBLING.

reference to which they have been granted. A *rule absolute* commands the subject-matter to be forthwith enforced. The rules for regulating the practice of courts, and which the judges are empowered to frame and put in force as occasion may require, are termed *rules of court*. *Rule of court*, an order made either between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of the court.—*Jacob*. *Rules of the King's Bench prison*, are certain limits without the walls within which prisoners in custody are allowed to live, on giving security to the mareschal not to escape.—*Jacob*. In Arithmetic and Algebra, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation. In Grammar, an established mode of construction, or the expression of that form in words. *Rule of three*, that rule in Arithmetic which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first.—See Proportion. *Sliding-rule*, a mathematical instrument, serving to solve a number of questions from the change of the position of the slider by inspection, and therefore of much importance to the less educated artisan. *Nautical slide-rule*, an important invention by Mr. Cameron of Glasgow, for performing by inspection the various questions which occur in astronomy, navigation, surveying, mechanics, and generally all those which depend on trigonometry for their solution;—*v. a.* to govern; to manage with power and authority; to control; to govern the movements of things; to conduct and to settle, as by a *rule*; to make with lines by the aid of a ruler. In Law, to establish by decree; to command or require by a rule of court, as to *rule* the sheriff to return the writ, or the plaintiff to reply; to settle or decide a point of law arising upon a trial at *nisi prius*;—*v. n.* to have power or command; to exercise supreme authority, generally followed by *over*.

They shall *rule over* their oppressors.—*Isa.* xiv.

RULER, roo'ler, *s.* Governor; one who has supreme command; an instrument, by means of which straight lines are drawn.

RULING, roo'ling, *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling, as a *ruling* passion.

RULINGIA, rū-lin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of J. P. Ruling.)

A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

RULY, roo'le, *a.* Orderly; easily restrained; moderate; quiet; opposed to unruly.—Seldom used.

RUM, rum, *s.* A spirituous liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses, from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or dunder, the lees of former distillations. In the United States, rum is distilled from molasses only;—a cant word for a country parson;

I'm grown a mere mopas, no company comes,

But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rum*.—*Swed.*

an old-fashioned person; an old-fashioned book;

The books which the booksellers call *rum* appear to be numerous; so called, it is said, from Osburne having sent large assortments of old books to Jamaica in exchange for rum.—*Nichol's Lit. Anec.*

—*a.* old-fashioned; odd; queer; a cant term.

RUMBLE, rum'bl, *v. n.* (*rommelen*, Dutch, *rummelen*, Germ. *ramm*, to bellow, Swed.) To make a hoarse, low, continued noise, as a carriage or distant thunder.

RUMBLER, rum'blar, *s.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, rum'bling, *s.* A low, heavy, continued sound.

RUMBLINGLY—RUMPHIA.

RUMBLINGLY, rum'bling-le, *ad.* In a rumbling manner.

RUMBUDS, rum'buds, *s.* Grog-blossoms, cant names for pimples on the face, occasioned by excessive drinking of ardent spirits; the *Ionthus corymbiferus* of pathologists.

RUMEN, roo'men, *s.* (Latin.) The name of the paunch, or first stomach, in the Ruminantia.

RUMEX, roo'meks, *s.* (Latin name for sorrel.) Dock, a genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

RUMIA, roo'me-a, *s.* In Mythology, the goddess who presides over young children. In Botany, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.

RUMINANT, roo'me-nant, *s.* An animal which chews the cud;—*a.* having the property of chewing the cud.

RUMINANTIA, rū-min-an'she-a, } *s.* An order of
RUMINANTS, roo'min-ants, } herbivorous animals, provided with four stomachs—the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matter, coarsely bruised by the first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be re-chewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, and from thence passes to the fourth. It comprehends the antelopes, oxen, stags, musks, and giraffes. Such animals *chew the cud*, or *ruminate*.

RUMINATE, roo'me-nate, *v. n.* (*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, from *rumen*, Lat.) To chew the cud; to muse; to meditate; to think on again and again;—*v. a.* to chew over again, as a ruminant; to muse; to meditate over and over again.

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin.—*Dryden*.

RUMINATION, rū-me-na'shun, *s.* The act of chewing the cud; the power or property of chewing the cud; a musing over again and again on a subject; meditation; reflection.

RUMINATOR, rū-me-na'tur, *s.* One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUMMAGE, rum'maje, *v. a.* To search narrowly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things;—*v. n.* to search a place or places narrowly;—*s.* the act of rummaging.

RUMMER, rum'mur, *s.* (*roemer*, a wine-glass, from *roemen*, to vaunt, brag, or praise, Dutch.) A glass or drinking-cup.—Not in use.

RUMOROUS, roo'mur-us, *a.* Famous; notorious.—Not in use.

RUMOUR, roo'mur, *s.* (*rumor*, Lat. *rumor*, Fr.) A flying or popular report; bruit; fame;—*v. a.* to report abroad; to bruit.

RUMOURER, roo'mur-ur, *s.* A reporter or spreader of news.

RUMP, rump, *s.* (*rumpf*, Germ. *rumpe*, Swed.) The lower end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks. *Rump Parliament*, in English History, a parliament called together by Desborough and others, on Richard Cromwell's demission of the Protectorate. It assembled in May, 1659, and consisted of little more than 70 members. It got its name from being the rag-end of the Long Parliament.

RUMPER, rum'pur, *s.* One who favoured the Rump Parliament, or who was a member of it.

RUMPHIA, rum'f'e-a, *s.* (in honour of G. E. Rumphius, author of *Herbarium Amboinense*.) A genus of plants: Order, Terebintaceæ.

RUMPLE—RUN.

RUMPLE, rum'pl, *v. n.* (*rompelen*, Dutch.) To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities;—*s.* a plait or fold.

RUMPLESS, rum'ples, *a.* Destitute of a tail.

RUN, run, *v. n.* (*rennan*, Sax.) To move or pass swiftly; to go with a very quick pace; to move in a hurry; to rush violently; to extend or spread along the surface, as fire; to sail from one place to another, as a ship *runs* between New York and Liverpool; to contend in a race; to flee for escape; to depart privately; to steal away; to flow, as rivers *run* into the sea; to emit or let flow; to become liquid by means of heat; to turn, as a wheel on its axle; to flow, as words; to pass, as time; to have a legal course; to be attached to, as, interest *runs* upon our goods; to have a course or direction, as, to *run* counter to; to pass in thought, speech, or practice; to have a continued tenor or course, as, the conversation *ran* upon the affairs of France; to speak incessantly, as, her tongue *runs* continually; to be well received, as a publication; to proceed in succession; to pass from one state or condition into another; to proceed in a train of conduct; to be generally received, as, a report *runs*; to be carried; to extend or rise, as, the debate *ran* high; to have a track or course; to extend or lie in continued length, as a vein of ore; to have a certain direction; to pass in an orbit of any figure; to tend in growth or progress; to grow exuberantly; to discharge pus, mucus, rheum, or other matter; to reach or extend to the remembrance of; to continue in time before becoming due and payable, as a bill; to continue in effect, force, or operation; to press with numerous applications for payment, as on a bank; to pass into crime or error; to pass by a gradual change, as, one colour *runs* into another; to have a general tendency to proceed in conduct or management. In Scripture, to pursue or practise the duties of religion;

Ye did *run* well; who did hinder you?—*Gal. v.*

to *run after*, to search for; to endeavour to find or obtain; to follow or pursue; to *run at*, to attack, as a bull; to *run away*, to flee; to escape; to run away with; to hurry without deliberation; to convey away; to assist in escape or elopement; to *run in*, to enter; to step into; to *run into*, to enter or incur; to *run in with*, to make toward; to near; to *run down a coast*, to sail along it; to *run down a vessel*, to strike it in sailing; to *run on*, to be continued; to talk incessantly; to continue a course; to press with jokes or ridicule; to *run over*, to overflow; to *run out*, to come to an end; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted, as ground for want of manure; to become poor by extravagance; to spread widely or exuberantly;—*v. a.* to drive or stab, as, to *run a sword* through the body; to drive; to force; to drive with violence, as, they *ran* the ship aground; to melt; to fuse; to venture; to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push or thrust; to ascertain by marks and metres; to cause to ply; to form or make in a mould; to *run down*, to chase to weariness; to crush; to overthrow; to *run hard*, to press with jokes or ridicule; to urge or press importunately; to *run over*, to recount in a cursory manner; to consider cursorily; to pass the eye over hastily; to *run out*, to thrust or push out; to extend; to waste; to exhaust; to *run through*, to expend;

RUNAGADE—RUNNEL.

to waste; to *run up*, to increase by additions;—*s.* the act of running; course; motion; flow; process; way; will; uncontrolled course; general reception; continued success; mobish or popular clamour; a general pressure for payment on a bank or treasury; the aftmost part of a ship's bottom; distance sailed by a ship; a voyage; an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another; a pair of millstones; a stream of water.

In the *long run*, the conclusion, or the end; the whole process or course of things being taken together. *The run of mankind*, the generality of people. *To run with the land*, in Law, a covenant is said to *run* with the land, when either the liability to perform it, or the right to take advantage of it, passes to the assignee of that land. *To run with the reversion*, a covenant is said to *run* with the reversion, when either the liability to perform it, or the right to take advantage of it, passes to the assignee of that reversion. *Run out the guns*, the order to force their muzzles out at the port-holes by means of the tackles. *Run-man*, a deserter from a ship of war.

RUNAGADE, run'a-gade, *s.* (*runagat*, Fr.) A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond.

RUNAWAY, run'a-way, *s.* A fugitive; one who flees from danger or restraint; one who deserts lawful services.

RUNCARIA, run-ka're-a, *s.* In Archæology, land full of brambles and briars.—1 *Inst. fol. 5.*

RUNCATION, run-ka'shun, *s.* (*runcatio*, Lat.) A weeding.—Not in use.

RUNCINA, run-si'na, *s.* (*runcare*, to cut, Lat.) In Roman Mythology, a goddess who was invoked when the corn was cut down.

RUNCINATE, run'se-nate, *a.* (*runcina*, a saw, Lat.) In Botany, a *runcinate* leaf is a sort of pinnatifid one, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion; a leaf which has sinuses that slope backward.

RUNDLE, run'dl, *s.* (*rond*, round, Germ.) A round; a step of a ladder; something put round an axis; a peritrochium, as a cylinder with a *rundle* about it.

RUNDLET, rund'let, *s.* (from Round.) A small

RUNLET, run'let, *s.* barrel.

RUNE, roon, *s.* The Runic characters or letters.—See Runic.

RUNER, roo'nur, *s.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.—See Runic.

RUNES, roons, *s. plu.* (Gothic.) Poetry or rhymes of the ancient Goths.

RUNG, rung, pret. and past part. of *ring*;—*s.* Rungs are those timbers in a ship which constitute her floor, and bolt to the keel; (*kruga*, Goth.) a staff; a rod. In Scotland, any long piece of wood; also, a coarse heavy staff. *Rung-heads*, among Shipwrights, the upper ends of the floor timbers, which are more properly called floor-heads.

RUNIC, roo'nik, *a.* (*run*, a secret or mystery, a letter, Sax.) An epithet applied to the letters and language of the ancient Goths.

RUNLET, run'let, *s.* A little run or stream of water; a brook; a measure of wine, &c., containing 18½ gallons.

RUNNEL, run'nel, *s.* (from Run.) A rivulet; a small brook.

And dashing soft from rocks around,
Bubbling runnels joined the sound.—Collins.

RUNNER—RUPICAPRA.

In Husbandry, pollard-wood, so called from running up apace.

RUNNER, run'ner, *s.* One who runs; that which runs; a racer; a messenger; a creeping stem, as the strawberry plant; the moving stone in a mill. In Mechanics, a single movable pulley; a thick rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle; one of the timbers on a sleigh; slides.

RUNNET.—See Rennet.

RUNNING, run'ning, *a.* Kept racing in succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; discharging pus or other matter;—*s.* the act of moving with celerity; the discharge of an ulcer or other sore; that which runs or flows, as the first *running* of a still. *Running into*, in Botany, a leaf is said to *run* down into the stem, when it extends down the petiole or stem; it is also so said of the calyx, when it runs gradually into the pedicel. *Running fight*, an action or battle in which the enemy endeavours to escape, whilst the opponent force continues to pursue within gun-shot. *Running frush* or *thrush*, in Farriery, an imposthume or ulcer that gathers on a horse's frog, and sometimes causes it to fall off. *Running of goods*, among Seamen, a clandestine landing of goods without paying the legal customs or duties. *Running part of a tackle*, that part on which the power is applied to produce the intended effect. *Running rigging*, all that part of a ship's rigging which passes through blocks, &c., used in contradiction to standing rigging. *Running title*, in Letter-press Printing, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNNION, run'yun, *s.* A palsy, scurvy wretch.—See Ronion.

RUNRIG-LANDS, run'rig-lands, *s.* In Scotland, lands where the ridges of a field belong alternately to different proprietors.—*Jacob.*

RUNT, runt, *s.* (Scottish.) A cow that is too old to breed; a hardened stem of a plant, as of colewort; (*rund*, a bull or cow, Dutch,) any animal below the natural size of the species.

RUPEE, ru-pe', *s.* An East Indian coin, generally divided into 16 annas each of 12 pice. Various kinds of rupees were formerly coined. That of the Company contains 180 troy grains of silver; 91½ per cent. fine, (termed 91.66 touch,) or 165 grains of pure silver. Its real worth is 1s. 10½d., though commonly estimated at 2s. A *lac* is 100,000 rupees.

RUPELLIA, ru-pel'le-a, *s.* (*rupelaion*, foul, dirty oil, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the general habit of Gobius; central fins united; head thick, flat, obtuse, and covered with fleshy cirri or filaments; eyes and mouth vertical: Family, Gobiidae.

RUPERT'S DROPS, roo'perts drops, *s.* *Lachrymæ Batavicae*, glass drops, with long slender tails, which burst to pieces on breaking off any part. They are made by dropping glass, while in a state of fusion, into cold water.

RUPESTRAL, ru-pes'tral, *a.* (*rupes*, a rock, Lat.) Growing upon rocks.

RUPIA, roo'pe-a, *a.* (*rupis*, filth, Gr.) Sordid blain, an eruption of flat distinct vesicles, with a base slightly inflamed; containing a sanious fluid; scabs accumulating sometimes in a conical form, easily rubbed off, and soon reproduced.

RUPICAPRA, ru-pe-kap'ra, (*rupes*, a rock, and *caprea*, a deer, Lat.) The Chamois Antelopes, a genus of Ruminants: Family, Antelopidae.

RUPICOLA—RUSH.

RUPICOLA, rū-pik'-o-lā, *s.* (*rupes*, a rock, and *colo*, I frequent, or dwell in, Lat.) A genus of birds: Family, Ampelidae.

RUPISCARTES, rū-pis-kār'tes, *s.* (*rupes*, dirt, and *skartes*, a leaper, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is anguilliform, the mouth oblique and directed downwards.

RUPISUGA, rū-pis-su'gā, *s.* (*rupes*, a rock, and *sugo*, I suck, Lat. from the ventral fins being united to a second semicircular plate, whose convexity is turned upwards towards the head, and furnished with cup-shaped suckers.) A genus of fishes: Family, Cyclopteridae, or Suckers.

RUPPELLIA, rup-pel'-ē-a, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

RUPPIA, rūp'-pē-a, *s.* (in honour of Henry Bernard Ruppi, a German botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Juncaginaceae.

RUPTARI, rup-tā're-i, *s.* In Archæology, soldiers, or rather robbers; called also Rutarii. The name *rutia* was given to a company of robbers.

RUPTE, rup'tē, *a.* In Botany, applied to a genus of plants which, in the progress of development, spontaneously rupture, as in the arilla of the Meliaceae, the spathe of *Narcissus poeticus*, and the pericarp of divers seeds.

RUPTION, rup'shun, *s.* (*ruptio*, from *rumpo*, I break, Lat.) A bursting or breaking open; a breach.

RUPTURE, rup'ture, *s.* (French, from *rumpo*, *rumptus*, to break, Lat.) The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; a breach of the peace; open hostility. In Pathology, Hernia,—which see;—*v. a.* to break or burst; to suffer disruption. *Rupture-wort*,—see *Hernaria*.

RURAL, roo'ral, *a.* (French, *ruralis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the country; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Rural deans*, in church governments, certain persons having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over other ministers and parishes near adjoining, assigned by the bishop and archdeacon, being placed and displaced by them; such as the dean of Croydon, &c. These rural deans were anciently called Archipresbyteri, and Decani Christianitatis.—*Kennet*. *Rural deanery*: every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty; and each archdeaconry is divided into *rural deaneries*, which are the circuit of the archdeacons' and rural deans' jurisdiction; and every deanery is divided into parishes.—1 *Bl. Com.* 111.

RURALIST, roo'ra-list, *s.* One who leads a country life.

RURALITY, rū-rāl'e-tē, } *s.* The quality of being

RURALNESS, roo'ral-nes, } rural.

RURALLY, roo'ra-le, *ad.* In a rural manner, as in the country.

RURICOLIST, rū-rik'-o-list, *s.* (*rus ruris*, the country, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) An inhabitant of the country.

RURIGINOUS, rū-rīj'e-nus, *a.* (*rus* and *gignor*, I am borne, Lat.) Born in the country.

RUSCUS, rus'kus, *s.* (derivation uncertain.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

RUSE, rooz, *s.* (French.) Cunning artifice; stratagem; vile fraud; deceit.—Not English, and unnecessary.

RUSE DE GUERRE, rooz-day-gare, (French.) A stratagem of war.

RUSH, rush, *s.* (*rics* or *risc*, Sax.) In Botany, a plant of the genus *Juncus*; applied also to other

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RUSHED—RUST.

plants of a like kind; anything insignificant, as, it is not worth a *rush*. *Rush-bottomed*, having a bottom made with rushes; *rush-candle*, a taper, the wick of which is the pith of a rush; *rush-light*, the light of a rush-candle; *rush-like*, resembling a rush; weak; impotent; *rush-nut*, the plant *Cyperus esculentus*;—*v. n.* (*reosan*, Sax. *rauschen*, Germ. *ruischen*, Dutch, *rhysian*, Welsh,) to move forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation, as, to *rush* into commercial speculation;—*v. a.* to push forward with violence—(not used as an active verb);—*s.* a driving forward with tumultuous haste or violence.

RUSHED, rusht, *a.* Abounding with rushes.

Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwall's flood.—*Warton*.

RUSHER, rush'ur, *s.* One who rushes forward; one who, in former times, strewed rushes on the floor at dances.

Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gypsies.—*Ben Jonson*.

RUSHINESS, rush'e-nes, *s.* The state of abounding with rushes.

RUSHING, rush'ing, *s.* A violent driving; a rapid, impetuous course.

RUSHY, rush'e, *a.* Abounding with rushes; very full of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.—*Goldsmith*.

RUSINA, rū-sī'na, } *s.* In Roman Mythology, the

RURINA, rū-rī'na, } goddess who presided over

rural affairs.

RUSK, rusk, *s.* Hard bread made for stores.

RUSMA, rus'mā, *s.* A brown light iron substance mixed with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the women of Turkey make a preparation for taking off their hair.—*Grew*.

RUSS, roos, *a.* (Russian.) Pertaining to the Russ or Russians;—*s.* the language of the Russ, or of Russians.

RUSSA, rus'sā, *s.* (the Malayan name of one of the species.) A genus of deer, natives of Asia, distinguished from all others by having round horns, with a brown antler: Family, Cervidae.

RUSSELLIA, rus-sel'-ē-a, *s.* (in honour of Alexander Russel, M.D. F.R.S.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

RUSSET, rus'set, *a.* (*roux*, *roussa*, red, Fr. *russeus*, Lat.) Of a brown-red colour;

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears.—*Dryden*.

coarse; homespun; rustic;—*s.* country dress;

Country silks in cares are spent,

When country *russet* breads content.

a kind of brown-coloured apple;—*v. a.* to give a brown or russet colour to.

The blossom blows, the summer ray

Russets the plain.—*Thomson*.

RUSSETY, rus'set-e, *a.* Of a russet colour.

RUSSIA, roo'shā, *a.* Russian leather, a particular and valuable kind of leather, much used in book-binding; so called from its being manufactured in Russia.

RUSSIAN, roo'shan, *a.* Belonging to Russia; produced in Russia;—*s.* a native of Russia.

RUST, rust, *s.* (Saxon, *ruast*, Dutch, *rost*, Germ.) The peroxide of iron or other metal, formed on its surface when left exposed to damp; loss of power by inactivity; any foul matter contracted, as *rust* on corn or salted meat; foul extraneous matter; a disease in grain,—see *Mildew*;—*v. n.* (*rustian*,

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RUSTIC—RUSTY.

Sax.) to become oxidized as a metal; to degenerate into idleness; to become dull by inaction;

Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?—*Dryden*.
—*v. a.* to make rusty. *Rust-coloured*, having the colour of rust.

RUSTIC, *rus'tik*, } *a.* (*rusticus*, from *rus*, the
RUSTICAL, *rus'te-kal*, } country, Lat.) Pertaining to the country; rural; rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; coarse; plain; simple; artless; unadorned. *Rustic-looking*, appearing to be rustic. *Rustic order*, in Architecture, a species of building wherein the faces of the stones are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer. *Rustic quoins* or *coins*, the Lapis minantes of Vitruvius, the stones placed on the external angles of a building, projecting beyond the nakedness of the wall. The edges are bevelled, or the margins recessed in a plane, parallel to the face or plane of the wall. *Rustic work*, a mode of building in which the faces of the stones are left rough, the sides only being wrought smooth where the union of the stones takes place. *Frosted rustic work* is when the margins of the stones are reduced to a plane parallel to that of the wall, the intermediate parts having an irregular surface. *Vermiculated rustic work*, is that wherein the intermediate parts present the appearance of being worm-eaten. *Chamfered rustic work*, is that in which the faces of the stones being smoothed are made parallel to the surface of the wall, and the angles bevelled to an angle of 135° with the face of the stone; where they are set in the wall, the bevel of the two adjacent stones forms an internal right angle; —*s.* an inhabitant of the country; a clown.

RUSTICALLY, *rus'te-kal-le*, *ad.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.

RUSTICALNESS, *rus'te-kal-nes*, *s.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUSTICATE, *rus'te-kate*, *v. n.* (*rusticor*, Lat.) To dwell or reside in the country; —*v. a.* to compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

RUSTICATION, *rus'te-ka'shun*, *s.* Residence in the country. In Colleges, the punishment inflicted on a student for some offence, by compelling him to leave the institution, and to reside for a time in the country.

RUSTICITY, *rus'tis'e-te*, *s.* (*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, Lat.) The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

RUSTICULA, *rus'tik'u-la*, *s.* (Latin, a woodcock.) The Woodcocks, a genus of birds: Family, *Tringidæ*.

RUSTILY, *rus'te-le*, *ad.* In a rusty state.

RUSTINESS, *rus'te-nes*, *s.* The state of being rusty.

RUSTLE, *rus'sl*, *v. n.* (*ristlan*, Sax. *rosselan*, Germ. *rossla*, to rattle, Swed.) To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth, or of dry leaves.

RUSTLING, *rus'ling*, *s.* A quick succession of small sounds, as the noise made by dry leaves when agitated by the wind.

RUSTRE, *rus'ter*, *s.* In Heraldry, a bearing of a diamond shape, pierced through the middle by a round hole.

RUSTY, *rus'te*, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.

RUT—RYACOLITE.

RUT, *rut*, *s.* (French.) The copulation of deer; (*rota*, a wheel,) the track of a wheel; —*v. n.* to desire to come together, as deer.

RUTA, *roo'ta*, *s.* (*ruta* or *rud*, *rus*, Sax. *ruith*, Dutch, *rude*, Dan. *raute*, Germ. *roe*, Fr.) Rue, a genus of plants: Type of the order Rutaceæ.

RUTA-BAGA, *roo'ta-ba'ga*, *s.* The Swedish turnip, or *Brassica campestris*.

RUTACEÆ, *ru'ta'se-e*, *s.* (*ruta*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of fetid herbs, as the garden rue; or neat heath-like plants, as the Cape Diosmas; broad or long-leaved Australian shrubs, covered with stellate pubescence, or tropical trees with panicles of pallid flowers; calyx with four or five, rarely three, divisions; petals equal in number to the divisions of the calyx; stamens equal or double the number of the petals; anthers two-celled; ovary free; ovule fixed to the central placenta; styles equal in number to the cells or carpels; stigma of as many lobes or furrows as there are styles.

RUTELA, *roo'te-la*, *s.* (*rutellum*, a shovel, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Lamellicornes*.

RUTH, *rooth*, *s.* Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another—(obsolete);

No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*.—*Milton*.
a canonical book of the Old Testament.

RUTHFUL, *rooth'ful*, *a.* Rueful; woeful; sorrowful; merciful.—Obsolete.

RUTHFULLY, *rooth'ful-le*, *ad.* Woefully; sadly; sorrowfully; mournfully.

RUTHLESS, *rooth'les*, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RUTHLESSLY, *rooth'les-le*, *ad.* Without pity; barbarously; cruelly.

RUTIDIA, *ru'tid'e-a*, *s.* (*rutis*, a wrinkle, Gr. in allusion to the wrinkled albumen.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

RUTIDOSIS, *ru'te-do'sis*, *s.* (*rutis*, a furrow, Gr.) A disease of the eye, in which the cornea appears shrunk and puckered.

RUTILANT, *roo'til-ant*, *a.* (*rutilans*, Lat.) Shiny.

RUTILATE, *roo'til-ate*, *v. n.* (*rutilo*, Lat.) To shine; to emit rays of light.

RUTILE, *roo'tile*, *s.* (*rutilo*, I shine, Lat.) Red oxide of titanium; a brown, red, yellow, and sometimes nearly black ore. It occurs crystallized, massive, disseminated in angular grains and in flakes; external lustre considerable, and sometimes metallic, opaque, or translucent; scratches glass: sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.4. It is found in Scotland in the granite of Cairngorm.

RUTHINE, *roo'til-ine*, *s.* A name given by Braconot to the product of the decomposition of salicine by strong sulphuric acid: strong acids colour it of a fine blood-red; alkalis of a deep violet.

RUTTER, *rut'tur*, *s.* (*reiter*, Germ. *ruiter*, Dutch.) A horseman or trooper.—Obsolete.

RUTTERKIN, *rut'tur-kin*, *s.* One by long practice master of his profession; a notable beguiler.—Obsolete.

RUTTIER, *rut'teer*, *s.* (*routier*, Fr.) Direction of the course at sea; an old traveller acquainted with roads; an old soldier.—Obsolete.

RUTTISH, *rut'tish*, *a.* (from *Rut*.) Lustful; dissipated.

RUYSCHIA, *roo'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of Frederick Ruysch, a Dutch physician and botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, *Marcgraviaceæ*.

RYACOLITE, *ri-ak'o-lite*, *s.* (*ryax*, a stream, and

RYANEA—RYOTS.

lithos, a stone, Gr.) A name given to glassy felspar.

RYANEA, ri-a-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of John Ryan.) A genus of branching shrubs, natives of Trinidad and Cayenne: Order, Flacourtiaceae.

RYDER, } ri'der, *s.* A schedule or small piece of parchment annexed to some part of a roll or record. In passing bills through parliament, when a new clause is to be added, after the bill has passed through a committee, the clause thus added is called a *rider*.

RYE, ri, *s.* (*ryge*, Sax.) An esculent grain of the genus *Secale*, inferior to wheat. There are two species—*S. cereale*, and *S. orientale*. *Rye-grass*, the grass *Lolium perenne*.

RYCHLEA, ring-ke'a, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a bill, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Snipe kind, remarkable for its long bill, which is crooked at the top: Family, Scolopacidae.

RYNCHORS, ringkops, *s.* (*rhynchos*, a bill, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Gull kind: Family, Lauridae.

RYOTS, ri'ots, *s.* The name in Hindostan by which the renters of lands are distinguished. They held their possessions by a lease, which may be con-

RYPTICUS—RYZENA.

sidered as perpetual; and at a fixed rate, by ancient surveys and valuations.

RYPTICUS, rip-te-kus, *s.* (*ryptikos*, washing, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the scales are minute, and covered by the skin: Family, Percidae.

RYSSONOTUS, ris-so-no'tus, *s.* (*ryssos*, shrivelled, *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lucanidae.

RYTIDOPHYLLUM, ri-te-do-fil'tum, *s.* (*rytis*, *rytidos*, a wrinkle, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves being blistered.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

RYTIXA, ri-ti'na, *s.* (*rytis*, a furrow or wrinkle, Gr.) A genus of herbivorous Cetaceans, of which a species (*R. stellari*), with a wrinkled and furrowed skin, inhabiting the coasts of Kamtschatka, is the type.

RYTIPHLEA, ri-tif-le'a, *s.* (*rytis*, a wrinkle, and *phleo*, I am filled, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

RYZENA, ri-ze'na, *s.* (*ryzo*, I growl, Gr.) A genus of quadrupeds, considered by Fred. Cuvier as intermediate between Carnivora and Felidae. It is a small sharp-nosed animal, resembling a dog more than a weasel.

S.

S—SABADILLIC.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds, as in *sin* and *hiss*; and as in *rose*, *wise*, *muse*, pronounced *roze*, *wize*, *mize*. In Abbreviation, *S.* stands for *Societas*, Society, or *Socius*, as F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society; F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society, &c. With the Romans, *S.* stood for *Sectus*; Sp. for *Spurious*; S.C. for *Senatus Consultus*; S.P.Q.R. for *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the Senate and People of Rome; S.S.S. for *Stratum*, one layer above another. As a numeral, *S.* denoted *seven*; in Italian Music, it stands for *solo*. In books of Navigation, and in common usage, *S.* stands for South; S.E. South-east; S.W. South-west; S.S.W. South-south-west.

SAADHS, sa'ads, } *s. plu.* (Hindustanee, a religious SAUDS, sawds, } or holy character.) An Indian sect of modern date who have embraced Christianity: they are numerous about Furruckabad and Mirzapore. Their doctrine and mode of life resemble, in some respects, those of the people called Quakers.

SABADILLA, sa-ba-dil'la, } *s.* The Spanish-Mexican SEBADILLA, se-ba-dil'la, } name for a species of *Veratrum*, the seeds of which have become a considerable article of commerce, from their containing a quantity of *Veratrine*. It is the *Asagrea* of Lindley.

SABADILLATE, sa-ba-dil'late, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of *sabadillic acid* with a salifiable base.

SABADILLIC ACID, sa-ba-dil'lik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained from the seeds of the *Veratrum sabadilli*; when the *sabadillate* of baryta is heated with concentrated phosphoric acid, the *sabadillic acid* sublimates in white needles, which are fusible at 70°,

SABADILLINE—SABASIA.

and have the smell of butyric acid. Its composition is unknown.

SABADILLINE, sa-ba-dil'line, *s.* An alkali contained in the *Veratrum sabadilla*: it is obtained in reddish, stellated, hexagonal prisms, but when pure it is colourless; taste extremely acid. It has not yet been analyzed.

SABÆ, sa'bæ, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Scythia, inhabiting the country that lies at the east of Bactriana and Sogdiana, and towards the mouth of the Imaus. They had no towns, according to some writers, but lived in tents.

SABAEL, sa-ba'e-i, *s.* (*Saboiot*, Gr.) In ancient History, a people of Arabia Felix, who inhabited the northern part of the modern Yemen, the *Sheba* or *Seba* of Scripture.

SABAISM, } sa'ba-izm, *s.* The name given by Arabic TSBAIZM, } writers to the religion of the ancient Chaldeans, which appears to have been one of the earliest and simplest forms of idolatry. They believed in the unity of the Deity, but at the same time paid adoration to the stars, or the angels and intelligences which they supposed to reside in them, and to govern the world under the Supreme Deity—the consequence of which was, the common people in time became to regard and worship them as gods. The Sabæans believed that the souls of wicked men would be punished for nine thousand years, and would afterwards be received to mercy. They prayed three times a day, offered sacrifices, but eat no part of them.

SABAOTH, sa-ba'oth, *s.* A Hebrew word which signifies armies.

The Lord of *sabaoth*.—James v. 4.

That is, the Lord of hosts.
SABASIA, sa-ba'she-a, *s.* In Mythology, a name

given to certain festivals. Mithras, the Sun, is termed Sabasins in certain ancient monuments; hence it has been supposed that the word has some connection with Sabaism. This name was also given to Bacchus, from the Sabæ, a people of Thrace; and nocturnal Sabasia were celebrated in his name.

SABASIUS, sa-ba'she-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a surname of Bacchus, and also of Jupiter,—see Sabasia.

SABBATARIAN, sab-ba-ta're-an, *s.* A Christian who keeps the seventh day of the week as the sabbath;—*a.* of or belonging to the Sabbatarians; a name given to several sects of Christians, who, at different times, have observed the seventh instead of the first day of the week as the sabbath.

SABBATARIANISM, sab-ba-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the Sabbatarians.

SABBATH, sab'bath, *s.* (שַׁבָּת, Heb. *sabata*, Arab. *sabbatum*, Lat.) The seventh day of the week, appointed in the fourth commandment to be observed as a day of cessation from labour, and as a day of religious worship. In Christian nations, the first day of the week is called the Lord's-day, or the Christian sabbath; the name also given to the sabbatical year of the Jews. *Sabbath-breaker*, one who violates or disregards the obligations of the sabbath. *Sabbath-breaking*, profanation of the sabbath by secular labour, or such amusements as are unlawful on that day. In Scripture, *sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to journey from, and return to, their places of residence on the sabbath. It appears to have varied at different times and in different circumstances: it was probably seldom more than the whole, or less than three-fourths, of a geographical mile.—*Bib. Cyc.*

SABBATHLESS, sab'bath-less, *a.* Without intermission of labour.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune, leaveth not the tribute which we owe to God of our time.—*Bacon.*

SABBATIA, sab-ba'she-a, *s.* (in honour of L. Sabatia, a celebrated Italian botanist.) A genus of biennial herbs: Order, Gentianaceæ.

SABBATIANS, sab-ba'she-ans, *s. plu.* In Ecclesiastical History, the followers of one Sabbatius, a Jewish convert to Christianity in the fourth century, who mingled many of the Jewish practices with his profession.

SABBATIC, sab-bat'ik, } *a.* (*sabatique*, Fr. *sabbatical*, sab-bat'e-kal, } *sabbaticus*, Lat.)

Pertaining to the sabbath; resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labour. *Sabbatical year*, the seventh year, during which the Jews were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to remain uncultivated.

SABBATISM, sab-bat-izm, *s.* Rest; intermission of labour.

SABÆAN, sa-be'an, *s.* A native of Saba, in Arabia Felix.

And the Sabæans fell upon them.—*Job* i. 15.

SABELLA, sa-bel'la, *s.* (*sabulum*, coarse sand or gravel, Lat.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Tubicolidae.

SABELLARIA, sa-bel-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Annelides: Family, Tubicolidae.

SABELLI, sa-bel'le, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Italy, who inhabited that part of the

country which lies between the Sabines and the Marsi.

SABELLIAN, sa-bel'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius;—*s.* a follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt, who, in the third century, taught that there is one person only in the God-head, and that the Word and Spirit are only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

SABELLIANISM, sab-bel'le-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines taught by Sabellius.

SABER.—See Sabre.

SABIA, sa-be-a, *s.* (altered from *Soolja*, the Bengalese name of one of the species.) A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of the East Indies: Order, Terebintaceæ.

SABIAN, sa-be-an, *s.* One of a sect so called, who belonged to Arabia and Persia. They were also called Mendaïtes and Christians of St. John, and are supposed by some to have been a remnant of the Jewish Hemerobaptists;—a native of Saba, in Arabia: spelt also *Sabean*;—*a.* pertaining to the worship or religion of the Sabæi, or Sabaism,—which see.

SABIAN.—See Sabean.

SABIANISM.—See Sabaism.

SABICEA, sa-bi'se-a, *s.* (altered from the name of *S. aspera* in Guiana.) A genus of shrubs: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SABINE.—See Savin.

SABINEA, sa-bin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Joseph Sabine, F.R.S., who was long secretary of the Horticultural Society of London.) A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the West Indies: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SABINES, sa'binse, } *s.* An ancient people of Italy.

SABINI, sa-bi'ne, } *s.* An ancient people of Italy.

SABLE, sa-bl, *s.* (*sabot*, Swed. *sabot*, Rus.) The Sable-weasel, or *Mustella zibellina* of Linnæus, a species of the Viverridae, which furnishes a costly and beautiful fur. It is a native of the north of Europe;—the fur of the sable;—*a.* (French,) black; dark: used chiefly in poetry and heraldry. In armorial bearings, *sable* is represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

SABLIÈRE, sab'le-are, *s.* (French.) A sand-pit; a piece of timber not so thick as a beam.—Obsolete.

SABOT, sab'o, *s.* (French.) A wooden shoe.—Not used.

A fustian language, like the clattering of *sabots*.—*Bramhall* agst. *Hobbes.*

SABULOSITY, sab-u-lo'se-te, *s.* (from *Sabulous*.) Sandiness; grittiness.

SABULOUS, sab'u-lus, *a.* Sandy; gritty.

SABURRA, sa-bur'ra, *s.* (Latin, gravel or sand.) In Pathology, foulness, particularly of the stomach.

SAC, sak, *s.* (*sac*, *saca*, contention, Sax.) In English Law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of the manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. In Natural History, a small bag.

SACÆA, sa-se'a, *s.* In Antiquity, a festival which the Babylonians and other eastern nations held annually in honour of the god Anaitis. The *Sacæa* were in the East, what the *Saturnalia* were at Rome—a feast for the slaves. One of the ceremonies was to choose a prisoner condemned to death, and allow him all the gratifications he could wish before he was carried to execution.

SACAGLOTTIS, sak-a-glott'is, *s.* (*sakos*, a buckler or shield, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr. in allusion to the anthers being terminated by a ligula, as well as

SACCADE—SACCINI

the ovary being surrounded by a buckler-shaped cupola.) A genus of plants, natives of the banks of the Amazon: Order, Humiriaceae.

SACCADE, sak-kade', *s.* (French, a jerk.) A jerk with the bridle; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

SACCATE, sak'kate, *a.* In Botany, bagged; having a pouch or bag, as in many petals and sepals.

SACCHARATE, sak'ka-rate, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of saccharic acid with a salifiable base.

SACCHARIC ACID, sak-kar'ik as'sid, *s.* A product of the action of dilute nitric acid on cane or grape sugar: the diluted acid is a colourless, slightly acid liquid; when concentrated, it is syrupy, colourless, strongly acid, and, by long standing, it deposits colourless crystals. It is also called *oxalidic acid*. Formula, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{16}$.

SACCHARIFEROUS, sak-ka-rif'er-us, *a.* (*saccharum*, sugar, Lat. and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing sugar.

SACCHARINE, sak'ka-rine, *a.* Having the qualities of sugar. *Saccharine fermentation*, a kind of spontaneous fermentation which takes place in various bodies, by which sugar is formed in them either at the expense of the gluten, or of an acid.

SACCHAROID, sak'ka-royd, } *a.* (*sakhar*, su-
SACCHAROIDAL, sak'ka-royd-al, } gar, *eidōs*, re-
semblance, Gr.) Resembling sugar.

SACCHAROLOGY, sak-ka-ro'l'o-je, *s.* (*sakhar*, sugar, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on sugar.

SACCHAROMETER, sak-ka-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*saccharum*, sugar, and *metron* I measure, Lat.) An instrument used to indicate the density of the liquid extracted from malt, or the degree to which the juice expressed from the sugar-cane is concentrated, previously to undergoing the process of crystallization.

SACCHARUM, sak'a-rum, *s.* (Latin, *soukar*, Arab. *sukre*, Fr. *sucker*, Germ.) The Sugar-cane, a genus of plants from which sugar is obtained: Order, Gramineae. In Chemistry and Medicine, *saccharum saturni*, acetate of lead; vulgarly, *sugar of lead*; a salt which crystallizes in right rhombic prisms, or in needles; transparent; astringent; of a sweetish metallic taste, and poisonous, chiefly from its tendency to pass into the carbonate. Formula, $PbO, \bar{A} + 3 \text{ aq.}$

SACCHOLACTATES, sak-ko-lak'ta-tis, *s.* Salts formed by the union of saccholactic acid with salifiable bases.—See Saccholactic.

SACCHOLACTIC, sak-ko-lak'tik, *a.* (*saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk, Lat.) Saccholactic acid, same as mucic acid.

SACCHULMIC ACID, sak-kul'mik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained along with sacchulmine, by boiling cane-sugar in sulphuric acid. When dry, it is a light-brown powder, insoluble in alcohol and ether: by long boiling in water, it is converted into sacchulmine, but without any change in composition. Formula, $C_{30}H_{15}O_{15}$.

SACCHULMINE, sak-kul'mine, *s.* A substance obtained by boiling cane-sugar for a long time in dilute sulphuric acid. It is deposited in brown, brilliant, crystalline scales, contaminated with sacchulmic acid,—which see.

SACCINI, sak-sin'ni, *s. plu.* (*saccus*, sackcloth, Lat.) In the middle ages, monks who wore next to their skin a garment of goat's hair, the word *saccus* being applied to coarse cloth made of that material.

SACCOLOBIUM—SACKLESS.

SACCOLOBIUM, sak-ko-lo'be-um, *s.* (*saccus*, a sack, and *lobus*, a lobe, Lat.) A genus of Indian plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

SACCOMYS, sak'ko-mis, *s.* (*sakkion*, a small bag, and *mys*, a rat, Gr.) A genus of Rodents.

SACCOFARYNX, sak-ko-far'ingks, *s.* (*sakkos*, a bag, and *pharynx*, Gr.) A genus of Apodal Malacopterygious fishes, allied to Gymnotus; belonging to the family Anguilliformes of Cuvier.

SACCOFHORI, sak-kof'o-re, *s. plu.* (*sakkos*, sackcloth, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A sect of ancient heretics, so called because they always went clothed in sackcloth, and affected much austerity and penance.

SACCULE, sak'ule, *s.* A little sack.

SACCELLUM, sa-sel'lum, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Roman Architecture, a small enclosed space without a roof. Among the Egyptians, such structures were frequently attached to the larger temples. In old Ecclesiastical Architecture, the term signifies a small monumental chapel within a church; also, a small chapel in a village.

SACERDOTAL, sas-er-do'tal, *a.* (*sacerdotalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to the priesthood; priestly.

SACERDOTALLY, sas-er-do'tal-le, *ad.* In a sacerdotal manner.

SACER MORBUS, sa'sur maw'r-bus, *s.* (Latin, sacred disease.) One of the names given by old writers to epilepsy, and some other diseases.

SACHEL.—See Satchel.

SACHEM, sa'kem, *s.* An Indian chief.

SACHEMDOM, sa'kem-dum, *s.* A word used by some American writers to denote the jurisdiction of a sachem.

SACK, sak, *s.* (German, *sac*, *sace*, Sax. *sak*, Dutch, *saccus*, Lat.) A bag, usually large, used in conveying corn or other commodities. *Sack of wool*, in England, is 22 stones of 14 lbs. each; in Scotland, it is 24 stones of 16 lbs. each. In Archæology, a kind of rude square cloak, worn over the shoulders, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin; afterwards of wool. In modern times, the term *sack* was given to a woman's gown with loose plaits on the back—(not now in use); the pillage or plunder of a town or city; a Spanish wine, same as is now called Sherry; A good *sherry sack* has a twofold operation in it.—*Shaks.*

—*n. a.* to put in sacks;—(*sacra*, Armor. *sacham*, to attack, Irish, *sacar*, to pull out, Span. and Port. *saccager*, to pillage, Fr.) to plunder or pillage, as a town or city when taken by assault.

SACKAGE, sak'kaje, *s.* The act of taking by storm and pillage.

SACKBUT, sak'but, *s.* (*sagbut*, Fr. *sacabucke*, Span.) A kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure; a trombone.

SACKCLOTH, sak'kloth, *s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. Sackcloth was worn by the Jews as a token of mourning, humiliation, or mortification.

SACKCLOTHED, sak'klothde, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Sackclothed and squalid*.—*Bp. Hall.*

SACKER, sak'ur, *s.* One who sacks or pillages a town.

SACKFUL, sak'ful, *s.* A full sack or bag.

SACKING, sak'ing, *s.* The act of taking by assault, and plundering or pillaging.

SACKLESS, sak'les, *a.* (*sacculus*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less, Sax.) Quiet; peaceable; harmless; innocent.—*Local.*

SACKPOSSET—SACRIFICANT.

SACKPOSSET, sak-pos'set, *s.* A posset made of sack and other ingredients.—Not in use.

A dish of soup or *sackposset*.—*Swift*.

SACRAL, sa'kral, *a.* Pertaining to the sacram.

SACRAMENT, sak-ra-men't, *s.* (*sacramentum*, an oath, Lat. *sacramentum*, Fr. *sacramento*, Span. and Ital.) In Antiquity, the oath administered to Roman soldiers to be faithful to their commander, and not to desert their standard; the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper. A sacrament may be regarded as a symbol or outward sign or rite, by which spiritual blessings are acknowledged and received, and profession of faith and obedience expressed;—*v. a.* to bind by an oath.

When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.—*Abp. Land.*

SACRAMENTAL, sak-ra-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining or constituting a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sak-ra-men'tal-le, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIAN, sak-ra-men-ta're-an, *s.* One who differs from the Roman Catholic Church in regard to the sacrament; a term of reproach formerly used by Catholics towards Protestants;

They resolved to accise him (Cranmer) of being the head and protector of the *Sacramentarians*.—*Tindal, Ragin's Hist. of Eng.*

—*a.* of or belonging to the sacraments.

SACRAMENTARY, sak-ra-men-ta-re, *s.* An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which all the prayers and ceremonies practised in the celebration of the sacraments are contained; a Sacramentarian;—*a.* of or belonging to the sacraments.

SACRANI, sa-kra'ni, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Latium, who assisted Turnus against Æneas; they were descended from the Pelasgians.

SACRARIUM, sak-ra-re-um, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a small apartment in a Roman house, devoted to a particular deity; also, the *cella*, *penetrals*, or *adytum* of a temple.

SACRE.—See *Saker*.

SACRED, sa'kred, *a.* (*sacré*, Fr. *sacro*, Span. Ital. and Port. from *sacer*, sacred, cursed, damnable, Lat.) Holy; pertaining to God or his worship; proceeding from God, and containing religious principles; consecrated; dedicated to; venerable; entitled to reverence; inviolable; as if appropriated to some superior being.

The honour's *sacred* that he talks on now.—*Shaks.*

Sacred majesty, a term applied to the sovereign of Great Britain, from the inviolability of the person. *Sacred place*, in Law, the spot in which a person is buried. *Sacred war*, in Ancient History, a name given to several engagements, the most remarkable of which is that which commenced with the seizure of Delphi by the Phocians, B.C. 357, and ended by the victory obtained over that people by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 346.

SACREDLY, sa'kred-le, *ad.* Religiously; inviolably. **SACREDNESS**, sa'kred-nes, *s.* State of being sacred; inviolableness.

SACRIFIC, sa-krif'ik, } *a.* (*sacrificus*, Lat.)
SACRIFICIAL, sa-krif'e-kal, } Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sa-krif'e-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice.—Not used.

SACRIFICANT, sa-krif'e-kant, *s.* One who causes a

SACRIFICATOR—SACRUM.

sacrifice to be offered; one for, or on account of, whom it is offered.

To gratify the *sacrificants*.—*Hallywell*.

SACRIFICATOR, sa-krif'e-kay-tur, } *s.* (*sacrificateur*,
SACRIFICER, sak-re-fi'zur, } Fr.) The officiating priest who offers the sacrifice; one who sacrifices or immolates.

SACRIFICATORY, sa-krif'e-kay-tur-e, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sak-re-fize, *v. a.* (*sacrifico*, Lat. *sacrificer*, Fr. from *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To offer to heaven by killing and consuming as victims on an altar, by way of atonement or propitiation for sin; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to devote with loss;

Condemned to *sacrifice* his tender years.—*Pope*.

to kill; to destroy;—*v. n.* to make offerings by sacrifice;—*s.* an act of offering victims to heaven, as an atonement or propitiation; the thing sacrificed or immolated; destruction or loss made or incurred for the sake of something else, or of obliging another.

SACRIFICIAL, sak-re-fish'al, *a.* Performing sacrifice; pertaining to sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sak-re-lij, *s.* (*sacrilegius*, Lat.) The crime of appropriating, violating, or profaning things sacred.

SACRILEGIOUS, sak-re-le'jus, *a.* Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sak-re-le'jus-le, *ad.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, sak-re-le'jus-nes, *s.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to be sacrilegious.

SACRILEGIST, sak-re-lij'ist, *s.* One guilty of sacrilege.

Epiphanes, the *sacrilegist*.—*Spelman*.

SACRING, sa'kring. A participle formed from the French verb *sacrer*, to consecrate;—*s.* signing; consecrating.—*Obsolete*.

Sacring my song to every deity.—*Chapman*.

As a noun, it seems to have been applied to the elevation of the host.

Ring the bells, that these forsaken may come to the *sacring* (written in 1400).—*Ritson's Ant. Songs*.

What made the people to runne from their seates to the altar, from *sacring* (as they called it) to *sacring*, peeping, tooting, and gosying at that thinge whiche the priest helde up in his handes?—*Abp. Cranmer to Sp. Gardner*.

Sacring bell, a bell rung before the elevating of the host.

I'll startle you

Worse than the *sacring bell*.—*Shaks.*

SACRIST, sak'rist, } *s.* A person
SACRISTAN, sak'ris-tan, or sa'kris-tan, } son to whom the charge of the sacred utensils belonging to a church is committed.

SACRISTY, sa'kris-te, *s.* Place for keeping sacred utensils, now called the vestry.

SACROSANCT, sa'kro-sangk, *a.* (*sacro-sanctus*, Lat.) Inviolable; sacred.—*Obsolete*.

The Roman Church makes it so *sacro-sanct* and infallible.—*More, Ant. against Idolatry* (1600).

SACRUM, sa'krum, *s.* (*sacer*, sacred, Lat.) In Anatomy, the bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice. *Sacro-coccygeal*, belonging to the articulation which results from the union of the sacrum and coccyx. *Sacro-iliac*, pertaining to the articulation which exists between the sacral and

iliac bones. *Sacro-lumbalis*, a muscle arising from the sacrum, the roots of the transverse portions of the lumbar vertebrae, &c., and inserted into the inner and outer sides of the ribs. *Sacro-lumbar*, pertaining to the sacro-lumbalis. *Sacro-sciatic*, pertaining to either of the two ligaments of the pelvis, which are called respectively the greater and the lesser sacro-sciatic ligaments. *Sacro-vertebral*, belonging to the articulation formed by the union of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.

SAD, *sad*, *a.* (The etymology of this word is not well known. *Sad*, in Welsh, signifies wise, prudent, sober, permanent; and in the last sense it is used by Wicliffe in his translation of the Scriptures:

We been parteners of Christ, if netheless we holden, the begynnyng of his substance *sad* in to the ende.

Chaucer used *unsad* for unsettled:

O stormy people, *unsad*, and ever untrewa.
In his face I see *sad* resolution
And secure.—*Milton*.

That is, firm; steady. *Sad*, in Scotch, signifies firm, steady, solid, prudent, wise, grave, sober, weighty.) Sorrowful; affected with grief; habitually melancholy; gloomy; grave; serious; downcast; bad; vexatious; (colloquial) weighty; ponderous;

With his hand more *sad* than lump of lead.

close; firm; cohesive.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.—*Mortimer*.

SADDEN, *sad'n*, *v. a.* To make sad, sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy; to make dark-coloured; to make heavy or cohesive—(obsolete in the last two senses);—*v. n.* to become sad.

Troy *sadden'd* at the view.—*Pope*.

SADDER, *sad'dur*, *s.* (modern Persian.) A summary of various parts of the Zendavesta, or sacred books of the Parsees in India,—see *Zendavesta*;—*a.* the comparative of *sad*.

SADDLE, *sad'dl*, *s.* (*sadel*, Sax. Dutch, and Dan. *sattel*, Germ. *sattel*, Welsh.) The seat placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. In Nautical language, a *saddle* is a small cleat or block of wood, hollowed on the upper and under sides, and nailed upon the lower yard-arms, to retain the studding-sail booms in a firm and steady position. It is also the name of a piece of elm timber fitted on the upper end of the lacing. *Saddle of the bowsprit*, a semicircular piece of wood, shaped and fastened to the upper part of the bowsprit, boom, &c. *Saddle-bags*, bags usually made of leather, united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag being placed on each side. *Saddle-bow*, the two pieces of wood laid archwise on the front of a saddle. *Saddle-gall*, excoriation of the horse's back by the saddle. *Saddle-maker*, one who manufactures saddles; a saddler. *Saddle-tree*, the framework of a saddle.

SADDLE-BACKED, *sad'dl-bakt*, *a.* Applied to a horse which has a low back and an elevated neck and head.

SADDLER, *sad'dlur*, *s.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

SADDLERY, *sad'dlur-e*, *s.* Saddles in general; the manufactures of a saddler.

SADDUCEAN, *sad-du-se'an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, and to their doctrine.

SADDUCEES, *sad-du-sees*, *s.* (*saddoukaioi*, Gr.) One of the four sects which existed among the Jews at

the time of Christ, said by the rabbins to have been the followers of one Zadok, a disciple of Antigonus Soccho. They denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, and believed that the soul died with the body, and consequently, that there would be no resurrection.

SADDUCISM, *sad'du-sizm*, *s.* The doctrines of the Sadducees.

Infidelity, or modern deism, is little else but revived *Sadducism*.—*Waterland*.

SADIRON, *sad-i'urn*, *s.* An instrument for smoothing or ironing clothes.—*Webster's Dict.*

SADLY, *sad'le*, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a calamitous or miserable manner; in a dark colour.

Sadly attired.—*Ben Jonson*.

SADNESS, *sad'nes*, *s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness, dejection of mind; seriousness; sedateness; melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial countenance.—*Milton*.

SÆCULUM, *se'ku-lum*, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a chronological epoch adopted by the Romans, consisting of 110 lunar years. The return of the sœculum was announced by the pontiffs, who also made the necessary intercalations in such a manner, that, at the commencement of a new sœculum, the beginning of the ten months' year, of the twelve months' year, and of the solar year, coincided.

SAFE, *safe*, *a.* (*souf*, *sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.) Free from danger, damage, or hurt of any kind; conferring safety; not exposing to danger; placed beyond the power of doing harm—a ludicrous application of the word;

Banquo's *safe*.

—Ay, my lord, *safe* in a ditch.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* a place of safety; a place for securing provisions from insects; an iron chest in which papers or money is reposit so as to be secure from fire;

—*v. a.* to render safe.—*Obsolete*.

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host.—*Shaks*.

Safe-keeping, the act of keeping or preserving in safety. *Safe-lodged*, lodged in safety. In Law, *safe conduct*, a guarantee or security granted by the crown, under the great seal, to a stranger, for his safe coming into, and passing out of, the kingdom.—*Concel*. *Safe-pledge*, a surety given for a man's appearance on a day assigned.—*Bract*, lib. iv. c. 2.

SAFEGUARD, *safe'gyârd*, *s.* The person or thing which protects or defends; defence; protection; a convoy or guard to protect a traveller; a passport or warrant of security given by a sovereign or his agent to a stranger within his territories; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law; an outer petticoat worn by a woman to save her other clothes while on horseback;

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantic husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask, and *safeguard*.—*Drayton*.

—*v. a.* to guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessities,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.—*Shaks*.

Safeguards, in Zoology, the *Sauvegardes* of Cuvier, a genus of lizards: Family, Lacertindæ.

SAFELY, *safe'le*, *ad.* In a safe manner; without injury or hurt; in close custody, as, to keep a prisoner *safely*.

SAFENESS, *safe'nes*, *s.* Freedom from danger; state of being safe; or of conferring safety.

SAFETY—SAGATHY.

SAFETY, safe'te, *s.* State of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; preservation from escape; preservation from hurt. *Safety-lamp*, a lamp covered with wire-gauze to give light in mines, without the danger of igniting the inflammable gas generated there. *Safety-valve*, a valve on the boilers of steam-engines, the object of which is to prevent the danger of explosion, by permitting the escape of the steam when its expansive power exceeds a given maximum.

SAFFLOWER, saf'flow-ur, *s.* Bastard saffron, the plant *Carthamus tinctorius*. The name is likewise given to a deep-red secula, separated from its orange-coloured flowers. It is not easily distinguished from saffron by the eye; but it has nothing of its smell and taste. It is used as a dye; 2,772 cwt. (2,436 cwt. of which came from India) was imported into this country in 1831. It is also called Spanish red, and China lake.

SAFFRON, saf'frun, *s.* (*safran*, Welsh, *safran*, Fr. *saffran*, Germ. *Swed.* and *Dan.*) In Botany, the plant *Crocus sativus*. In *Materia Medica*, saffron is formed of the stamens of the *Crocus officinalis*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes;—*a.* having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow;—*v. a.* to tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

In Latine I speke a wordes few,
To saffron with my predication.—*Chaucer*.

Saffron of antimony, a name for sesquisulphate of antimony. *Saffron of mars*, *Crocus martis*, or the red peroxide of iron.

SAFFRONY, saf'frun-e, *a.* Having the colour of saffron.

SAG, sag, *v. n.* (perhaps a different spelling of *swag*.) To yield; to give way; to stagger;

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.—*Shaks.*

to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position. In Navigation, to incline to the leeward; to make lee-way;—*v. a.* to cause to bend; to load; to burden.

SAGACIOUS, sa-ga'shus, *a.* (*sagax*, Lat.) Quick of scent;

Sagacious of his quarry from afar.—*Milton*.

quick of thought; acute in discovery, discernment, or penetration.

SAGACIOUSLY, sa-ga'shus-le, *ad.* With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sa-ga'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.

SAGACITY, sa-gas'e-te, *s.* (*sagacitè*, Fr. *sagacitas*, Lat.) Quickness or acuteness of scent; acuteness of perception or discernment.

SAGAMORE, sag'a-more, *s.* Among certain tribes of American Indians, the name given to a king or chief.

SAGAN, sa'gan, *s.* In Scripture History, the suffragan or deputy of the Jewish high-priest.

SAGA-PALM.—See *Sagus*.

SAGAPENUM, sag-a-pen-um, *s.* (*sugbenig*, Arab.) A concrete gum resin, the produce of an unknown Persian plant, imported from Alexandria, Smyrna, &c., in drops or masses, of an olive or brownish-yellow colour. It has a hot, acrid, and bitter taste. It is used only in medicine.

SAGATHY, sag'a-the, *s.* A kind of serge; a light woollen stuff.—Not in use.

Making a panegyric on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid.—*Tutler*.

SAGE—SAGO.

SAGE, saje, *a.* (French, *saga*, Lat.) Wise; grave, prudent;—*s.* a wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; a grave philosopher; (*sauge*, Fr.) a plant of the genus *Salvia*.

SAGELY, saje'le, *ad.* Wisely; prudently.

SAGENARIA, sa-je-na're-a, *s.* (*sagene*, a net, Gr.)

A genus of fossil fishes, found in the Coal formation.

SAGENESS, saje'nes, *s.* Gravity; wisdom.

SAGENITE, saje'nite, *s.* Acicular rutile.

SAGENOGRINUS, sa-je-nok're-nus, *s.* (*sagene*, a net, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoids, found in the Silurian strata of Dudley.

SAGENOPTERIS, sa-je-nop'ter-is, *s.* (*sagene*, a net, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil ferns, found in the shales of the Yorkshire coast.

SAGGER, sag'gur, *s.* A species of clay used in making the pots in which earthenware is baked, and which are sometimes called *saggers* or *seggars*.

SAGITTA, saje'ta, *s.* (Latin, an arrow.) In Architecture, a name given by some authors for the keystone of an arch. In Geometry, it often denotes the abscissa of a curve. In Astronomy, one of Ptolemy's forty-eight constellations. It is situated in the northern hemisphere, over the back of Aquila. In Mineralogy, an obsolete name for belemnite,—which see. In Trigonometry, used by the older writers to denote the versed sine of an arc, so called from its resemblance to an arrow standing on the chord of the double arc.

SAGITTAL, saje'tal, *a.* (*sagitta*, Lat.) Belonging to an arrow; resembling an arrow.

SAGITTALIS, saje'ta'lis, *s.* (*sagitta*, an arrow, Lat.)

In Anatomy, the arrow-like suture of the cranium, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone.

SAGITTARIA, saje'ta're-a, *s.* (*sagitta*, an arrow, Lat.) Arrowhead, a genus of plants: Order, Alismaceae.

SAGITTARI, saje'ta're-i, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the archers of the Roman army, who, with the funditores, were generally sent out to skirmish before the main body.

SAGITTARIUS, saje'ta're-us, *s.* (Latin, an archer.)

In Astronomy, one of the constellations of the Zodiac, the figure of which is a centaur drawing a bow. It is situated below Aquila, and between Scorpius and Capricornus. It must not be confounded with Centaurus. The catalogue of the Astronomical Society gives 150 stars, from the fourth to the seventh magnitude.

SAGITTARY, saje'ta're, *s.* (*sagittarius*, Lat.) A centaur, a fabulous animal—half man, half horse—armed with a bow and quiver—(obsolete);

The dreadful *sagittary*

Appals our numbers.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* pertaining to an arrow.

SAGITTATE, saje'tate, *a.* In Botany, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular; hollowed at the base with angular parts, or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus; applied to a leaf, stipula, or anther.

SAGO, sa'go, *s.* (*sagu*, the Javanese and Malayan name.) A species of meal, the produce of a palm (*Metroxylon sagu*), indigenous to, and found in great abundance in Java, the Philippine and Molucca isles, where it supplies a principal part of the food of the natives. It is obtained from the pith of the plant, which grows to a height of about 30 feet, and a diameter of from 18 to 22 inches. It is light, wholesome, and nutritious.

SAGOINS—SAIL.

SAGOINS, sa'goyns, *s.* A name given to those American monkeys which have slender tails, not prehensile, and whose teeth do not project. They constitute the genus *Callithrix*.

SAGRA, sag'ra, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Silphidae.

SAGLEA, sa-gre'a, *s.* (in honour of Don Ramon de la Sagra of Havana, in Cuba, and director of the botanic garden there.) A genus of American shrubs: Order, Melastomaceae.

SAGUM, sa'gum, *s.* (Latin.) The military dress of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries; a cloak fastened at the breast with a clasp.

SAGY, sa'je, *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAHLITE, sal'ite, *s.* (from Sahla, in Sweden, where it is found.) A variety of white augite, which occurs in prismatic crystals of four or eight sides; colour greenish-grey, feebly translucent, and scarcely hard enough to scratch glass. Composition—silica, 50.0; lime, 20.0; magnesia, 19.0; oxide of iron and manganese, 4.0; alumina, 3.0.

SAIK, sa'ik, *s.* (*saique*, Fr.) A Turkish vessel common in the Levant, having only one mast, which, together with its topmast, is extremely high. It has no top-gallant sail, nor mizen-top sail.

SAID, sed. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to say*. Aforesaid; before-mentioned; declared; uttered; reported.

SAIL, sale, *s.* (*segel*, Sax. Germ. and Swed. *sejl*, Dan. *zeil*, Dutch.) Canvas, mat, or other material, to oppose to the action of the wind, so as to impel a vessel. Sails take their names from the mast, yard, or stay on which they are stretched. The principal sails are the courses of lower sails, the top sails, and top-gallant sails;—a ship; a vessel; as a collective word, *sail* denotes the number of ships.

A whole armada of collected *sail*
I scattered.—*Shaks.*

In Poetry, wings.

He, cutting way

With his broad *sails*, about him soared round.—*Spenser.*

Sail-cloth, a cloth of strong texture, of which sails are made. *Sail-hook*, a small iron hook used in sail-making, for keeping the sail in its position while sewing it. *Sail-loft*, a large room or apartment in which sails are cut, made, repaired, or kept. *Sail-maker*, one who makes sails. *Sail-rooms*, places in ships on the orlop deck, enclosed for the inspection of sails. *Sail-yard*, the yard or spar on which sails are extended. *To make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended. *To set sail*, to expand the sails upon their respective yards and stays, in order to commence sailing. *To shorten sail*, to reduce or take in part of the sails, in order to diminish the ship's velocity. *To strike sail*, to lower it suddenly, which is particularly used in saluting or doing homage to a superior force; to abate show or pomp.

Margaret

Must strike her sail, and learn awhile to serve
Where kings command.—*Shaks.*

To loose sails, to unfurl them;—*v. n.* to be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to swim;

Little dolphins, when they sail

In the vast shadow of the British whale.—*Dryden.*
to set sail, or begin a voyage; to be carried in the air, as a balloon; to pass smoothly along.

As is a winged messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air.—*Shaks.*

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SAILABLE—SAINT.

This verb has no active voice. *To sail* the sea, is to *sail on* the sea. In 'She sails th' aerial space,' *through* is understood. *Sail-broad*, borne or conveyed by sails; expanding like sails.

At last his *sail-broad* vana
He spreads for flight.—*Milton.*

SAILABLE, sale'a-bl, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.

SAILER, sa'lur, *s.* A sailor; a seaman; a ship or other vessel, in reference to her manner of sailing, as, a heavy sailer, a fast sailer, &c. *Sailor* is the way in which the word in the first sense is now almost universally spelt.

SAILING, sale'ing, *s.* In Nautical affairs, the method in which the path of a ship at sea, and the variations of its geographical positions, are represented on paper. As this can be accomplished in different ways, each particular mode has a distinctive name; thus, *plane sailing* proceeds on the idea of the earth's being an extended plane; *globular sailing*, on the supposition of its being a sphere. The series of zig-zag lines which a ship describes in its course is termed a *traverse*, and the reduction of these to one line, extending directly from the point of the ship's starting to that of its arrival, is designated *traverse sailing*; *parallel sailing* determines how far due east or west a ship should run in sailing from one meridian to another on any parallel of latitude: this is also sometimes termed *Mercator's sailing*; *oblique sailing* is simply the application of oblique-angled triangles to determine a ship's course; *current sailing* is the method of determining the true motion of a ship, when, besides being acted on by the wind, she is moving in a current; *windward sailing* is the mode of navigating a ship, in which the navigator endeavours to reach a port situated in the direction from which the wind is blowing; *great circle sailing* consists in determining a series of points in an arc of a great circle, between two points on the surface of the earth, for the purpose of directing a ship's course as nearly as possible on such arc;—movement through the air, as in a balloon; the act of setting sail. *Sailing order*, or *order of sailing*, any determinate order preserved by a fleet of ships.

SAILLESS, sale'les, *a.* Destitute of sails.

SAILOR, sa'lur, *s.* A mariner; one who understands and practises the art of conveying ships or other vessels from one port to another. *Sailor-like*, in a manner worthy of a sailor.

SAILY, sa'le, *a.* Like a sail.

The muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings.
—*Drayton.*

SAIM, same, *s.* (Welsh, *seim*, Sax.) Lard. *Swine's saim*, for hog's lard, is still common in Scotland. It is pronounced *seem*.

SAIN, sayn, for *sayen*. Old past part. of *say*;
Some obscure precedence, that hath to fore been *sain*.—*Shaks.*

used for *say*.

Itself it moved, as wizards *saine*.—*Spenser.*

SAINT, saynt, *s.* (French, from *sanctus*, Lat.) A person eminent for piety and virtue; one sanctified by divine grace; one of the blessed in heaven; a person who has been canonized by the Church of Rome;—*v. a.* to number among the saints, by an official act of the Pope; to canonize;—*v. n.* to act with a show of piety.

Whether the chamber sinner it or *saint* it,
If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.—*Pope.*

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SAINTED—SALACITY.

SAINTED, sayn'ted, *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.

Gods on sainted hills.—Milton.

Saint-seeming, having the appearance of a saint. *Saint's bell*, a small bell rung in Roman Catholic churches, when the priest repeats the words, 'Sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth!' that the congregation may kneel in reverence of the holy office. *Latter-day Saints*, the name assumed by the followers of the impostor Joseph Smith, who pretended to have received a revelation from heaven, which he published under the name of the Book of Mormon, and from which the sect is frequently called Mormonites. *Saint Simonians*, a religious sect, who derived their name from Claud Henri, Count de St. Simon, whose prevailing views seem to have been directed to the abolition of rank and property in society, and the establishment of a community of goods, such as that proposed by Mr. Owen and his followers. In Botany, *Saint Andrew's thistle*, the plant *Ascyrum crux*. *Saint Barnaby's thistle*, the plant *Centaurea solstitialis*. *Saint John's-wort*, the plants of the genus *Hypericum*. *Saint Peter's-wort*, the plants of the genus *Symphoria*.

SAINTESS, sayn'tes, *s.* A female saint.—Not used.

The most blessed company of saints and saintesses.—*Bp. Fisher.*

SAINTFOIN, sayn'tfoyn, } *s.* (French, from *saint*, sa-
SAINTFOIN, sayn'tfoyn, } cred, and *foin*, hay.)

The plant *Onobrychis sativa*. It is of much value in agriculture, its nutritive properties being equal to those of clover. It is found wild in England, particularly on chalk hills.

SAINTLY, sayn'tle, *ad.* Saint-like; becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sayn'tship, *s.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAIRANTHUS, say-ran'thus, *s.* (*sairo*, I clean, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the ringent corolla which separates this genus from *Nicotiana*.)

A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Solanaceae.

SAJENE, } sa'jene, *s.* A Russian measure of length,
SAGENE, } equal to seven feet English measure.

SAJOUS, sa'jus, *s.* A division of American quadrupeds, generally known by the name of Weeping Monkeys, from the plaintiveness of their cries.

SAKER, sa'ker, *s.* (*sacre*, Fr.) A hawk; a piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,
He was the inventor of and maker.—*Hudibras.*

SAKERET, sak'er-et, *s.* The male of the saker hawk.

SAL, sal, *s.* (Latin.) A word used in Chemistry and in Medical prescriptions for *salt*. *Sal-ammonia*, an article of commerce, is a compound of 17 parts ammonia, and 37 of hydrochloric acid: it is properly the muriate or hydrochlorate of ammonia. *Sal-volatile*, carbonate of ammonia; the term is frequently applied to a spirituous solution of the carbonate flavoured with aromatics.

SALACIA, sa-la'she-a, *s.* In Mythology, the wife of Neptune. In Botany, a genus of plants, consisting of trees and shrubs: Order, Hippocrateaceae.

SALACTOUS, sa-la'shus, *a.* (*salax*, Lat.) Lustful; lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sa-la'shus-le, *ad.* Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY, sa-las'e-te, *s.* Lust; lechery.

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SALAD—SALEP.

SALAD, sal'ad, *s.* (Danish, *salade*, Fr.) Food of raw herbs, generally dressed with salt, oil, and vinegar.

SALAMANDER, sal-a-man'der, *s.* A reptile of the genus *Salamandra*. The terrestrial salamanders, when agitated by fear, ooze out a milky bitter liquid, which has a strong odour, and is poisonous to small animals. The aquatic salamanders belong to the genus *Triton* of Laurenti. Superstition and ignorance have assigned the quality of incombustion to these small creatures; and the hearths of our blast furnaces, when extracted, are sometimes called by their name. The terms *salamander's hair*, and *salamander's wool*, have been applied to fibrous asbestos, from its incombustibility.

SALAMANDRA, sal-a-man'dra, *s.* The terrestrial salamanders, a genus of reptiles of the order Urodela, distinguished by having four toes on the anterior, and five on the hinder foot; the head flattened; tail rounded; aquatic in their tadpole state, but terrestrial in the adult: Family, Salamandridae.

SALAMANDRINA, sal-a-man-dri'na, *s.* A genus of reptiles, with long slender bodies like the salamanders, but having only four toes upon all the feet.

SALAMANDRINE, sal-a-man'drine, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; incombustible.

SALANX, sal'angks, *s.* (Greek name for an unknown fish.) A genus of fishes of the pike kind, belonging to the Esocinae: Family, Salmonidae.

SALARIAS, sa-la're-as, *s.* A genus of fishes, having the muzzle short, truncate; dorsal fin high, deeply cleft; canine teeth generally present: Family, Blennidae.

SALARIED, sal'a-rid, *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALARY, sal'a-re, *s.* (*solaire*, Fr. *salario*, Span. *salarium*, Lat. from *sal*, salt, which formed a part of the pay of the Roman soldiers.) Stated hire paid a person for his services. When it is stipulated that a person is to be paid by the week or month, the term *wages* is used.

SALAXIS, sa-lak'sis, *s.* (*salax*, unchaste, Lat.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of the Mauritius: Order, Ericaceae.

SALDA, sal'da, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cimicidae.

SALDINIA, sal-din'e-a, *s.* (meaning not given.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

SALE, sale, *s.* (*sal*, Sax.) The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity or property for an equivalent in money; vent; power of selling; auction, or public sale to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in the market; state of being venal; a wicker basket (perhaps from *salan*, to bind, Sax. or *sallow*, a kind of willow).—Obsolete.

Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen?—*Spenser.*

SALEABLE, sale'a-bl, *a.* Vendable; fit for sale; marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sale'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being saleable.

SALEBROSITY, sal-e-bros'e-te, *s.* (from *Salebrous*.) Roughness or unevenness of road.

SALEBROUS, sal'e-brus, *a.* Rough; rugged; uneven.—Seldom used.

SALEP, sal'ep, } *s.* A species of powder prepared
SALOP, sal'op, } from the dried roots of the plant
Orchis mascula. It is imported from India in white oval pieces, which are hard, clear, and

SALESMAN—SALIFEROUS.

pellucid, without smell, and tasting like tragacanth. As an article of diet, it is said to be light, bland, and nutritious.

SALESMAN, *sayls'man*, *s.* A person who sells goods, or finds a market for the goods of another; one who sells clothes ready-made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* clothes;
We take no measure of your fops and beaux.—*Swift*.

SALEWORK, *sale'wurk*, *s.* Work made for sale, in a satirical sense; work carelessly done.

I see no more of you than the ordinary
Of nature's *salework*.—*Shaks.*

SALIENT.—See *Salient*.

SALIC, *sal'ik*, *s.* (*salique*, Fr.) The salic law of France, was that by which males only could inherit the throne.

SALICACEÆ, *sal-e-ka'se-e*, *s.* (*salix*, one of the genera.) The Willows and Poplars, a natural order of amentaceous Exogens, consisting of trees and shrubs, with alternate simple leaves; flowers naked, or with a membranous cup-like calyx, and amentaceous; stamens distinct or monodelphous; anthers two-celled; ovary superior and one-celled; fruit leathery; one-celled, two-valved, and many-seeded.

SALICINE, *sal'e-sine*, *s.* (*salix*, the willow, Lat.) A bitter crystallizable principle extracted from the willow. Formula, $C_{42}H_{23}O_{16} + C aq$.

SALICORNIA, *sal-e-kawr'ne-a*, *s.* (*sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) Glasswort, Saltwort, or Marsh Samphire, a genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

SALICORNIAREA, *sal-e-kawr-ne-a're-a*, *s.* A genus of corals, belonging to the family Cellularia of Cuvier.

SALICULIO ACID, *sa-lik'u-lik as'sid*, *s.* An acid obtained by heating saliculous acid with potash. Formula, $C_{14}H_5O_5 + HO$.

SALICULIMIDE, *sal-e-ku'le-mide*, *s.* A substance obtained by the action of heat on a solution of saliculous acid and ammonia in alcohol: it is deposited in brilliant transparent prisms of a golden-yellow colour. Formula, $C_{42}H_{13}O_6N_2$.

SALICULITE, *sa-lik'u-lite*, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of saliculous acid with a salifiable base.

SALICULOUS ACID, *sa-lik'u-lus as'sid*, *s.* An acid obtained by the mutual action of bichromate of potash, sulphuric acid, salicine and water on each other: it is an oleaginous liquid, colourless or slightly yellow. Formula, $C_{14}H_5O_4$. Sp. gr. 1.1731.

SALIENT, *sal'e-ent*, *a.* (*salien*, from *salio*, I leap, Lat.) Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps; beating or panting.

A *salient* point so first is called the heart,
By turns dilated and by turns compressed,
Expels and entertains the purple guest.—*Blackmore*.

In Heraldry, *salient* or *saliant* is applied to a lion or other beast represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant; springing or shooting upwards.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout far streaming to the sky.—*Pope*.

In Fortification, projecting, as a *salient* angle, which points outward; opposed to re-entering angle, which points inward.

SALIFEROUS, *sal-if'er-us*, *a.* (*sal*, salt, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing or bearing salt. In

SALIFIABLE—SALLET.

Geology, *saliferous system*, a term improperly applied to the new red sandstone, from its being the principal repository of rock-salt in England.

SALIFIABLE, *sal'e-fi-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of combining with an acid so as to form a salt. *Salifiable bases* are the alkalies, and those earths and metallic oxides, which have the power of neutralizing acidity, in whole or in part, and producing salts.

SALIFICATION, *sal-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of salifying.

SALIFY, *sal'e-fi*, *v. a.* (*sal*, a salt, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To form into a salt, by combining an acid with a base.

SALIGOT, *sal'e-got*, *s.* The Water-thistle, *Tribulus aquaticus*.—Not used.

SALII, *sal'e-i*, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, priests of Mars, twelve in number, who were so called from dancing through the streets on solemn occasions, having their waists bound with brazen belts, and carrying in their hands *ancella*, or sacred shields: they were of the patrician order, and wore bonnets, with two corners standing up, and party-coloured tunics.

SALINATION, *sal-e-na'shun*, *s.* (*salin*, brinish, Fr.) The act of washing with salt water.

SALINE, *sa'line*, } *a.* (*salin*, Fr.) Consisting
SALINOUS, *sa-li'nus*, } of salt, or constituting
salt. The term *saline* is used in the United States of America for a salt spring or place, where salt water is collected in the earth.

SALINENESS, *sa-line'nes*, *s.* State of being saline.

SALINIFEROUS, *sal-in-if'er-us*, *a.* (*sal*, salinum, and *fero*, I bear or produce, Lat.) Producing salt.

SALINIFORM, *sal-in'e-fawrm*, *a.* Having the form of salt.

SALINO-TERRENE, *sa-li'no-ter'rene*, *a.* (*sal*, and *terra*, earth, Lat.) Compounded of salt and earth.

SALIRITINE, *sa-lir'e-tine*, *s.* A substance possessing the consistence and properties of a resin, obtained by boiling salicine in dilute sulphuric acid. Analysis—carbon, 72.96; hydrogen, 5.83; oxygen, 21.21.

SALISBUREA, *sal-is-bu're-a*, *s.* (in honour of R. H. Salisbury, F.R.S.) A genus of plants: Order, Taxaceæ.

SALIUS, *sal'e-us*, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Pompilidæ.

SALIVA, *sa-li'va*, *s.* (Latin.) The fluid secreted by the salivary glands, which, when discharged from the mouth, is called *spittle*.

SALIVAL, *sa-li'val*, } *a.* Pertaining to saliva;
SALIVARY, *sa-li'va-re*, } secreting or conveying
saliva, as the *salivary* glands.

SALIVANT, *sal'e-vant*, *s.* Exciting salivation;—*s.* that which produces salivation.

SALIVATE, *sal'e-vate*, *v. a.* (*saliver*, Fr. from *saliva*; Lat.) To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury.

SALIVATION, *sal-e-va'shun*, *s.* The act or process of salivating.

SALIVOUS, *sa-li'vus*, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of saliva.

SALIX, *sal'iks*, *s.* (Latin, a willow.) The Willows, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Salicaceæ.

SALLET, *sal'let*, *s.* A helmet.

But for my *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill.—*Shaks.*

SALLET, *sal'let*, } *s.* Corrupted from *Sallad*.
SALLETING, *sal'let-ing*, } —Not in use.

SALLIANCE—SALOON.

SALLIANCE, sal'le-ans, *s.* (from Sally.) The act of issuing forth.—Obsolete.

Now mote I weat
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salliance
And fell intent, did ye at earst me meet?—
Spenser.

SALLOW, sal'lo, *s.* (*salth*, *salig*, Sax. *saule*, Fr. *salix*, Lat.) A tree of the willow kind, or genus *Salix*; —*a.* (*salowig*, *sealwe*, Sax. from *salth*, the willow,) of a yellowish pale colour; of a pale sickly hue or complexion.

SALLOWNESS, sal'lo-nes, *s.* A yellowish colour; paleness; tinged with a dark yellow, as *sallowness* of complexion.

SALLY, sal'le, *s.* (*sallie*, Fr. *salita*, Ital.) Issue from a place besieged; quick egress; range; excursion; flight or lively exertion of intellect, fancy, or imagination; act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic; a bounding or darting beyond ordinary rules, as a *sally* of youth or of levity; —*v. a.* (*sallir*, Fr.) to issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place; to issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption. *Sallyport*, in Fortification, a postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower; to the tenailles, or to the communications from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin.

SALMAGUNDI, sal-ma-gun'de, *s.* (*salmigondis*, hotch-potch, Fr.) A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, eggs, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMEA, sal'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Prince Charles of Salm-Salm, a great promoter of botanical science.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SALMO, sal'mo, *s.* (Latin.) The Salmon, a genus of fishes: type of the family Salmonidæ. It is distinguished by having all the internal parts of the mouth armed with small teeth; gill membrane of seven rays; body lengthened and fusiform; the belly never serrated; mouth usually cleft beneath the eyes: Subfamily, Salmoninæ.

SALMON, sal'mun, *s.* (*salmo*, Lat.) A fish of the genus *Salmo*,—which see. *Salmon-louse*, an insect which infests salmon, the *Lernæa salmonea* of Linnæus. *Salmon-trout*, or Sea-trout, a species of salmon; the *Salmo trutta* of Ichthyologists.

SALMONIDÆ, sal-mon'e-de, *s.* (*salmo*, one of the genera.) A family of Malacopterygious fishes, in which the body is compressed; symmetrical, and covered with scales, generally large; fins naked; membranes subopaque.

SALMONINÆ, sal-mo-ni'ne, *s.* (*salmo*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Salmonidæ, characterized by having two dorsal fins, the second adipose; body with compact scales; jaws generally well furnished with teeth.

SALMOSTOMA, sal-mos'to-ma, *s.* (*salmo*, Lat. *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Cyprinæ, in which the jaws are equal; mouth large; dorsal fin near the caudal: Family, Salmonidæ.

SALOMONIA, sal-o-mo'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of King Solomon, who was one of the first of botanists, died 975 B.C.) A genus of plants, consisting of Asiatic herbs, with minute rose-coloured flowers: Order, Polygalacæe.

SALOON, sa-loon', *s.* (*salon*, Fr.) In Architecture, a lofty spacious hall, vaulted at the top, and usually

SALOOP—SALT.

comprehending two stories with two ranges of windows; a large spacious room.

SALOOP.—See Salep.

SALPA, sal'pa, *s.* (Latin, a stockfish.) A genus of the Acephala nuda of Cuvier: Family, Segregata. **SALPICON**, sal'pe-sun, *s.* (French.) In French Cookery, an elegant little dish made of any kind of left poultry or forcemeat, or of the more delicate vegetables, as mushrooms and artichokes, cooked separately and served together, but in different compartments of the same dish.

SALPIGLOSSUS, sal-pe-glos'sus, *s.* (*salpinx*, a tube, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr. in reference to the tongue-shaped style in the tube of the corolla.) A genus of annual herbs, natives of Chili: Order, Solanacæe.

SALPINGA, sal-ping'ga, *s.* (*salpinx*, a tube, Gr. in reference to the elongated tube of the calyx.) A genus of Brazilian herbs: Order, Melastomacæe.

SALPINGO-PHARYNGEUS, sal-ping'go-far-in-je'us, *s.* (*salpinx*, a trumpet, and *pharynx*, the pharynx, Gr.) In Anatomy, a muscle composed of a few fibres of the palato-pharyngeus, which it assists in dilating the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINX, sal'pingks, *s.* (Greek, a trumpet.) In Anatomy, the Eustachian tube or channel of communication between the mouth and ear.

SALPRUNELLA, sal-prū-nel'la, *s.* Fused nitrate of potash, cast into cakes, balls, or cylinders.

SALSAMENTARIOUS, sal-sa-men-ta're-us, *a.* (*salsamentarius*, Lat.) Pertaining to salt things.—Not used.

SALSEPARINE, sal-se-pa-reen', *s.* In Chemistry, a substance extracted by alcohol from sarsaparilla; it is crystalizable, colourless, and tasteless. Formula, C₁₅ H₁₃ O₅. It is also called Smilacine.

SALSIFY, sal'se-fi, *s.* (*salsifis*, Fr.) Goatsbeard, a plant of the genus *Tragopogon*.

SALSOLA, sal-so'la, *s.* (*salsua*, salt, Lat.; the plants are chiefly maritime, and the kelp of our shores is principally obtained from them.) A genus of plants: Order, Chenopodiaceæ.

SALT, sawlt, *s.* (*salz*, Germ. *sel*, Fr. *sal*, Span. *sale*, Ital. *sol*, Rus.) The chloride of sodium, a substance which has been in common use as a savoriser and preserver of food from the earliest ages. It occurs as a rock, or is procured by the evaporation or boiling of sea-water. In the former state it is called *rock-salt*. Salt mines and salt springs occur in many places. Deposits of salt are supposed to be owing to the evaporation of salt lakes in the former ages of the world;—taste; smack; Mr. Page, we have some salt in us; we are the sons of women.—Shaks.

a vessel for holding salt;—*a.* having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; overflowed with salt water, as a *salt marsh*; producing salt water, as a *salt spring*; salacious; lecherous;

All the charms of love
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to fill with salt between the planks and timbers of a ship, for the preservation of the wood;—*v. n.* to salt; to deposit salt from a saline fluid, as the brine begins to *salt*—a phrase used by the makers of salt. *Salt-cellar*, a small vessel used at table for holding salt. *Salt-mine*, a mine from which rock-salt is obtained. *Salt-pan*, a pan, basin, or pit, where salt is obtained, or in which it is made.

Salt-pit, a pit from which salt is obtained in the natural state, or in which it is made. *Salt-tree*,—see *Halimodendron*. *Salt-water*, water impregnated with salt; sea-water. *Salt-work*, a house or place where salt is made. *Saltwort*,—see *Salsola*. In Archæology, *salt-silver*, one penny paid at the feast of St. Martin by the tenants of some manors, as a commutation for the service of carrying their lord's salt from market to his larder. *Saltcat*, a name given at salt-works to a lump of salt, by which pigeons are attracted to the place where it is laid out.

SALT, salt, *s.* (from the Latin.) Act of leaping or jumping.

Frisking lambs
Make wanton salts about their dry-sucked dams.—
Ben Jonson.

SALTANT, sal'tant, *a.* Jumping; leaping.

SALTATION, sal-ta'shun, *s.* (*sallatio*, Lat.) A leaping; a jumping, beating, or palpitation, as the saltation of the great artery.

SALTATORIA, sal-ta-to're-a, *s.* (*salto*, I skip, Lat.) A family of Orthopterous insects, remarkable for the largeness of their thighs, and for their spinous tibiae, which are adapted for leaping. The family is composed of the genus *Gryllus*, comprising grasshoppers, crickets, &c.

SALTATORY, sal'ta-tur-e, } *a.* Leaping or
SALTATORIOUS, sal-ta-to're-us, } dancing; having
the power of leaping or dancing.

SALTED, sawlt'ed, *part. a.* Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.

SALTERN, sawlt'urn, *s.* A salt-work.

SALTER, sawlt'ur, *s.* One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTICUS, sal'te-kus, *s.* A genus of the Arachnidæ: Order: Pulmonaria.

SALTIER, salt'eer, *s.* (*sautoir*, from *sauter*, to leap, Fr. *salto*, I leap, Lat.) In Heraldry, one of the eight greater ordinaries, as St. Andrew's cross.

SALTINBANCO, sal-tin-bang'ko, *s.* (*saltinbanque*, Fr.) A mountebank; a buffoon.—Not used.

SALTING, sawlt'ing, *s.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.

SALTISH sawlt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALTISHLY, sawlt'ish-le, *ad.* With a moderate degree of saltiness.

SALTIRE, salt'ire, *s.* In Heraldry, a cross, which is an ordinary formed by the bend dexter and bend sinister crossing each other at acute angles in the centre. *Saltireways*, or *per saltire*, an epithet for any charge in form of a saltire; or for any field that is divided by two lines into four parts, in the fashion of a saltire.

SALTPETRE, sawlt'pe-ter, *s.* (*salpeter*, Germ.) The nitrate of potash, a salt well known in commerce, and of very great importance. It is found in the natural state, but is chiefly obtained by artificial processes.

SALTPETROUS, sawlt-pe'trus, *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.

SALTS, salts, *s. plu.* The popular name for a salt taken as a medicine. In America, the name given to the salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. In Chemistry, an important class of substances, composed of two or more dissimilar elements, in such combination with each other as chemically to unite, forming a substance dissimilar to either; of which the following are a few of the more com-

mon:—*Culinary*, rock, or sea salt, chloride of soda; *purging*, or *Epsom salt*, sulphate of magnesia; *Glauber's salt*, sulphate of soda; *salt of hartshorn*, carbonate of ammonia; *sedative salt*, boracic acid; *Rochelle salt*, tartrate of potash and soda; *salt of silvius*, acetate of potash; *salt of sorrel*, oxalate of potash; *microcosmic salt*, triple phosphate of soda and ammonia; *spirit of salt*, hydrochloric acid; *salt of tartar*, carbonate of potash; *salt of lemons*, citric acid; *salt of Saturn*, acetate of lead; *salt of amber*; succinic acid; *salt of vitriol*, or *white vitriol*; sulphate of zinc.

SALTY, sawlt'e, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALUBRIOUS, sa-lu'bre-us, *a.* (*saluber*, *salubris*, Lat.) Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

SALUBRIOUSLY, sa-lu'bre-us-le, *ad.* So as to promote health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, sa-lu'bre-us-ness, } *s.* Whole-
SALUBRITY, sa-lu'bre-te, } someness;
healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health.

SALUTARINESS, sal'u-tar-e-ness, *s.* (from *Salutary*.) Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sal'u-ta-re, *a.* (*salutaire*, Fr. *salutarius*, from *salus*, health, Lat.) Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; tending to promote the public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.

SALUTATION, sal-u-ta'shun, *s.* (French, *salutatio*, Lat.) The act of saluting; greeting.

SALUTATORY, sa-lu'ta-tur-e, *s.* Place of greeting.—Obsolete.

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory.—*Milton.*

SALUTE, sa-lute', *v. a.* (*saluto*, Lat. *salutare*, Ital. *saluter*, Fr.) To wish health to; to greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes; to kiss; in Military or Naval affairs, to make a salute;—*s.* salutation. In Military or Naval affairs, a discharge of fire-arms, lowering of colours, or beating of drums, in honour of a superior or other distinguished personage. The ships of one country often *salute* those of another, by striking their colours on top-sails. In Numismatics, a coin made by Henry V. after his conquest of France, on which the arms of England and France were stamped and quartered.

SALUTER, sa-lu'tur, *s.* One who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sal-u-tif'er-us, *a.* (*salutifer*, Lat.) Bringing health; healthy.

SALVABILITY, sal-va-bil'e-te, *s.* The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, sal'va-bl, *s.* That may be saved or admitted into everlasting happiness.

SALVABLENESS, sal'va-bl-ness, *s.* State of being salvable.

SALVABLY, sal'va-ble, *ad.* In a salvable manner.

SALVAGE, sal'vaje, *s.* An allowance or compensation made to those by whose exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the seas, fires, pirates, or enemies;—*a.* savage.—Obsolete in the last sense.

SALVATELLA, sal-va-tel'la, *s.* (Germ. from *salus*, safety, Lat.) In Anatomy, the name of a vein situated in the dorsal region, near the ulnar border of the human hand; blood-letting from this vein was supposed by the ancients to possess peculiar efficacy in hypochondriacal affections; hence the term *salvatella*, safety vein.

SALVATION, sal-va'shun, *s.* (*salvazione*, Ital. *sal-*

SALVATORY—SAMAROID.

vacation, Span.) The act of saving; preservation from destruction or great calamity; preservation from eternal misery.

SALVATORY, sal'va-tur-re, *a.* (*salvatore*, Fr.) A place in which goods are preserved; a repository.

SALVE, sawv, *s.* (*sealfe*, Sax. *salvo*, I save, Lat.) An adhesive composition or substance applied to wounds or sores when spread on cloth or leather; it is called a plaster; help; remedy;—*v. a.* to heal by the application of a salve; to help; to remedy;

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name.—*Sidney*.

to help or save by a salve; to salute.

SALVER, sal'vur, *s.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which anything is presented.

SALVERTIA, sal-ver'she-a, *s.* (supposed to have been named by St. Hilaire, after some person of the name of Salvart or Salvarti.) A genus of plants: Order, Vochoyaceae.

SALVIA, sal've-a, *s.* (*salvo*, I save, Lat. so called on account of the healing qualities of sage, *S. officinalis*.) Sage, a genus of plants of very variable habit: Order, Lamiaceae.

SALVO, sal'vo, *s.* (from the *salvo jure*, Lat. an expression used in reserving rights.) An exception; reservation; *salvo pudore*, without offending modesty; *salvo sensu*, preserving the sense.

SALVINIACEAE.—See Marsileaceae.

SALZMANNIA, salz-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Salzmann, a collector of plants in Mauritania, and afterwards in Brazil.) A genus of shrubs, natives of Brazil: Order, Cinchonaceae.

SAMADERA, sam-a-de'ra, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Asiatic trees; Order, Simarubaceae.

SAMANEANS, sam-a-ne'ans, *s. plu.* (*schamman*, a philosopher, Hindostanee.) A sect of philosophers in India, who believe in one God, the maker of all things; but that he pays no attention to the affairs of men, leaving the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom therefore they address their devotions: the celestial bodies, and all terrestrial bodies of considerable magnitude, are objects of worship to them. They are totally distinct from the Brahmins; some suppose them to have sprung from the Sammans,—which see.

SAMARA, sa-ma'ra, *s.* (*amera*, the fruit of the elm, Lat.) An indehiscent superior fruit, being a few-seeded, dry nut, elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the fruit of the ash-tree, &c.

SAMARITAN, sa-mar'e-tan, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and, after the captivity of those tribes, repopled by Cushites from Assyria or Chaldea. In Literature, the *Samaritan characters* are the old Hebrew characters, which were disused by the Jews during the Babylonish captivity, but retained by the Samaritans. Certain extant copies of the *Samaritan Pentateuch* are written in these characters, which are nearly the same as the Phœnician;—*s.* an inhabitant of Samaria, or one belonging to the sect of the Jews who derived their name from that city. This sect received the five books of Moses, but seemingly no other portions of the sacred writings; yet they believed in a coming Messiah, of whom they appear to have had more correct views than the Jews themselves: by some Christians they have been accused of Sadducism.

SAMAROID, sam'a-royd, *a.* In Botany, having a resemblance to a samara.

SAMBENITO—SAMPANE.

SAMBENITO, sam-ben-i'to, *s.* (Spanish.) In the Roman Catholic religion, a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church; also, the coat painted with hideous figures which was worn by persons who had been condemned by the Inquisition as heretics.

SAMBUCA, sam-bu'ka, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a sackbut or harp, which was only known to the early Romans as a luxury from Asia; it was also the name of a military engine, used to scale the walls and towers of besieged cities, so called on account of its general resemblance to the form of a harp.

SAMBUCINE, sam'bu-sine, *s.* A vegeto-animal matter, discovered in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra*.

SAMBUCUS, sam-bu'kus, *s.* (*samube*, a kind of harp, Gr. believed to have been made of elder-wood.) Elder, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, rarely herbaceous: Order, Caprifoliaceae.

SAMBO, sam'bo, *s.* A name given to the offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SAME, same, *a.* (Saxon.) Identical; not different or another; exactly similar;—*ad.* (*sam*, Sax.) together.—Obsolete in this sense.

What concord has light and darkness?

Or what peace has the lion with the lamb?—

Spenser.

SAMENESS, same'nes, *s.* Identity; entire likeness.

SAMIA, sa'me-a, *s.* In Mythology, a surname of Juno, because she was worshipped at Samos.

SAMIAN, sa'me-an, *a.* Pertaining to Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Samian earth*, a species of marl from Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. *Samian stone*, a sort of polishing stone from the same place, used by goldsmiths.

SAMIEL, sa'me-el, *s.* A Turkish word signifying the destroyer.—See Simoon.

SAMITE, sam'ite, *s.* (old French.) A species of silk stuff.—Obsolete.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd.—*Spenser.*

SAMLET, sam'let, *s.* (diminutive of Salmon.) A name for the Par, the smallest of the Trout kind, called also the Skogger trout.

SAMMANS, sam'mans, } *s. plu.* (*shemin*, the hea-
SCHAMANS, } sham'ans, } vens, Chaldee.) The
SHAMANS, } early worshippers of
the heavens and the heavenly bodies: such were the Chaldeans, Syrians, and Canaanites, whose idol was *Baal-Samen*, or *El-Samen*, and whose city and temple was called *Beth-Shemesh*, city of the sun, from the Hebrew word *Shemesh*, the sun.

SAMNITES, sam'nites, *s. plu.* An ancient nation or confederacy of nations in central Italy, known in history for its bravery and long struggle against Rome. They were divided into several nations or tribes, known by the names of the Pentri, Candini, Caraceni, Hirpini, and Frentani. The *Samnites* were also a sort of Roman gladiators, so called because they were armed after the manner of that people, and were particularly distinguished by the oblong *scutum*.

SAMOON.—See Simoon.

SAMOYEDS, sa-moy'e-des, *s. plu.* One of the barbarous tribes who range over the vast and frozen deserts of Asia, which are bounded by the Northern ocean.

SAMPANE, sam'pane, *s.* A kind of sailing vessel used by the Chinese.

SAMPHIRE—SANCTIFY.

SAMPHIRE, sam'fir, *s.* (said to be a corruption of St. Pierre.) A plant of the genus *Crithmum*.

SAMPLE, sam'pl, *s.* (*exemplum*, Lat. *samplar*, Irish.) Specimen; a small portion exhibited, that judgment may be formed of the whole; example;

Thus he concludes: and every hardy knight
His sample follow'd.—*Fairfax*.

—*v. a.* to show something similar.

SAMPLER, sam'plur, *s.* A pattern of work; a specimen, particularly of a girl's improvement in needle-work.

SAMSON'S POST, sam'suns poste, *s.* (from Samson, the Hebrew judge.) In Ships, a strong pillar resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, and thus acting to keep the cargo in its place; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block for various purposes.

SAMYDA, sa-mi'da, *s.* (Greek name of the birch, which it resembles.) A genus of plants: Order, *Samydaceæ*.

SAMYDACEÆ, sam-i-da'se-e, *s.* (*samyda*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or little trees, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, with stipulate, alternate leaves; calyx permanent, usually of five sepals; petals wanting; stamens adnate to the tube of the calyx; style filiform; stigma capitate or lobed; capsule coriaceous; albumen fleshy.

SANABILITY, san-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* State of being
SANABLENESS, san'a-bl-nes, } curable.

SANABLE, san'a-bl, *a.* (*sanabilis*, from *sano*, I heal, Lat.) Curable; susceptible of remedy.

SANATORY, san'a-tur-e, *a.* Healing; tending or adapted to guard public health.

SANATION, san-a'shun, *s.* (*sanatio*, Lat.) The act of curing.—*Obsolete*.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.—*Wiseman*.

SANATIVE, san'a-tiv, *a.* (*sano*, I heal, Lat.) Having the power to heal; tending to heal.

SANATIVENESS, san'a-tiv-nes, *s.* The power of healing.

SANCEBELL, sans'bel, *s.* A corruption of Saints-bell,—which see.—*Obsolete*.

Ring out your *sancebells*.—*Beau. and Flet.*

SANOTIFICATE, sangk'te-fe-kate, *v. a.* To sanctify.—*Obsolete*.

The Holy Ghost *sanctificating*.—*Barnes*.

SANCTIFICATION, sangk'te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (French, *sanctificatio*, low Lat.) The act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified or freed from the future dominion of sin; consecration.

SANCTIFIED, sangk'te-fide, *part. a.* Made holy; consecrated; in contempt, affectedly holy.

SANCTIFIER, sangk'te-fi-ur, *s.* One who sanctifies. In Theology, the Holy Spirit is termed the Sanctifier.

SANCTIFY, sangk'te-fi, *v. a.* (*sanctifier*, Fr. *sanctus*, holy, *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make holy; to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation;

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.—*Pope*.

to set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use; to free from the power of sin. To *sanctify* God, to praise and adore him as a holy Being. God *sanctifies* himself, or his name, by vindicating his honour from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory.

And I will *sanctify* my great name, which was profaned among the heathen.—*Ezek. xxxvi. 23.*

SANCTIFYING—SAND.

SANCTIFYING, sangk'te-fi-ing, *part. a.* Tending to sanctify.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sangk'te-mo'ne-us, *a.* (*sanctimonia*, holiness, Lat.) Saintly; saint-seeming.

SANCTIMONIOUSLY, sangk'te-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With sanctimony.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, sangk'te-mo'ne-us-nes, *s.* State or quality of being sanctimonious.

SANCTIMONY, sangk'te-mun-e, *s.* (*sanctimonia*, Lat.) Holiness; scrupulous austerity: it often means the appearance of holiness.

SANCTION, sangk'shun, *s.* Ratification; confirmation; authority; a law or decree—(obsolete in this sense);

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can.—*Denham*.

—*v. a.* to give a sanction to.

SANCTITUDE, sangk'te-tude, *s.* (*sanctitudo*, Lat.) Holiness; sacredness.

SANCTITY, sangk'te-te, *s.* (*sanctitas*, Lat.) Sanctitude; goodness; purity; godliness; solemnity; a saint or holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars.—*Milton*.

SANCTUARIZE, sangk'tu-a-rize, *v. a.* To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.—*Obsolete*.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarize*.—*Shaks.*

SANCTUARY, sangk'tu-a-re, *s.* (*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.) A sacred place; holy ground; the most retired and awful part of a temple, among the Jews called the Holy of Holies: in it was kept the ark of the covenant, and no person was allowed to enter it but the priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people. In Roman Catholic churches, the *sanctuary* is the area surrounded with a balustrade, within which the altar is placed; a house consecrated to the worship of God; an asylum sacred from the reach of the civil power. *Sanctuary-man*, one who resorts to such a place for protection;—shelter; protection.

He that's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens.—*L'Estrange*.

SANCUS, san'kus, *s.* In Mythology, a deity of the Sabines, introduced among the gods at Rome under the name of *Dius Fidius*. He was also called *Sangus* and *Sanctus*.

SAND, sand, *s.* (Sax. Germ. Swed. and Dan.) Flint or quartz broken fine by the action of water, but not reduced to powder; very small particles of silicious matter not cohering together, nor softened by water: in the plural, tracts of land covered with sand, as the deserts of Arabia;—*v. a.* to sprinkle with sand; to drive upon the sand. *Sand-box*, a box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling sand on paper. *Sand-flood*, a vast body of sand moving like the waves of the ocean, as is sometimes the case in the Arabian deserts. In Botany, *sand-box tree*,—see *Stevia*. *Sand-check weed*, or *knotted spurry*, the plant *Spergularia vaginoides*. *Sand-mustard*, a plant of the genus *Diplotaxis*. *Sand-spurry*, a plant belonging to the section *arenaria* of the genus *Spergularia*. *Sand-wood*, the plant *Bremontiera amoxylon*, a native of Ceylon. *Sand-wort*,—see *Arenaria*. In Chemistry, a *sand-bath* is a vessel filled with sand and heated by a fire underneath, so as to give a steady and equable heat to any vessel immersed in it, for the purpose of drying precipitates, distilling liquids, &c. *Sand-heat*, the temperature produced

by this apparatus. In Fortification, *sand-bag*, a bag containing usually about a cubic foot of sand, used in repairing breaches, erecting temporary bulwarks, &c. In the Manege, *sand-crack*, a disease consisting in a perpendicular fissure on the side or quarter of the hoof; it is generally on the inside, on account of its being the weakest. In Natural History, *sand-eel*, a fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, esteemed as a highly delicate dish by the natives of Sicily: it is named from its habit of penetrating into the sand of river-beds. *Sand-grouse*, a bird of the genus *Pterocles*. *Sand-martin*, the sand or water swallow, the *Hirundo riparia*. *Sand-piper*, a bird of the genus *Tringa*. **SANDAL**, san'dal, *s.* (*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.) A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot, which among the ancient Greek and Roman ladies was highly ornamented; a shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Roman Catholic prelates when they officiate: a similar shoe is worn by some congregations of monks. *Sandal-tree*,—see *Sandoricum*. *Sandal-wood*,—see *Santalum*. **SANDALED**, san'dald, *a.* Having sandals, as *sandaled monks*. **SANDALIFORM**, sand'a-le-fawrm, *a.* Sandal or slipper-like; applied in Botany to the nectaries of some plants. **SANDALUS**, sand'a-lus, (*sandalium*, a slipper, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, *Serri-cornes*. **SANDAPILA**, san-dap'e-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a kind of bier for carrying out the bodies of people in low circumstances. It was a sort of chest, made of a few boards nailed together, and was usually burned along with the body. **SANDARACH**, san'da-rak, *s.* (*sandaraca*, Lat. *sandros*, Arab.) A resinous substance said to exude from cracks and incisions in the common juniper bush. It is usually met with in loose granules a little larger than a pea, of a whitish yellow colour, brittle, inflammable, of a resinous smell and bitter aromatic taste: dissolved in alcohol, it is used as a varnish. *Sandarach* is also a name for realgar or sulphuret of arsenic. **SANDBLIND**, sand'blinde, *a.* Having a defect of vision, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.
My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not.—*Shaks.* **SANDED**, san'ded, *a.* Covered with sand; sandy, and, by inference, barren; marked with small spots; speckled; of a sandy colour, as a hound; short-sighted.—Local in this sense. **SANDEMANIAN**, san-de-ma'ne-an, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a member of a highly Calvinistic sect, who profess to follow the opinions of George Sandeman, whose name is borne by the party; but their real founder was John Glass, the father-in-law of Sandeman, and from him they are sometimes called Glassites. **SANDERLING**, sand'der-ling, *s.* A bird of the genus *Phalaropus*. **SANDEVER**, } san'de-vur, *s.* A name given by glass-
SANDIVER, } workers to the impurities which collect on the glass during its fusion in the furnace. **SANDINESS**, san'de-nes, *s.* The state of being sandy. **SANDISH**, san'dish, *a.* Approaching the nature of sand; loose. **SANDIX**, san'diks, *s.* A kind of minium or red lead made of ceruse.

SANDORICUM, san-do're-kum, *s.* (altered from *Santor*, the Malay name of the *Sandal-tree*.) *Sandal-wood*, a genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, *Meliaceae*. **SANDSTONE**, sand'stone, *s.* An aggregate of silicious grains; any stone composed of grains of sand agglutinated together. **SANDWICH**, sand'widzh, *s.* Two thin slices of bread with meat between them, probably named from the person who brought them into fashion. **SANDY**, san'de, *a.* Abounding with sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; consisting of sand; of the colour of sand. **SANE**, sane, *a.* (*sanus*, Lat.) Sound; healthy; having the due exercise of reason. **SANG**, Preterite of *sing*. **SANG-FROID**, sang-fro-a, *s.* (*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold, Fr.) Coolness; freedom from agitation; indifference. **SANGIAC**, san'je-ak, } *s.* (*sanjak*, a standard, Turk-
SANJAK, san'jak, } ish.) A Turkish officer, governor of a *sangiachate*; his dignity entitled him to have a horse's tail carried before him; he was next in authority to a bey or viceroy. **SANGIACHATE**, san'je-a-kate, *s.* The territory or jurisdiction of a sangiac; a district forming part of a pachalic. **SANGUIFEROUS**, sang-gwif'ur-us, *a.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, I bear or carry, Lat.) Conveying blood. **SANGUIFICATION**, sang-gwe-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The natural function of the body, by which the chyle is changed into blood. **SANGUIFIER**, sang'gwe-fi-ur, *s.* A producer of blood. **SANGUIFLOUS**, sang-gwif'lu-us, *a.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) Floating or running with blood. **SANGUIFY**, sang'gwe-fi, *v. n.* To produce blood. **SANGUINARIA**, sang-gwe-na're-a, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, Lat. from the plant when wounded discharging a reddish juice.) Puccoon, a genus of plants: Order, *Papaveraceae*. In Chemistry, a vegetable alkali, obtained from the *Sanguinaria canadensis*. **SANGUINARY**, sang'gwe-na-re, *a.* (*sanguinaire*, Fr. *sanguinarius*, Lat.) Bloody; murderous; blood-thirsty; cruel;—*s.* a plant,—see *Sanguinaria*. **SANGUINE**, sang'gwin, *a.* (*sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, Lat.) Of the colour of blood; abounding with blood; having a temper supposed to proceed from a predominance of blood—warm, ardent, confident. In Heraldry, dark-red; represented in engraving by lines hatched across one another diagonally, both dexter and sinister;—*s.* blood-colour—(obsolete as a noun);
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground.—*Spenser*.
—*v. a.* to stain or varnish with a blood colour; to stain with blood—in this sense *ensanguine* is used. **SANGUINELY**, sang'gwin-le, *ad.* Ardently; confidently. **SANGUINENESS**, sang'gwin-nes, *s.* State or quality of being sanguine. **SANGUINEOUS**, sang-gwin'e-us, *s.* (*sanguineus*, Lat.) Abounding with blood; constituting blood. **SANGUINITY**, sang-gwin'e-te, *s.* Sanguineness.—Not in use.
I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.—*Swift*. **SANGUINIVOROUS**, sang-gwin-iv'o-rus, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *oro*, I devour, Lat.) Eating or subsisting on blood.

SANGUINOLARIA—SANTER.

SANGUINOLARIA, san-gwin-o-la're-a, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, Lat.) A genus of bivalvular Mollusca, the shells ovate, compressed; posterior and subrostrated; anterior rounded; cardinal teeth small, 3.

SANGUISORBA, sang-we-saw'r-ba, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *sorbo*, I absorb, Lat. the species *S. officinalis* being formerly supposed to be a powerful vulnerary.) A genus of plants, consisting of perennial herbs: Type of the natural order Sanguisorbaceae.

SANGUISORBACEÆ, sang-gwe-saw'r-ba'se-e, *s.* (*sanguisorba*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs: occasionally spiny, with alternate stipulated leaves; the flowers small, usually capitate, and unisexual from abortion; no petals; calyx with a thickened tube; stamens alternating with the segments of the calyx.

SANGUISUGA, sang-gwis-su'ga, *s.* (*sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, I suck, Lat.) The Sanguisuges, or Horse-leeches, a genus of leeches, belonging to the *Abranchiata asetigera* of Cuvier.

SANGUISUGE.—See Sanguisuga.

SANHEDRIM, san'he-drim, *s.* (*synedron*, a council, from *syn*, together, and *hedra*, a seat, Gr.) The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs.

SANICLE.—See Sanicula.

SANICULA, sa-nik'u-la, *s.* (*sano*, I heal, Lat. from the supposed healing qualities of *S. Europea*.) Sanicle, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Order, Sapotaceae.

SANIES, sa'ne-es, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, a thin, unhealthy, purulent discharge from wounds or sores.

SANIOUS, sa'ne-us, *a.* Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; excreting or effusing sanies.

SANITY, san'e-te, } *s.* (*sanitas*, Lat.—see Sane.)
SANENESS, sane'nes, } Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind.

SANK. Preterite of *sink*.

SANS, sawng, *prep.* (French.) Without.—Obsolete.

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.—*Shaka*.

Sans-souci, without care; free and easy.

SANSKRIT, san'skrit, *s.* (the polished language.) The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages and dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is from the same stock as the Persian, Greek, and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANSULOTTE, sawng-ká-lo't, *s.* (*sans*, without, and *culotte*, breeches, Fr.) A name given in ridicule to the Jacobins and others of the popular party in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789, and afterwards assumed by them as a title of honourable distinction.

SANSEVIERA, san-se-ve'ra, *s.* (meaning not given by the author, Mr. A. H. Hawk.) A genus of succulent plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceae.

SANTALINE, san'ta-line, *s.* The colouring matter of saunders-wood.

SANTALUM, san'ta-lum, *s.* (from the Persian name *sandul-safed*.) A genus of plants which yields the sandal-wood of India, of which musical instruments and small elegant articles of furniture are manufactured; when ground to fine powder, it is used as a cosmetic.

SANTER.—See Saunter.

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SANTOLINA—SAPINDACEÆ.

SANTOLINA, san-to-li'na, *s.* (supposed to be derived from *sancto*, holy, Lat. *i.e.* a holy herb.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SANTONES, san'to-nes, *s. plu.* In Antiquity, a people, with a town of the same name in Gaul.

SANTONINE, san'to-nine, *s.* A nonazotised vegetable principle found in the flowers of the *Artemisia sanctonica*. It has acid properties, and forms salts with potash and soda. It is tasteless, inodorous, fusible, and volatilizable. Formula, C₅ H₃ O.

SANTONS, san'tuns, *s. plu.* Turkish monks of various orders, distinguished by their dress; a kind of dervises.

SANVITALIA, san-ve-ta'le-a, *s.* (named by Lamarck, without any explanation as to its meaning.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SAP, sap, *s.* (*sap*, Sax. *zop*, Dutch.) The juice of plants; sapwood, the albumen or external part of the wood next the bark. In Fortification, a mine. *Sap-green*, the inspissated juice of the berries of the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*, used by water-colour painters as a green pigment. In Botany, *sap-tubes* are those vessels by which the sap is conveyed:—*v. a.* (*saper*, Fr. *sappare*, from *sappo*, a spade, Ital.) to undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine;—*v. n.* to proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

SAPAJOUS, sap'a-jús, *s.* A division of Simia, including those American monkeys which have prehensile tails.

SAPAN-WOOD, sap'an-wüd, *s.* (*sapan*, the Malabar name of the tree.) The wood of the tree *Cassia sapan*, used throughout Asia as a red dye-stuff: written also *sappan*.

SAPERDA, sa-per'da, *s.* (*saperdes*, the Greek name of a fish.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

SAPHENA, sa-fe'na, *s.* (*saphes*, distinct, manifest, Gr.) In Anatomy, the large vein of the leg which ascends over the external ankle.

SAPHIRE.—See Sapphire.

SAPHRINE, sap'ir-ine, *s.* A mineral which occurs in translucent grains of a pale blue or green colour; lustre vitreous; streak white; fracture conchoidal. Composition—alumina, 63.11; silica, 14.50; magnesia, 16.85; lime, 0.38; oxide of iron, 3.92; oxide of manganese, 0.53; water, 0.49; sp. gr. 3.42; hardness = 7.0 to 8.0.

SAPID, sap'id, *a.* (*sapidus*, Lat.) Tasteful; palatable; having the power of affecting the palate.

SAPIDITY, sa-pid'e-te, } *s.* Tastefulness; savour;
SAPIDNESS, sap'id-nes, } power of stimulating the palate.

SAPIENCE, sa'pe-ens, *s.* (French, *sapientia*, Lat.) Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SAPIENT, sa'pe-ent, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning. *Sapientie dentes*, wisdom-teeth—the two inmost of the *dentes molares* of the upper jaw, one on each side, so named because they do not appear till the individual reaches maturity.

SAPIENTIAL, sap-e-en'shal, *a.* Affording lessons of wisdom.

The *sapiential* or prophetic book.—*Ep. Hall*.

SAPINDACEÆ, sap-in-da'se-e, *s.* (*sapindus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, often climbing and furnished with tendrils; rarely climbing herbs; the flowers small, white, or rose-coloured, rarely yellow; the leaves alternate, and usually marked with pellucid lines and dots; calyx four or five-

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SAPINDUS—SAPPER.

parted; stamens sometimes inserted in the disc; filaments free or connected at the base; anthers bursting inward or lengthwise; ovary three-celled, rarely two or four-celled; style undivided.

SAPINDUS, sa-pin'dus, *s.* (from *sapo indicus*, Indian soap, Lat. the aril which surrounds the seeds of *S. saponaria* being used as soap in South America.)

Soap-berry, a genus of plants: Type of the order Sapindaceae.

SAPLESS, sap'les, *a.* Destitute of sap; dry; old; husky.

SAPLING, sap'ling, *s.* A young plant or tree.

SAPONACEOUS, sap-o-na'us, *a.* (*sapo*, soap, Lat.) Having the qualities of soap; soapy; resembling soap.

SAPONARIA, sap-o-na're-a, *s.* (*sapo*, soap, Lat. from the bruised leaves producing a lather-like soap when agitated in water.) Soap-wort, a genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

SAPONARY, sap'o-na-re, *a.* Saponaceous.

SAPONIC ACID, sa-pon'ik as'id, *s.* An acid produced by the acids and alkalis on saponine. It appears as a white powder, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and has feeble acid properties. Formula, $C_{26}H_{23}O_{12}$.

SAPONIFICATION, sa-pon-e-fi-ka'shun, *s.* Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFY, sa-pon'e-fi, *v. a.* To convert into soap.

SAPONINE, sap'o-nine, *s.* (*sapo*, soap, Lat.) A non-azotised vegetable principle extracted from the root of the *Saponaria officinalis*: the root is used as a detergent.

SAPONALE, sap'on-ale, *s.* (*sapo*, soap, Lat.) A combination of a volatile or an essential oil with a base, as *saponale* of ammonia.

SAPOR, sa'por, *s.* (Latin.) Taste; savour; relish; power of stimulating the palate.

The various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies.—*Watts*.

SAPORIFIC, sap-o-rif'ik, *a.* (*saporique*, Fr.) Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.

SAPOROSITY, sa-po-ros'e-te, *s.* The quality by which the sensation of taste is excited.

SAPOROUS, sap'o-rus, *a.* Having taste; savoury.

SAPOTA, sa-po'ta, *s.* Sapodilla tree, the tree *Achras sapota*, a native of Jamaica and South America.

Sapota is also the name given to the other plants of the genus *Achras*. The fruit is about the size of an apple, and, when ripe, of a delicious mellow flavour. The Mammee lacuna, or Teated *sapota*, is a plant of this genus: Order, Sapotaceae.

SAPOTACEAE, sa-po-ta'se-e, *s.* (see *Sapota*.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of exotic trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical and lactescent, with alternate extipulate leaves, and axillary inflorescence; flowers hermaphrodite; calyx regular, in five, or occasionally in four or eight divisions; corolla regular and monopetalous; stamens arising out of the corolla; the sterile ones as numerous as the fertile ones, with which they alternate; ovary superior, with several cells; style one; stigma undivided, and occasionally lobed; fruit fleshy; seeds nut-like.

SAPPARE.—See *Kyanite*.

SAPPER, sap'pur, *s.* One who saps or undermines. In the Army, *Royal Sappers and Miners*, the name given to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of royal engineers. Their duties consist in building fortifications, in executing field-works, driving mines during sieges, and similar operations.

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SAPPHIC—SARCEL.

SAPPHIC, saf'fik, *a.* Pertaining to Sappho. *Sapphic verse* consists of five feet—a trochee, a spondee, a dactyl, and two trochees. The *Sapphic strophe* consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic verse.

SAPPHIRE, saf'fir, *s.* (*sappheiros*, Gr. from the Arabic, *safara*, to shine, to be beautiful.) The name of two varieties of the corundum, distinguished by their colour, blue or red. It is inferior in hardness only to the diamond; it occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms, or in rolled masses, which are transparent or translucent. Composition of *blue sapphire*—alumina, 98.5; lime, 0.5; oxide of iron, 1.0; *red sapphire*, 89.5; silica, 5.5; oxide of iron, 1.25.

SAPPHIRINE, saf'fir-ine, *a.* Resembling sapphire; composed of sapphire.

SAPPINESS, sap'pe-nes, *s.* The state or quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY, sap'pe, *a.* Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young; not firm; weak—(*sappo*, I putrefy, Gr.) musty; tainted.—Obsolete in this sense.

Sappie or unsavoury flesh.—*Barret* (1590).

SAPROMYZA, sap-ro-mi'za, *s.* (*sapros*, putrid, *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

SAPROPHAGANS, sap-rof'a-gans, *s. plu.* (*sapros*, putrid, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A tribe of Coleopterous insects, comprising those which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

SAPROSMA, sap-ro'sma, *s.* (*sapros*, rancid, *osme*, a smell, Gr. the wood and berries being very fetid.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

SAPYGA, sap'e-ga, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossorae.

SARABAITES, sar-a-ba'it-se, *s. plu.* A class of begging friars of the fourth century, who sold relics, pretended to work miracles, and committed acts of religious imposture.

SARABAND, sar'a-band, *s.* (*sarabanda*, Span. *sarabanda*, Port. and Ital. *sarebando*, Fr.) A Spanish tune and dance, said to have been introduced by the Saracens.

SARACEN, sar'a-sen, *s.* (from *saru*, a desert, Arab. in reference to the general aspect of the country.) A native or inhabitant of Arabia.

SARACENIC, sar-a-sen'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the Saracens. In Architecture, applied to the modern Gothic style.

SARACHA, sa-rak'a, *s.* (after Isadore Saracha, a Benedictine monk, who enriched the royal gardens of Madrid with many rare plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

SARAPODA, sa-rap'o-da, *s.* (*saros*, a besom, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidae.

SARCANTHUS, sar-kan'thus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

SARCASM, sar'kazim, *s.* (*sarcasmus*, Lat.) A keen, reproachful expression; a taunt; a gibe.

SARCASTIC, sar-kas'tik, *a.* Bitterly; satirical.

SARCASTICAL, sar-kas'te-kal, *a.* cal; keen; taunting; severe.

SARCASTICALLY, sar-kas'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner; tauntingly; severely.

SARCEL, sar'sel, *s.* In Falconry, the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SARCENET—SARCOPHAGOUS.

SARCENET, sār's-net, *s.* (supposed to be derived from *Saracen*.) A kind of fine thin woven silk.

SARCINULA, sār'se-nul-a, *s.* (Latin, a bag.) A genus of Corals: Family, Corticati.

SARCOCAPNOS, sār-ko-kap'nos, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *kapnos*, the Greek word for Fumitory.) A genus of plants: Order, Fumariaceae.

SARCOCARP, sār'ko-karp, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr.) In Botany, the fleshy part of certain fruits placed between the pericarp and endocarp; it is the part usually eaten.

SARCOCARPUM, sār-ko-kar'pum, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Java: Order, Schizandriaceae.

SARCOCAULON, sār-ko-kaw'lun, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *kaulos*, a stem, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

SARCOCELE, sār-ko-se'le, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, a tumour on the testicle.

SARCOCEPHALUS, sar-ko-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

SARCOCHELUS, sar-ko-ki'lus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

SARCOCOCCA, sar-ko-kok'ka, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *kokkos*, a berry, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

SARCOCOL, sār'ko-kol, } *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and
SARCOCOLLA, sār-ko-kol'la, } *kolla*, glue, Gr.)
 The concrete juice of the *Penaea sarcocolla*. It somewhat resembles gum arabic; but it is soluble in alcohol, and its aqueous solution is precipitated by tannin.

SARCODUM, sar-ko'dum, *s.* (*sarkodos*, fleshy, Gr. from the fleshy nature of the legume.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Cochinchina: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SARCOLÆNA, sār-ko-le'na, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr. in allusion to the fleshy involucre.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, natives of Madagascar: Order, Chlénaceae.

SARCOLINE, sār'ko-line, *a.* (*sarx*, flesh, Gr.) In Mineralogy, flesh-coloured.

SARCOLITE, sār'ko-lite, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a pale flesh-red or brownish-white colour; semi-transparent; lustre and fracture vitreous; very brittle. Hardness, about 5.0.

SARCOLOBUS, sār-ko-lo'bus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. the follicles being fleshy.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

SARCOLOGICAL, sār-ko-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SARCOLOGY, sar-ko-loj'e, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The branch of Anatomy which treats of the softer parts of the body.

SARCOMA, sar-ko'ma, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, Gr.) A fleshy and firm tumour, which is not inflammatory, attended with dull sensations and sluggish growth.

SARCOMATOUS, sar-kom'a-tus, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOMPHALON, sar-kom'fa-lon, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a fleshy excrescence at the navel.

SARCOPHAGA, sar-kof'a-ga, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscides.

SARCOPHAGOUS, sar-kof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on flesh; flesh consuming.

SARCOPHAGUS—SARGUS.

SARCOPHAGUS, sār-kof'a-gus, *s.* A stone receptacle or coffin in which the dead were placed.

SARCOPHAGY, sār-kof'a-je, *s.* The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOPHYLLUM, sār-ko-fil'lum, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves being fleshy.) A genus of Leguminous plants with yellow flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SARCOPTERIS, sār-ko-pir'a-mus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *pyramus*, a pyramid, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Melastomaceae.

SARCORAMPHUS, sār-ko-ran'fus, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *ramphos*, a beak, Gr.) The Conder, a genus of birds, the neck and head of which are naked, and the bill furnished with an elevated fleshy caruncle: Family, Vulturidae.

SARCOSIS, sar-ko'sis, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, Gr.) In Physiology, the formation of flesh.

SARCOSTEMMA, sār-ko-stem'ma, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the leaflets of the inner corona being fleshy.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

SARCOSTOSIS, sār-kos-to'sis, *s.* (*sarx*, flesh, and *ost*, a bone, Gr.) In Pathology, the conversion of flesh into bone.

SARCOTIC, sar-ko'tik, *a.* (*sarx*, flesh, Gr.) Producing or generating flesh;—*s.* a medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.

SARCOLATION, sār-ku-la'shun, *s.* (*sarculatio*, a raking, Lat.) A raking or weeding with a rake.

SARD, sard, } *s.* (*sardion*, Gr.) In Mineral-
SARDINE, sār'dine, } ogy, a variety of calcedony,
 of a deep brownish-red colour, but when held up between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood-red.

SARDA, sār'da, *s.* (the ancient name of the Tunny.) A genus of fishes, distinguished, according to Cuvier, solely by their separate, pointed, and very strong teeth.

SARDACHATE, sār'da-tshate, *s.* A name sometimes given to the clouded and spotted agate when of a pale flesh colour.

SARDINE, sār'dine, } *s.* (*sarda*, Gr.) A species of
SARDAN, sār'dan, } small fish of the herring kind.
 It is smaller and flatter than the anchovy, and is frequently substituted for it in the manufacture of sauce: so named from its being caught in former times near Sardinia. Sardine, or Sardin, is also the name given to a small fish with gold coloured scales, crossed by black lines, an inhabitant of the Brazilian coasts.

SARDINIAN, sar-din'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sardinia;—*s.* an inhabitant of Sardinia.

SARDIUS, sār'de-us, *s.* A sard,—which see.

SARDONIC, sar-don'ik, *s.* An epithet given to a kind of linen made at Cochis. *Sardonic* or *sardonian laughter*, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the herb *Sardonia*, said to be a species of *rununculus*, which produces convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are produced in a fit of laughter,—see *Risus Sardonicus*.

SARDONYX, sār-do-niks, *s.* (Greek.) A reddish-yellow or orange-coloured chalcedony or cornelian; it is often blood-red by transmitted light. In Heraldry, the murky colour in the coat of noblemen.

SARGUS, sār'gus, *s.* (Latin name of a sea-fish.) A genus of fishes, in which the body is broad, but the extremities attenuated, and the head small; a

SARIGUE—SARRACUM.

- row of teeth, similar to those of man, in front of the jaws, which are sometimes slightly notched in the middle; side with grinders.
- SARIGUE**, sar'e-gu, *s.* The popular name in America to the Opossum, a species of *Didelphis*, allied to the Virginian Opossum. It is a native of Cayenne.
- SARISSA**, sar-is'sa, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a kind of long pike first used by the Macedonians, and afterwards by the Greeks.
- SARK**, sárk, *s.* (syrik, Sax.) The name given in the north, and in Scotland, to a shirt.
- SARLAC**, sár'lak, *s.* The *Bos poephagus*, or grunniens, otherwise called the grunting ox of Tartary.
- SARMATÆ**.—See *Sarmatice*.
- SARMATIAN**, sar-ma'shan, *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia, or Poland, and its inhabitants;—*s.* in the middle ages, a short leaved tunic which reached the feet.
- SARMATIC**, sar-mat'ik, *a.* Sarmatian.
- SARMENT**, sár'ment, *s.* (*sarmen*, Lat.) A twig, runner, or trailing stalk.
- SARMENTACEOUS**, sár-men-ta'she-us, *a.* Having sarments; sarmentose.
- SARMENTOSE**, sar-men'toze, } *a.* (*sarmentosus*, full of
SARMENTOUS, sar-men'tus, } twigs, Lat.) Trail-
ing: applied to creeping stems.
- SARMIENTA**, sár-me-en'ta, *s.* (in honour of Mart. Sarmienta, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceæ.
- SARONIA**, sár-o'ne-a, *s.* In Antiquity, a festival in honour of Diana, surnamed Saronia, from Saro the third king of Træzene, who built her a temple and instituted this festival.
- SARONIC**, sa-ron'ik, *a.* Applied to the gulf of Greece, situated between Attica and Sparta.
- SAROS**, sar'os, *s.* An ancient astronomical period, the origin and exact duration of which are not properly ascertained. The most probable opinion is, that it consisted of 223 lunations, as in that period the moon is in the same position with respect to the sun, nearly in the same part of the heavens, nearly in the same part of her orbit, and very nearly at the same distance from her node, as at the beginning of the period; and if all these conditions were fulfilled exactly, all the successive eclipses which occur in one period would occur in the next period in exactly the same order, which seems to be the idea intended by the Saros. Other two periods equally doubtful are the *Neros* and the *Sosos*, the one said to be of 600 and the other of 60 years.
- SAROTHRA**, sa-roth'ra, *s.* (*sarathren*, a besom, Gr. from the appearance of the plant.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypericaceæ.
- SARPLIER**, sár'ple-er, *s.* (*serpillière*, Fr.) Canvas, or packing cloth.
- SARRACENIA**, sar-ra-se-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Sarrasin of Quebec.) Side-saddle-flower, a genus of singular and handsome plants, inhabitants of the swamps of North America: Type of the natural order Sarraceniaceæ.
- SARRACENIACEÆ**, sar-ra-se-ne-a'ee-e, } *s.* (*sarrace-*
SARRACENIÆ, sar-ra-se-ne-e, } *nia*, one of
the genera.) An order of herbaceous perennial plants, living in swamps; roots fibrous; leaves radical; with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at whose apex the lamina is articulated, which fits on like a lid; calyx four or six-leaved; stamens hypogynous; anthers oblong; ovary free, and three or five-celled; seeds numerous and minute.
- SARLACUM**, sar-ra'kum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman An-

SARRASINE—SATANIANS.

- tiquity, a kind of common cart or waggon used for purposes of husbandry.
- SARRASINE**, sar'ra-sine, *s.* (French.) A kind of portcullis with iron spikes, placed between the drawbridge and the gate of a city. In Botany, a kind of birthwort.
- SARRASTES**, sar-ras'tes, *s. plu.* In Antiquity, a people of Campania, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.
- SARSAPARILLA**, sar-sa-pa-ril'la, *s.* (*zarsa*, red, or *zarsa*, a little bush, and *parilla*, a vine, Span.) The root of the *Smilax sarsaparilla*, a plant growing in South America and the West Indies. It is inodorous, and is mucilaginous, and has a slightly bitter taste. It is used in medicine.
- SARSE**, sárse, *s.* (*sarçenet*, f) A fine sieve;—*v. a.* to sift through a sarse.—Not in use.
- SART**, sárt, *s.* In Agriculture, a piece of woodland turned into arable ground.—Local, if now used.
- SARTORIUS**, sár-to're-us, *s.* (*sartor*, a tailor, Lat. because by means of it the tailor lays his legs across.) In Anatomy, a muscle arising from the spinous process of the ilium, and inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.
- SASH**, sash, *s.* (originally written *shash*, from an Arabic or Persian word, signifying *band*; *sack* of window was also so written, and is said to be derived from the old French word *chassis*, a frame for a window.) A belt or band worn for ornament. In Architecture, a piece of framing for holding the squares of glass in a window, and so formed as to be capable of being raised and depressed by means of pulleys. *Sash-frame*, the frame in which the sashes are fitted for the convenience of sliding up and down, or, when hinged, to receive them after the manner of hanging a door;—*v. a.* to dress with a sash;
- So sashed and plumed.—Burke.*
- to furnish with sash windows.
- SASHOON**, sash'oon, *s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.
- SASSAFRAS-TREE**, sas'sa-fras-tre, *s.* (*sassafras*, Spanish name for Saxifrage.) The tree *Larax sassafras*, a native of North America: Order, Lauraceæ.
- SASSOBOL**, sas'so-rol, } *s.* The Rock-pigeon.
SASSOROLLA, sas-so-rol'la, }
- SASSE**, sas, *s.* (French.) A sluice or lock on navigable rivers.
- SASSOLINE**, sas'so-line, *s.* Native boracic acid, a mineral occurring in loose scaly particles, or crystalline grains; lustre pearly; taste acidulous, and slightly bitter. The pure varieties consist of borax, 25.83; oxygen, 74.17: sp. gr. 1.48. The name is derived from Sasso, at the hot springs of which it is deposited.
- SASTRA**, sas'tra, *s.* A Hindoo book, containing sacred ordinances. The six great Sastras, in the opinions of the Hindoos, contain all knowledge human and Divine. These are the Veda, Upaveda, Vedanga, Purana, Dharma, and the Dersana.
- SAT**. Preterite of *sit*.
- SATAN**, sa'tan, *s.* (Hebrew, an adversary.) The grand adversary of man; the devil, or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.
- SATANIANS**, sa-ta'ne-ans, *s. plu.* A class of people, who, in the beginning of the Christian era, were so called, because they are said to have taught that, as Satan was very powerful, and able to perform infinite mischief, it was much wiser to respect and adore than to curse him; this being a mean of rendering him favourable to man, instead of injuring them.

SATANIC—SATISFACTORINESS.

SATANIC, sa-tan'ik, } *a.* Belonging to, or pro-
SATANICAL, sa-tan'ik-al, } ceeding from, the devil;
 extremely malicious; devilish; infernal.
SATANICALLY, sa-tan'e-kal-le, *ad.* Diabolically;
 with a wicked and malicious spirit or disposi-
 tion.

SATANISM, sa-tan-izm, *s.* A diabolical spirit or dis-
 position.

SATANIST, sa-tan-ist, *s.* A very wicked person.

SACHEL, } satsh'el, *s.* (*sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a
SACHEL, } sack, Lat.) A small sack or bag in
 which books or papers are carried.

The whining school-boy with his *satchel*,
 And shuning morning face, creeping snail-like
 Unwillingly to school.—*Shaks.*

SATE, sate, *v. a.* (*satio*, Lat.) To satiate; to sat-
 isfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural
 desire;

SATELESS, sate'les, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of
 being satiated.

SATELLITE, sat'el-lite, *s.* (French and Italian, from
satelles, an attendant, Lat.) A small planet or
 moon revolving round another planet. The earth
 has one called the moon, Jupiter four, Saturn
 seven, Herschel six; a follower; an obsequious
 dependent.

SATELLITIOUS, sa-tel-lish'us, *a.* Consisting of sat-
 ellites.

SATIATE, sa-she-ate, *v. a.* To fill; to satisfy; to
 glut; to fill beyond natural desire; to pall; to
 saturate;—*a.* filled; glutted; full of satiety.

In life's cool evening; *satiety* of applause.—*Pope.*

SATIATION, sa-she-a'shun, *s.* State of being filled
 or satiated.

SATIETY, sa-ti'e-te, *s.* Fullness beyond desire or
 gratification; more than enough; state of being
 palled or glutted.

SATIN, sat'in, *s.* (French.) A kind of glossy silk
 cloth of a thick close texture. *Satin-wood*, a cab-
 inet-wood, well known for its glossy yellow shades;
 it is not much used. In Mineralogy, *satin-spar*,
 a fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, which as-
 sumes a silky appearance when polished.

SATINET, sat'e-net, *s.* A thin species of satin; a
 particular kind of woollen cloth.

SATIRE, sat'ire, *s.* (French.) A composition in
 which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity;
 when personal, it becomes a *lampoon*; severity of
 remark.

SATIRIC, sa-tir'ik, } *a.* Belonging to satire;
SATIRICAL, sa-tir'e-kal, } prone to censorious
 mockery.

SATIRICALLY, sa-tir'e-kal-le, *ad.* With invective;
 with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, sat'ir-ist, *s.* One who writes satires.

SATIRIZE, sat'ir-ize, *v. a.* (*satiriser*, Fr.) To cen-
 sure with keenness and severity.

SATISFACTION, sat-is-fak'shun, *s.* (French, *satis-
 factio*, Lat.) Act of satisfying; that which sat-
 isfies; the state of being satisfied; gratification;
 conviction; amends; atonement; payment.

SATISFACTIONISTS, sat-is-fak'shun-ists, *s. plu.* In
 Ecclesiastical History, a term contemptuously ap-
 plied to the Calvinists, in reference to their doctrine
 of the satisfaction of Christ.

SATISFACTIVE, sat-is-fak'tiv, *a.* Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, sat-is-fak'to-re-le, *ad.* So as to
 give satisfaction.

SATISFACTORINESS, sat-is-fak'to-re-nes, *s.* The
 power of giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORY—SATURN.

SATISFACTORY, sat-is-fak'to-re, *a.* (*satis-factoire*, Fr.)
 Giving satisfaction; making amends; atoning.

SATISFIABLE, sat'is-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be satis-
 fied.

SATISFIER, sat'is-fi-ur, *s.* One who makes satis-
 faction.

SATISFY, sat'is-fi, *v. a.* (*satisfacio*, from *satis*,
 enough, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To gratify
 fully; to supply fully; to pay to content; to ap-
 pease by punishment; to free from doubt; to con-
 vince;—*v. n.* to give content; to feed to the full;
 to make payment.

SATIVE, sa'tiv, *a.* (*sativus*, from *sevo*, I sow, Lat.)
 Sown in gardens.

SATRAP, sa'trap, *s.* The title given by the Greek
 writers to the Persian governors of provinces before
 Alexander's conquest.

SATRAPAL, sa'tra-pal, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or
 a satrapy.

SATRAPESS, sa'tra-pes, *s.* A female satrap.

SATRAPY, sa'tra-py, *s.* The government or juris-
 diction of a satrap.

SATURABLE, sat'u-ra-bl, *a.* (see *Saturate*.) That
 may be saturated.

SATURANT, sat'u-rant, *a.* (*saturans*, Lat.) Impreg-
 nating to the full;—*s.* in Medicine, a substance
 that neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

SATURATE, sat'u-rate, *v. a.* (*satur*, from *satur*, filled,
satio, I feed to the full, Lat.) To impregnate or
 unite with till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURATION, sat-u-ra'shun, *s.* Act of saturating;
 state of being saturated. In Chemistry, the union
 of one body with another by affinity, till the re-
 ceiving body can contain no more.

SATURDAY, sat'ur-day, *s.* (*sater-dag*, Sax.) The
 last day of the week, or day next preceding Sun-
 day, dedicated by the ancients to Saturn, who is
 called *Sater* in Saxon.

SATUREIA, sat-u-re'ya, *s.* (*satter*, the Arabic name
 for all Labiate plants.) Savory, a genus of Labiate
 plants: Order, Lamiaceae.

SATURITY, sa-tur'ite, *s.* (*saturitas*, Lat.—see *Sat-
 urate*.) The state of being saturated; repletion.
 —Little used.

In all things for man's use, there is not only a mere
 necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not
saturity.—*Granger.*

SATURN, sat'urn, *s.* (*saturnus*, Lat.) In Mythology,
 one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of
 Coelus and Terra, and the father of Jupiter. He
 answers to the Greek *Chronos*, or Time. He is
 said to have been driven from heaven by his son
 Jupiter, and to have shared the kingdom of Italy
 with Janus, under whom the golden age existed.
 In Astronomy, one of the primary planets, the
 largest of all the bodies of the solar system except
 the sun and Jupiter. It is attended by seven sat-
 ellites, and also by two rings of solid matter, which
 revolve around the planet, independent of it and
 of each other. Saturn's distance from the sun,
 round which it revolves in 29,456 years, is above
 890,000,000 miles; the rotation on its axis is per-
 formed in 10 hours, 16 minutes, 19 seconds, con-
 stituting its day; the mean diameter is 76,078
 miles, and consequently this planet is nearly 1000
 times larger than the earth. Saturn is character-
 ized by the mark ♄ representing a sickle, with
 which time mows down all things, in allusion to
 his being the god of time among the Greeks and
 Egyptians. In Astrology, Saturn is reckoned an

and blistered.—*Savoy spider-wort*, the plant *Hemerocallis liliastrium*, a native of Switzerland.

SAW, saw, *s.* Pret. of *to see*, (*saga*, Sax. *säge*, Germ.) A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, or thin blade with a dentated edge, of which there are many kinds—as, a hand-saw, a circular-saw, pit-saw, &c. (*sagan*, to say, Sax.); a saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb;

Full of wise *saws* and modern instances.—*Shaks.*
a decree—(obsolete);

Love is the lord of all the world by right,
And rules their creatures by his powerful *saw*.—*Spenser.*

Saw-dust, the dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Saw-fish*,—see *Pristis*. *Saw-fly*, a fly of the genus *Tenthredon*, which has a serrated sting. *Saw-mill*, a work in which wood is cut into planks, veneers, &c. by circular or vertical saws set in motion by steam or other central power. *Sawpit*, a place where wood is sawn by means of a frame-saw, one of the sawyers standing above and the other below; it is so called from the ground being usually dug away for a few feet in depth. *Saw-set* or *Saw-forest*, an instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of a saw that they may have a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. *Saw-wort*, the plants of the genus *Serratula*;—*v. a.* to cut timber, marble, or other matter with a saw;—*v. n.* to be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* well.

SAWYER, saw'yur, *s.* One whose trade is to saw timber into boards, &c.

SAWER, saw'ur, *s.* A sawyer.—Not used.

SAXATILE, saks'a-tile, *a.* (*saxatiles*, Lat.) Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

SAXICAVA, saks-e-ka'va, *s.* (*saxum*, a rock, and *cavea*, a den, Lat.) A genus of perforating bivalvular Mollusca, the shell of which is transversely oval; irregular, gaping at one or both ends; ligament external; teeth obsolete: Type of the family Saxicavidae.

SAXICAVIDÆ, saks-e-ka'v'e-de, *s.* (*saxicava*, one of the genera.) A family of perforating Mollusca, the shell of which is often irregular; lateral teeth none; cardinal teeth variable or obsolete.

SAXICAVOUS, saks-e-ka'vus, *a.* Rock-boring; applied to animals which make holes in rocks, either by boring or by dissolving the rock by some acid which they secrete.

SAXICOLA, saks-ik'o-la, *s.* (*saxum*, a rock, and *colo*, I inhabit, Lat.) The stone-chat, a genus of birds: Family, Sylviadæ.

SAXICOLINÆ, saks-e-ko-li'ne, *s.* A sub-family of the Sylviadæ, of which the stone-chat (*Saxicola*) is the type.

SAXIFRAGA, saks-if-ra-ga, *s.* (from *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break, Lat. from the supposed medical virtues in that disease.) Saxifrage, a genus of plants: Type of the order Saxifragaceæ.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ, saks-e-fra-ga'se-e, *s.* (*saxifraga*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs variable in habits; calyx of four or five sepals; petals five or wanting, inserted either into the calyx or beneath the ovary; ovary two-celled and bursting lengthwise; ovary inferior or nearly superior, and usually consisting of two or five carpels or follicles; styles none; stigmas sessile on the tips of the lobes of the ovary.

SAXIFRAGE, saks'e-fraje, *s.* In Medicine, that which has the property of breaking the stone. In Botany, a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

SAXIFRAGOUS, saks-if-ra-gus, *s.* Dissolving the stone.

SAXON, saks'un, *s.* (*sax*, a knife, sword, or dagger, Sax.) One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the North of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fourth and fifth centuries; the language of the Saxons;—*a.* pertaining to the Saxons, or to their country and language. In Architecture, *Saxon arch*, a semicircular arch characteristic of the Saxon style of building. *Saxon blue*, a solution of the sulphate of indigo.

SAXONIST, saks'o-nist, *s.* One versed in the Saxon language and manners.

SAXONISM, saks'on-izm, *s.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAY, say, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *said*, contracted from *sayed*. (*Sagan*, Sax. *sagen*, Germ.) To speak; to utter in words; to declare; to tell; to allege by way of argument; to repeat or rehearse; to recite without singing;

As hath been *said* or sung.—*Cowper.*
to try on, for assay—(obsolete);

The tailor brings home a suit; he it *says*.—*Ben Jonson.*
—*v. n.* to speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. In Poetry, *say* is often used before a question;
Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off.—*Milton.*
—*s.* a speech; what one has to say; sample—(obsolete);

So a good *say* invites the eye.—*Sidney.*
trial by sample; a thin sort of silk; (*soie*, silk, Fr.)—(obsolete);

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But painted plumes.—*Spenser.*
a kind of serge used for linings, shirts, aprons, &c.

SAYING, sa'ing, *s.* An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration; a proverbial expression.

SBERRI, ber'ri, *s.* (*sberro*, a constable, Ital.) A police force which existed in the Papal and other Italian states. They lived in their own houses, were furnished with arms, and held themselves ready at any time to sally out for the purpose of tracing bad characters or suspected persons.

SCAB, skab, *s.* (*scab*, *scab*, Sax. *schabe*, Germ. *skabb*, Swed. *scabies*, Lat.) An incrustation formed over a sore while healing; the mange in horses; a disease of sheep; a mean, dirty, paltry fellow.

Well said, Wart, thou art a good *scab*,
There's a tester for thee.—*Shaks.*

SCABBARD, skab'bard, *s.* The sheath of a sword;—*v. a.* to put a sword into its sheath.

SCABBED, skab'bed, *a.* Abounding with scabs; mean; paltry; worthless; vile.

SCABBEDNESS, skab'bed-nes, *s.* State of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, skab'be-nes, *s.* The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, skab'be, *a.* Affected with scabs; full of scabs; diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

SCABELLUM, ska-bel'lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Ancient Architecture, a species of pedestal for supporting busts or statues. It was high in proportion to its breadth, ending in a kind of sheath, or in the manner of a baluster.

SCABIES, skab'e-is, *s.* (*scabo*, I scratch, Lat.) The itch; an eruption of minute pimples, occurring chiefly between the fingers, and in the flexures of

the joints, terminating in scabs. The species are, *S. papuliformis*, rank itch; *S. lymphatica*, watery itch; *S. purulenta*, pocky itch; and *S. cachectica*, scorbutic itch.

SCABIOSA, skab-e-o'sa, *s.* (*scabies*, the itch, Lat. which disorder the itch is said to cure.) Sabious, a genus of herbaceous plants: Order, Dipsacæ.

SCABIOUS, skab'e-us, *a.* (*scabiosus*, Lat.) Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprosy;—*s.* a plant of the genus Scabiosa.

SCABREDITY, ska-bred'e-te, *s.* (*scabredo*, roughness, Lat.) Roughness; unevenness.

SCABRICOLA, ska-brik'o-la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Mitrinae, or mitres: shell rough, with transverse elevated ridges, and longitudinal striae; suture not coronated; aperture effuse; outer lip crenated.

SCABROUS, skab'rus, *a.* (*scabrous*, Lat.) Rough; rugged; having sharp points; harsh or unmusical.

SCABROUSNESS, skab'rus-nes, *s.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCABWOORT, skab'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus Helenium.

SCAD, skad, *s.* A fish, probably the shad.—Not used.

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and scad.—*Cæsar*.

SCÆVOLA, ske-vo'la, *s.* (*scæva*, the left hand, Lat. in reference to the form of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Brunoniaceæ.

SCAGLIA, skal'e-a, *s.* (Italian.) In Geology, a term used for chalk.

SCAFFOLD, skaf'folde, *s.* (*eschafaud*, Fr. *scaful*, Irish, *scaffile*, Ital.) Among Builders, a structure of timber erected on which the workmen may stand while engaged at work; a temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal;—*v. a.* to furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skaf'folde-aje, *s.* Gallery; a hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound
Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.—*Shaks.*

SCAFFOLDING, skaf'folde-ing, *s.* The temporary combination of timber-work supporting the boards on which builders stand while carrying up the different floors or stages of a house or other erection; that which sustains; temporary structure for support; materials for scaffolds.

SCAGLIOLA, skal-e-o'la, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture, a species of plaster or stucco resembling marble, sometimes called *Mischia* (*mischio*, a mixture, Ital.) from the mixture of colours employed in it.

SCALA, ska'la, *s.* (Latin, a ladder.) A surgical instrument for reducing dislocations. In Anatomy, *scala tympani*, the superior spiral cavity of the cochlea. *Scala vestibuli*, the inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

SCALABLE, ska'la-bl, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCALADE, ska-lade', *s.* (*scalade*, Fr. *scalado*, Span. *scalado*, ska-la'do, *f.* from *scalr*, a ladder, Lat.)

A storm or assault on a fortified place, into which the soldiers make their way by means of ladders; written also *escalade*.

SCALARIA, ska-la're-a, *s.* The Winkle-traps, a genus of the Turbinae, having the shell turreted and

marked with longitudinal ribs; aperture circular and entire: Family, Turbidae.

SCALARY, ska-la're, *a.* Proceeding by steps, as by a ladder.

SCAULD, skawld, *v. a.* (*scoldare*, Ital. *skaalder*, Dan.) To burn with a hot liquid; a scab or scurf on the head;

Her head—altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scalde.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* a burn caused by a hot liquid.

SCALD, skawl, *s.* (*skaldur*, a poet, Dan.)

SCALDER, skawl'dur, *f.* One of the poets or bards of the northern nations of Europe.

SCALDIC, skawl'dik, *a.* Pertaining to the Scalds or Scandinavian poets; paltry; sorry; scurvy;

Saney victors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhymers
Ballad us out of time.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* Scald-head, a leprosy, in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

SCALE, skale, *s.* (Saxon, *schal*, a bowl, Dutch, *skal*, a bowl, *scales*, Icel.) According to Horne Tooke, scale is the past participle of the Saxon verb *scylan*, to separate or divide. In Zoology, the thin plates or laminae which cover the skin of certain fishes and serpents; (*scala*,) a ladder; means of ascent; the act of storming by scalade or ladders; regular gradation; a regular series of rising by steps or degrees, like a ladder; anything graduated, or marked by degrees or equal distances; the dish of a balance. It is used chiefly in the plural, and denotes the whole instrument, consisting of a rod or beam supported on a fulcrum, to which two scales or dishes are attached, one at each end, in which things are weighed. In Astronomy, the scales is the English name of the Zodaical sign Libra. In Arithmetic, the order of progression on which any system of notation is founded, as the *binary* scale, the *denary* scale, &c. A mathematical instrument, consisting of various lines drawn on wood, ivory, brass, &c., and variously divided, according to the purpose they are intended to serve: they are denominated according to their kinds and uses, as the *plain* scale, the *diagonal* scale, *plotting* scale, *Gunter's* scale, &c. In Music, a progressive series of sounds, rising in acuteness, or falling in gravity, from any given pitch to the greatest practicable distance, through such intermediate degrees as create an agreeable and perfect succession, wherein all the harmonical intervals are conveniently divided,—see also Chromatic and Diatonic. Scales of equal parts are often marked upon plans, maps, and drawings, to indicate the real dimensions of the objects delineated;—*v. a.* to climb, as by ladders; to measure or compare; to weigh;

You have found,
Scaling his present with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy.—*Shaks.*

to strip off scales;

Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes.—*Tobit*, iii. 17.

to pare off a surface;

If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even.—*Burnet*.

(*scail*, or *skail*, Scot.) to spread, as manure,—local. In Scotland, the word also signifies to *spill*, as, to *scail* the milk;—*v. n.* to disperse, also a Scottish signification—(obsolete);

They would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away.—*Holinshead*.

SCALED—SCAMILLUS.

to separate and come off in thin layers or laminae. *Scale-stone*,—see *Tabular-spar*. In Guntery, to *scale the guns* is to clean the inside of a ship's cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.

SCALED, skal'de, *a.* Covered with scales, as a fish or serpent; squamous.

SCALELESS, skale'les, *a.* Destitute of scales.

SCALENE, ska-le-ne', *a.* (*skalenos*, oblique, unequal, Gr.) Oblique;—*s.* used for a scalene triangle in the following passage:

If it consist of points, then *scalene*,
I'll prove all one.—

Moré's Immort. of the Soul (1647).

A *scalene triangle* is one of which the three sides are unequal. A *scalene cone*, or *cylinder*, is one of which the axis is inclined to the base, but in this sense the word *oblique* is more generally used.

SCALENUS, ska-le-nus, *s.* (Latin, *scalene*.) In Anatomy, a muscle of the neck, situated between the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae and the upper part of the neck.

SCALENOUS, ska-le-nus, *a.* (*skalenos*, Gr.) Scalene; oblique.

SCALER, ska'lur, *s.* One who scales.

SCALIGERIA, skal-e-je're-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Scaliger, commentator on Theophrastus.) A genus of herbaceous Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospemæ.

SCALINESS, ska'le-nes, *s.* The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skawl, *s.* Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

It is a dry scall, even a leprosy, on the head.—*Lev. xlii.*

SCALLION, skal'yun, *s.* A kind of onion propagated by means of the cloves of its bulbs; the *Allium ascalonium* of botanists.

SCALLOP, skal'lop, *s.* (*schulp*, a shell, Dutch.) A shell of the genus *Pecten*; a margin consisting of segments of circles like those of the pecten;—*v. a.* to vary the edge by a series of segments of circles, as in the scallop-shell.

SCALP, skalp, *s.* (*schep* and *skulp*, a shell, Dutch, or *scalpo*, I carve, Lat.) The skin of the top of the head, as a hairless scalp; the skin of the head cut or torn off, regarded by the Indians as a trophy of victory;—*v. a.* to deprive of the scalp or integument of the head. *Scalping-knife*, a knife used by the Indian savages in scalping their prisoners.

SCALPEL, skal'pel, *s.* (*scalpo*, I carve, Lat.) In Anatomy and Surgery, a dissecting knife.

SCALPER, skal'pur, *s.* A scalping-iron; a surgical instrument for cleaning foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

SCALPRUM, skal'prum, *s.* (Latin, a knife.) In Mammalogy, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

SCALY, ska'le, *a.* Covered or abounding with scales or laminae; composed of scales lying over each other, as a scaly bulb; squamous. *Scaly-winged*, having wings with scales.

SCAMBLE, scam'bl, *v. a.* (*scommelen*, to stir, to shake, Dutch.) To stir quick; to scramble; to be bold, turbulent, or rapacious; to shift awkwardly;

Some scrambling shifts may be made without them.—*More.*

to mangle; to maul.

SCAMBLER, scam'blur, *s.* (Scottish.) A bold intruder on one's generosity at table.

SCAMBLINGLY, scam'bling-le, *ad.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusion.

SCAMILLUS, ska-mil'lus, *s.* (Latin, a little bench.)

SCAMMONIATE—SCANT.

In Architecture, a small plinth below the basis of the Ionic and Corinthian columns.

SCAMMONIATE, scam-mo-ne-ate, *a.* Made with scammonia.

SCAMMONY, scam'mo-ne, *s.* (*scammonia*, Lat.) The plant *Convolvulus scammonia*. In Pharmacy, the name of a gum-resin, exuding from incisions into the roots of this plant. It is imported from Aleppo in what are called drums of from 75 to 125 lbs. each, and from Smyrna in cakes like wax. It has a peculiar heavy odour, not unlike that of old cheese; colour black, or bluish-grey; it is very apt to be adulterated; when pure, it is an excellent drastic purge. Sp. gr. 1.235.

SCAMP, skamp, *s.* A worthless fellow.

SCAMPER, skamp'ur, *v. n.* (*escamper*, Fr. *escamper*, to escape to save one's self, Ital.) To run with speed; to hasten in making an escape.

SCAN, skan, *v. a.* (*scander*, Fr. *scandre*, Ital.) To examine with critical care; to scrutinize; to examine verse by counting the feet, or, according to modern usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.

SCANDAL, skan'dal, *s.* (*scandale*, Fr. *scandalo*, Ital. slander, *scande*, disgrace, Sax.) Offence given by a fault;

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd,
Even to the hill of scandal.—*Milton.*

reproachful aspersion; disgrace;—*v. a.* to treat opprobriously; to asperse; to scandalize; to offend;

St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance to be scandalized at the doctrine of an immoral man.—*Eph. Story.*

SCANDALIZE, skan'dal-ize, *v. a.* (*skandalizo*, Gr.) To offend by an action supposed criminal; to reproach; to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skan'dal-us, *a.* Giving public offence; shameful; opprobrious; defamatory.

SCANDALOUSLY, skan'dal-us-le, *ad.* Shamefully; censoriously, as a critic scandalously nice.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skan'dal-us-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being scandalous. In Law, *scandalum magnatum*, great scandal, a defamatory speech, writing, or false report, to the injury of a peer or dignified person, for which a writ thus named is granted.

SCAUDENT, skan'dent, *a.* (*scandens*, Lat.) Climbing; applied to plants which climb either by spiral tendrils, as the pea, or by adhesive fibres, as the bryony.

SCANDINAVIAN, skan-de-na've-an, *s.* A general name for an inhabitant of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark;—*a.* pertaining to Scandinavia. *Scandinavian language*, a dialect of the Gothic, once common to the whole north-western portion of Europe beyond the Baltic, but now confined to Iceland, where it has undergone little change since the ninth century.

SCANDIX, skan'diks, *s.* (Greek name of an eatable plant, but which plant is now unknown.) Shepherd's needle, a genus of annual Umbelliferous herbaceous plants: Suborder, Campylospemæ.

SCANSION, skan'shun, *s.* (*scansio*, Lat.) The act of scanning.

SCANSORES, skan-so'ris, } *s.* (*scando*, I climb,

SCANSORIALS, skan-so're-als, } Lat.) An order

of birds, including those which have the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind; a conformation of the foot which is admirably adapted for the act of climbing.

SCANT, skant, *v. a.* (*skaanet*, Dan. from *skaaner*, to

SCANTILY—SCAPE.

spare.) To limit; to straiten;—*v. n.* to fail or become less;—*a.* scarce; parsimonious; sparing.

From this time,
Be somewhat *scanty* of your maiden presence.—*Shaks.*

In Naval language, not fair or favourable, as a *scant* wind;—*ad.* scarcely.—Obsolete or vulgar in this sense.

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear.—*Gay.*

SCANTILY, skant'e-le, *ad.* (from *Scanty*.) Narrowly; not fully; sparingly; niggardly.

SCANTINESS, skant'e-nes, *s.* Narrowness; want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; want of fullness or of sufficiency.

SCANTLE, skant'l, *v. n.* To be deficient; to fail;

She could sell winds—
They rose, or *scantled*, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereto he would arrive.—*Drayton.*
—*v. a.* to divide into thin pieces; to shiver.

The pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy.—*Chesterfield.*

SCANTLET, skant'let, *s.* A small piece; a small pattern; a small quantity.

SCANTLING, skant'ling, *s.* (*echantillon*, Fr.) A pattern; a quantity cut out for a particular purpose; a small quantity, as a *scantling* of wit; a certain proportion.

The success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general.—*Shaks.*

In Architecture, the measures of the breadth and thickness of a piece of wood or other material: it is also the name of a piece of timber when under five inches square. In Masonry, *scantling* includes the size of the stones in length as well as in breadth and depth;—*a.* not plentiful; small.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Disdainful view the *scantling* drops distil.—*Shenstone.*

SCANTLY, skant'le, *ad.* Scarcely—(obsolete in this sense);

France had *scantily* one.—*Camden.*

narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANTNESS, skant'nes, *s.* Narrowness; smallness.

SCANTY, skant'e, *a.* Narrow; small; poor; sparing; parsimonious; not full or ample.

SCAPAISM, skap'a-izm, *s.* (*skapto*, I dig or make hollow, Gr.) In Persia, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, by confining them in a hollow tree till they died.

SCAPE, skape, *v. a.* (contracted from *Escape*.) To escape—(obsolete except in poetry);

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shaks.*

—*s.* escape; flight from hurt or danger;

Hair-breadth *scapes* i'the imminent deadly breach.—*Shaks.*

means of escape; evasion;

Against these *scapes* I could dispute.—*Donne.*

freak; aberration;

No *scope* of nature, no distemper'd day.—*Shaks.*

loose act of vice or lewdness;

I can read waiting gentlewomen in the *scope*.—*Shaks.*

Obsolete as a noun in all these senses;—(*scapus*, a stalk, Lat.) In Botany, a radical stem bearing the fructification, without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. In Ornithology, the stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill, *calamus*, which is inserted into the skin, and the solid exerted part supporting the barbs or *rachis*. In Architecture, the same as the shaft of a column.

SCAPELESS—SCAPULAR.

In the Jewish ritual, *scape-goat*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them upon the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the people's iniquities.

SCAPELESS, skape'les, *a.* In Botany, destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT.—See *Escapement*.

SCAPHA, ska'fa, *s.* (*skaphe*, a skiff, Gr.) In Anatomy, the depression of the outer ear before the anti-helex. In Surgery, the nodose bandage, a double headed roller for stopping hæmorrhage, &c.

SCAPHELLA, skaf-el'la, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of the Volutinae, or True-volutes; shell small, almost polished; outer lip thickened internally; suture enamelled; lower plates the smallest; apex of the spire various: Family, Volutidae.

SCAPHIDITES, skaf-e-di'tes, *s.* A tribe or family of Clavicorn Coleopterous insects, of which the genus *Scaphidium* is the type.

SCAPHIDIUM, ska-fid'e-um, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Clavicornes, and tribe Scaphidites of Curvier.

SCAPHIDURA, skaf-e-du'ra, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) The Boat-tails, a genus of birds natives of South America: Type of the Scaphidurinae.

SCAPHIDURINÆ, skaf-e-du-ri'ne, *s.* (*scaphidura*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Sturniidae or Starling family, distinguished by the bill being of a very lengthened shape, entire, and compressed; the culmen slightly curved; the tail boat-shaped; feet strong.

SCAPHINOTUS, skaf-e-no'tus, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

SCAPHITES, ska-fi'tes, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, Gr.) A genus of the Ammonitidae, or Ammonite family, comprehending those species in which the whorls are contiguous and in the same plane, the last one excepted, which is detached and reflexed on itself.

SCAPHOID, ska'foid, *a.* (*skaphe*, a skiff, and *oidos*, like, Gr.) In Natural History, boat-like; formed like a boat or skiff.

SCAPHURA, skaf-u'ra, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Orthopterous insects of the locust kind: Family, Saltatoria.

SCAPHYGLOTTIS, skaf-e-glot'tes, *s.* (*skaphe*, a boat, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

SCAPOLITE, skap'o-lite, *s.* (*skopos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. from the form of the crystals.) A mineral of a grey or yellowish colour, the crystals of which are often in groups of parallel, diverging, or intermingled prisms. Composition—silica, 43.83; alumina, 35.43; lime, 18.96; water, 1.03: sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.7; hardness = 5.0 to 5.5.

SCAPTEIRA, skap-te'e-ra, *s.* (Greek, a digger.) A genus of Lizards, belonging to the Pristodactyle Cœlodont Saurians of Dumeril and Bibron.

SCAPULA, skap'u-la, *s.* (Latin.) The shoulder blade: this bone, which approaches nearly to a triangular figure, is fixed, not unlike a buckler, to the upper, posterior, and lateral part of the thorax, extending from the first to about the seventh rib. A genus of Mollusca: Family, Volutidae.

SCAPULAR, skap'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula;—*s. plu.* the name of two pairs of arteries and of as many veins. In Ornitho-

SCAPULARY—SCARF.

logy, the feathers which take their origin from the shoulders and cover the sides of the back.
SCAPULAR, skap'u-lar, } *s.* A part of the habit
SCAPULARY, skap'u-lar-e, } of certain religious
 orders in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting
 of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown,
 and extending to the feet; it is worn as a badge
 of veneration for the Virgin Mary.

SCAR, skár, *s.* (*escarre*, Fr. *scar*, *yscar*, Armor.
skar, Dan. probably from the root of *sciran*,
scéaran, to shear, to cut, Sax.) A mark in the
 skin or flesh of an animal, caused by a wound or
 ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is
 healed; any mark or injury; a blemish; a cliff
 of a rock, or a naked rock upon dry land.—Obso-
 lete in this sense.

Scar, in every part of England where rocks abound, is
 well known to signify the detached protuberance of a large
 rock.—*Hentley*.

SCARAB, skár'ab, } *s.* (*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*,
SCARABEE, skár'a-be, } Lat.) A beetle, an in-
 sect of the genus *Scarabæus*.

SCARABEIDÆ, skár-a-be'e-de, } *s.* A tribe or
SCARABEIDES, skár-a-be'e-des, } family of the
SCARABEIDANS, skár-a-be'e-dans, } Lamellicornes
 of Cuvier, of which *Scarabæus* is the type.

SCARABÆUS, ska-ra-be'us, *s.* A genus of Lamelli-
 corn Coleopterous insects: Family, *Scarabæidæ*.
 In Antiquity, an amulet habitually worn by the
 Egyptians and Etruscans, consisting of some kind
 of precious stone, frequently engraved with the
 form of the beetle, an insect which with them was
 an object of religious veneration.

SCARABUS, skár'a-bus, *s.* (Latin, a beetle.) A
 genus of the *Turbina*, having the shell depressed;
 spire as long as the aperture; umbilicus partly
 open; both lips with plaits and tuberculous teeth:
 Family, *Turbidæ*.

SCARAMOUCHE, skár'a-mowtsh, *s.* (*escaramouche*,
 Fr. *scaramuccio*, Ital.) A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARBOROUGH, skár'bro-ite, *s.* (from Scarborough,
 where it occurs.) A mineral of a purely white col-
 our; devoid of lustre; fracture conchoidal; easily
 scratched by the knife. Composition—alumina,
 42.75; silica, 7.90; peroxide of iron, 0.80; water,
 48.55: sp. gr. 1.48.

SCARCE, skarse, *a.* (*scarso*, Ital. *skars*, Dutch,
eschars, old Fr.) Not plentiful or abundant; not
 common; rare; parsimonious or stingy.—Obsolete
 in this sense.

Looke that no man for *scarce* thee holde,
 For that may grieve thee manifolde.—*Chaucer*.

SCARCE, skarse, } *ad.* Hardly; scantily; with
SCARCELY, skarse'ly, } difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skarse'nes, } *s.* Smallness of quan-
SCARCITY, skarse'e-te, } tity; deficiency; rare-
 ness; unfrequency.

SCARE, skare, *v. a.* (*skair*, *skar*, Scot. from *skiar*,
 shunning, Icel.) To fright; to terrify suddenly;
 to strike with sudden terror. To *scarce away*, to
 drive away by frightening. *Scare-crow*, anything
 set up to frighten crows or other birds from corn
 or potato fields; the black gull, a sea-fowl. *Scare*
fire, a fright by fire.

SCARF, skáf, *s.* (*esharpe*, Fr.) An article of dress
 narrow and long, hung loosely over the shoulders;
 —*v. a.* to throw loosely on;

My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
 Grop'd I to find them out.—*Shaks*.

to dress in a loose vesture; (*skarfra*, Swed.) to
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SCARFING—SCATCH.

join; to piece; to unite by scarfing. *Scarf-skin*
 the outermost layer of the skin.

SCARFING, skáf'ing, *s.* In Architecture, the join-
 ing of two pieces of timber by bolting or nailing
 transversely together, so that the two appear but
 one, and serve the same purpose.

SCARIFICATION, skar-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (*scarificatio*,
 Lat.) In Surgery, the operation of making several
 incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting
 instrument, particularly the cupping instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skar-e-fe-ka'tur, *s.* The person
 who scarifies; an instrument consisting of ten or
 twelve lancets, which make a like number of in-
 cisions at once, by being discharged through aper-
 tures in a plane surface, on pulling a kind of
 trigger.

SCARIFY, skár'e-fi, *v. a.* (*scarifier*, Fr. *scarifico*, Lat.)
 In Surgery, to scratch or make small incisions
 into the skin, so as to let blood without opening
 a large vein.

SCARINÆ, ska-rí-ne, *s.* A subfamily of the *Chaeto-*
donidæ, in which the head and crown are rather
 elevated; scales at the base of the caudal fin very
 large.

SCARIOUS, ska're-us, *a.* (*scarrosus*, rough, Lat.)
 In Botany, tough, thin, and semi-transparent, dry
 to the touch, as a perianth.

SCARITES, ska-rí'tis, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous
 insects: Family, *Carabidæ*.

SCARLATINA, skar-la-té-na, *s.* (*scarlatino* and *scar-*
latto, scarlet, Ital.) Scarlet fever, that febrile
 exanthema called, in Nosology, *rosalia*: it is
 attended, about the third day, with an eruption of
 level or nearly level crimson red patches, first ap-
 pearing on the fauces, and on the face, and pro-
 gressively on the whole surface; often confluent, and
 terminating about the seventh day in cuticular
 exfoliations.

SCARLET, skár'let, *s.* (*ecarláte*, Fr. *scarlatto*, Ital.
ygarlad, the effusion of a wound, Welsh.) A
 light red colour, brighter than crimson; cloth of
 a scarlet colour;

All her household are clothed with *scarlet*.—*Prov.* xxxi. 21.

—*a.* of the colour of scarlet. *Scarlet-fever*, see
Scarlatina. *Scarlet lychnis*, the plant *Lychnis*
chalcedonica; it is a native of Siberia and Japan:
 the double scarlet lychnis is an elegant border
 flower. *Scarlet-runner*, or *scarlet-bean*, the plant
Phaseolus multiflorus. *Scarlet-sunach*, the plant
Rhus glabra.

SCARMAGE, skár'maje, } *s.* A skirmish.—Obsolete.
SCARMOGE, skár'moje, }

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* disarms.—*Spenser*.

SCARN, skárn, *s.* (*searn*, Sax.) Dung.—Obsolete,
 or only local.

SCARP, skárp, *s.* (*escarpe*, Fr. *scarp*, Ital.) In
 Fortification, the interior talus or slope of the
 ditch at the foot of the rampart. In Heraldry,
 the scarf worn by military commanders for orna-
 ment, borne somewhat like a baton sinister, but
 broader, and continued to the edges of the field.

SCARPED, skárpt, *part. a.* Cut down like the scarp
 of a fortification.

SCARUS, ska'rus, *s.* (Latin, club-footed.) A genus of
 fishes, belonging to the *Scarine*: Family, *Chaeto-*
donidæ.

SCARY, ska're, *s.* Barren land having only a thin
 coat of grass upon it.—Obsolete, or only local.

SCATCH, skatsh, *s.* (*escache*, Fr.) A kind of horse
 bit for bridles.

SCATCHES—SCELION.

SCATCHES, skat'tshis, *s. plu.* (*echasses*, Fr.) Stilts used in walking through dirty places.

SCATE.—See Skate.

SCATEBOUS, skat'e-brus, *a.* (*scatebra*, a spring, Lat.) Abounding with springs.

SCATH, skathe, *v. a.* (*scathian*, Sax.) To damage; to waste; to destroy;

As when heaven's fire

Hath scath'd the forest oaks.—Milton.

—*s.* damage; injury; waste; harm.

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the scath that he could, and annoying his territories.—Spenser.

SCATHFUL, skathe'ful, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; destructive.

SCATHFULNESS, skathe'ful-nes, *s.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

SCATHLESS, skathe'les, *a.* Without waste or damage.

SCATHOPSE, skat'op-se, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

SCATOPHAGUS, skat-of-a-gus, *s.* A genus of fishes, dorsal fins two, united at their base; without concealed prickles in front; almost naked and devoid of scales; pectoral fins small and rounded; ventral large; caudal truncate: Family, Chetodonidae.

SCATTER, skat'tur, *v. a.* (*scatteran*, Sax. *scateo*, Lat.) To disperse; to dissipate; to throw loosely about; to spread or set thinly;—*v. n.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

SCATTERED, skat'turd, *part. a.* Dispersed or dissipated; irregular in position, as scattered branches.

SCATTEREDLY, skat'turd-le, *ad.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

SCATTERING, skat'tur-ing, *part. a.* Not united; divided among many, as, scattering votes.

SCATTERINGLY, skat'tur-ing-le, *ad.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly.

SCATTERINGS, skat'tur-ings, *s. plu.* Things scattered.

SCATTERLING, skat'tur-ling, *s.* A vagabond; one who has no fixed residence.—Obsolete.

Such losels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact.—Spenser.

SCATURIENT, ska-tu're-ent, *a.* (*scaturiens*, Lat.) Springing as a fountain.—Little used.

SCATURIGINOUS, ska-tu-ri'je-nus, *a.* (*scaturiginosus*, Lat.) Abounding with springs.—Little used.

SCAURUS, skaw'rus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

SCAVERAGE, skav'aje, } *s.* (*schecian*, to show, Lat.)

SCEVAGE, skev'aje, } In old Law, a kind of toll or custom, exacted by mayors, sheriffs, &c., of merchant strangers for wares shown or exposed to sale within their liberties, by statute 9 Henry VIII.

SCAVENGER, skav'en-jur, *s.* (*scapjan*, to scrape, to shave, Sax.) A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.

SCELAGIA, sel-a'je-a, *s.* (*skelos*, the leg, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the thigh.

SCELEDES, sel'e-dis, *s. plu.* (*skelos*, the leg, Gr.) In Mammalogy, the lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities.

SCELERAT, sel'er-at, *s.* (French, *sceleratus*, Lat.) A villain; a criminal.—Obsolete.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience.—Cheyne.

SCELION, sel'e-on, *s.* (*skelos*, a leg, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Papivora.

SCELOTYBBE—SCEPTICISM.

SCELOTYBBE, sel-o-tir'be, *s.* (*skelos*, the leg, and *tyrbe*, commotion, Gr.) In Pathology, a contracted and palsied state of the limbs. Sauvages uses the term for an order of diseases, including chorea, shaking palsy, and three other species.

SCENARY. The former spelling of Scenery,—which see.

SCENE, sene, *s.* (French, *scena*, Lat. *skene*, Gr.) The stage of a theatre; the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a part of an act of a play, being so much as is transacted by the same speakers without a new entrance or exit; the place represented by the stage, as denoted by the painted hangings; a large painted view; the place where anything is exhibited;

The world is a vast scene of strife.—Mason.

any remarkable exhibition.

Through what new scenes and changes must we pass.—Addison.

SCENERY, se'ner-e, *s.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; the painted representations of places used on a theatrical stage; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENIC, se'nik, } *a.* (*scenicus*, Lat.) Pertaining

SCENICAL, sen'e-kal, } to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIC, sen-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Pertaining

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sen-o-graf'e-kal, } to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sen-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, se-nog'ra-fe, *s.* (*skene*, a scene, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of painting on several planes, so that all the different surfaces shall represent only one design, and have the same effect as if delineated on one plane; the art of perspective.

SCENT, sent, *s.* (*senteur*, Fr. from *sentio*, I perceive, Lat.) The power of smell; that which affects the smell; odour; chase followed by the smell; track;—*v. a.* to smell; to imbue with odour.

SCENTED, sent'ed, *part. a.* Perfumed; imbued with odour.

SCENTFUL, sent'ful, *a.* Odorous;

The scentful camomile.—Dryden.

quick of smell;

The scentful osprey by the rock had fish'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallops dish'd,
Some way convey'd her.—Browne.

SCENTLESS, sent'les, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEPTIC, skep'tik, *s.* (*skeptikos*, from *skeptomai*, I look about, Gr.) One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles. In Philosophy a follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences could be drawn from the evidence of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing. In Theology, one who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation.

SCEPTIC, skep'tik, } *a.* Doubting; hesitating

SCEPTICAL, skep'te-kal, } to admit the truth of principles or doctrines.

SCEPTICALLY, skep'te-kal-le, *ad.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCEPTICALNESS, skep'te-kal-nes, *s.* Doubt; profession of doubt.

SCEPTICISM, skep'te-sizm, *s.* (*scepticisme*, Fr.) The

SCHOOLING—SCIATHERICALLY.

SCHOOLING, skool'ing, *s.* Instruction in school; tuition; compensation for instruction; a reprimand.
SCHOOLMAN, skool'man, *s.* One versed in the subtleties of academical disputation; a writer of scholastic divinity or disputation.
SCHOOLMASTER, skool'mas-tur, *s.* A teacher or preceptor of a school; he or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ.—Gal. iii. 24.

SCHOONER, skoon'ur, *s.* (*schoner*, Germ.) A small sharp-built vessel, with two masts, of considerable length and rake, with small top-masts, and fore and aft sails: it carries a square fore-top and top-gallant sail.

SCHORL, shorl, *s.* (*skör*, Swed. from *skör*, brittle.) A dark-coloured opaque variety of Tourmaline. Composition—silica, 36.75; alumina, 34.50; potash, 6.0; magnesia, 0.25; oxide of iron, 21.0. Sp. gr. 3.05 to 3.36. It is harder than hornblende.

SCHOTTA, sho'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Richard Vander Schot.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

SCHRANKIA, shrank'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Von Paulo Schrank, a celebrated German botanist.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Mimosæ.

SCHREBERA, schre-ber'a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. D. Von Schreber.) A genus of plants: Order, Bi-goniaceæ.

SCHUBERTIA, shû-ber'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. H. B. Schubert of Erlang.) A genus of twining shrubs: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

SCHUBLERIA, shû-ble're-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. G. Schubler, at Tübingen.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

SCHULTZEA, shul-te'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. J. A. Schultz, at Landshut.) A genus of slender herbaceous plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

SCHULTZIA, shult'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of John Henry Schultz, a celebrated German botanist.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.

SCHWEIGGEREA, swig-je're-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. A. Fred. Schweigger, at Regiomonti in Sicily.) A genus of plants: Order, Violaceæ.

SCHWEINITZIA, swe-nit'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Mr. Schweinitz.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

SCHWENCKIA, swenk'e-a, *s.* (in honour of John Theodore Schwenck, late Prof. of Botany at Jena.) A genus of plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

SCIEN, si-e'na, *s.* (*skia*, a shadow, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chaetodonidæ.

SCIAGRAPHICAL, si-a-graf'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCIAGRAPHY, si-ag'ra-fe, *s.* (*skia*, a shadow, and *graphe*, description, Gr.) The act of sketching or delineating. In Astronomy, the art of finding the hour by the shadows of the sun or moon; the art of dialling. In Architecture, a section of a building exhibiting its internal structure.

SCIATHERIC, si-a-ther'ik, } *a.* (*skia*, a shadow,
SCIATHERICAL, si-a-ther'e-kal, } and *thera*, a
 catching, Gr.) Pertaining to a sun-dial.—Little used.

SCIATHERICALLY, si-a-ther'e-kal-le, *ad.* After the manner of a sun-dial.

Let the plane be sciatherically prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back.—Gregory.

SCIATIC—SCINCUS.

SCIATIC, si-at'ik, } *a.* (*sciaticus*, the hip gout,
SCIATICAL, si-at'e-kal, } Lat. from *ischion*, the
 hip, Gr.) Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.
Sciatic nerve, the termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves. In Marine affairs, *sciatic stay*, a strong rope fixed from the main to the foremast head in merchant ships. When loading or unloading, it serves to sustain a tackle which may be shifted over the main or fore-hatchways as occasion requires.

SCIATICA, si-at'e-ka, *s.* In Pathology, a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutei muscles.

SCIENCE, si'ens, *s.* (French, *scientia*, Lat. from *scio*, I know.) Primarily, knowledge; knowledge reduced to a system, that is, arranged in a regular order, so as to be conveniently taught, easily remembered, and readily applied. When applied to any particular subject, a collection of the general principles relating to it, whether such principles be derived from self-evident truths, or founded on generally acknowledged truths, or on experiment and observation. The sciences may be divided into three great classes: those which relate to number and quantity, those which relate to matter, and those which relate to mind. The first are called the mathematics—the second natural philosophy—and the third intellectual, or moral philosophy. The seven sciences of antiquity are grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. The terms *art* and *science* are frequently used without due discrimination and precision. In general, an art is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* is that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a *science*, the practice of it, an *art*.

SCIENTIAL, si-en'shal, *a.* Producing science.

Whose presence has infused
 Into the plant *sciential* sap derived
 From nectar, drink of gods.—Milton.

SCIENTIFIC, si-en-tifik, } *s.* (*scientifique*, Fr.
SCIENTIFICALLY, si-en-tif'e-kal, } *scientio*, knowledge,
 and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Producing demonstrative knowledge or certainty; according to the principles of science; well versed in science.

SCIENTIFICALLY, si-en-tif'e-kal-le, *ad.* So as to produce knowledge; in a scientific manner.

SCIEROFIA, si-er-o-pe-a, *s.* (*skieros*, shady, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) In Pathology, a defect of vision, in which objects appear darker than usual.

SCILLA, sil'la, *s.* (*skillo*, I injure, Gr.) Squill, a genus of plants: Order, Asphodelaceæ.

SCILLITINE, sil'le-tine, *s.* The bitter principle of the Squill; the bulb of the *Scilla Maritima*, to which its medical qualities of an expectorant and diuretic are referable; it is a white substance of a resinous appearance.

SCIMITAR, sim'e-tur, *s.* (*scimitarra*, Ital. *cimitarra*, Fr.) A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks.

SCINCIDÆ.—See Scincoidæ.

SCINCROID, sin'koyd, *a.* Belonging to the Family Scincoidæ.

SCINCROIDÆ, sin-ko'e-de, *s.* (Sincus, one of the genera.) A family of Serpent-lizards, so called from their general resemblance to snakes.

SCINCUS, sink'us, *s.* (Latin.) The Sinks, a genus of reptiles, natives of the West Indies. They have four short but strong feet; the body is about as long as the tail.

SCINOPENUS—SCIRRHOPHORION.

SCINOPENUS, sin-o-pe'nus, *s.* (*skinyes*, a kind of gnat, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanytoma.

SCINTILLANT, sin'til-lant, *a.* (*scintillans*, Lat.) Sparkling; emitting sparks.

SCINTILLATE, sin'til-late, *v. n.* (*scintillo*, Lat.) To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, sin-til-la'shun, *s.* The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

SCIODOPHYLLUM, ski-o-do-fil'lum, *s.* (*skioeis*, shady, and *phylon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Araliaceæ.

SCIOGRAPHY.—See Sciagraphy.

SCIOLOGISM, si'o-lizm, *s.* Superficial knowledge,—see Sciolist.

SCIOLIST, si'o-list, *s.* (*sciolus*, Lat. a diminutive, formed on *scio*, I know.) One who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance.—*Temple*.

SCIOLOUS, si'o-lus, *a.* Imperfectly knowing.

I could wish these *sciolous* zealotists had more judgment joined with their zeal.—*Howell*.

SCIOLOTO, si-ol'to, *s.* (Italian, free.) In Music, a term which, applied to counterpoint, signifies that it is free from synecopated or tied notes, or that it is not constrained by general rules. When applied to notes, it signifies that they are not tied together.

SCIOMACHY, si-om'a-ke, *s.* (*skia*, a shadow, and *maché*, a battle, Gr.) A battle with a shadow.

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, Sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant?—*Cowley*.

SCIOMANCY, si'o-man-se, *s.* (*skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) In Antiquity, a method of divination practised by raising the dead, as was supposed, who were said to appear in airy forms like shades.

SCION, si'on, *s.* (French.) A small twig taken from one tree to be grafted into another.

SCIOPHILA, si-of'e-la, *s.* (*skia*, a shadow, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

SCIOPTIC, si-op'tik, } *a.* (*skia*, a shadow, and
SCIOPTIC, si-op'trik, } *optomai*, I see, Gr.) Pertaining to scioptrics;—*s.* a mechanical contrivance used in the camera obscura, for the purpose of giving motion to a lens in every direction: called also a *scioptric ball*.

SCIOPTICS, si-op'tiks, *s.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCIRE-FACIAS, si-re-fa'she-as, *s.* (Latin, you shall make known.) In Law, a writ which lies in several cases, most commonly to call on a party to show cause to the court whence it issues, why execution of judgment passed should not be made out; it is not granted until a year and a day after judgment given.

SIROCCO.—See Sirocco.

SCIRPEARIA, sir-pe-a're-a, *s.* (*scirpeculum*, a little basket, Lat.) A genus of Corals: Order, Coralifera.

SCIRPUS, sir'pus, *s.* (from *cirs*, a Gaelic word for rushes.) Club-rush, a genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.

SCIRRHOCLE, skir-ro-se'le, *s.* (*skirrhos*, or *skirrhos*, hard, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, scirrhos of the testis.

SCIRRHOPHORION, skir-ro-fó're-on, *s.* (Greek.) The last month of the Athenian year, corresponding

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SCIRRHOPHTHALMY—SCLEROCLOA.

to the latter end of May and the beginning of June.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMY, skir'rof-thal-me, *s.* (*skirrhos*, a scirrhos, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) In Pathology, scirrhos or cancer of the eye.

SCIRRHOSITY, skir-ro'se-te, *s.* An induration of the glands,—see Scirrhos.

SCIRRHUS, skir'rus, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, scirrhos.

SCIRRHUS, skir'rus, *s.* (Latin, *skirrhos*, Gr.) In Pathology, an induration of a gland forming an indolent tumour, not readily suppurating, and at first unattended by discolouration of the skin.

SCISCITATION, sis-se-ta'shun, *s.* (*sciscitor*, I inquire or demand, Lat.) The act of inquiring; demand.—Little used.

Without all *sciscitations*, to go blindfold whether he will lead us.—*Ep. Hall*.

SCISSEL, sis'sl, *s.* The clippings of metal; the slips or plates of metal out of which circular blocks have been cut for coinage at the mint.

SCISSIBLE, sis'se-bl, } *a.* (*scissus*, from *scindo*, I
SCISSILE, sis'sil, } cut, Lat.) That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

SCISSION, siz'h'un, *s.* (French, *scisio*, Lat.) The act of cutting.

SCISSORS, siz'zurs, *s.* A small pair of shears, or cutting blades, movable on a pivot, embracing the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, siz'zure, *s.* (*scissura*, Lat.) A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting: hence, a crack; a chink or slit.

SCISSURELLA, sis-su-rel'la, *s.* (*scissura*, a fissure, Lat.) A genus of the Turbinæ, in which the shell is very small and heliciform; the spire depressed; aperture effuse; outer lip with a narrow fissure or slit: umbilicus open: Family, Turbidæ.

SCITAMINE.—See Zingiberaceæ.

SCITAMINEOUS, si-ta-min'e-us, *a.* (*scitamentum*, a dainty, Lat.) Dainty; applied in Botany to plants which are considered as dainties.

SCIURIDÆ, si-u'ri-de, *s.* The Squirrel family.

SCIURUS, ski-u'rus, *s.* (*skiueros*, Gr.) The Squirrel, a genus of Rodents, remarkable for their long bushy tail, and their rapidity of motion.

SCLAVONIAN, skla-vo'ne-an, } *a.* Pertaining to the
SCLAVONIC, skla-von'ik, } Sclavi, a people who inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language: hence the word came to be applied to denote the language spoken by the Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Bohemians, &c.

SCLERANTHACEÆ, skle-ran'tha'se-e, *s.* (*scleranthus*, one of the genera.) A genus of plants, consisting of small shrubs, with opposite extipulate leaves and hermaphrodite flowers: stamens, from one to ten, inserted in the orifice of the tube; ovarium simple and one-seeded; styles two or one emarginate; fruit a membranous utricle, inclosed in a hardened calyx.

SCLERANTHUS, skle-ran'thus, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the dry juiceless calyx.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Scleranthaceæ.

SCLERIASIS, skle-ri'a-sis, } *s.* (*skleros*, hard, Gr.)
SCLEROSIS, skle-ro'sis, } In Pathology, a hard
SCLEROMA, skle-ro'ma, } tumour or induration.

SCLEROCARPUS, skle-ro-kár'pus, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *karpos*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SCLEROCLOA, skle-rok'lo-a, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and

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SCLERODERMA—SCOLDINGLY.

kloa, grass, Gr.) Hard-grass, a genus of plants : Order, Gramineae.

SCLERODERMA, skle-ro-der'ma, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi : Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

SCLEROPHTHALMY, skler'of-thal-me, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *ophthalmos*, the eye, Gr.) In Pathology, inflammation of the eye, with thickening of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

SCLEROSIADIUM, skle-ro-si-a'de-um, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *skiadon*, an umbel, Gr. in reference to the solid fruit.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants : Suborder, Orthospermae.

SCLEROSTOMA, skle-ros'to-ma, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa : Order, Nematodea.

SCLEROSTYLES, skle-ros'te-les, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *stylos*, a style, from the thickness and hardness of the styles.) A genus of plants : Order, Aurantiaceae.

SCLEROTHAMUS, skler-o-tham'mus, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, and *thamos*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of Leguminous plants : Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SCLEROTIC, skle-rot'ik, *a.* (*skleros*, hard, Gr.) Hard ; firm ; pertaining to the sclerotics ;—*s.* a medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCLEROTIC, skle-rot'ik, } *s.* (*skleros*, hard, Gr.)

SCLEROTICA, skle-rot'e-ka, } In Anatomy, the outermost and hardest membrane of the eye.

SCLEROTITIS, skle-ro-ti'tis, *s.* In Pathology, sclerotic inflammation.

SCLEROTIUM, skle-ro'she-um, *s.* (*skleros*, hard, Gr. in allusion to the remarkable firm texture of the species.) A genus of Fungi : Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

SCLERURUS, skler-u'rus, *s.* (*skleroo*, I stiffen, and *oura*, the tail, Gr.) A genus of birds : Family, Certhiidae.

SCLERYSMA, skle-ris'ma, *s.* (Greek, an induration.) In Pathology, scirrhous of the liver.

SCOT, skote, *v. a.* (*scotaz*, the shoulder, *scotzyn*, to shoulder up, to prop, Arm. or more probably from *scyttan*, to lock up, Sax.) To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling ; called also, to *scotch*.

SCOBIFORM, skob'e-fawrin, *a.* (*scobs*, saw-dust, Lat. and form.) Having the form of scobs.

SCOBES, skobs, *s.* (Latin, from *scabo*, I scrape.) Raspings of ivory, metals, or other hard substances ; dross of metals, &c.

SCOFF, skof, *v. n.* (*skopto*, Gr.) To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language, with *at* ; but some old authors use it actively ; To *scoff* religion, is ridiculously proud and immodest.—*Glanville*.

—*s.* derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, expressed in language of contempt.

With *scuffs* and *scorns*, and contumelious taunts, In open market-place, produced they me.—*Shaks*.

SCOFFER, skoff'ur, *s.* One who scoffs ; a scornor.

SCOFFINGLY, skof-fing'le, *ad.* In mockery ; by way of derision.

SCOLD, skolde, *v. n.* (*schelden*, Dutch, *skalla*, to ring, bark, or scold, Swed.) To find fault or rail with rude clamour, with *at* ;—*a.* to rate ;—*s.* a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman ; a scolding.

SCOLDER, skole'dur, *s.* One who scolds.

SCOLDING, skole'ding, *part. a.* Given to scold ;—*s.* railing language : a rating.

SCOLDINGLY, skole'ding-le, *ad.* With rude clamour or railing ; like a scold.

SCOLECOPHAGUS—SCONCE.

SCOLECOPHAGUS, skol-e-kof'a-gus, *s.* (*skolez*, a worm, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of birds : Family, Sturnidae.

SCOLEX, skol'eks, *s.* (Greek, a worm.) A genus of Entozoa, of the order Parenchymata, and family Tenia.

SCOLEZITE, skol'e-zite, *s.* A mineral of a white colour, and vitreous lustre. Composition—silica, 46.47 ; alumina, 25.35 ; lime, 14.03 ; soda, 0.43 ; water, 13.63 ; sp. gr. 2.27.

SCOLIA, sko'le-a, *s.* (*skolios*, crooked, Gr.) A genus of Fossorial Hymenopterous insects : Family, Scoliadæ.

SCOLIADÆ, sko-li'a-de, *s.* (*skolia*, one of the genera.) A Family of Fossorial Hymenopterous insects, of which *Scolia* is the type.

SCOLIASIS, sko-li'a-sis, *s.* (*skolio*, I twist, Gr.) In Pathology, distortion of the spine.

SCOLIODON, sko-le'o-don, *s.* (*skolios*, bent, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the shark kind : Family, Squalidae.

SCOLLOP.—See Scallop.

SCOLOPACIDÆ, skol-o-pas'e-de, *s.* (*scolopax*, one of the genera.) A family of birds, comprising the snipes, sandpipers and woodcocks.

SCOLOPAX, skol'o-paks, *s.* (Greek, a woodcock.) The Woodcock, a genus of birds, distinguished by their long slender bills : Family, Scolopacidae.

SCOLOPENDRA, sko-lo-pen'dra, *s.* (Greek, a milleped.) A genus of Myriopods : Family, Chilognatha.

SCOLOPENDRIUM, sko-lo-pen'dre-um, *s.* (from the lower fronds being marked with likenesses of the insect Scolopendra.) A genus of Ferns : Order, Polypodiaceae.

SCOLOPSIDES, sko-lop'se-dis, *s.* (*skolops*, a stake, or anything pointed, Gr. from its long fusiform body.) A genus of fishes : Family, Chaetodonidae.

SCOLOSANTHUS, sko-lo-san'thus, *s.* (*skolos*, a thorn, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, consisting of West Indian shrubs : Order, Cinchonaceae.

SCOLYMINEÆ, skol-e-mi'ne, *s.* (*scolymus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Turbellinellidae, in which the shell is more produced than in Turbellinellinae, and the top always acute ; the surface rough ; canal short ; pillar plaited.

SCOLYMUS, skol'e-mus, *s.* (*skolymos*, a thistle, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is sub-fusiform, and armed with foliated spires ; the pillar with distinct plaits in the middle : Type of the subfamily Scolyminae.

SCOMBER, skom'ber, *s.* (Latin.) Mackerel, a genus of fishes : Type of the family Scomberidae.

SCOMBERIDÆ, skom-ber'e-de, *s.* (*scomber*, one of the genera.) A family of fishes, including the mackerels, tunnies, dorics, &c.

SCOMBERINÆ, skom-ber'i-ne, *s.* (*scomber*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Scomberidae, comprising the genera *Scomber* and *Auxis*.

SCOMBRESOX, skom-bre'soks, *s.* (*scomber* and *esox*.) A genus of fishes : Family, Salmonidae.

SCOMM, skom, *s.* (*scomm*, a scoff, Lat.) A buffoon ; The *scomm*s, or buffoons of quality, are volkish in conversation.—*L'Estrange*.

a jeer.

His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with (the) *scomm* of the orator.—*Fotherby*.

—Obsolete in both senses.

SCONCE, skons, *s.* (*schans*, Dutch, *skans*, Swedish, a fort or bulwark ; hence, that

SCOOP—SCOPULOUS.

which sustains; applied to the head of a candlestick, in which the candle is inserted; a large pensile candlestick; a man's head, in contempt; a mullet or fine, probably in reference to poll-tax; a fixed seat or shelf, local in this sense;—*v. a.* to mullet or fine.—Vulgar and obsolete in this sense, and in that of the corresponding noun.

SCOOP, skûp, *s.* (*schop*, Dutch, *skuffe*, Dan. *skuffe*, a shove, Swed.) A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to it, used for dipping liquors; a little hollow piece of wood for baling boats; an instrument to make hollow; a sweeping stroke; perhaps in this sense it should be *swoop*;

Oh, hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *scoop*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to take out with a scoop; to lade out; to make hollow, as a *scoop*; to remove, so as to leave a hollow. *Scoop-net*, a net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. *Scoop-wheel*, a wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets round the circumference; this being turned by a steam-engine or other power, scoops up the water in which the lower part dips, and thus raises it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets turning over deposit the water in a trough prepared to receive it: the *scoop-wheel* is sometimes used for irrigating lands.

SCOOPER, skûp'ur, *s.* One who scoops.

SCOPA, skô'p'a, *s.* (Lat. a little brush.) In Mammalogy, a fasciculus of long flaccid hairs, which may grow from any limited part of the body or extremities.

SCOPARIA, sko-pa're-a, *s.* (*scopa*, a broom, Gr. to which use it is adapted.) A genus of plants. Order, Sibthorpiaceæ.

SCOPE, skope, *s.* (*scopus*, Lat. *skopos*, from *skopeo*, I see or view, Gr.) Literally, space as far as one can see; the limit of intellectual view; hence, aim; drift; final end; liberty; less commonly, excess;

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint.—*Shaks.*

extended quantity—(obsolete in this sense);

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large.—*Davies.*

length; sweep, as *scope* of cable.

SCOPELUS, sko-pel'us, *s.* (*skopelos*, a peak, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

SCOPIFORM, scop'e-fawm, *a.* (*scopa*, a besom or broom, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Of the form of a besom or broom.

SCOPOLIA, sko-po'le-a, *s.* (in honour of John Anthony Scopoli.) A genus of plants. Order, Solanaceæ.

SCOPPET, skop'pet, *v. a.* (from *Scoop*.) To lade out.—(Obsolete.)

Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it out so fast as it fills!—*Bp. Hall.*

SCOPS, skops, *s.* (*skopos*, a watcher, Gr.) A genus of owls: Family, Strigidæ.

SCOPTIC, skop'tik, } *a.* (*skoptikos*, Gr. from
SCOPTICAL, skop'te-kâl, } *skopto*, I scoff.) Scoff-
ing.—Little used.

The Roman orator, discoursing of *scoptical* urbanity, or jesting.—*South.*

SCOPULOUS, skop'u-lus, *a.* (*scopulosus*, from *scopus*, a rock, Lat.) Full of rocks; rocky.—Little used.

SCOPUS—SCORIFIED.

SCOPUS, skô'pus, *s.* (*skopos*, a watcher, Gr.) The UMBER, a genus of wading birds: Family, Ardeadæ.

SCORBICULATE, skawr-bik'u-late, *a.* (*scorbiculus*, a depression or cavity, Lat.) Pitted; applied in Natural History to a surface that is closely marked with little depressions.

SCORBUTUS, skawr-bu'tus, *s.* (probably from the Saxon *scor*, a notch.) In Pathology, scurvy,—which see.

SCORBUTIC, skawr-bu'tik, } *a.* Diseased with
SCORBUTICAL, skawr-bu'te-kal, } scurvy; sub-
ject to scurvy; pertaining to scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skawr-bu'te-kal-le, *ad.* With the scurvy; with a tendency to scurvy.

SCORCE.—See *Scorse*.

SCORCH, skawrtch, *v. a.* (*schrooken*, Dutch, or *scorched*, burnt, Sax.) To burn superficially; to burn, or affect painfully with heat;—*v. n.* to be burned on the surface; to be parched or dried up.

SCORCHED, skawrtsh't, *part. a.* Parched; burned on the surface.

SCORCHING, skawrtsh'ing, *part. a.* Burning superficially.

SCORCHINGNESS, skawrtsh'ing-nes, *s.* The quality of scorching.

SCORDIUM, skawr'de-um, *s.* (Latin.) The Water-germandner, a species of plants of the genus Teucrium.

SCORDISCI, skawr-dis'si, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a barbarous people of Pannonia and Thrace, said to be in the habit of drinking human blood, and of sacrificing their captive enemies to the gods.

SCORE, skore, *s.* (*scor*, a notch, Irish, *scor*, twenty, Sax. Before the knowledge of writing, our ancestors numbered and kept accounts of numbers, by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and making one notch the representation of twenty; a simple line or mark served the same purpose.) A notch, or long incision; a line drawn; an account or reckoning, as, he paid his *score*; an account kept, as, to begin upon a new *score*; debt; reason or motive; sake;

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*.—*Dryden.*

the number twenty. In Music, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript. To *quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent. A *song in score*, the words of a song set to music;—*v. a.* to notch; to mark; to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line; to set down as a debt; to impute; to charge.

Your follies and bebauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tired, and cannot *score* them on the stage.—*Dryden.*

SCORED, skorde, *part. a.* Notched; set down; marked, or prepared for hewing, as *scored* timber. In Botany, marked with parallel lines.

SCORIA, sko're-a, *s.* (Greek.) Rejected matter; the oxide formed on the surface of metals when kept for a length of time in a state of fusion. In the plural, *scoriæ* denotes the cinders of volcanic eruptions, and the vitrified earthy materials which are produced in the smelting of ores.

SCORIACEOUS, sko-re-a'shus, *a.* Resembling scoria; containing scoria.

SCORIFICATION, sko-re-fe-ka'shun, *s.* In Metallurgy, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCORIFIED, sko're-fide, *a.* Reduced to scoria or dross.

SCORIFORM—SCORPION.

SCORIFORM, sko're-fawrm, *a.* Having the form or external appearance of scoria.

SCORIFY, sko're-fi, *v. a.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCORIOUS, sko're-us, *a.* Drossy; cindery; excrementitious.

SCORN, skawrn, *s.* (*escornio*, Span. *yegorn*, Welsh.) Extreme contempt; the subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision. To laugh to scorn, to deride, as contemptible;—*v. a.* to hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to condemn; to disdain; to slight; to disregard;—*v. n.* to show signs of contempt.—Obsolete in this sense.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black,
And now, I am remember'd, scorn'd at me.—Shaks.

SCORNER, skawrn'ur, *s.* One who scorns; a scoffer.

SCORNFUL, skawrn'ful, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; acting in defiance or disregard.

SCORNFULLY, skawrn'ful-le, *ad.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

SCORNFULNESS, skawrn'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORNING, skawrn'ing, *s.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight, or disdain.

SCORODITE, skor'o-dite, *s.* (*skorodon*, garlic, Gr. in allusion to the odour it emits under the blowpipe.) A mineral of a pale leek-green, or liver-brown colour. Composition—oxide of copper, 22.5; arsenic acid, 33.5; protoxide of iron, 27.5; matrix, 3.0; water, 20.0: sp. gr. 3.1 to 3.2; hardness = 3.5 to 4.0.

SCOROLITE, skor'o-lite, *s.* (*scoria*, dross, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr. in allusion to the appearance of the mineral.) A mineral of a reddish-brown colour; opaque; full of small cavities like a cinder. Composition—silica, 58.02; alumina, 16.78; protoxide of iron, 13.328; lime, 8.62; water, 2.00: sp. gr. 1.708; hardness = 2.

SCORPENA, skawr-pe-na, *s.* (*skorpios*, a scorpion, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the family Scorpenidae.

SCORPENDAE, skawr-pe-ne-de, *s.* (*scorpena*, one of the genera.) A family of fishes, with smooth scales; the eyes prominent, and placed near the crown on an elevated ridge of the head, which is armed with obtuse tubercles and scattered spines.

SCORPENINAE, skawr-pe-ni-ne, *s.* (*scorpena*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Scorpenidae, in which the head is compressed, and the body in general covered with smooth scales.

SCORPIO, skawr-pe-o, *s.* (Latin) A genus of Arachnideans, with an elongated body, suddenly terminated by a long slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which is armed with an excessively acute sting, from which a venomous fluid issues: Family, Pedipalpi. In Astronomy, the eighth sign of the Zodiac, and one of the ancient Zodiacal constellations. When this constellation rises, Orion sets, hence the mythological fable of the death of Orion; who perished by the sting of a scorpion. Scorpio is distinguished by the mark ♏. It contains 44 stars, of which Antares is of the first magnitude.

SCORPION, skawr-pe-un, *s.* In Zoology and Astronomy, see Scorpio. In Scripture, a kind of scourge armed with points like a scorpion's tail. *Scorpion-senna*, the plant *Coronilla emerus*. *Scorpion-grass*, a plant of the genus *Mysotis*. *Scorpion-fly*, an insect of the genus *Panorpa*, so named from the

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SCORPIS—SCOTIAPTEX.

tail resembling that of a scorpion. *Scorpion's-thorn*, a plant of the genus *Ulex*. *Scorpion-scorp*, the plant *Ornithopus scorpiodes*. *Water-scorpion*, an aquatic insect of the genus *Nepa*.

SCORPIS, skawr'pis, *s.* (Greek name of a kind of sea-fish.) A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidae.

SCORPIURUS, skawr-pe-u-rus, *s.* (*skorpios*, a scorpion, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) Caterpillar, or Scorpion's-tail, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SCORSE, scorse, *s.* (*scorza*, a course, Ital.) A course of dealing; barter;—*v. a.* to barter; to exchange;

But Paradel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise, the counter-change to scorse.—Spenser.

to chase.—Obsolete in all its senses.

SCORTATORY, skawr-ta'tur-e, *a.* (*scotator*, Lat.) Pertaining to, or consisting in, lewdness.

SCORTORINIS, skawr-tawr'nis, *s.* (*skortios*, dark, ornate, lewd, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Caprimulgidae.

SCORTONERA, skawr-zo-ne-ra, *s.* (*scortzon*, the Catalonian name of the viper.) Viper's grass, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

SCORZA, skawr'za, *s.* In Mineralogy, a variety of Epidote.

SCOT, skot, *s.* (*scot*, a part or portion, skol, Icel.) In Law, a portion of money assessed or paid; also, a tax or custom paid for use of a sheriff or bailiff, hence to pay one's *scot*. *Scot and lot*, parish payments;—(*scotta*, Sax.) a native of Scotland. *Scot-free*, without payment; untaxed; unhurt.

SCOTAL, skot'al, } *a.* In Law, the keeping of an
SCOTALE, skot'ale, } ale-house by the officer of a
forest, and drawing people to spend their money for
liquor for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, skotsh, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain.) To cut with hollow incisions;
Before Corioli he *scotcht* and notcht them like a car-
bonado.—Shaks.

to pack hemp previous to its being sent to market;
to prevent a wheel, cask, roller, &c. from going
down a declivity, by placing something under the
lower side of it;—*s.* a slight cut or incision.
Give him four *scotches* with a knife.—Wallon.

Scotch collops, or *scotched collops*, veal cut into
small pieces. *Scotch-hoppers*, a game or play in
which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

SCOTCH, skotsh, } *a.* Pertaining to, or pro-
SCOTTISH, } skot'tish, } duced in, Scotland;—*s.*
SCOTISH, } *scotch asphodel*, the plant

Tofieldia alpina. *Scotch barley*, a variety of pot-
barley made by simply grinding off the husk. *Scotch
kale*, or *green borecole*, a variety of the Cabbage
plant, *Brassica oleracea*, extensively cultivated in
Scotland as a pot-herb. *Scotchman*, a native of
Scotland.

SCOTER, sko'tur, *s.* A name of the Black-duck, or
Black-diver, *Anas nigra*, now the type of the sub-
genus *Oidemia*.

SCOTIA, sko'sha, *s.* (Greek, darkness.) In Archi-
tecture, the hollow moulding in the base of a col-
umn; between the fillets of the tori. It is so
called from its being so much in the shadow. From
its resemblance to a pulley, it is also sometimes
called *trochilus*.

SCOTIAPTEX, sko-ti'ap-tiks, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, and
apto, I affect, Gr.) A genus of owls: Family,
Strigidae.

SCOTINUS—SCOUT.

SCOTINUS, sko-ti'nus, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

SCOTIST, sko'tist, *s.* A member of an old scholastic sect, the followers of Dans Scotus, one of the leading champions of Realism in the thirteenth century.

SCOTOBIUS, sko-to'be-us, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

SCOTODES, sko-to'des, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, *eidōs*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

SCOTODYNIA, skot-o-din'e-a, *s.* (Greek, dizziness.) In Pathology, vertigo, with obscurity of vision, the consequence of cerebral congestion.

SCOTOGRAPH, skot'o-graf, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An instrument for writing in the dark.

SCOTOMY, skot'o-me, *s.* (*skotoma*, vertigo, from *skotoo*, I darken, Gr.) Dizziness, with dimness of sight.

SCOTOPHILUS, skot-of'e-lus, *s.* (*skotos*, dark, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of owls: Family, Strigidae.

SCOTTEA, skot'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. R. Scott of Dublin.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SCOTTICISM, skot'te-sizm, *s.* An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

SCOTTISH.—See under *Scotch*.

SCOUNDREL, skown'drel, *s.* (*sconduolo*, a lurker, Ital.) A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low petty villain;—*a.* low; mean; rascally; base.

SCOUNDRELISM, skown'drel-izm, *s.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

SCOUR, skowr, *v. a.* (*skauron*, Goth. *scur*, a scouring, Sax. *schuuren*, Dutch.) To rub hard with any rough substance in order to clean the surface; to brighten and clean by friction; to purge violently; to remove by scouring;

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it.—*Shaks.*

to range about for the purpose of clearing or driving away, as, to scour the sea of pirates; to pass quick over or along;

Not so, when quick Camilla scours the plain.—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* to perform the office of cleaning utensils by rubbing; to clean; to be purged or lax; to run with eagerness and haste; to rove; to range.

SCOURER, skow'r, *s.* One who scours; a drastic cathartic; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skurj, *s.* (probably from *scora* and *ga*, or give, that is, give scores or cuts, *escourgé*, Fr. *scorregia*, a leather thong, Ital.) A whip; a lash; a whip for a top; a punishment; vindictive affliction; the person or thing that afflicts, harasses, or destroys;—*v. a.* to lash with a whip; to whip; to punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction; to afflict greatly; to harass, torment, or injure.

SCOURGER, skurj'ur, *s.* One who scourges.

SCOURING, skow'ing, *s.* A looseness; a flux; the act of cleaning the surface by rubbing.

SCOUT, skowt, *s.* (*ecout*, from *ecouter*, to hear or listen, Fr.) In Military tactics, a person sent before an army to observe the motions of the enemy; a high rock—(not used in this sense);—*v. n.* to act as a scout;

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.—*Milton.*

SCOVEL—SCRAPE.

—*v. a.* to sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt.—Vulgar.

SCOVEL, sko'vel, *s.* (*yagubell*, Welsh.) A mop for sweeping ovens.

SCOW, skow, *s.* (*schoon*, Dutch.) A large flat-bottomed boat, used as a ferry-boat, or for loading or unloading vessels;—*v. a.* to convey in a scow, —a word chiefly used in America.

SCOWL, skowl, *v. n.* (from *seul* in *seul-eyed*, scowl-eyed, Sax.) To wrinkle the brows in displeasure; to look sullen or sour, severe, or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous;—*v. a.* to drive with a scowl or frown;

The lowering element

Scowls o'er the darkened landscape—snow or shower.—*Milton.*

—(obsolete in this sense);—*s.* a look of sullenness or discontent; gloom; dark or rude aspect.

SCOWLINGLY, skowl'ing-le, *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look or aspect.

SCRABBLE, skrab'bl, *v. n.* (*krabbelen*, to scrape or to scribble, Dutch, *krabbeln*, Germ.) To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands—(used in this sense only in America); to make scribbled marks.

He feligned himself mad in their hands, and scabbled on the doors of the gate.—1 Sam. xxi. 13.

SCRAFFLE, skraf'fl, *v. n.* To scramble; to be industrious; to shuffle; to use evasion.—Obsolete.

SCRAG, skrag, *s.* (probably from *Crag*, the neck.) Anything lean, as a *scrag* of mutton; vulgarly, a raw-boned person.

SCRAGGED, skrag'ged, } *a.* (probably from *Cragged*)
SCRAGGY, skrag'ge, } Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities; lean with roughness.

SCRAGGEDNESS, skrag'ged-nes, } *s.* Leanness, or
SCRAGGINES, skrag'ge-nes, } leanness with roughness; ruggedness; unevenness.

SCRAGGILY, skrag'ge-le, *ad.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAMBLE, scam'bl, *v. n.* (*scrammen*, to scratch, Dutch, probably from the same root as *Scrape* or *Scrabble*.) To use the hands with disorderly eagerness, either in contending to get possession of something when competing with others, or in trying to ascend a place which will not permit the feet only to be used;—*s.* the act of scrambling.

SCRAMBLER, scam'blur, *s.* One who scrambles.

SCRAMBLING, scam'bling, *s.* The act of climbing by the help of the hands; catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRANCH, skran'sh, *v. n.* (*schranssen*, Dutch.) To grind with the teeth.—A vulgar word, not in use except in Scotland and America.

SCRANNEL, skran'nel, *a.* (etymology uncertain.) Slight; poor; worthless.—Obsolete.

They, when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.—*Milton.*

SCRAP, scrap, *s.* (from *Scrape*.) A small piece; a fragment; a crumb; a detached piece of literary composition; a small piece of paper.

Pregnant with thousand flits, the scrap unseen
And silent, sells a king, or buys a queen.—*Pope.*

Scrap-book, a blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry, or other extracts from books or papers.

SCRAPE, scrape, *v. a.* (*screopan*, Sax. *schraapen*, Swed. *skraper*, Dan.) To rub the surface by a sharp or rough instrument; to clean by rubbing

SCRAPER—SCREAMER.

the surface; to act upon the surface by a grating noise;

The chiming clocks to dinner call.
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.—*Pope*.

—*v. n.* to make a harsh noise; to play awkwardly on a violin; to make an awkward bow; to *scrape* acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favour by bowing;—*s.* (*scrab*, Dan. *skrap*, Swed.) a rub by scraping; the sound of the feet drawn over the floor; a perplexity or distress; that which harasses,—a low application of the word.

SCRAPER, *skra'pur*, *s.* An instrument by which anything is scraped; a miser; a vile fiddler.

SCRAPING, *skra'ping*, *s.* That which is scraped off, as the scrapings of the street.

SCRAPER, *skrap'tur*, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidae.

SCRAPITIA, *skrap'she-a*, *s.* (*skapto*, I dig, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Tracheidae.

SCRAT, *skrat*, *s.* (*scritta*, Sax.) A hermaphrodite;—*v. n.* to scratch.—Obsolete.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would have,
So *scrats* and *scrapes* for scarfs and *scruple* dross.—*Mir. for Magic*.

SCRATCH, *skratsh*, *v. a.* (*kratzen*, Germ. *kratzen*, Dutch, *skratza*, Swed.) To tear or mark a surface with something pointed or edged, as the nails; to wound or hurt slightly; to rub with the nails, so as not to wound; to write or draw, as with scratches; to dig or excavate with the claws. To *scratch out*, to erase; to obliterate an incision made on a surface by scratching;—*s.* a slight wound. In Architecture, *scratch-work*, a kind of fresco with a black ground on which a white plaster is laid, which, being scratched with an iron bodkin, the black appears through the holes, and serves for shadows. In Botany, *scratch-weed*, one of the names of the plant *Gallium aparine*, or Cleavers.

SCRATCHER, *skratsh'ur*, *s.* The person or thing that scratches.

SCRATCHES, *skratsh'es*, *s.* In the Manege, a disease consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, generated between the heel and pastern joint.

SCRATCHINGLY, *skratsh'ing-le*, *ad.* With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *skraw*, *s.* Surface or scurf ground; turf.—Not used.

SCRAWL, *skrawl*, *v. a.* and *n.* To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly;—*s.* unskilful inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER, *skrawl'ur*, *s.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAY, *skray*, *s.* The sea-swallow, *Hirundo marina*.

SCREAMLE, *skre'a-bl*, *a.* (*screebille*, from *scree*, I spit out, Lat.) That may be spit out.—Obsolete.

SCREEK, *skreek*, *v. n.* (*skreeka*, Ital. *skika*, Swed.) To make a shrill or loud sound or outcry; to creak, as a door or wheel.—(obsolete);

The little babe did loudly *scree* and squall.—*Spenser*.
—*s.* a screech; a creaking.

SCREAM, *skreem*, *v. a.* (*reomian*, *rheman*, Sax. *ygarmu*, Welsh.) To utter a shrill cry, as in terror or agony; to cry shrilly;

I heard the owl *scream*, and the cricket cry.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* a shriek, or sharp shrill cry uttered in pain; the shrill cry of a bird, as of the owl.

SCREAMER, *skre'mur*, *s.* One who screams. In Ornithology, a wading bird, of which there are two species, which are natives of America.

SCREAMING—SCRIBBLINGLY.

SCREAMING, *skreem'ing*, *s.* The act of uttering screams.

SCREECH, *skreetch*, *v. n.* (*skriks*, Swed. *skreis*, Germ. *gagereien*, from *grecien*, to creak, Irish.) To cry out with a sharp shrill voice, as in terror or anguish; to scream; to shriek; to cry, as a night-owl;—*s.* the act of screeching; a scream; a shriek. *Screech-owl*, an owl that utters its cry during night; the *Strix flammea*, or Barn-owl, of British ornithologists;—*n.* like the screech-owl.

SCREED, *skreed*, *s.* In Architecture, a wooden rule for running mouldings. *Scree*s are also the extreme guides on the margins of walls for floating to by the aid of the rules.

SCREEN, *skreen*, *s.* (*ecran*, Fr. from *crino*, I separate, Gr.) Anything that affords shelter or concealment; a frame to exclude light, heat, or cold; a riddle used for sifting lime, sand, coals, corn, &c. In Ecclesiastical Architecture, a partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually highly ornamented, for separating one portion of a church from another. In Ship-building, *screen bulk-head*, the aftmost bulk-head under the round-house;—*v. a.* to separate, so as to protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to conceal; to sift; to riddle.

SCREW, *skru*, *s.* (*scroef*, Dutch, *skruze*, or *skruze*, Dan.) One of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a spiral ridge or groove, winding round a cylinder, so as to cut every line on the surface parallel to the axis at the same angle. The screw is either *male* or *female*, according as it is cut on the external surface of a solid cylinder, or within a cylindrical hole. *Screw of Archimedes*,—see Archimedeian. The *double screw*, or *Hunter's screw*, as it is called from the inventor, consists in the combination of two screws of unequal fineness of thread, one of which works within the other. This modification of the screw produces a power which may be increased to almost any extent. The *micrometer screw* is a contrivance adapted to astronomical or optical instruments, for the purpose of measuring angles with great exactness. In Carpentry, a *screw-nail*, or *wood-screw*, a cylindrical nail on which a screw is cut. The head has a slit across it, into which the point of a screw-driver may be inserted, for the purpose of turning the nail round in forcing it into wood. *Screw-driver*, a chisel-shaped instrument, but with a blunter point, used in forcing home screw-nails. In Botany, *screw-pine*,—see *Pandanus*. *Screw-tree*, a plant of the genus *Helicteres*;—*v. a.* to turn or apply a screw to; to press; to fasten or make firm by a screw; to force; to squeeze; to oppress by exactions; to deform by contortions.

He *screws* his face into a hardened smile.—*Dryden*.

To *screw out*, to press out; to extort. To *screw up*, to force; to bring by violent pressure. To *screw in*, to force in by turning or twisting.

SCRIBATIOUS, *skri-ba'shus*, *a.* Skilful in, or fond of, writing.

SCRIBBLE, *skrib'bl*, *v. a.* (*scribillo*, dim. of *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To write with haste, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to fill with worthless writing;—*v. n.* to write negligently or inelegantly;—*s.* worthless or careless writing; a writing of little value.

SCRIBBLER, *skrib'blur*, *s.* One who scribbles; a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

SCRIBBLINGLY, *skrib'bling-le*, *ad.* In a scribbling manner.

SCRIBE—SCROFULA.

SCRIBE, scribe, *s.* (French, *scriba*, from *scribo*, I write, Lat.) A writer; a notary. In Scripture, a clerk or secretary. In the later periods of the Jewish history, a copyist, and at the same time, an interpreter of the law;—*v. a.* in Carpentry, to mark so as to fit an edge to an irregular surface.

SCRIBING, skri'bing, *s.* In Carpentry, the act of fitting the edge of a board to an irregular surface.

SCRIMER, skri'mur, *s.* (*escrimeur*, Fr.) A gladiator; a fencing-master.—Obsolete.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them.—*Shaks.*

SCRIMP, skrimp, *a.* (*skrumpen*, shrivelled, Swed.) Short; scanty;—*v. a.* to contract; to shorten;—*s.* a niggard.—Not in common use, but still used in Scotland and the north of England in all its senses.

SCRINE, skrine, *s.* (*scrinium*, Lat. *escrin*, Norm.) A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other similar repository.—Obsolete.

Help then, O holy virgin, chief of nine,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still.—
Spenser.

SCRIP, skrip, *s.* (*scriptum*, Lat.) A certificate in evidence of some property possessed by the holder of it, as in bank stock—(*ygrwab*, something puckered or drawn together, Welsh,) a small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

SCRIPPAGE, skrip'paje, *s.* That which is contained in a scrip.—Obsolete.

Though not with bag and baggage,
Yet with scrip and scrippage.—*Shaks.*

SCRIPT, skript, *s.* A small writing; a scrip.—Obsolete.

I you told of every script and bond.—*Chaucer.*

SCRIPTORY, skrip'tur-e, *a.* Expressed in writing; not verbal.—Little used.

SCRIPTURAL, skrip'tu-ral, *a.* Contained in the scriptures; according to the scriptures.

SCRIPTURALIST, skrip'tu-ral-ist, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a name sometimes given to a Protestant, as relying on the scriptures only, and not on the traditions of the church.

SCRIPTURE, skrip'ture, *s.* (*scriptura*, Lat.) Anything written; by way of distinction, sacred writings; the Bible.

SCRIPTURIST, skrip'tu-rist, *s.* One well versed in the scriptures.

SCRIVENER, skriv'nur, *s.* (*scrivano*, Ital. *scribo*, I write, Lat.) A writer; a person who drew contracts or other writings—(not used in these senses); a money-broker; one who places money at interest.

SCROBICULATED, skro-bik'u-lay-ted, } *a.* (*scrobicu-*
SCROBICULATE, skro-bik'u-late, } *lus*, a fur-
row, Lat.) In Botany, ditched; furrowed; irregularly pitted.

SCROBICULI, skro-bik'u-li, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the altars dedicated to the infernal gods, consisting simply of holes dug in the ground, into which the libations, &c. were poured.

SCROFULA, skrof'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a little pig.) In Pathology, a disease principally characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, which tend very slowly to imperfect suppuration. It is so called because swine are said to be subject to a similar morbid affection. It is also called *struma*: by the French *ecrouelles*, which, by the Scotch, has been corrupted into *cruels*; by the English it

SCROFULOUS—SCRUPLE.

is called the *king's evil*, from the superstitious belief that a person afflicted with it could be cured on being touched by the king.

SCROFULOUS, skrof'u-lus, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; diseased or affected with scrofula.

SCROLL, skrole, *s.* (probably from Roll.) A roll of parchment or paper written upon. In Architecture, a convolved or spiral ornament; also, the volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. In Heraldry, the ornament placed under the escutcheon, containing a motto, alluding to the bearings, the bearer's or ancestor's name, or some other matter connected with him.

SCROPHICEPHALUS, skrof-e-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*scrophula*, or *scrofula*, Lat. and *kephale*, a head, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

SCROPHULARIA, skrof-u-la-re-a, *s.* (from its supposed virtues in curing scrofula.) Figwort, a genus of plants: Type of the order Scrophulariaceæ.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ, skrof-u-la-ri-a-se-e, } *s.* (*scro-*
SCROPHULARINÆ, skrof-u-la-rin'e-e, } *phula-*
ria, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or subshrubs, with opposite scabrous leaves, and yellow or purple flowers; calyx four or five-parted; corolla monopetalous deciduous; bilabiate; stamens usually four; ovary two-celled; style one; stigma two-lobed or undivided; seeds small.

SCROTAL, skro'tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting the scrotum. *Scrotal hernia*, protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum.—See *Oscheocele*.

SCROTIFORM, skro'te-fawm, *a.* (*scrotum*, a bag, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) In Botany, purse-like; bag-like, as the nectary of the genus *Satyrion*.

SCROTOCELE, skro-to-se'le, *s.* (*scrotum*, Lat. and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, a mongrel and barbarous synonym of *Oscheocele*,—which see.

SCROTUM, skro'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the cutaneous envelope of the testes. *Cancer of the scrotum*, chimney-sweepers' cancer, or soot-wart, a peculiar disorder, beginning as a wart-like excrescence in the lower part of the scrotum.

SCROYLE, skroyl, *s.* (*ecrouelles*, the king's evil, Fr. or *schroul*, thin, meagre, lean, Dutch.) A mean fellow; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you as kings.—*Shaks.*

Hang 'em *scroyles*, there's nothing in them I' the world.—*Ben Jonson*

SCRUB, skrub, *v. a.* (*scrabba*, Swed. *scrubben*, Germ.) To rub hard with something coarse or rough;—*v. n.* to work hard and be penurious;—*s.* a mean fellow; anything mean or despicable; a worn out brush.

SCRUBBED, skrub'bed, } *a.* Small and mean; stun-
SCRUBBY, skrub'be, } ted in growth. *Scrubby-*
oak, a plant of the genus *Lophira*.

SCRUBSTONE, skrub'stone, *s.* (*scrub* and *stone*.) A species of calciferous sandstone, used for scrubbing the surfaces of hewn-stone, flagstone floors, &c.—Local.

SCRUF.—See *Scurf*.

SCRUPLE, skroo'pl, *s.* (*scrupule*, Fr. from *scrupulus*, a doubt, Lat.) Doubt; hesitation; difficulty of determination, generally about small matters; proverbially, any small quantity;—(*scrupulum*, dim. of *scrupus*, a sort of pebble probably used in counting, Lat.) originally the 24th part of the Roman uncia; afterwards the 60th part of an hour. In

SCRUPLER—SCULK.

Pharmacy, a measure of weight = 20 grains, or the 24th part of the ounce troy. In Astronomy, the same as digit, which see;—*v. n.* to doubt; to hesitate.

SCRUPLER, skroo'plur, *s.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRUPULIZE, skroo'pu-lize, *v. a.* To perplex with scruples of conscience.
Other articles may be *scrupulized*.—*Montagu* (1625).

SCRUPULOSITY, skroo'pu-lo'se-te, *s.* (*scrupulositas*, Lat.) The quality or state of being scrupulous; niceness; preciseness.

SCRUPULOUS, skroo'pu-lus, *a.* (*scrupulosus*, Lat. *scrupuleux*, Fr.) Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in matters of conscience; given to object; capricious; nice; doubtful; careful; vigilant; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skroo'pu-lus-le, *ad.* With a nice regard to minute particulars, or to exact propriety.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skroo'pu-lus-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; scrupulosity.

SCRUTABLE, skroo'ta-bl, *a.* Discoverable by investigation or inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skroo'ta-shun, *s.* Search; examination; inquiry.—Not used.

SCRUTATOR, skroo'ta-tur, *s.* (from *scruter*, Lat.) One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer.

SCRUTINEER, skroo'te-neer, *s.* One who scrutinizes; an examiner.

SCRUTINIZE, skroo'te-nize, *v. a.* (from *Scrutiny*.) To search closely; to examine critically.

SCRUTINIZER, skroo'tin-i-zur, *s.* One who examines critically.

SCRUTINOUS, skroo'tin-us, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious.

SCRUTINY, skroo'te-ne, *s.* (*scrutin*, Fr. *scrutinium* from *scrutor*, I scratch closely, Lat.) Close search; minute inquiry. In the primitive Church, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. In the Canon law, a little paper billet on which a vote is written.

SCRUTOIRE, skroo'taw'r, *s.* (*ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, to write, Fr.) A kind of cabinet or desk, with a door or lid folding downwards for the convenience of writing upon it.

SCRUZE, skrooz, *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress.
Having *scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life.—*Spenser*.

SCRY, skry, *s.* In Falconry, a great flock of fowl.

SCUD, skud, *v. n.* (from *scud*, a shot, Swed. *scotan*, to shoot, flee, or haste away, Sax.) To be driven with precipitation, as a ship; to flee precipitately;—*s.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind.

The combat thickens like the storm that flies,
From westward, where the showery *scuds* arise.—*Dryden*.

SCUDDLE, skud'dl, *v. n.* To scud awkwardly; a vulgarism, commonly pronounced *scut'll*.

SCUDO, sku'do, *s.* (Italian.) A silver coin and money of account of various values in Rome, Sicily, and Malta.

SCUFFLE, skuffl, *s.* (*skuffin*, to push, Swed.) A confused contest, in which the parties struggle blindly or without direction;—*v. n.* to fight or contend confusedly.

SCUFFLER, skufflur, *s.* One who scuffles.

SCUG, skug, *v. a.* (*skugga*, shade, Swed.) To hide.—Obsolete.

SCULK, skulk, *v. n.* (*skulder*, Dan. *schuilen*, Dutch.) To lurk in hiding places; to lie close;—*s.* among sportsmen, a company or baulk of foxes.

SCULKER—SCURFINESS.

SCULKER, skulk'ur, *s.* A lurker; one who skulks.

SCULL, skul, *s.* (*skal*, a shell, the skull, Dan.) A small boat which one person rows; one who sculls a boat; a short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one person may manage two of them; the cranium,—see *Skull*;—(*sceole*, an assembly, Sax.) a shoal, or multitude of fish;
They fly, or die, like scaled *sculls*,
Before the belching whale.—*Shaks*.
—*v. a.* to propel a boat by means of a scull placed over a notch in the stern.

SCULLER, skul'tur, *s.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, in contradistinction to one propelled by oars; a person who sculls.

SCULLERY, skul'tur-e, *s.* The apartment for washing up the dishes and utensils, where the scullion works.

SCULLION, skul'yun, *s.* A servant of the scullery.

SCULLIONLY, skul'yun-le, *ad.* Like a scullion; low; base.—Obsolete.

This fellow brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul.—*Milton*.

SCULP, skulp, *v. a.* (*sculpo*, Lat.) To carve; to engrave.—Obsolete.
O, that the tenor of my just complaint,
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant.—*Shaks*.

SCULPONEA, skul-po'ne-a, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a kind of shoes worn by slaves of both sexes, consisting simply of blocks of wood made hollow, and strapped to the feet.

SCULPTILE, skulp'tile, *a.* Formed by sculpture.

SCULPTOR, skulp'tur, *s.* A carver; an artist in sculpture.

SCULPTURAL, skulp'tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.

SCULPTURE, skulp'ture, *s.* (French, *sculptura*, Lat.) The act of imitating forms by chiselling and cutting away solid substances; the carved work so formed. Properly, the word includes works in clay, wax, wood, metal, and stone; but it is generally restricted to those of the last material, the terms modelling, casting, and carving being applied to the others;—*v. a.* to carve, to work in sculpture.

SCULPTURED, skulp'turde, *part. a.* Carved; engraved.

SCUM, skum, *s.* (*skum*, Swed. and Dan.) Extraneous matter, which rises to the top of a liquor; dross; refuse;—*v. a.* to take the scum from; to skim.

SCUMBER, skum'bur, *s.* The dung of a fox.

SCUMMER, skum'mur, *s.* A vessel for scumming; a skimmer.

SCUMMINGS, skum'mings, *s. plu.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.

SCUNKWEED, skungk'weed, *s.* The plant *Pothos fuitida*.

SCUPPER, skup'pur, *s.* (*escupir*, to spit, to eject, Span.) A hole in a ship's deck or side to carry off the rain, or water shipped. *Scupper-hose*, a leather pipe or tube, nailed round the outside of the scuppers of the lower decks, which prevents the water from entering, when the ship inclines under a press of sail. *Scupper-nail*, a nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose. *Scupper-plug*, a plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, skurf, *s.* (Saxon.) In Pathology, *furfur*; exfoliation of the cuticle, as in *furfures capitis*, scurf or dandruff of the head,—see *Pityriasis*; soil, or foul remains of anything adherent.

SCURFINESS, skurf'e-nes, *s.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURFY—SCUTIBRANCHIA.

SCURFY, skurf'e, *a.* Having scurf; resembling scurf.
SCURRILE, } skur'ril, *a.* (*scurriles*, from *scurra*, a
SCURRIL, } buffoon, Lat.) Such as befits a buf-
 foon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly oppro-
 brious in language.
SCURRILITY, skur-ril'e-te, } *s.* (*scurri-*
SCURRILOUSNESS, skur-ril-e-lus-nes, } *litas*, Lat.
scurrilité, Fr.) Grossness of reproach; lewdness
 of jocularity; mean buffoonery.
SCURRILOUS, skur're-lus, *a.* Vile; lewdly jocular;
 grossly opprobrious.
SCURRILOUSLY, skur're-lus-le, *ad.* With scurrility.
SCURRULA, skur'ru-la, *s.* (dim. of *scurra*, a parasite
 or mimic, Lat.) A genus of parasitic plants:
 Order, Lorantheae.
SCURVILY, skur've-le, *ad.* Basely, meanly, with
 coarse and vulgar incivility.
SCURVINNESS, skur've-nes, *s.* The state of being
 scurvy.
SCURVOGEL, skur'vo-jel, *s.* A Brazilian fowl of the
 Stork kind.
SCURVY, skur've, *s.* In Pathology, *scorbutus*, a
 disease characterized by general debility, livid
 echymoses, tumefaction of the gums, with hæmor-
 rhage from them and various other parts of the
 body,—see *Purpura*. *Scurvy-grass*, the plant
Cochlearia officinalis, and others of the same
 genus;—*a.* scurfy; covered with scabs; diseased
 with scurvy; mean, low, vile, worthless, contempt-
 ible, as a *scurvy* fellow.
SCUT, skut, *s.* (*skott*, Icel. *cwt*, a tail or rump,
 Welsh.) The tail of a hare or other animal, when
 very short.
SCUTAGE, sku'taje, *s.* (*scutogium*, low Latin, from
scutum, a shield.) In Law, a contribution levied
 upon those who held land by knight service: it
 was originally a composition for personal service,
 which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterwards
 was levied as an assessment.
SCUTATE, sku'tate, *a.* (*scutum*, a shield, Lat.) In
 Zoology, protected by large scales.
SCUTCHEON, skutsh'un, *s.* A shield for armorial
 bearings: an ornament put round a key-hole,
 door handle, knob of a door, or other similar ob-
 ject,—see *Escutcheon*, of which the word is a
 contraction.
SCUTE, skute, *s.* A French gold coin, value 3s. 4d.
 sterling.
SCUTELLA, sku-tel'la, *s.* (Latin, a dish or saucer.)
 A genus of Echini.
SCUTELLARIA, sku-tel-la're-a, *s.* (*scutella*, a saucer,
 Gr. in reference to the form of the calyx.) Skull-
 cap, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
SCUTELLATED, skut'tel-lay-ted, *a.* (*scutella*, a dish,
 pan, or saucer, Lat.) Formed like a pan; divided
 into small surfaces.
SCUTELLERA, sku-tel'ler-a, *s.* (*scutella*, a saucer,
 Lat.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family,
 Notanectidae.
SCUTELLUM, sku-tel'lum, *s.* (*scutella*, a saucer, Lat.)
 In Botany, the small cotyledon on the outside of
 the embryo of wheat, inserted a little lower down
 than the other more perfect cotyledon, which is
 pressed close to the albumen.
SCUTIA, sku'she-a, *s.* (*scutum*, a shield, Lat. from
 the form of the dish.) A genus of plants: Order,
 Rhamnaceae.
SCUTIBRANCHIA, sku-te-brangk'e-a, *s.* (*scutum*, a
 shield, and *branchia*, gills, Lat.) A tribe of
 Mollusca, furnished with a cap-shaped shell, with-

SCUTIFORM—SCYPHIA.

out a spire, a whorl, or any internal support. It in-
 cludes the general fissurella, emarginula, hyponyx,
 pedicularia, and patella.
SCUTIFORM, sku'te-fawrin, *a.* (*scutum*, a shield, and
forma, a form, Lat.) Shaped like a shield.
SCUTTLE, skut-tl, *s.* (*scutella*, a pan or saucer, Lat.)
 A wide shallow basket, so named from its saucer-
 like form; a metallic pan for holding coals;—
(ecoutille, Fr. scoutilli, Arm.) In Ships, an open-
 ing in the side or deck, for the admission of light
 or air, or for communication; a quick pace; a
 short run.
 She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop.—*Spectator*.
 should be *scuddle*. *Scuttle-butt*, or *scuttle-cask*, a
 cask having a square piece cut out of its bilge, and
 lashed to the deck; its use is to hold fresh water;
 —*v. a.* to *scuttle* a vessel, to cut a hole or holes in
 her, for the purpose of sinking her. To *scuttle* the
 decks, to cut holes to let down water from them
 into the hold, as in the case of shipping a heavy
 sea, or of fire—(from *Scud*); to run with affected
 precipitation.
SCUTULA, sku-tu'la, *s.* (Latin, a little saucer, from
 the form of the limb of the calyx.) A genus of
 plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
SCUTUM, sku'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity,
 the shield of the heavy armed legionaries; it was
 made of wood or wicker work, defended with plates
 of iron, and covered with leather; it was either
 oval or of a semi-cylindrical shape, and seems to
 have been about 4 feet by 2½ in size.
SCYBALUM, sib'a-lum, *s.* (*skybalon*, excrement, Gr.)
 In Pathology, small indurated balls or fragments,
 into which the faeces become converted, after long
 retention in the colon.
SCYLLA, sil'la, *s.* In Mythology, the daughter of
 Nisus, king of Megara, who threw herself into the
 sea for love of Minos, king of Crete, and was
 turned into a bird: also, a poetical monster, half
 man, half dragon, who inhabited the coast of Italy
 opposite Charybdis, and was greatly dreaded by
 mariners; the cave he was said to occupy is situ-
 ated near the modern town of Scilla.
SCYLLEA, sil-le'a, *s.* (*scylla*, the daughter of Nisus.)
 A genus of Nudibranchiate gasteropods.
SCYLLARIAN, sil-la're-an, *s.* A Crustacean of the
 genus *Scyllarus*.
SCYLLARUS, sil-la'rus, *s.* (*scylla*, the daughter of
 Nisus.) A genus of Decapod crustaceans: Family,
 Macroura.
SCYLLIODUS, sil-li'o-dus, *s.* (*skyillo*, I mangle, *odon*,
 a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in
 the chalk formation.
SCYLLIUM, sil-le-um, *s.* (*skyillo*, I mangle, Gr.) A
 genus of fishes of the shark kind, in which the
 spiracles are large; caudal fin irregular, lobed, and
 with the tip truncate: Family, Squalidae.
SCYMNUS, sim'nus, *s.* (*kymnos*, a lion's whelp, or
 other young animal, Gr.) A genus of fishes of
 the shark kind, the general structure is that of
 Centrina, but the dorsal fins are without spines;
 the body smooth; the upper teeth straight and
 narrow: Family, Squalidae.
SCYPHANTHUS, si-fan'thus, *s.* (*skyphos*, a cup, and
anthos, a flower, Gr. in reference to the form
 of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order,
 Loasaceae.
SCYPHIA, sif'e-a, *s.* (*skyphos*, a cup, Gr.) A genus
 of fossil spongiadae, found chiefly in the chalk for-
 mation.

SCYPHIFORM, si'fe-sawm, *a.* (*skypnos*, a cup, Gr. and form.) Cup-shaped; goblet-shaped; applied to the fructification of some lichens.

SCYPHOPHORA, si-fi'o-ra, *s.* (*skypnos*, a cup, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of the Moluccas.

SCYPHUS, si'fus, *s.* (*skypnos*, a cup, Gr.) In Botany, the cup of a narcissus; also, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, bearing shields upon its margin.

SCYRIS, si'ris, *s.* (*skyrion*, the skin above the eyes, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Zeinæ or Doræ: Family, Zeinæ.

SCYRTES, si'tes, *s.* (*skyroo*, I endure, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Sericorines.

SCYTAL, si'tale, *s.* (Greek, a stick.) In Antiquity, a mode of conveying secret instructions employed by the Lacedæmonians to their generals: a strip of parchment was wrapped round a cylindrical rod, on the folds of which the orders were written; which accordingly could not be interpreted till the parchment was wrapped round a rod precisely similar, and with this the general was provided previous to leaving home. A genus of serpents, in which the head is ovate and indistinct; the body cylindrical; scales equal; subcaudal plates single.

SCYTHIAN, si'th'e-an, *a.* In Antiquity, pertaining to Scythia, a large country occupying the most northern parts of Europe and Asia;—*s.* an inhabitant of Scythia.

SCYTHROPS, si'throps, *s.* (*skytlos*, angry, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of scissor-like birds of the Toucan kind: Family, Ramphastidæ.

SCYTHYMENIA, si-the-me'ne-a, (*skytos* for *skypnos*, a cup, and *hymen*, a membrane, Gr.?) A genus of Algæ: Tribe, Nostochinæ.

SCYTODEPSIC, si-to-dep'sik, *a.* (*skytodepsico*, I tan, Gr.) Pertaining to the business of the tanner. *Scytodepsic principle*, and *scytodepsic acid*, names sometimes given to tannin and to gallic acid respectively.

SCYTONEMA, si-to-ne'ma, *s.* (*skytos*, leather, and *nema*, a filament, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ.

SCYTOSIPHON, si-to-si'fon, *s.* (*skytos*, leather, and *siphon*, a tube, Gr.) A genus of Algæ: Order, Fucaeæ.

SDAIN, } sdane, *v. a.* Contracted for to *disdain*;
SDEIN, }

Lifted up so high,
I sdein'd subjection.—Milton.

—*s.* disdain.

So she departed full of grief and *sdaine*.—Spenser.

—Obsolete.

SDEINFUL, sdane'fal, *a.* Disdainful.—Obsolete.

They now, puffed up with *sdeinful* insolence.—Spenser.

SE, *se*. A Latin preposition, signifying *off*, *apart*, *away*. Its force in the composition of English words may be traced in such verbs as *secerne*, *seduce*, &c., for the meaning of which, see Dictionary.

SEA, se, *s.* (*sæ*, Sax.) The ocean; a large body of water nearly enclosed by land, as the Mediterranean; a lake, as the *sea* of Galilee; a rough and tempestuous element;

In a troubled *sea* of passion lost.—Milton.

Half-sea: over, half drunk. This word has numerous compounds, the chief of which are: *Sea-bank*, the sea-shore; a bank or mole to defend against the encroachments of the sea. *Sea-*

boat, a vessel which bears the sea firmly, without labouring or straining her masts. *Sea-born*, born of the sea; produced by the sea; born at sea. *Sea-boy*, a boy employed on board ship. *Sea-breach*, an irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *Sea-breeze*, a wind or current of air blowing from the sea to the land generally during the day, and subsiding at night. *Sea-built*, built for the sea, as *sea-built forts*, i. e. ships. *Sea-cap*, a cap made to be worn at sea. *Sea-card*, the card of the mariner's compass, the compass itself. *Sea-coal*, coal brought by sea, in distinction from charcoal. *Sea-compass*, the mariner's compass. *Sea-farer*, a mariner. *Sea-faring*, following the business of a seaman. *Sea-gage*, the depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Sea-gown*, a gown or garment with short sleeves worn by mariners. *Sea-green*, the colour of sea-water, of a faint green colour; a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. *Sea-holm*, a desert islet. *Sea-legs*, the ability to walk on a ship's deck, while rolling or pitching. *Sea-maid*, or *sea-nymph*, the mermaid. *Sea-mark*, an elevated object on land which serves as a guide to mariners on entering a harbour, or in sailing along the coast; a beacon. *Sea-nymph*, a nymph or goddess of the sea. *Sea-ooze*, soft mud near the sea-shore. *Sea-pie*, a pie made of paste and meat boiled together. *Sea-piece*, a picture representing a scene at sea. *Sea-risk*, hazard or risk at sea. *Sea-salt* or *common salt*, chloride of sodium. *Regenerated sea-salt*, chloride of potash. *Sea-sick*, affected with *sea-sickness* or nausea, occasioned by the rolling or pitching of a ship in an agitated sea. *Sea-trumpet*, a singular vegetable substance, the produce of the sea-weed *Laminaria buccinalis*. *Sea-walled*, surrounded by the sea.

Our *sea-wall'd* garden, the whole land,
Is full of woods.—Shaks.

Sea-wax, or *maltha*, a white solid tallowy-looking fusible substance, soluble in alcohol; found in the Baikal lake in Siberia. In Botany, *sea-anemony*, or *animal flower*,—see *Actinia*. *Sea-barley*, or *squirrel-tailed grass*, the plant *Hordeum maritimum*. *Sea-blite*, the plant *Chenopodium maritimum*. *Sea-buckthorn*, the plant *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. *Sea-bugloss*, or *Sea-lungwort*, the beautiful plant *Pulmonaria maritima*. *Sea-cabbage*,—see *Sea-colewort*. *Sea-chickweed*, the plant *Arenaria peploides*. *Sea-colewort*, or wild cabbage, a variety of *Brassica oleracea*. *Sea-eryngo*, *sea-holly*, *sea-hulver*, or *sea-holme*, names given by English writers to the plant *Eryngium maritimum*. *Sea-fennel*,—same as *Samphire*. *Sea-gillyflower*, or *sea-pink*, the plant *Statice armeria*, called also *Thrift*. *Sea-grass*, a plant of the genus *Ruppia*. *Sea-hard-grass*, the plants *Ophiurus incurvus*. *Sea-heath*, the common name of plants of the genus *Frankenia*. *Sea-kale*, or *sea-cabbage*, the common names of plants of the genus *Crambe*. *Sea-lavender*, the plant *Statice limonium*. *Sea-lungwort*,—see *Sea-bugloss*. *Sea-hyme-grass*, the plant *Elymus arenarius*. *Sea-mat-grass*, or *sea-mat-weed*, the plant *Ammophilla arenaria*; called also, *Marram* and *Sea-reed*. *Sea-milkwort*, or *black saltwort*, the plant *Glaux maritima*; it grows in muddy salt marshes. *Sea-moss*, a name given to the *Corallina officinalis*, and to the plant *Conferva rupestris*. *Sea-nettle*, a name given to the *Actinia* from their producing a pain like the sting of a nettle when touched. *Sea-onion*, a

plant of the genus *Scilla*. *Sea-parsnip*, a plant of the genus *Echinophora*. *Sea-pink*,—see *Seagillyflower*. *Sea-raywort*, the plant *Cineraria maritima*. *Sea-raddish*, the plant *Raphanus maritimus*. *Sea-rocket*, a plant of the genus *Cakile*. *Sea-side balsam*, the plant *Croton elenteria*. *Sea-side grope*, the common name of plants of the genus *Coccoloba*. *Sea-side-oat*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Uniola*. *Sea-spurry*, the name given to the plants *Spergularia radicans* and *S. grandis*. *Sea-starwort*, the plant *Aster tripolium*. *Sea-sulphurwort*, the plant *Peucedanum officinale*. *Sea-weed*, a plant which grows at the bottom of the sea. *Sea-with-wind*, the plant *Bindweed*. *Sea-worm-wood*, the plant *Artemisia maritima*. *Sea-wrack*, or *sea-ware*, the common sea-weed *Fucus vasiculosus*, or bladder fucus; sometimes called *sea-oak*. *Sea-wrack-grass*, the plant *Zostera marina*. In Ichthyology, *sea-bat*, a sort of flying fish. *Sea-bream*, a fish of the genus *Sparus*. *Sea-devil*, the fishing-frog or toad-fish, the *Lophius piscatorius* of Cuvier, remarkable for bearing a close resemblance to a frog in the tadpole state; it attains a length of about five feet. The name also of a gigantic ray or skate, a native of the West Indian seas. *Sea-eel*, the fish *Conger vulgaris*. *Sea-fox*, a species of shark, the *Squalus vulpes*. *Sea-gudgeon*, the fish *Gobius niger*, called also the Black Goby, or Goget. *Sea-hog*, the porpoise. *Sea-loach*, the *Gadus tricusatus*, or three-bearded cod; called also the Rockling and Whistle-fish. *Sea-needle*, or *gur-fish*, a fish of the genus *Esox*. *Sea-owl*, the lump-fish. *Sea-porcupine*, or porcupine-fish, the fish *Diodon hystrix*. *Sea-ruff*, a fish of the genus *Orphus*. *Sea-seal*, a seal, *Halichoerus* of Nilsson, and *Phoca barbatus* of Fleming. *Sea-snail*, the fish *Cyclopterus liparis*, so called on account of its soft, oily, and semi-transparent texture. *Sea-snipe*, or *trumpet-fish*, the fish *Centriscus scolopax*. *Sea-toad*,—see *Sea-devil*. *Sea-wolf*, a fish of the genus *Anarrhicas*. In Malacology, *Sea-ear*, a mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*. *Sea-eggs*, a common vulgar name for certain Echinidae, or sea-urchins. *Sea-hure*, the common name given to the gastropods *Asplesia fasciata* and *A. punctata*, common in the European seas. *Sea-hedgehog*, same as sea-urchin. *Sea-lemon*, a mollusc of the genus *Doris*. *Sea-mouse*, the Dorsibranchiate annelid *Aphrodita aculeata*. *Sea-pod*, the star-fish. *Sea-panther*, a kind of lamprey. *Sea-star*, the star-fish. *Sea-urchin*, an animal of the family Echinidae,—which see. In Ornithology, *Sea-bar*, same as *Sea-swallow*,—which see. *Sea-cob*, the Sea-gull. *Sea-coot*, a bird of the duck kind, *Fulica marina*. *Sea-cormorant*, the *Seacrow*, or *Sea-drake*, *Corvus marinus*. *Sea-ducks* constitute the subfamily Fuliginae of Swainson, which includes the genera *Somateria* *oidemia*, *Fuligula*, *Clangula*, and *Harilda*: Family, Anatidae. *Sea-eagle*, or *osprey*, the bird *Falco albicilla*, the *Erne* of Scotland. *Sea-gull*, an aquatic fowl of the genus *Larus*. *Sea-hare*, or *water-hare*, the bird *Colymbus cristatus*, or crested-diver. *Sea-hen*, the Guillemot. *Sea-lark*, or *ringed-plover*, the bird *Charadrius hiaticulus*. *Sea-mall*, or *sea-mew*, a species of the genus *Larus*, or gull. *Sea-pheasant*, the pin-tailed duck. *Sea-pie*, the bird *Hematopus ostralegus*; called also the *Oyster-catcher*. *Sea-swallows*, or *terns*, birds of the genus

Sterna, belonging to the Laridae or Gull family. They have remarkable long wings and slender bills; the tail is forked, and the plumage generally of a delicate pearl-white, with more or less black upon the head. *Sea-turtle*, the bird *Colymbus grille*. In Zoology, *sea-ape*, an animal, supposed to be a seal, which is mentioned as playing tricks like an ape. *Sea-bear*, or *Ursine-seal*, the *Otaria ursina* of Cuvier. *Sea-calf*, the common seal, *Phoca vitulina*. *Sea-cow*, *mermaid*, or *dudong*, the *Halicore dudong* of F. Cuvier, and *Dudongus indicus* of Camper. *Sea-dog*, the common seal, *Phoca vitulina*; also a fish supposed to be of the shark kind. *Sea-elephant*, or *elephant-seal*, the *Macrorhinus proboscideus*. *Sea-horse*, a name given the *Morse*, the *Walrus*, the *Hippopotamus*, and the fish *Syngnathus hippocampus*. *Sea-lion*, a seal, the *Halichoerus griseus* of Nilsson, so called from its being furnished with a mane. *Sea-monster*, a huge marine animal. *Sea-unicorn*, or *monoceros*, the *Monodon monoceros*. Other compounds are—*sea-bathed*, *sea-beast*, *sea-beat* or *sea-boarding*, *sea-bounded*, *sea-chart* (a useless word), *sea-circled*, *sea-coast*, *sea-encircled*, *sea-fight*, *sea-fish*, *sea-fowl*, *sea-girt*, *sea-like*, *sea-nursed*, *sea-otter*, *sea-plant*, *sea-pool*, *sea-port*, *sea-resembling*, *sea-robber*, *sea-room*, *sea-rover*, *sea-roving*, *sea-service*, *sea-term*, *sea-shore*, *sea-surgeon*, *sea-surrounded*, *sea-shell*, *sea-thief*, *sea-torn*, *sea-tost*, *sea-traveling*, *sea-ward*, *sea-water*, *sea-worn*.

SEAH, se'a, s. In Hebrew Antiquity, a measure containing about two gallons and four pints.

SEAL, seal, s. (*sigel*, *sigle*, Sax. *siegel*, Germ. *seigl*, Dan.) A stamp with engraved or carved letters, or device, for impressing the wax that encloses letters, or is affixed to a deed, in token of performance or testimony; the wax so impressed, or any device in its place—hence, an act of confirmation; that which effectually shuts or secures; that which confirms or ratifies. In Law, *great seal*, the signet with which all charters, commissions, grants of land, letters patent, and letters close of the crown must be impressed, in order that they may possess legal authority. *Privy seal*, the signet with which all charters, pardons, &c., which require the great seal, must be impressed previous to their passing the latter. Other instruments of less consequence pass the privy seal only;—(*seal*, *sele*, Sax.) in Zoology, a Cetacean of the genus *Phoca*;—v. a. (from the former noun) to fasten with a seal; to confirm; to ratify; to shut, sometimes with *up*; to make fast; to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness. In Architecture, to fix a piece of iron in a wall with mortar or cement;—v. n. to fix a seal.—Unusual in this sense.

I will seal unto this bond.—Shaks.

To seal hermetically, is to stop the mouth or neck of a phial with a pair of pincers while the glass is hot and soft.

SEALER, seel'ur, s. One who seals. In Law, an officer in Chancery who seals the writs and instruments there made.

SEALING, seel'ing, s. (from Seal, the animal.) The operation of taking seals, and curing their skins. *Seal-ing-voyage*, a voyage for the purpose of taking seals. *Sealing-wax* (*seal* and *wax*), wax for sealing letters, &c.

SEAM, seem, s. (Saxon.) The suture where two edges of cloth are sewed together; the juncture of

SEAMAN—SEARCHER.

planks in a ship; the mark where flesh has joined after a wound; a scar. In Geology, a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude; a measure of eight bushels of corn; the vessel that contains it; a quantity of glass weighing 120 lbs. —(obsolete in the last three senses); (*sein*, Sax. *saim*, Welsh,) tallow; grease; hog's-lard;

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipped?—*Shaks.*

—v. a. to join by suture or otherwise; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds.—*Pope.*

In Horses, *seams*, or *sejms*, certain clefts in their quarters, caused by the dryness of the foot, or by being ridden upon hard ground.

SEAMAN, *se'man*, s. (*sea* and *man*.) A sailor; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; one well skilled in the art of navigating.

SEAMANSHIP, *se'man-ship*, s. Naval skill; acquaintance with the art of navigating.

SEAMLESS, *seem'les*, a. (*seam* and *less*.) Having no seam.

SEAMRENT, *seem'rent*, s. (*seam* and *rent*.) The separation of a suture.

SEAMSTER, *seem'stur*, s. One who sews well; a tailor.

SEAMSTRESS, *seem'stres*, s. A woman whose occupation is sewing; a seamstress.

SEAMY, *seem'e*, a. Having a seam; containing or showing seams.

SEAN.—See *Seine*.

SEAPOY.—See *Sepoy*.

SEAR, *seer*, v. a. (*searian*, Sax. *zeros*, dry, Gr.) To dry; to burn or harden to dryness; to cauterize; to make callous;

Having their consciences *seared* with a hot iron.—*1 Tim. iv.*

—a. dry; no longer green,—see *Sere*.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear*.—*Milton.*

In Surgery, *sear-cloth*, a particular kind of wax-cloth, which is applied to wounds.

SEARCE, *seers*, v. a. To sift; to bolt;

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran.—*Mortimer.*

—s. a sieve; a bolter.—Little used.

SEARCER, *ser'sur*, s. One who sifts or bolts.

SEARCH, *sertsh*, v. a. (*chercher*, Fr.) To look through or over in order to find; to explore; to try; to inquire; to probe, as a surgeon;—v. n. to make a search; to make inquiry; to seek. *To search out*, to seek till found. *To search for*, to look for; to try to find;—s. a seeking or looking for; inquiry; examination; quest. In Law, *search-warrant*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace, under 7 and 8 George IV. c. 49, to search for goods stolen.

SEARCHABLE, *sertsh'a-bl*, a. That may be searched or explored.

SEARCHABLENESS, *sertsh'a-bl-nes*, s. The state of being searchable.

SEARCHER, *sertsh'ur*, s. One who searches; a seeker; a trier. In Law, an officer appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death; an officer of the customs, whose duty is to search vessels outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board. In Gunnery, an instrument for examining pieces of ordnance, to ascertain whether they have any cavities in them.

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SEARCHING—SEAT.

SEARCHING, *sertsh'ing*, *part. a.* Penetrating; trying; close, as a *searching* discourse,—s. examination; inquiry.

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart.—*Judges v. 16.*

SEARCHINGLY, *sertsh'ing-le*, *ad.* In a searching manner.

SEARCHINGNESS, *sertsh'ing-nes*, s. The quality of being searching.

SEARCHLESS, *sertsh'les*, a. Inscrutable; eluding search.

SEAREDNESS, *seer'ed-nes*, s. The state of being seared; hardness; hence, insensibility.

SEASON, *se'zn*, s. (*saison*, Fr.) One of the four great divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, or winter,—which see; a fit or suitable time; any time as distinguished from others; a time of some continuance, but not long.

We'll slip you for a *season*; but our jealousy
Does yet depend.—*Shaks.*

To be in season, to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. *To be out of season*, to be beyond the proper, usual, or appointed time—(from the verb), that which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all nature, sleep.—*Shaks.*

In this sense, *seasoning* is generally used;—v. a. (*assaisonner*, Fr. *sazonar*, Span. and Port.) to render mature or fit for the taste; to give a relish to by the mixture of something; to temper;

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.—*Dryden.*

to imbue; to tinge or taint;

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together.—*South.*

to fit for any use by time or habit; to prepare;

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him an enemy.—*Shaks.*

to prepare for use by hardening or drying, as, to *season* timber; to prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom and enable to endure;—v. n. to grow fit for a purpose; to become mature; to savour.—Obsolete in this sense.

Lose not your labour and your time together,
It *seasons* of a fool.—*Shaks.*

SEASONABLE, *se'zn-a-bl*, a. Opportune; happening or being done in good time.

SEASONABLENESS, *se'zn-a-bl-nes*, s. Opportuneness of time; the state of being seasonable.

SEASONABLY, *se'zn-a-ble*, *ad.* In good season; opportunely.

SEASONAGE, *se'zn-aje*, s. Seasoning.—Little used. Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every christian duty.—*South.*

SEASONER, *se'zn-ur*, s. He or that which seasons.

SEASONING, *se'zn-ing*, s. Something added to give a relish.

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter.—*Ben Jonson.*

SEAT, *seet*, s. (*sedes*, *situs*, Lat. *säte*, Swed. *sitz*, Germ.) That on which one sits; emphatically, a chair of state, or a post of authority;

Thus we debate

The nature of our *seats*, and make the rabble

Think our cares fears.—*Shaks.*

situation; site; abode; mansion; the place where a thing is settled or established, as, London is the *seat* of business and opulence. In Horsemanship, the posture or position of a person in the saddle;

SEATED—SECANT.

—*v. a.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to fix, particularly in some high post; to fix; to settle;

They had *seated* themselves in Nova Guinea.—*Raleigh*.

to assign seats to, as in a church; to appropriate the pews in, to particular families, as to *seat* a church;—*v. n.* to rest, or lie down.—Obsolete in this sense.

Where sleeps at night does *seat*.—*Spenser*.

SEATED, *seet'ed*, *part. a.* Set; established; firmly fixed.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills.—*Milton*.

SEAVES, *seevs*, *s. plu.* (*säf*, Swed. *siv*. Dan.) Rushes.—Local.

SEAVY, *see've*, *a.* Overgrown with rushes.—Local.

SEA-WORTHINESS, *se-wur'the-nes*, *s.* That state of a ship in which it is capable of resisting the ordinary violence of wind and weather; fitness for a voyage; capacity of a ship to convey a cargo safely, by not only being stout and sound, but also by having a full complement of men, and ample provisions and other stores for the voyage.

SEAWORTHY, *se-wur'the*, *a.* Having the properties which constitute sea-worthiness.

SEBACEOUS, *se-ba'she-us*, *a.* (*sebaceous*, low Lat. from *sebum*, tallow, suet, Lat.) Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat; suety. In Anatomy, applied to glands which secrete an unctuous matter. *Sebaceous humour*, a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin, and keep it soft. *Sebaceous glands*, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humour.

SEBACIC ACID, *se-ba'sik as'sid*, *s.* One of the acids obtained during the destructive distillation of fat. Formula of the anhydrous acid, $C_{10}H_8O_3$.

SEBÆA, *se-be'a*, *s.* (in honour of Alb. Seba, an apothecary of Amsterdam.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

SEBASTES, *se-bas'tes*, *s.* (*sebastos*, venerable, Gr.) A genus of fishes, in which the head and body are compressed, and covered in all their parts with distinct scales, the dorsal fin emarginate near the tail, and the caudal truncate: Family, Scorpænidæ.

SEBATE, *se'bate*, *s.* In Chemistry, a compound of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SEBUNDY, *seb'un-de*, *s.* In the East Indies, an irregular native soldier employed chiefly on revenue and police duties. It is also spelled and pronounced *seb-un-dee*.

SEBUSEIAN, *seb-u-se'yan*, *s.* One of a party of the Samaritans, who kept the sacred festivals at different periods from those of the Jews, that at those periods they might not be disturbed by the Jews from a distance passing through Samaria.

SECALE, *se-ka'le*, *s.* Rye, a genus of Cereal grasses, of which there are two species.—See Rye.

SECAMONE, *se-ka-mo'ne*, *s.* (from *squamauna*, the Arabic name of *S. ægyptica*.) A genus of plants, natives of Africa: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

SECANT, *se'kant*, *a.* (*secans*, from *seco*, I cut, Lat.) Cutting; dividing;—*s.* in Geometry, a line that cuts another; a right line that cuts a curve; a right line that cuts a circle. In Trigonometry, a straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, and produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity.

SECEDE—SECOND.

SECEDE, *se-seed'*, *v. n.* (*secedo*, from *se*, from, and *cedo*, I move, Lat.) To withdraw from union or fellowship in any affair.

SECEDER, *se-se'dur*, *s.* One who secedes. *Seceders*, a numerous body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland about 1733. They are now joined to the Relief body, —see under Relief.

SECERN, *se-sern'*, *v. a.* (*secerno*, from *se*, from, and *cerno*, I separate, Lat.) In the animal economy, to secrete.

The mucus *secernd* in the nose.—*Arbuthnot*.

SECERNENT, *se-sern'ent*, *s.* In Pharmacy, that which promotes secretion.

SECERNMENT, *se-sern'ment*, *s.* The process or act of secreting.

SECESS, *se-ses'*, *s.* (*secessus*, Lat.) Retirement; retreat.—Obsolete.

Silent *secess*, waste solitude.—*Mare* (1647).

SECESSION, *se-ses'shun*, *s.* (*secessio*, Lat.—see *Secede*.) The act of seceding; departure.

The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from, the earth's surface.—*Brown*.

SECHUM, *se'ke-um*, *s.* (*sekiz*, I fatten, Gr. from its being used to fatten hogs.) Choko, a genus of plants, natives of the West Indies and Mexico, where the fruit is used under the names of choko and chajote.

SECLE, *se'kl*, *s.* (*siècle*, Fr. *seculum*, Lat.) A century.—Obsolete.

Three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years in the genealogies.—*Hammond*.

SECLUDE, *se-klood'*, *v. a.* (*secludo*, from *se*, from, and *cludo*, I shut, Lat.) To separate; to keep apart; to exclude.

SECLUDED, *se-klood'ed*, *part. a.* Shut out; retired, as a *secluded* spot.

SECLUDEDLY, *se-klood'ed-le*, *ad.* In a secluded manner.

SECLUDEDNESS, *se-klood'nes*, *s.* The state of being secluded from society.

SECLUSION, *se-klood'zhun*, *s.* The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; separation; retirement.

SECLUSIVE, *se-klood'siv*, *a.* That secludes.

SECOND, *sek'und*, *a.* (French, *secundus*, Lat.) Next in order to the first; ordinal of two; next in value or dignity;

None I know

Second to me, or like; equal much less.—*Milton*.

inferior.

By a sad train of miseries alone,

Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none.—*Pope*.

Second-hand, possession from the first possessor; not original or primary; that has been used before.

Second-rate, of the second size, rank, quality, or value. *Second-sight*, a power believed to be possessed by some persons in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, of foreseeing future events, particularly of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition of the persons to whom these events refer, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate. *Second-sighted*, having the power of second sight. In Algebra, *second term*, that in which the unknown quantity rises to a degree of power less, than it has in the term in which it rises to the highest. In Architecture, *second coat*, the finishing coat, as in *laid* and *set*, or *rendered* and *set*; or the floating when the plaster is roughed in, floated, and set for paper;

SECONDARILY—SECRET.

—*s.* one who backs another, particularly one who attends another in a duel; the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree of a circle, so called because it is the *second* small division of an hour, or of a degree, of which the minute is the first; such seconds are distinguished by the mark ", as 23" = 23 seconds. In Music, an interval, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest, whether above or below it; it may be either major or minor;—*v. a.* (*secundo*, Lat.) to follow in the next place; to back; to promote; to assist; to support the mover of a proposition.

SECONDARILY, sek'un-dar-e-le, *ad.* (from Secondary.) In the second order or degree; not primarily or originally.

SECONDARINESS, sek'un-dar-e-nes, *s.* The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, sek'un-dar-e, *a.* (*secundarius*, from *secundus*, second, Lat.) Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate; not of the first order or rate; acting by delegated authority; acting in subordination. *Secondary qualities* are those qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, as colour, taste, odour, &c. *Secondary quills*, or *secondaries*, the large feathers of the wing which arise from the bones of the antibrachium or forearm, and principally from the ulna. In Astronomy, *secondary circles*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to another great circle, which is regarded as the primary, and consequently passing through its poles. *Secondary planets*,—see *Satellites*. In Geology, *secondary rocks*, or *strata*, a series of stratified rocks with certain characters, by which they are distinguished as a class from the *primary rocks* which are beneath them, and from *tertiary rocks* which lie upon them. The term is somewhat indefinite. *Secondary* is by some geologists applied only to strata newer than the coal formation, and older than the Tertiary Eocene. The Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems being termed *rocks of transition*, both terms are improper, and under a judicious classification are not used. In Pathology, a *secondary fever* is that which rises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or the measles;—*s.* a delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another.

SECONDER, sek'und-ur, *s.* One who supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes.

SECONDLY, sek'und-le, *ad.* In the second place. In Music, *secundo*, the second part.

SECOS.—In Architecture,—see *Adytum*.

SECRECY, sek're-se, *s.* (from Secret.) Privacy; concealment; retirement; forbearance of discovery; close silence.

SECRET, sek'ret, *a.* (French, *secreto*, Ital. Span. and Port. *secretus*, Lat.) Kept hidden or apart; retired; private; faithful to secrets entrusted;

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter.—*Shaks.*

affording privacy;

The secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinal.—*Milton.*

occult, or not apparent;

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine.—*Milton.*

not proper to be seen;—*s.* something studiously hidden; something not yet discovered; privacy; secrecy. In the plural, the parts which modestly

SECRETARIAL—SECTATOR.

and propriety require us to conceal;—*v. a.* to keep private.—*Obsolete.*

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council for the *secreting* of their consultations.—*Bacon.*

SECRETARIAL, sek-re-ta're-al, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary.

SECRETARISHIP, sek're-tar-e-ship, *s.* The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, sek're-tar-e, *s.* (*secrétaire*, Fr. from *secretus*, secret, Lat. in reference to its originally designating one entrusted with secrets.) One who writes for another; one entrusted with the management of business. *Secretary of State*, one of the highest officers of the British crown. There are three principal Secretaries of State—the Secretary for the Home Department, the Colonial Secretary, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In each of these departments there are two under-secretaries, one of whom retains office on a change of government. *Lord-secretary*, formerly a high officer in the kingdom of Scotland, resembling the great prothonotary in foreign courts; the office was abolished in 1746. In Ornithology, the *secretary-bird*, a bird of the Eagle family, distinguished for its remarkably long legs and long wings, and the shoulders being armed with an obtuse spine: the *Gypogeranus serpentarius* of Illiger.

SECRETE, se-kreet', *v. a.* To put aside; to hide; to *secrete one's self*, to retire from notice; to abscond. In the Animal economy, to separate or secrete any of the various fluids of the body from the blood, or an analogous organic fluid.

SECRETION, se-kre'shun, *s.* The act of secreting; the matter secreted, as mucus, saliva, &c.

SECRETIST, sek-kret-ist, *s.* A dealer in secrets.—*Obsolete.*

I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret, but in exchange for another.—*Boyle.*

SECRETTIOUS, se-kre-tish'us, *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SECRETLY, sek-kret-le, *ad.* In a secret manner; privately; not apparently or visibly.

SECRETNES, sek-kret-nes, *s.* The state of being secret; the quality of keeping a secret.

SECRETO, se-kre-tur-e, *a.* Performing the office of secretion, as *secretory glands*.

SECT, sekt, *s.* (*secta*, either from *sequor*, *secutus*, I follow, or from *seco*, *sectus*, I cut off, Lat.) A body of persons who follow some particular teacher, or who are united in some settled tenets of religion or philosophy; a cutting or scion.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

SECTARIAN, sek-ta're-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or sects;—*s.* one of a sect, always at present understood as one of a party who dissent from the established church.

SECTARIANISM, sek-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECTARISM, sekt-ar-izm, *s.* Sectarianism.—*Little used.*

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarianism* than this presbyterian way.—*King Charles.*

SECTARIST, sekt-ar-ist, *s.* A sectary.—*Little used.*

SECTARY, sekt-ar-e, *s.* A sectarian; a dissenter; a pupil or follower.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,

That were to be the world's chief ornament,

They under keep.—*Spenser.*

SECTATOR, sek-ta'tur, *s.* A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

SECTILE—SECUNDINE.

SECTILE, sek'tile, *a.* (*sectilia*, from *seco*, I cut, Lat.) That may be easily cut. Applied in Mineralogy to minerals which cut with a knife; the particles do not fly off in splinters, but remain on the mass.

SECTION, sek'shun, *s.* (French; *sectio*, Lat.) The act of cutting; a part separated; in books and writings, the subdivision of a chapter; a division. In Architecture, the projection or geometrical representation of a building supposed to be cut through, so as to exhibit its interior. In Geometry, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces, and likewise the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane.

SECTIONAL, sek'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section.
SECTIONALLY, sek'shun-al-le, *ad.* By sections; in a sectional manner.

SECTOR, sek'tur, *s.* (*sector*, Fr.) Literally, that which cuts; that which, being applied to a circle, cuts off a part of it. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers, representing the radii of a circular arc, and movable round a joint, the middle of which forms the centre of the circle; from this centre various scales are drawn on the faces of the rulers, useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c. In Astronomy, an instrument for determining, with great accuracy, the zenith distances of stars, passing within a few degrees of the zenith, where the effect of refraction is small. In Geometry, the *sector of a circle* is a portion of the area of the circle bounded by two radii, and the intercepted arc. *Sector of a sphere*, the conic solid, whose vertex ends in the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.

SECULAR, sek'u-lar, *a.* (*secularis*, from *seculum*, an age, a century, the world, Lat.) Pertaining to the present world; not spiritual; worldly. In the Roman Catholic Church, not regular; not bound by monastic rules; coming once in a century. In Antiquity, *secular games*, games celebrated once in a hundred years. *Secular poems*, those which were recited at the celebration of secular games. *Secular year*, the same with jubilee, kept once in a hundred years. In Astronomy, the term is applied to those variations in the planetary motions which are of long duration, so that their periods are better expressed in centuries than in years. In Geology, *secular refrigeration*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation of the crust of the globe;—*s.* not a spiritual person; a layman; an ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic church not bound by monastic rule.

SECULARITY, sek-u-lar'e-te, } *s.* Worldliness;
SECULARNESS, sek'u-lar-nes, } supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SECULARIZATION, sek-u-lar-e-za'shun, *s.* A making secular; the act of converting a regular person, place, or benefice into a secular one.

SECULARIZE, sek'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to common use.

SECULARLY, sek'u-lar-le, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SECUND, sek'und, *a.* In Botany, having all the flowers following each other, that is, all leaning the same way.

SECUNDINE, sek'un-dine, *s.* (*secunda*, from *sequor*, I follow, Lat.) In Botany, the outermost but one of the enclosing sacs of the ovulum, reposing immediately on the primine, or first integument. In Zoology, the fetal membranes collectively are termed *secundines*.

SECUNDUM ARTEM—SE DEFENDENDO.

SECUNDUM ARTEM, se-kun'dum ar'tem, (Latin, according to art.) A term used in Medical prescription, and denoted by the letters S.A., which are usually affixed when the making up of the recipe requires great care or skill.

SECURE, se-kure', *a.* (*securus*, from *se* or *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.) Free from danger; safe; free from fear of danger; confident of;

Haply too secure of our discharge
From penalty.—Milton.

careless; wanting vigilance or caution;—*v. a.* to make safe; to make certain; to confine, or to seize and confine effectually, as a prisoner; to make fast, as, to *secure* a door; to insure.

SECURELY, se-kure'le, *ad.* Safely; confidently; carelessly.

SECUREMENT, se-kure'ment, *s.* Security; protection.—Obsolete.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it.—Brown.

SECURENESS, se-kure'nes, *s.* Confidence of safety; hence, want of vigilance or caution; carelessness.

SECURER, se-ku'rur, *s.* He or that which secures or protects.

SECURIDACA, se-ku-re-da'ka, *s.* (*securis*, a hatchet, Lat. in allusion to the form of the wing at the end of the pod.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygalaceæ.

SECURIFERA, se-ku-rifer-a, *s.* (*securis*, a saw, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Sawflies, a family of Hymenopterous insects, so named from the ovipositor being formed of two serrated pointed blades.

SECURIFORM, se-ku're-fawrm, *a.* (*securis*, a hatchet, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Hatchet-shaped. In Botany, applied to leaves, &c.

SECURIGERA, se-ku-rij'er-a, *s.* (*securis*, a hatchet, and *fero*, I bear, Lat. in reference to the form of the pods.) Hatchet-vetch, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SECURINEGA, se-ku-r-e-ne'ga, *s.* (*securis*, a hatchet, Lat.) The Otaheite myrtle, a genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceæ.

SECURITY, se-ku're-te, *s.* (*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat.) The state of being secure; hence, safety; certainty; confidence; carelessness; negligence; anything given as a pledge.

SECUTOR, se-ku'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a kind of gladiator among the Romans, who used to engage with the Retarii, being armed with a sword and buckler to keep off the net of his antagonist.

SEDAN, se-dan', *s.* (French, from a town of that name in France, where it was first made.) A kind of covered chair, or vehicle, for carrying a single person: it is borne on poles by two men.

SEDATE, se-date', *a.* (*sedatus*, from *sedo*, I calm, Lat.) Calm; unruffled; tranquil; serene.

SEDATELY, se-date'le, *ad.* Calmly; without agitation of mind.

SEDATENESS, se-date'nes, *s.* Calmness; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

SEDATION, se-da'shun, *s.* The act of calming.—Not in use.

SEDATIVE, sed'a-tiv, *a.* In Pharmacy, moderating; assuaging; allaying irritability. *Sedative salt*, a name for boracic acid, so called from its sedative qualities;—*s.* any medicine for allaying irritability or assuaging pain.

SE DEFENDENDO, se def-en-den'do, (Latin.) In Law, in defending himself, the plea of a person

SEDENT—SEDUCTIVELY.

charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defence.

SEDENT, se'dent, *a.* (*sedens*, from *sedeo*, I sit, Lat.) Sitting; inactive; quiet.

SEDENTARIA, sed-an-ta're-a, *s.* A name given by Lamarck for the Serpulaceæ of M. Savigny, included in the Tubicolæ of Cuvier.

SEDENTARILY, sed'en-tar-e-le, *ad.* In a sedentary manner.

SEDENTARINESS, sed'en-tar-e-nes, *s.* The state of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY, sed'en-tar-e, *a.* (*sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, I sit, Lat.) Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting; inactive; sluggish; torpid. In Zoology, *sedentary annelids*,—see *Sedentaria*.

SEDGE, sej, *s.* (*secg*, Sax.) A flag; a growth of flags. It is a plant of the genus *Carex*: Order, Cyperaceæ. *Sedge warblers*, birds of the genus *Curruca*, which inhabit marshy thickets, and the reedy banks of rivers.

SEDGED, sejd, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge.

You nymphs, call'd Nalads, of the wandering brooks,
With your *sedg'd* crowns and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels.—*Shaks.*

SEDGY, sed'je, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDIMENT, sed'e-ment, *s.* (French; *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, I sit, Lat.) That which subsides or settles at the bottom; lees; dregs.

SEDIMENTARY, sed-e-ment'a-re, *a.* Pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of sediment. In Geology, *sedimentary rocks* are such as have been deposited by water.

SEDITION, se-dish'un, *s.* (French, *sedition*, Lat.) A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assemblage of men rising in opposition to law, and in disturbance of the public peace. This word does not seem to be very exactly defined; it is said to include contemptuous, indecent, or malicious observations upon the king or his government, whether made in words only, or in writing, or by tokens (which last must comprehend pictures or drawings), calculated to lower him in the opinion of the subjects, or to weaken his government.

SEDITIONARY, se-dish'un-ar-e, *s.* An inciter to, or promoter of, sedition.

SEDITIONOUS, se-dish'us, *a.* Pertaining to sedition, or partaking of its nature; tending to excite sedition; disposed to excite sedition; guilty of sedition.

SEDITIONOUSLY, se-dish'us-le, *ad.* In a seditious manner; with factious turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS, se-dish'us-nes, *s.* The disposition or act of exciting sedition.

SEDCUMENT, se-duse'ment, *s.* The act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce.

SEDUCER, se-duse'ur, *s.* One who seduces; that which leads astray, or entices to evil.

SEDCIBLE, se-duse'e-bl, *a.* Capable of being seduced or led astray from the paths of virtue or chastity; corruptible.

SEDUCINGLY, se-duse'ing-le, *ad.* In a seducing manner.

SEDUCTION, se-duk'shun, *s.* The act of seducing or enticing from the path of duty; the act of persuading a female by flattery or deception to surrender her chastity.

SEDUCTIVE, se-duk'tiv, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

SEDUCTIVELY, se-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* In a seductive manner.

SEDULITY—SEEDY.

SEDULITY, se-du'le-te, *s.* (*sedulitas*, Lat.) Diligent and assiduous application to business.

SEDULOUS, sed'u-lus, *a.* (*sedulus*, Lat.) Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent.

SEDULOUSLY, sed'u-lus-le, *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with incessant or continued application.

SEDULOUSNESS, sed'u-lus-nes, *s.* Assiduity; steady unremitting diligence; continued industry or application.

SEDUM, se'dum, *s.* (from *sedeo*, I sit, Lat. from the manner of its growth.) A genus of fleshy-leaved herbs: Order, Crassulaceæ.

SEE, se, *s.* (*sedes*, a seat, Lat. *sege*, Scot. *siège*, Fr.) The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; the authority of the pope or court of Rome; the seat, place, or office of the Roman pontiff;—*v. a. pret. saw*, past part. *seen*; (*seon*, or *seogan*, Sax. *sehen*, Germ. *seer*, Dan.) to perceive by the eye; to behold; to observe; to know; to regard or notice; to discover; to descry; to visit; to feel or experience;

If a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death.—*John* i.

to enjoy; to have fruition of;

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall *see* God.—*Mat.* v. 8.

—*v. n.* to have the power of sight; to discern; to penetrate; to understand; to examine or inquire; to be attentive; to know thoroughly; to beware;

See thou do it not.—*Rev.* xiv.

to know by revelation;

The vision of Isaiah the son of Amos, which he *saw* concerning Judah and Jerusalem.—*Isa.* i. 1.

to have faith in, and reliance on;

Seeing him who is invisible.—*Heb.* xi. 27.

The imperative of the verb is used as an interjection; to call the attention of others to an object or subject.

See! *see*, upon the banks of Boyne he stands.—*Hall's*.

See to it, look well to it; attend to the matter.

SEED, seed, *s.* (*sead*, Sax.) The substance produced by plants and animals, from which new individuals are generated and the species continued; first principle; original; principle of production; progeny; offspring; descendants; race; generation; birth;—*v. n.* to grow to perfect maturity, as to shed the *seed*, as a plant. *Seed-bud*, the same as *Germen*,—which see. *Seed-coats*,—see *Arillus*. *Seed-corn*, or *seed-grain*, corn or grain for seed. *Seed-down*, the down on vegetable seeds. *Seed-field*, a field for raising seed. *Seed-lug*,—see *Lac*. *Seed-lip*, or *seed-lop*, a vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed. *Seed-lobe*, or *seed-leaf*, same as *Cotyledon*,—which see. *Seed-pearl*, small grains of pearl. *Seed-plot*, or *seed-plot*, the ground on which seed is sown to produce plants for transplanting. *Seedsmen*, a person who deals in seeds. *Seed-time*, the season proper for sowing. *Seed-vessel*, the pericarp which contains the seeds,—see *Pericarp*.

SEEDLING, seed'ling, *s.* A young plant just sprung from the seed.

SEEDNESS, seed'nes, *s.* The time of sowing.—*Obsolete*.

Blossoming time,
From the *seedness* of the bare fallow, brings
To teeming foison.—*Shaks.*

SEEDY, see'de, *a.* Abounding with seeds; thre-

SEEING—SEEM.

bare; applied to French brandy having a peculiar flavour, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines.

SEEING, se'ing, *s.* Sight; vision;—*ad.* since; it being so that.

SEEK, seek, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. (*secan, sæcan, Sax. zæcan, Dutch, soka, Swed.*) To go in search or in quest of; to solicit; to endeavour to gain; to inquire for; to ask for; to produce by machination;

He sought my life.—Shaks.

—*v. n.* to make search or inquiry; to endeavour to make discovery; to endeavour;

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know
Their process, or the forms of law below.—*Dryden.*
to make pursuit;

Violent men have sought after my soul.—*Ps. lxxxvi. 14.*
at a loss—(obsolete).

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.—*Milton.*

Seek-sorrow, one who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.—Little used.

SEEKER, seek'ur, *s.* One who seeks; an inquirer. In Ecclesiastical History, a member of a denomination which arose in 1645: they maintained that the true church, ministry, scripture, and ordinances were lost, for which they were seeking: they taught that the scriptures were obscure and doubtful; that present miracles were necessary to warrant faith; that the ministry of modern times was without authority, and their worship vain and useless.

SEEKING, seek'ing, *s.* The act of attempting to find or procure.

SEEL, seel, *v. a.* (*ciller, to wink, Fr.*) To close the eyes of;

To seel her father's eyes up, close as oak.—*Shaks.*

to hoodwink;—*v. n.* in the Manege, a horse is said to seel, when upon his eyebrows there grow white hairs, mixed with those of his usual colour, about the breadth of a farthing; it is a sure mark of old age;—(*sylag, to give, Sax.*) to lean or incline to one side—(obsolete in this sense);

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.—*Raleigh.*

—*s.* (*seel, Sax.*) time; opportunity; season.—Obsolete as a noun.

Hay-seel, hay-time; barley-seel, wheat-seel, bark-seel.—*Gross.*

SEEL, seel, } *s.* (from to seel, *v. a.*) In Fal-
SEELING, seel'ing, } lous, the running of a thread
through the eyelids of a hawk, when first taken, to prevent her seeing well, and thereby prepare her to endure the hood; (from the *v. n.*) the agitation of a ship in foul weather.—Obsolete in this sense.

And all aboard, at every seel,
Like drunkards on the hatches reel.—*Shaks.*

SEELY, seel'e, *a.* (*seeli, sælig, happy, fortunate, Sax. seely, silly, Scot.*) Lucky;

My seely sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough, I trow,
And liken their abode.—*Spenser.*

prosperous; hence, perhaps, harmless; and hence, simple; silly.—Obsolete in all its senses.

Those simple seely birds, which fly into the fire, think they are in the warm sun.—*Harnar.*

SEEM, seem, *v. n.* (*sembler, Fr. ziemen, to become, to besem, Germ.*) To appear; to have semblance;—*v. a.* to become—(obsolete in this sense). It seems, or it appears, used to denote a slight degree of affirmation, frequently attended with irony.

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SEEMER—SEGESTRIA.

SEEMER, seem'ur, *s.* One who carries an appearance.

Hence shall we see

If power change purpose, what our seemers be.—*Shaks.*

SEEMING, seem'ing, *s.* Show; semblance; fair appearance;

These keep

Seeming and savour all the winter long.—*Shaks.*

opinion; liking;

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her seeming.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* specious.

Sir, there she stands,
If aught within that little seeming substance
May fitly like your grace.
She's there, and she is yours.—*Shaks.*

SEEMINGLY, seem'ing-le, *ad.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, seem'ing-ness, *s.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

SEEMLESS, seem'les, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous.—Obsolete.

Artigall himselfe her seemless plight did rew.—*Spenser.*

SEEMLINESS, seem'le-ness, *s.* Comeliness; grace; propriety; fitness; decency; decorum.

SEEMLY, seem'le, *a.* (*ziemlich, Germ.*) Decent; becoming; proper; fit; suitable;—*ad.* in a becoming, decent, or proper manner.

SEEMLYHED, seem'le-hed, *s.* Comely or decent appearance.—Obsolete.

Damoselles too,

Right young, and full of seemlyhed.—*Spenser.*

SEEN, seen. Past part. of the verb to see;—*a.* versed; skilled.

Petruchio shall over me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music.—*Shaks.*

SEER, se'ur, *s.* One who sees; a prophet; a person who foresees future events. In Commerce, an Indian weight; the East India Company's new seer of 80 tolas = 2.057 lbs. avoirdupois.

SEER-WOOD, } seer'wud, *s.* Dry wood.

SEAR-WOOD, }
SEE-SAW, se'saw, *s.* A vibratory or reciprocating motion;—*v. n.* to move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward or forward, or upward and downward.

SEETHE, seeth, *v. a.* Pret. seethed or sod, past part. seethed or sodden, (*seathan, seothan, sythan, Sax.*) To boil; to prepare or decoct food in hot liquors;—*v. n.* to be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

I will make a complimentary assault upon him for my business seethes.—*Shaks.*

SEETHER, seeth'ur, *s.* One who seethes; a pot for boiling things.

SEFATIAN, se-fa'shan, *s.* (*sefat, qualification, attribute, Arab.*) One of a sect of Mahomedans, who hold peculiar opinions with respect to the eternal attributes of God, which they affirm; but make no difference between the essential attributes, and those of operation.

SEFORTIA, se-fawr'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Lord Seaforth.) A genus of trees, natives of New Holland: Order, Palmaceæ.

SEG, seg, *s.* Sedge.—Local in England, still in common use in Scotland.

SEGAR.—See Cigar.

SEGERETIA, sej-e-re'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Segeret of Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

SEGESTRIA, se-jis'tre-a, *s.* (*segestre, a mat, Gr.*) A genus of spiders: Order, Pulmonaria.

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SEGGAR—SEIGNIOR.

SEGGAR, *seg'gur*, } *s.* The cylindrical case of fire-
SAGGAR, *sag'gur*, } clay in which fine stone-ware
is enclosed while being baked in the kiln.

SEGHOL, *seg'hol*, *s.* A Hebrew vowel point, or
short vowel, marked \cdot , indicating the sound of
the English *e*, as in *men*.

SEGHOLATE, *seg'hol-ate*, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEGMENT, *seg'ment*, *s.* (*segmentum*, from *seco*, I cut,
Lat.) A part cut off or divided, as the segments
of a calyx. In Geometry, a part cut off from a
figure by a line, as a plane; the *segment of a*
circle is a part of the area comprised between an
arc and its chord. *Segment of a sphere*, any part
of a sphere which is cut off by a plane. *Line of*
segments, two particular lines on the mathematical
instrument called the sector; they represent the
diameter of a circle, so divided into 100 parts, that
a right line drawn through these parts, and per-
pendicular to the diameter, shall cut the circle into
two segments, the greater of which shall have the
same proportion to the whole circle, as the parts
cut off have to 100. These lines are between the
lines of sines and superficies, and are numbered 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10. In Anatomy, *seggoid valves*, the
valves of the pulmonary artery, so called from
their resemblance to segments of circles.

SEGNETY, *seg'ne-te*, *s.* (*segnis*, dull, sluggish, Lat.)
Sluggishness; dulness; inactivity.—Not in use.

SEGREANT, *seg're-ant*, *a.* In Heraldry, the same as
rampant; but applied only to griffins, dragons,
and the like.

SEGREGATE, *seg're-gate*, *v. a.* (*segrego*, from *se*,
apart, and *grex*, a flock, Lat.) To separate from
others; to set apart;—*a. select*.

A kind of *segregate* or cabinet senate.—Wotton.

SEGREGATION, *seg-re-ga'shun*, *s.* (French.) Sepa-
ration from others; a parting;

What shall we hear of this?
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds.—Shaks.

SEGUE, *se'gu*, (Italian, it follows.) In Music, a word
which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is imme-
diately to follow the last note of the preceding
movement.

SEIA, *se'ya*, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Mythology, a
divinity who presided over corn before it sprang
up above the surface of the earth, after sowing.

SEICIRCUS, *se-e-sir'kus*, *s.* (*seio*, I wag, and *kirkos*,
a circle.) A genus of birds belonging to the
Fluvicolinae, or stonechats and wagtails: Family,
Muscicapidae.

SEIDLITZ-WATER, *sed'litz-waw'tur*, *s.* The mineral
water of Seidlitz, a village of Bohemia: sulphate
of magnesia, sulphate of soda, and carbonic acid,
are its active ingredients. *Seidlitz-powders*, or
carbonated effervescent Cheltenham salts, are an
intimate mixture of equal parts of tartaric acid
and bicarbonate of soda in atomic proportions: to
these is often added a portion of sulphate of mag-
nesia, or of the tartrate of potash and soda.

SEIGNEURIAL, *seen-u're-al*, } *a.* (see Seignior.)
SEIGNIORIAL, *seen-yo're-al*, } Pertaining to the
lord of a manor; vested with large powers; inde-
pendent.

SEIGNIOR, *seen'yur*, *s.* (*seigneur*, Fr. *señor*, Span.
from *senior*, elder, Lat.) The lord of a manor.—
Obsolete in England, but used in the south of
Europe as a title of honour. The Sultan of Tur-
key is called the *Grand Seignior*.

SEIGNORAGE—SEJEANT.

SEIGNORAGE, *seen'yur-aje*, *s.* In Commercial Law,
the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above
their intrinsic value.—*Wateraon*. An ancient pre-
rogative of the crown whereby it claimed a per
centage upon every ingot of gold or silver brought
to the mint to be coined.—*Jacob*.

SEIGNIORIZE, *seen'yur-ize*, *v. a.* To lord over.—
Little used.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seigniorizeth* hell.—*Fairfax*.

SEIGNIORY, *seen'yur-e*, *s.* A lordship; a manor;
the power or authority of a lord; dominion.

SEIKS.—See Sikhs.

SEINE, *seen*, *s.* (French, *segne*, Sax.) A kind of
fishing net.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine-boats*
for taking of pilchards.—*Carew*.

SEINER, *seen'ur*, *s.* A fisher with a seine.—Little
used.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers
work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen.
—*Carew*.

SEISIN, *se'zin*, *s.* (*seisine*, Fr.) In Law, possession
either actual, *seisin in deed*, or in law. *Seisin in*
deed or *in fact*, is when actual possession is taken.
Seisin in law is when lands descend, and one has
not actually entered on them, but has a right to
enter.—4 *Rep.* ix. 80. *Seisina habenda, quia rex*
habuit annum, diem et vastum, a writ that lies for
delivery of *seisin* to the lord of lands or tenements,
after the king, in right of his prerogative, hath had
the year, day, and waste, on a felony committed,
&c. *Seisin of heriots*, the seizing of the best
beasts, &c., where a heriot is due, on the death of
the tenant. *Livery of seisin*,—see under *Livery*.
Primer seisin,—see under *Primer*.

SEISMOMETER, *se-ismom'e-tur*, *s.* (*seismos*, an
earthquake, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An in-
strument for measuring the shocks of earthquakes
and other concussions.

SEISOR, *se'zor*, *s.* In Law, one who seizes or takes
possession,—written also *seisor*.

SEISURA, *se-is-u'ra*, *s.* (*seio*, I wag, and *oura*, the
tail, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Waterchat or
Wagtail kind: Family, Muscipidae.

SEITY, *se'e-te*, *s.* (from *se*, one's self, Lat.) Some-
thing peculiar to a man's self.—Not used.

SEIURUS, *se-i-u'rus*, *s.* (*seio*, I wag, and *oura*, the
tail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Sylviadae.

SEIZE, *seez*, *v. a.* (*saisir*, Fr. *seisra*, Arin.) To
take hold of; to grasp; to take possession of by
force; to take possession of by legal authority; to
make possessed, or put in possession of.

So Pluto, *seized* of Proserpine.—*Addison*.

In Nautical affairs, to bind or fasten any two ropes,
or different parts of one rope together, with a small
line or cord. *To seize on or upon*, to fall on and
grasp; to take hold on; to take possession. *To*
be seized of, to have possession of.

SEIZER, *seez'ur*, *s.* One who seizes.

SEIZING, *seez'ing*, *s.* The act of taking or grasping
suddenly. Among sailors, a cord which fastens
anything together; also the operation of so using
a cord.

SEIZURE, *seez'ure*, *s.* The act of seizing; the thing
seized; the act of taking forcible possession, or
by warrant; gripe; catch.

SEJANT, } *se'jant*, *a.* In Heraldry, sitting; ap-
SEJEANT, } plied to animals when in that posture.

Sejant rampant, sitting with the fore feet lifted up.

SEJUGOUS—SELENE.

SEJUGOUS, se-joo'gus, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) In Botany, yoked, as to its six pairs of leaflets; applied to a pinnate leaf, having that number of leaflets.

SEJUNCTION, se-junk'shun, *s.* (*sejunctio*, from *se*, apart, and *jungo*, I join, Lat.) The act of disjoining or disuniting; separation.

SEJUNGIBLE, se-jun'je-bl, *a.* That may be disunited.

SEKE, seek, *a.* (*seec*, Sax.) Sick.—Obsolete.
He them hath holpen, when that they were *seke*.—Chaucer.

SEKOS.—See *Aodytum*.

SELACHUS, se-la'kus, *s.* (*selachos*, a Greek name for cartilaginous fishes.) A genus of sharks, in which the caudal fin is large and lunated, and the lobes nearly or quite equal; the teeth conic, acute, and entire: Family, Squalidae.

SELAGINITES, se-laj-e-ni'tes, *s.* (*selago*, wild hyssop, Lat.) A genus of fossil plants; stems dichotomous, not presenting regular elevations at the base of the leaves; the leaves often persistent, and enlarged at their base.

SELAGO, se-la'go, *s.* (The ancient Latin name of a plant, but with which this genus is not allied.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceae.

SELAH, se'la, *s.* In the book of Psalms, a word supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of the song.

SELATUM, se-la'she-um, *s.* (*selas*, glittering, Gr. in reference to the deep colour of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

SELCOUTH, sel'kooth, *a.* (*sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known, Sax.) Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.—Obsolete.

Yet nath'more his meaning she arod,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.—Spenser.

SELDOM, sel'dum, *ad.* (*seldom* or *selden*, Sax. *selten*, Germ.) Rarely; not often;—*a.* rare; not frequent.—Not used as an adjective.

The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office.
—Milton.

With *seldom* access; and more *seldom* devotion.—South.
SELDOMNESS, sel'dum-nes, *s.* Rareness; unfrequency; uncommonness.

SELDOWN, sel'dshone, *a.* Seldom exhibited or shown.—Obsolete.

Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs.—Shaks.

SELECT, se-lekt', *v. a.* (*selectus*, Lat.) To choose and take by preference among others; to pick; to call out;—*a.* nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice.

SELECTEDLY, se-lek'ted-le, *ad.* With care in selection.

SELECTION, se-lek'shun, *s.* The act of choosing or calling; choice; a number of things selected or taken from among others in preference.

SELECTIVE, se-lek'tiv, *a.* Selecting; tending to select.—Not usual.

SELECTMAN, se-lek'man, *s.* A name given in New England to a town officer who superintends the concerns of the place, and attends to the poor, &c.—A word not used in Britain.

SELECTNESS, se-lekt'nes, *s.* The state of being select or properly chosen.

SELECTOR, se-lek'tur, *s.* One who selects or chooses.

SELENDERS.—in *Farriery*.—see *Mallenders*.

SELENE, se-le'ne, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Mythology, the goddess of the moon, identical with Artemis or Diana.

SELENIA—SELF.

SELENIA, se-le'ne-a, *s.* (*selene*, the moon, Gr. from the shape of the pods.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Diplecolobeeae.

SELENIATE, se-le'ne-ate, *s.* A compound of selenic acid with a salifiable base.

SELENIC ACID, se-len'ik as'sid, *s.* A colourless liquid acid having a strong affinity for water, and capable of dissolving zinc, iron, copper, and gold. Composition—selenium, 39.6; oxygen, 24: sp. gr. 2.524 to 2.625, according to its degree of concentration.

SELENIET, sel-e'ne-et, *s.* In Mineralogy, a combination of selenium with either of the metals—zinc, lead, copper, silver or palladium; all of which combinations are found in the mineral kingdom, particularly the seleniet of lead, which has been discovered in considerable abundance.

SELENIUM-CYANURET, se-le'ne-o si-an'u-ret, *s.* A compound of selenium and cyanuret.

SELENIUS ACID, se-le'ne-us as'sid, *s.* An acid composed of selenium 39.6, oxygen 16. Formula, SeO₂. *Selenious oxide*, or *oxide of selenium*, a compound of selenium 39.6, and oxygen 8. Formula, SeO.

SELENITIC, se-len-it'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to,
SELENITIC, se-len-it'e-kal, } or resembling selenite.

SELENITE, sel-e'nite, *s.* In Chemistry, any compound of the selenious acid with a base. In Mineralogy, a name for the pure crystalized specimens of gypsum.

SELENIUM, sel-e'ne-um, *s.* (*selene*, Gr.) A brittle, opaque, solid substance, without taste or odour; it has a metallic lustre, and the aspect of lead when in mass, but has a deep red colour when reduced to powder; in the flame of the blow-pipe, it emits a strong odour like that of decayed horse-radish: sp. gr. 4.3 to 4.32.

SELENIURET, sel-e-ni'u-ret, *s.* A combustible compound of selenium, possessing no sensible properties of an acid. *Seleniuretted hydrogen*, a fetid gas possessing the properties of an acid, composed of selenium and hydrogen.

SELENOGRAPHIC, se-len-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Per-
SELENOGRAPHICAL, se-len-o-graf'e-kal, } taining to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY, se-len-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*selene*, the moon, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of the surface of the moon.

SELF, self, *a.* plural, *selves*. (*selfer*, *syllf*, Sax. *sielf*, Swed. *selv*, Dan.) Particular way, or same.

Shoot an arrow that *self* way.—Shaks.

And that *self* moment enters Palamon.—Dryden.

It is united by present usage with the personal pronouns—my, him, her, them, and it; as *myself*, *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, *itself*. Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun;—*s.* when used as a noun, it denotes the individual subject to his own contemplation or act, or denotes identity of person; A man's *self* may be the worst fellow in the world to converse with.—Pope.

personal interest; selfishness.

The fondness we have for *self*.—Watts.

Self-heal, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Prunella*. *Self* is used in composition in very many words; each of which compound words has the signification of the primary word of which it is compounded, applied to *one's self*, of *one's self*, *one's own*, &c.

SELFISH—SELVEDGE.

SELFISH, self'ish, *a.* Interested solely by one's own interest; inattentive to the interests of others.

SELFISHNESS, self'ish-ness, *s.* Exclusive attention to one's own interest or happiness; self-love; indifference to the welfare or happiness of others.

SELFNESS, self'nes, *s.* Self-love; selfishness.—*Obsolete.*

Wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.—*Sidney.*

SELFSAME, self'same, *ad.* Exactly the same.

SELIBRA, sel'e-bra, *s.* (*semis*, half, and *libra*, a pound, Lat.) In Pharmacy, half a pound, or six ounces.

SELINUM, se-li-num, *s.* (from *selinon*, parsley, Gr. from the similarity to parsley in the leaves.) Milk parsley, a genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

SELION, sel'e-un, *s.* A ridge of land.—*Local.*

SELL, sel, *pron.* self (obsolete—but still retained in the north of England and Scotland, as *sells* is for *selces*);

The turn round like grinnelstones

Which they dig out fro' the dells,

For their bairns bread, wives and *sells*.—*Johnson.*

—*a.* (*sella*, a seat, Lat.) A saddle.—*Obsolete.*

He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*,

And gorgeous barbes.—*Spenser.*

a throne;

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *cell*.—*Fairfax.*

In Architecture, the timber or stone at the foot

of a door, &c. *Ground sells* are the timbers on the

ground which support the posts and superstructure

of a building; the name is also given to the bot-

tom pieces which support quarter and truss par-

titions. The word is more correctly written *cill*

or *sill*.—*v. a.* pret. and past part. *sold* (*selan* or

syllan, Sax.); to dispose of for a price given; to

wend; to betray for money, as, he *sold* his coun-

try; to yield or give for a consideration, as, they

sold their lives dearly; metaphorically, to part

with; to renounce or forsake;

Buy the truth, and *sell* it not.—*Prov. xxiii. 23.*

—*v. n.* to have commerce; to practise selling; to

be sold, as, corn *sold* at a high price.

SELLA, sel'la, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, the name for a seat or chair of any description. The *sella curialis*, the chair of state, somewhat resembled a common folding camp-stool, with crooked legs, and it was commonly highly ornamented. The *sella gestatoria*, or *fertoria*, was a species of sedan used both in town and country, and by men as well as women.

SELLA EQUINA, sel'la e'qui-na, } *s.* (*sella*, a

SELLA TURCICA, sel'la turk'e-ka, } seat, Lat.)

SELLA SPHENOIDES, sel'la sfe-noy'des, } In Anato-

my, names given for a part of the sphenoid bone,

resembling a Turkish saddle.

SELANDER, sel'an-der, *s.* In Farriery, a dry scab

on a horse's hough or pastern.

SELLER, sel'lur, *s.* One who sells; a vender.

SELLI, sel'li, *s.* In Mythology, the priests of Jupi-

ter, who delivered his oracles at the sacred grove

of Dodona in Epirus.

SELLOWIA, sel-lo'we-a, *s.* (in honour of Fred. Sello,

a German botanist.) A genus of plants: Order,

Scieranthaceæ.

SELVEDGE, sel'vij, } *s.* (probably from *salvo*, I save,

SELVAGE, sel-vaje, } Lat. and edge.) The edge of

cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

In Nautical affairs, a bank or skein of rope yarn

turned into a circular form, and marled together

with spun yarn, which is used to fasten round any

rope, as a shroud or stay.

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SELVEDGED—SEMIFORMED.

SELVEDGED, sel'vijd, *a.* Bordered; hemmed.

SEMAPHORE, sem'a-fore, *s.* (*sema*, a sign, and *phoreo*,

I bear, Gr.) A telegraph; any means of commu-

nicating intelligence by signs.

SEMAPHORICALLY, sem-a-for'e-kal-le, *ad.* By

means of a telegraph.

SEMBLABLE, sem'bla-bl, *a.* (French.) Like; re-

sembling.—*Obsolete.*

Then he abhor'd

All feasts, societies, and throngs of men;

His *semblable*, ye himself, Timon disdains.—*Shaks.*

SEMBLABLY, sem'bla-ble, *ad.* With resemblance;

in like manner.—*Obsolete.*

Semblably furnished like the king himself.—*Shaks.*

SEMBLANCE, sem'blans, *s.* Likeness; resemblance;

actual similitude; appearance; show; figure.

All that's fair and good in thy divine

Semblance, and in the beauty's heavenly ray,

United I beheld.—*Milton.*

SEMBLANT, sem'blant, *s.* (French.) Show; figure;

resemblance.—(*obsolete*);

Full lively is the *semblant*, though the substance dead.—

Spenser.

—*a.* like; resembling.—*Obsolete.*

The *semblant* shade.—*Prior.*

SEMBLATIVE, sem'bla-tiv, *a.* Suitable; accommo-

dating; fit; resembling.—*Obsolete.*

Diana's voice

Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe

Is as a maiden's organ, shrill and sound;

And all is *semblative* a woman's parts.—*Shaks.*

SEMBLE, sem'bl, *v. a.* To represent; to make a

likeness.

SEMBLING, sem'bling, *part. a.* (from *sembler*, to re-

present, Fr.) Representing; having the appear-

ance of.

Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect.—*Prior.*

SEME, se'me, *a.* (French, sown.) In Heraldry, ap-

plied to a field or charge powdered or strewed over

with figures, such as stars, billets, crosses, &c.

SEMECARPUS, sem-e-kär'pus, (*semeion*, a mark, and

karpos, a fruit, Gr. the juice of the fruit being

used in marking cotton cloths.) A genus of plants,

consisting of trees: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

SEMEIOLOGY, se-mi-ol'o-je, *s.* (*semeion*, a sign, and

logos, a discourse, Gr.) That branch of medicine

which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

SEMEIOTIC, se-mi-ot'ik, *a.* (see *Semeiology*.) That

relates to the signs or symptoms of diseases.

SEMETIC, sem-et'ik, *a.* (from *Shem*, the son of

Noah.) In Philology, an epithet applied, though

improperly, to the southern ramifications of the

great stock of languages, consisting of the Arabic

with the Ethiopic forms; as also the Aramic

branch, comprising the Syriac, Chaldee, and the

Hebrew languages.

SEMI, sem'e, *s.* A Latin word meaning half, as in

the following words, for the meaning of which see

the primary words affixed in their proper places:—

Semiacidified.

Semiamplexical.

Semiannual.

Semiannually.

Semiannular.

Semiaperture.

Semibarbarian.

Semicaloned.

Semicastrate.

Semicastration.

Semichotic.

Semichristianized.

Semicircle.

Semicircled.

Semicircular.

Semicolumn.

Semicompact.

Semicrustaceous.

Semicrystalline.

Semicylindric.

Semicylindrical.

Semideistical.

Semifluid.

Semiformed.

SEMI-INDURATED—SEMILUNAR.

Semi-indurated.
Semilopidified.
Semilenticular.
Semiopaque.
Semiopaque.
Semiorbicular.
Semiosseous.
Semiovalate.
Semioxygenated.
Semipagan.
Semipalmate.
Semipalmated.
Semipellucid.
Semipellucidity.

Semiperspicuous.
Semiphlogisticated.
Semiproof.
Semisavago.
Semispheric.
Semispherical.
Semispheroidal.
Semitransparency.
Semitransparent.
Semiverticillate.
Semivitreous.
Semivitrification.
Semivitrified.

SEMIARIAN, sem-e-a're-an, *s.* A member of a branch of the great Arian heresy, who denied the substantiality of the Son with the Father, but admitted *similarity* of substance;—*a.* pertaining to semiarism.

SEMIARIANISM, sem-e-a're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrines or tenets of the semiarists.

SEMI-BREVE, sem'e-breev, *s.* (*semi* and *breve*.) In Music, a note whose length is half that of a breve. It is the musical integer whose fractions and multiples express the time of other notes.

SEMICHORUS, sem-e-ko'rus, *s.* A short unelaborated chorus.

SEMICIRCLE, sem-e-ser'kle, *s.* The half of a circle, or the part comprehended between its diameter and its arc; any body in the form of half a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR, sem-e-ser'ku-lar, *a.* Having the form of a half circle. In Anatomy, *semicircular canals*, the name given to three canals of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule.

SEMICOLUMNAR, sem-e-ko-lum'nar, *a.* Resembling half a column, flat on one side and round on the other. In Botany, applied to a leaf or petiole.

SEMICUBIUM, sem-e-ku'be-um, *s.* A half bath, that immerses the person only to the loins. In Mathematics, *semicubical parabola*, a curve of the second order, the cubes of whose ordinates are proportional to the squares of the corresponding abscissa. It is the evolute of the common parabola.

SEMI-DIAPASON, sem-e-di-a-pa'zon, *s.* (*semi* and *diapason*.) In Music, a defective octave, or one diminished by a minor semitone.

SEMI-DIAPENTE, sem-e-de-a-pen'te, *s.* (*semi* and *diapente*.) In Music, a defective fifth,—see under Defective.

SEMI-DIATESSARON, sem-e-de-a-tes'sa-run, *s.* (*semi* and *diatessaron*.) In Music, a defective fourth, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fourth.

SEMI-DITONO, sem-e-de-to'no, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a minor third.

SEMI-DOUBLE, sem-e-dub'bl, *s.* An office or feast, which, in the Roman breviary, is celebrated with less solemnity than a double one, and more than a single one.

SEMI-FLORET, sem-e-flo'ret, *s.* A floret, the corolla of which consists of a single ligula.

SEMI-FLOSCULOUS, sem-e-flos'ku-lus, } *a.* Com-
SEMI-FLOSCULAR, sem-e-flos'ku-lur, } posed of
semiflorets, or ligulate florets.

SEMILUNAR, sem-e-lu'nar, *a.* Half-moon-shaped. In Anatomy, *semilunar ganglia*, two ganglia situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the coeliac artery. *Semilunar notch*, an indentation

SEMIMEMBRANOUS—SEMI-PELAGIAN.

between the coracoid process and the superior border of the scapula. *Semilunar valves*, three valves which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

SEMIMEMBRANOUS, sem-e-mem'bra-nus, *a.* Partially membranous. In Anatomy, *semimembranosus*, a muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

SEMIMETAL, sem-e-met'al, *s.* (*semi* and *metal*.) A term used by the older chemists to denote any of the brittle metals.

SEMIMETALLIC, sem-e-met'al-lik, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of a semimetal.

SEMINIM, sem-e-min'im, *s.* (*semi* and *minim*.) In Music, a half-minim or crotchet.

SEMINAL, sem'in-al, *a.* (French, from *seminalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to seed or the elements of production; contained in the seed; seminal state—(not in use in this sense).

The *seminals* of other iniquities.—Brown.

In Botany, *seminal leaves* are those leaves of a plant which first sprout forth from the seeds sown. **SEMINALITY**, sem-in-al'e-te, *s.* The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINARIST, sem'in-ar-est, *s.* A priest educated in a seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome.—Sheldon (1616).

SEMINARY, sem'in-a-re, *s.* Ground where seed is sown to be afterwards transplanted; a nursery; the place or original stock from which anything is brought; seminal state; source of propagation; a school, academy, or college, in which young people are instructed that they may be fitted for active life (the only sense in which the word continues to be used); a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary;—*a.* belonging to seed.

SEMINATE, sem'in-ate, *v.* *a.* (*semino*, Lat.) To sow; to spread; to propagate.

SEMINATION, sem-in-a'shun, *s.* The act of sowing. In Botany, the natural dispersion of seeds.

SEMINED, sem'in-ed, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars.—

Ben Jonson.

SEMINIFEROUS, sem-in-if'er-us, *a.* (*semen*, seed, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing seed. In Anatomy, applied to the vessels which secrete and convey the semen.

SEMINIFIC, sem-in-if'ek, } *a.* (*semen*, seed,
SEMINIFICAL, sem-in-if'e-kal, } *facio*, I make,
Lat.) Forming or producing seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sem-in-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* Propagation from seed or seminal parts.

SEMINYPH, sem'e-nimf, *s.* (*semi* and *nymph*.) In Entomology, a name for the nymphs of those insects which undergo but little change in passing to the imago or perfect state.

SEMIOTUS, sem-e-o-no'tus, *s.* (*semeion*, a mark, and *notos*, the back, Gr.?) A genus of fishes, from the lias formation.

SEMIOPAL, sem-e-o'pal, *s.* (*semi* and *opal*.) A variety of the opal, in which the fracture is flat conchoidal.

SEMIPEDE, sem'e-ped, *s.* (*semi* and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) In Poetry, half a foot.

SEMIPEDAL, sem-e-pe'dal, *a.* In Poetry, containing half a foot.

SEMI-PELAGIAN, sem-e-pel-a'je-an, *s.* In Theology, one of a sect who differ from the Pelagians in maintaining the necessity of Divine grace, but at

SEMI-PELAGIANISM—SEMPERVIVE.

the same time conceive that this grace may be obtained by an effort of the human will;—*a.* pertaining to the doctrine of the Semi-pelagians.

SEMI-PELAGIANISM, sem-e-pel-a-je-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine or tenets of the Semi-pelagians.

SEMIPHYLLIDEA, sem-e-fil-lid'e-a, } *s.* (*semi*, and

SEMIPHYLLIDIANS, sem-e-fil-lid'e-ans, } *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) The third division of Lamarck's gastropods, consisting of those whose branchiae are placed under the border of the mantle, and disposed in a longitudinal series on the right side of the body alone. It includes the genera Pleuro-branchus and Umbrella, to which Rang adds Ancyclus, Pleuro-branchaea, Speriella, and Siphonaria.

SEMIPTOLITE, sem-e-pro-to-lite, *s.* (*semi*, half, Lat. *protos*, first, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) The name given by Kirwan to minerals partaking of the nature of primary and secondary rocks. The word is ill formed; it ought to be *hemiprotolite*.

SEMIQUADRATE, sem-e-kwawd'rate, } *s.* In Astrol-

SEMIQUARTILE, sem-e-kwawr'tile, } *ogy*, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other half a right angle, or 45°.

SEMIQUAVER, sem-e-kwa'vur, *s.* In Music, a note whose duration is half of that of a quaver;—*v. a.* to sound or sing in semiquavers.

SEMIQUINTILE, sem-e-kwin'tile, *s.* (*semi*, half, and *quintilis*, a fifth, Lat.) In Astrology, an aspect of the planets, in which they are distant from each other 36°.

SEMISOSPIRO, sem-e-sos-pe'ro, *s.* (*semi*, half, and *sospiro*, a sigh, Ital.) In Music, a small pause equal to the eighth part of a bar in common time.

SEMISTRATED, sem-e-stri'a-ted, *a.* Half striated or channelled.

SEMITENDINOUS, sem-e-ten'de-nus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of tendon. In Anatomy, *semi-tendinosus*, a muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the tibia. It bends the leg.

SEMITERTIAN, sem-e-ter'shun, *a.* Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague;—*s.* an intermittent between a tertian and a quotidian ague.

SEMITONE, sem'e-tone, *s.* An interval in music, whose ratio is 16 : 15, as CC♯

SEMITONIC, sem-e-ton'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone.

SEMI VOWEL, sem-e-vow'el, *s.* In Grammar, a letter or consonant, which, when pronounced, does not wholly interrupt the sound, as *el*, *em*, *en*.

SEMNOPITHECUS, sem-no-pith'e-kus, *s.* (*semno*, grave, and *pithekos*, an ape, Gr.) A genus of Apes, distinguished for grave and sly demeanour.

SEMONES, se-mo'nes, *s.* (Latin, from *semi*, half, and *homo*, man.) In Roman Mythology, a class of inferior deities holding a middle place between the twelve supreme gods and heroes; hence the name. To this class belonged such gods as the Fauns, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, &c.

SEMOULE, sa'mool, *s.* (French.) That which is retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through, consisting of large hard grains of wheat flour.

SEMPERVIRENT, sem-per-vi'rent, *a.* (*semper*, always, and *virens*, green, Lat.) Evergreen. In Botany, applied to plants whose leaves are permanent for a year or longer.

SEMPERVIVE, sem'per-veve, *s.* An old name of an evergreen plant,—see *Sempervivum*.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years.—*Bacon*.

SEMPERVIVUM—SENECTINE.

SEMPERVIVUM, sem-per-vi'vum, *s.* (*semper*, always, *vivo*, I live, Lat.) The Houseleek, a genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceae.

SEMPITERNAL, sem-pe-ter'nal, *a.* (French, *sempiternus*, Lat.) Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

SEMPITERNITY, sem-pe-ter'no-te, *s.* Future duration; without end.

SEMPRE, sem'per, *a.* In Music, throughout.

SEMUNCIA, sem-un'she-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a small coin equivalent to half an ounce, being $\frac{1}{16}$ of the Roman pound.

SENACIA, se-na'she-a, *s.* (in honour of John Senac, a distinguished French physician.) A genus of plants, consisting of shrubs with corymbs of white flowers: Order, Pittosporaceae.

SENARIA, sen-a're-a, *s. plu.* (*senarius*, that contains six, Lat.) In Ancient Architecture, the pipes of aqueducts, whose diameter was an inch and a half, or six quarters; when they were seven quarters, they were called *septenaria*, and so on.

SENARY, sen-a're, *a.* (*seni*, *senarius*, Lat.) Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SENATOR, sen'a-tur, *s.* One of the members of a senate. To be a senator in ancient Rome required the possession of 80,000 sesterces, about £7,000 sterling. In Scotland, the lords of Session are called *senators* of the College of Justice. In Scripture, the word is used for a counsellor, a judge, or magistrate.

SENATORIAL, sen-a-to're-al, } *a.* Belonging to

SENATORIAN, sen-a-to're-an, } senators; befitting senators.

SENATORIALLY, sen-a-to're-al-le, *ad.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity and solemnity.

SENATORSHIP, sen'a-tur-ship, *s.* The office or dignity of a senator.

SENATE, sen'ate, *s.* (*senat*, Fr. *senato*, Ital. *senatus*, Lat. from *senex*, old.) An assembly or council of senators; a body consisting of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. In America, the higher branch of the legislature is called the *senate*. *Senate-house*, a house in which the senate assembles. *Senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate.

SEND, send, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *sent*, (*sendan*, Sax. *senden*, Germ. *zenden*, Dutch, *sender*, Dan.) To dispatch, or cause to go, or to be transmitted or conveyed from one place to another; to commission or authorise to go and act; to cause to come or fall; to bestow;

He *sends* rain on the just and on the unjust.—*Matt. v. 45.*

to diffuse. To *send away*, to dismiss; to cause to depart. To *send forth*, or *out*, to produce; to put or bring forth; to emit. In the expressions, he *sent* for me, *send* for a coach, &c., the word *message* or *person* is understood.

SENDEL, sen'del, *s.* (*cedal*, Span.) A light thin stuff of silk or thread.

Lined with taffeta and *sendalle*.—*Chaucer*.

SENDER, send'ur, *s.* One who sends.

SENEBIERA, sen-e-be'ra, *s.* (in honour of John Senebier, of Geneva.) A genus of herbaceous Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeae.

SENECILLIS, sen-e-sil'is, *s.* (dim. of *senecio*.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

SENECIO, se-ne-she-o, *s.* (Latin.) Groundsel, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

SENECTINE, se-nek-ti'ne, *s.* (*senectus*, one of the

SENECTUS—SENNA.

genera.) Snake-shells, a subfamily of the Trochidae, in which the operculum is round and calcareous; the shell turbanate, with the base-whorl ventricose; the pillar smooth, and the aperture round; rarely oblique.

SENECTUS, se-nek'tus, *s.* (Latin, the skin of a serpent.) A genus of Mollusca, the bivalve shell of which is imperforate; the base produced into a broad lobe; spire rather elevated and pointed; the whorls convex; aperture perfectly round, and not more oblique than in *Helix*; inner lip entirely wanting: Family, Trochidae.

SENEGA ROOT, se-ne'go root, *s.* (from the Senegaroo Indians, who use it medicinally.) The root of the *Polygala senega*, a stimulant said to have proved an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake, and for that reason is also called *rattlesnake-root*.

SENEGINE, sen'e-jine, *s.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the plant *Polygala senega*. It is a white powder, at first tasteless, afterwards very acrid, and causing a feeling of astringency in the gullet: it also acts as a sternutatory. Formula, CH HIS OII.

SENESCENCE, se-nesc'ens, *s.* (from *senesco*, I grow old, Lat.) State of growing old; decay through age.

SENECHAL, sen'e-shal, *s.* (*sénéchal*, Fr. *seneschall*, Germ. *seneschal*, Span. from the Teutonic *schalk* or *scealc*, a servant, and perhaps the Latin *senes*, old.) A steward or an officer in the houses of princes and other persons of high aristocratical distinction, who has the charge of feasts and domestic ceremonies. The High Seneschal or Steward of England has the power of dispensing justice in some particular cases. *Seneschal* was also one of the most ancient of all the titles and dignities conferred on such as commanded the French armies. The title of Grand Seneschal of France was created by Lotharius in 928, and conferred upon Geoffry, count of Anjou, surnamed Grisegonelle. *Seneschallo et Marshalllo quod non tenet*, &c., in Law, a writ directed to the Steward or Marshal of England, inhibiting him to take cognizance of an action in court that concerns freehold.—*Reg. Orig.* 185, 191.

SENGREEN, sen'green, *s.* One of the names of the Houseleek.—See *Sempervivum*.

SENILE, se'nile, *a.* (*senilis*, Lat.) Pertaining to, or proceeding from, old age.

SENILITY, se-nil'e-te, *s.* (*seniliter*, Lat.) Old age.—Not used.

Consciousness of *senility*.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

SENIOR, se'ne-ur, *s.* One who is older than another; one who is longer in office than another; an aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities.—*Dryden.*

—*a.* older in office, as a *senior* counsellor.

SENIORITY, se-ne-or'e-te, *s.* Eldership; priority of birth; priority in office, as the *seniority* of pastor or counsellor.

SENIORY.—See *Segniory*.

SENNA, sen'na, *s.* (*sana*, Arab.) A well-known medicine, composed of the leaflets, and occasionally of the leaf-stalks and pods, of several species of *Cassia*, cultivated in Arabia, Syria, and Egypt. About 200,000 lbs. are annually entered for consumption in the United Kingdom. In Botany, a section of the genus *Cassia*.

SE'NNIGHT—SENSIBLE.

SE'NNIGHT, sen'nite, *s.* (contracted from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* for *fourteen night*.) The space of seven nights and days; a week. If we use the Monday or Tuesday *se'nnight*, we mean that which follows the next Monday or Tuesday.

SENNIT, sen'nit, *s.* In Naval affairs, a sort of flat braided cordage, formed by plaiting five or seven rope yarns together.

SENNOCULAR, sen-nok'u-lar, *a.* (*seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye, Lat.) Having six eyes.

SENONES, sen'o-nes, *s. plu.* (Latin). In Antiquity, an uncivilized people of Gallia Transalpina, who, under the conduct of Brennus, invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome.

SENSATE, sen'sate, } *a.* Perceived by the senses.
SENSATED, sen'sa-ted, }

SENSATION, sen-sa'shun, *s.* (French, from *sentio*, I perceive, Lat.) The perception of external objects by means of the senses.

SENSE, sens, *s.* (*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, from *sentio*, I perceive, Lat.) A faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. The five senses are—sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste; perception by the senses; sensation; perception of intellect, or apprehension; sensibility, or keenness of perception; understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason; rational meaning; opinion; notion; judgment; consciousness; conviction, as, a due *sense* of our weakness; moral perception, as, to have no *sense* of kindness; meaning, import, or signification.

SENSED, sen'sed, *a.* Perceived by the senses.—Not in use.

Objects not otherwise *sensed* by others.—*Glanville's Scepsis.*

SENSEFUL, sens'ful, *a.* Reasonable; judicious.—Obsolete.

The lady hearkning to his *senseful* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet.—*Spenser.*

SENSELESS, sens'les, *a.* Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception; unfeeling; without sympathy or sensibility; unconscious;

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows.—*Row.*

unreasonable; ignorant; stupid; doltish; foolish; contrary to reason.

SENSELESSLY, sens'les-le, *ad.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sens'les-nes, *s.* Stupidity; unreasonableness; folly; absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (*sensibilité*, Fr.) Susceptibility of impressions on the organs of sense; acuteness of sensation; quickness of perception; delicacy; actual feeling;

This adds greatly to my *sensibility*.—*Burke.*

that quality of a balance or other instrument that renders it easily affected.

SENSIBLE, sen'se-bl, *a.* Having the capacity of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses or mind; having moral perception; easily or strongly affected, as, to be *sensible* of wrong; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; intelligent; discerning, as, a *sensible* man; movable by a small weight, as, a *sensible* balance; affected with a small degree of heat or cold, as, a *sensible* thermometer; containing good sense or reason, as, a *sensible* speech. In Music, *sensible-note*, a note which constitutes a major third above the dominant, and a *sensible* beneath the tonic;—*s.* capability of

SENSIBLENESS—SENTENCE.

exciting sensation, a poetical conversion of the adjective into the noun ;

Must needs remove
The sensible of pain.—Milton.
whatever is perceptible.—Obsolete.

The creation
Of this wide sensible.—Milton's Song of the Soul.

SENSIBLENESS, sens'e-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being sensible ; actual perception by mind or body ; sensibility ; susceptibility ; intelligence.

SENSIBLY, sen'se-ble, *ad.* In a manner to be perceived by the senses ; with perception either of body or mind ; externally ; by impression on the senses ; with quick intellectual perception ;

What remains past cure
Bear not too sensibly ; nor still insist
To afflict thyself in vain.—Milton.

with intelligence or good sense ; judiciously.

SENSIFEROUS, sen-sif'er-us, *a.* Producing sense.—Kirby.

SENSIFIC, sen-sif'ik, *a.* Producing sensation.—Good.

SENSITIVE, sen'se-tiv, *a.* (*sensitif*, Fr. *sensitivo*, Ital. and Span. from *sensitivus*, Lat.) Apt to receive impressions from external objects ; affecting the senses ; pertaining to the senses. *Sensitive fern*, the plant *Onoclea sensibilis*. *Sensitive plant*, a plant belonging to the genus *Mimosa*, distinguished by its contracting its leaves when touched.

SENSITIVELY, sen'se-tiv-le, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIAL, sen-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium, as, the sensorial faculties.

SENSORIUM, sen-so're-um, *s.* The brain ; the common seat or centre of the sensations.

SENSORY.—See Sensorium.

SENSUAL, sens'u-al, *a.* (Spanish, *sensual*, Fr. from *sensus*, Lat.) Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from mind or soul ; consisting in sense, or depending on it ; affecting the senses, or derived from them ; carnal ; not spiritual ; devoted to the gratification of sense ; lewd ; luxurious.

SENSUALISM, sens'u-al-izm, *s.* The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, or copies or relicts of sensation ; a state of subjection ; sensual appetite and feeling.

SENSUALIST, sens'u-a-list, *s.* One who places his chief happiness in sensual or carnal gratification.

SENSUALITY, sens'u-al'e-te, } *s.* (*sensualité*, Fr. *sensualità*, Ital.)

Devotedness to sensual or carnal gratifications.

SENSUALIZATION, sens'u-a-le-za'shun, *s.* The act of sensualizing ; state of being sensualized.

SENSUALIZE, sens'u-a-lize, *v. a.* To subject to the love of sensual pleasure ; to debase by carnal gratifications.

SENSUALLY, sens'u-al-le, *ad.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, sens'u-us, *a.* Tender ; pathetic ; affecting the senses.—Obsolete.

Poetry more simple, sensuous, and passionate.—Milton.

SENT, sent. Past part. of *send*.

SENTENCE, sen'tens, *s.* (French : *sententia*, Lat.) In Law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge ; condemnation pronounced by a judge ; doom. In civil cases, the sentence of a court is called a judgment or decision. In common language, a determination or decision given, particularly that which condemns an opinion or judgment concerning a controverted point ; a maxim ; an

SENTENSER—SENZA.

axiom. In Grammar, a period ; a number of words containing complete sense, and followed by a full pause. In the plural, certain interludatory strains sometimes introduced into the service of the Church of England ;—*v. a.* to pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on ; to doom ; to condemn ; to doom to judgment.

SENTENSER, sen'ten-sur, *s.* One who pronounces a sentence.

SENTENTIAL, sen'ten'shal, *a.* Using compressed sentences ; pertaining to a sentence, or full period.

SENTENTIARY, sen'ten'sha-re, *s.* A name given in former times to one who read lectures on the sentences of Peter Lorribard, archbishop of Paris ; a school divine.

SENTENTIOUS, sen'ten'shus, *a.* (*sententieux*, Fr.) Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims ; comprising sentences,—should be Sentential.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sen'ten'shus-le, *ad.* In short expressive periods ; with great brevity of expression.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sen'ten'shus-nes, *s.* Pithiness of sentences ; brevity ; with force of expression.

SENTERY.—See Sentry.

SENTICOSE, sent'e-koze, *a.* (from *sentis*, a brier, Lat.)

Thorny ; brier-like.

SENTIENT, sen'shent, *a.* (*sentiens*, Lat.) That perceives ; having the faculty of perception ;—*s.* one who has the faculty of perception ;

If the *sentient* be carried *passis equis* with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible.—Glanville.

SENTIMENT, sen'te-ment, *s.* (French, *sentimento*, Ital. from *sentio*, I feel or perceive, Lat.) Properly, a thought prompted by feeling or passion ; popularly, thought ; opinion ; notion ; judgment ; the decision of the mind prompted by deliberation or reasoning ; the sense considered distinctly from the words ; sensibility ; feeling.

SENTIMENTAL, sen-te-ment'al, *a.* Abounding with sentiment ; expressing quick intellectual feeling ; affecting sensibility ;

I know him to be artful, close, and malicious ; in short a sentimental knave.—Sheridan.

SENTIMENTALISM, sen-te-men'tal-izm, *s.* State of feeling or refined sentiment.

SENTIMENTALIST, sen-te-men'ta-list, *s.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTALITY, sen-te-men'tal'e-te, *s.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sentiment ; expression of fine feeling or sentiment.

SENTIMENTALIZE, sen-te-men'ta-lize, *v. n.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SENTINEL, sen'te-nel, *s.* (*sentinelle*, Fr. *sentinella*, Span. and Port. *centinello*, Span.) A sentry ; one appointed to act as a watch or guard in a fort or other military station, to protect from danger or surprise ; the duty of a sentinel.—Not in use in the last sense.

SENTINUS, sen'te-nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a god whose power was exerted in opening and maturing the sense and feelings of children newly born.

SENTRY, sen'tre, *s.* (corrupted from Sentinel.) A sentinel ; a watch,—see Sentinel. *Sentry-box*, a box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SENZA, sen'za, *prep.* (Italian, without.) In Music, without, as *senza stromenti*, without instruments.

SEPAL—SEPISTAN.

SEPAL, sep'al, *s.* (*sepio*, I enclose or guard, Lat.) In Botany, one of the divisions of that portion of a flower, called the calyx or perianth.

SEPARABLENESS, sep'a-ra-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

SEPARABILITY, sep-a-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality of being separable.

SEPARABLE, sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* That may be separated or disjoined.

SEPARATE, sep'a-rate, *v. a.* (*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.) To disunite, divide, or sever; to set apart; *Separats me Barnabas and Saul.—Acts xiii. 2.*

—*v. n.* to part; to be divided; —*a.* distinct; unconnected; apart.

SEPARATELY, sep'a-rate-le, *ad.* Apart; singly; distinctly.

SEPARATION, sep-a-ra'shun, *s.* The act of separating; the state of being separate.

SEPARATISM, sep'a-ra-tizm, *s.* The act or disposition of withdrawing from a church.

SEPARATIST, sep'a-ra-tist, *s.* A member of a religious sect which originated in Dublin about 1803. Their leading principle, like that of most sects at their commencement, seems to have been a desire to return more nearly to what they conceived to be the primitive form of Christianity.

SEPARATORY, sep'a-ra-tur-e, *a.* Used in separation; —*s.* a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull; also a chemical vessel for separating essential parts of liquids.

SEPEDON, sep'e-don, *s.* (Greek, rottenness.) A genus of Dipterous insects.

SEPIA, sep'e-a, *s.* (Greek.) The Cuttle-fish, a genus of Cephalopods, furnished with the two long arms of a Loligo, and a fleshy fin extending along the whole length of each side of the sac; a pigment of a fine brown colour, prepared from the black juice which the cuttle-fish, when pursued, ejects to darken the water.

SEPIADE, se-pe'a-de, *s.* (*sepia*, one of the genera.) A family of Cephalopods, including the various genera of the Cuttle-fishes, divided by Leach into the Octapods and Decapods.

SEPIDACIOUS, sep-e-da'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the Cuttle-fish tribe.

SEPIDIUM, se-pid'e-um, *s.* (*sepidion*, dim. of *sepia*, a cuttle-fish, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

SEPIDON, sep'e-don, *s.* (*seps*, a serpent, Lat. *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of serpents: Family, Crocotalidæ.

SEPIDONIUM, se-pe-do'ne-um, *s.* (*sepedon*, putrescence, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hyphomycetes.

SEPIABLE, se-pil'a-bl, *a.* That may be buried.—Not used.

SEPIMENT, sep'e-ment, *s.* (*sepimentum*, from *sepio*, I enclose, Lat.) A hedge; a fence; something that separates and defends.

SEPIOLA, se-pi'o-la, *s.* (from *Sepia*.) A genus of Cephalopods, which have the round fins attached to the sides of the sac, and not to its point.

SEPIOTEUTHIS, se-pe-o-tu'this, *s.* (*sepio*, and *teuthos*, a cuttle-fish, Gr.) A genus of Cuttle-fishes, the animal of which is elongated, and bordered nearly through its entire length by a natatory membrane, which is narrow; the arms sessile and pedunculated.

SEPISTAN, se-pis'tan, *s.* (Arabic name.) The tree *Cordia myxa*, or *Myxa sepistan*, and also *Cordia latifolia*.

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SEPIUM—SEPTENTRIONALLY.

SEPIUM, se'pe-um, *s.* (see *Sepia*.) The bone or internal shell of the Cuttle-fish.

SEPOSE, se-poze', *v. a.* (*sepono*, *sepositus*, Lat.) To set apart.—Obsolete.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship.—*Donne* (1650).

SEPOSITION, se-po-zish'un, *s.* (*sepono*, I set apart, Lat.) The act of setting apart; segregation.—Obsolete.

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction, and *seposition* of all our other affairs.—*Ep. Taylor*.

SEPS, seps, *s.* (Latin, a venomous serpent.) A genus of serpents: Family, Scinciodæ.

SEPT, sept, *s.* A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor.—Used of the races or families in Ireland.

SEPTANGULAR, sep-tang'gul-ar, *a.* (*septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Having seven angles.

SEPTARIA, sep-ta're-a, *s.* (*septum*, an enclosure or division, Lat.) In Botany, a genus of Fungi, of the tribe Gasteromycetes, so called from the septa of the sporidia. In Zoology, a genus of accephalous Molluscs, in which the shell is a testaceous tube, very long, gently attenuated posteriorly, and divided internally by incomplete partitions; the anterior extremity is terminated by two slender tubes, which are not chambered in the interior: animal similar to *Teredo*. In Geology, spheroidal masses of argillaceous limestone or ironstone, traversed interiorly by cracks in different directions, and containing calcareous spar.

SEPTAS, sep'tas, *s.* (*septem*, seven, Lat. that number prevailing in the fructification.) A genus of plants, consisting of herbs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Crassulaceæ.

SEPTEMBER, sep-tem'bur, *s.* (*septembre*, Fr. from *septem*, seven, Lat.) The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

SEPTEMBRISTS, sep-tem'brists, *s. plu.* A name given to the agents in the dreadful massacre, which took place on 2d September, 1792, during the French revolution.

SEPTEMPARTITE, sep-tem-pär'tite, *a.* In Botany, divided near the base into seven parts.

SEPTENVIRI, sep-tem've-ri, *s.* (Latin.) Seven men. In Roman Antiquity, *septenviri epulonum*, certain priests who prepared the sacred feasts at games, processions, and on other solemn occasions. They were assistants to the pontifices, some of whose privileges they enjoyed. They were latterly seven in number, whence the name.

SEPTENARY, sep-ten'a-re, *a.* (*septem*, seven, Lat.) Consisting of seven; —*s.* the number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, sep-ten'ne-al, *a.* (*septennis*, from *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) Lasting, or continuing seven years; happening or returning once in seven years.

SEPTENTRIO, sep-ten'tre-o, *s.* (Latin.) The north. In Astronomy, the constellation *Ursa Minor*, so called, because it is the most northerly of the constellations.

SEPTENTRION, sep-ten'tre-un, } *a.* Northern;
SEPTENTRIONAL, sep-ten'tre-o-nal, } pertaining to the north.

From cold *septentrion* blasts.—*Milton*.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sep-ten-tre-o-nal'e-te, *s.* Northerliness.—Not used.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sep-ten'tre-o-nal-le, *ad.* Northerly; towards the north.

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SEPTENTRIONATE—SEPTUAGINT.

SEPTENTRIONATE, sep-ten'tre-o-nate, *v. a.* To tend northerly.—These compounds are unnecessary, harsh, and little used.

SEPTERION, sep-te're-on, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Antiquity, a festival observed every nine years at Delphi, in honour of Apollo. It was a representation of the pursuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

SEPTFOIL.—See Tormentilla.

SEPTIC, sep'tik, *a.* (*septos*, putrid, Gr.) Pro-

SEPTICAL, sep'te-kal, *s.* moting putrefaction; applied by the older chemists and physiologists to certain substances supposed to have this property; —*s.* a substance that promotes putrefaction. This word is generally used with the prefix *anti*, having the property of preventing putrefaction.

SEPTICIDAL, sep-tis'e-dal, *a.* (*septum*, a partition, and *caedo*, I cut, Lat.) A term in Botany expressive of what takes place between the laminae of the dissepiment, as a *septicidal* dehiscence of a pericarp.

SEPTICITY, sep-tis'e-te, *s.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEPTIFARIOUS, sep-te-fa're-us, *a.* Having seven different ways.

SEPTIFLUOUS, sep-tif'lu-us, *a.* Flowing in seven different streams.

SEPTIFOLIOUS, sep-te-fol'e-us, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEPTIFORM, sep'te-fawrm, *a.* Having seven forms.

SEPTIFRAGAL, sep-tif'ra-gal, *a.* (*septum*, a partition, and *frango*, I break, Lat.) In Botany, applied to a pericarp, when, in dehiscing, the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.

SEPTILATERAL, sep-te-lat'e-ral, *a.* (*septem*, seven, and *lotus*, a side, Lat.) Having seven sides, as a *septilateral* figure.

SEPTILLION, sep-til'yan, *s.* In Numeration, the 7th power of a million, represented by a unit with 42 ciphers annexed to it.

SEPTIMONTIUM, sep-te-mon'shum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a festival which was celebrated in December by the Montani, or the inhabitants of the seven hills or districts of Rome, and said to have been in commemoration of the enclosure of these hills within the walls of the city.

SEPTINSULAR, sep-tin'su-lar, *a.* (*septem*, seven, and *insula*, an island, Lat.) Consisting of seven islands, as the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian islands.

SEPTON, sep'tun, *s.* (*sepo*, I putrefy, Gr.) That which promotes putrefaction; a septic.

SEPTUAGENARY, sep-tu-aj'en-a-re, *a.* (*septuagénnaire*, Fr. *septuagenarius*, from *septuaginta*, seventy, Lat.) Consisting of seventy; —*s.* a person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGESIMA, sep-tu-a-jes'se-ma, *s.* (Latin, seventieth.) In the Ecclesiastical calendar, the third Sunday before Lent, and about the seventieth day before Easter.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sep-tu-a-jes'se-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sep-too'a-jint, *s.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign, and by the order, of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. Dr. Campbell supposes that this version was so called because it was approved by the Sanhedrim; —*a.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Septuagint.

SEPTUARY—SEQUENCE.

SEPTUARY, sep'tu-a-re, *s.* Anything composed of seven; a week.

SEPTUM, sep'tum, *s.* (Latin, a partition.) In Botany, any partition separating a body into two or more cells, in a direction parallel with the longer axis. In Anatomy, the plate or partition of bone or muscle which separates two adjoining cavities, as *septum cordis*, the fleshy substance which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart; this is also called *septum auriculorum*. *Septum lucidum*, the partition which divides the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Septum narium*, the division consisting principally of a process of the ethmoid bone and the vomer, whereby the nasal cavities are separated. *Septum transversum*, the diaphragm,—which see. *Septa*, plural of *septum*, the name given in Conchology to the partitions of chambered shells.

SEPTUPLE, sep'tu-pl, *a.* (*septuplus*, Lat.) Sevenfold; seven times as much.

SEPULCHRE, sep'ul-kur, *s.* (French, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.) A grave; a tomb; —*v. a.* to bury; to entomb.

Thou so *sepulch'r'd*, in such do'st lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.—
Milton's *Epit. on Shaks.*

Hospitallers of St. Sepulchre, an order of knight-hood, originally instituted in Palestine, afterwards established in France by Louis VII., and united by Pope Innocent VIII. to that of Malta; but the order still continued to exist in France, and was taken under protection by Louis XVIII. in 1814.

SEPULCHRAL, se-pul'kral, *a.* (*sepulchralis*, Lat.) Pertaining to burial or to the grave; monumental; deep; grave; hollow.

SEPULTURE, sep'ul-ture, *s.* (French; *sepultura*, from *sepelio*, I bury, Lat.) Internment; burial.

SEQUACIOUS, se-kwa'she-us, *a.* (*sequor*, from *sequor*, I follow, Lat.) Following; attendant;

Orpheus could lead the savage races,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre.—Dryden.

pliant.

The forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*.—Ray.

SEQUACIOUSNESS, se-kwa'shus-nes, *s.* The state of being sequacious.

SEQUACITY, se-kwas'e-te, *s.* The act of following; the disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

SEQUANI, se'kwa-ni, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Gaul, situated near the territories of the *Ædui*.

SEQUEL, se'kwel, *s.* (*séquelle*, Fr. from *sequor*, I follow, Lat.) That which follows; a secondary part; a consequence;

In these he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight.—Milton.
consequence inferred.—Little used in this sense.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon.—Whitgift.

SEQUELA, se-kwe'la, *s.* (*sequor*, I follow, Lat.) In Pathology, morbid affections which follow others, as Anasarca after Scarlatina, &c.

SEQUENCE, se'kwens, *s.* (French; *sequens*, Lat.) A consequent; order of succession;

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence*!—Shaks.

series; arrangement. In Music, a similar succession of chords ascending or descending diatonically.

SEQUENT—SERAGLIO.

SEQUENT, se'kwent, *a.* Following; succeeding; consequential;—*s.* a follower.—Obsolete as a noun.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried.—*Shaks.*

SEQUENTIALLY, se-kwen'shal-le, *ad.* In succession.

SEQUESTER, se-kwes'tur, *v. a.* (*séquester*, Fr. *sequestro*, low Lat.) To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to withdraw; to take from parties in controversy, and put into the hands of an indifferent person; to seize and retain possession of property, till the profits arising from it have satisfied some legal demand upon its owner, to cause to withdraw into obscurity;

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions, and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him.—*South.*

—*v. n.* to retire; to withdraw.

SEQUESTERED, se-kwes'turd, *part. a.* Separated from others;

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.—*Shaks.*

retired; secluded.

SEQUESTRALE, se-kwes'tra-bl, *a.* That may be sequestered.

SEQUESTRATE, se-kwes'trate, *v. a.* To sequester.

SEQUESTRATION, se-kwes'tra'shun, *s.* Separation; seclusion from society; state of being set aside;

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had.—*Shaks.*

a setting aside.

Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.—*Boyle.*

In Law, *sequestration* is of several kinds. The setting aside of a thing in controversy from both parties who contend for it: a commission directed against a defendant in chancery authorizing the persons named in it to take the defendant's property into their hands, and to receive the profits thereof until he shall have discharged the plaintiff's bill, or performed the decree of court, for not doing whereof he is in contempt; a kind of execution for debt, in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of the benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree; the gathering up of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; the disposing of the goods, by the ordinary, of one who is dead, whose estate no man will meddle with. In Scotch Law, *sequestration* is two-fold, viz., the *sequestration* of landed estates, and the *sequestration* in a mercantile bankruptcy of the whole estate, both heritable and movable, of a bankrupt. The former is intended to preserve a disputed property for the right owner; the latter to distribute the estate equally among the creditors of the bankrupt.

SEQUESTRATOR, sek'wes-tray-tur, *s.* One who sequesters.

SEQUESTRUM, se-kwes'trum, *s.* In Pathology, the portion of dead bone which is thrown off in Necrosis, or gangrene of the bony tissue.

SEQUIN, se'kwin, *a.* A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, of different values in different places. In Italy its value is about 9s. 5d.

SERAGLIO, se-ral'yo, *s.* (*serraglio*, Ital.) The palace of an Eastern prince, but more particularly that in which the women are lodged. The *seraglio* of the Turkish sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by himself, and the officers and dependents of his court, and in which all the business of the state is transacted. It contains also the apartments in which the females of the harem reside.

SERAI—SERENE.

SERAI, ser-i', *s.* (Persian, the king's court, a palace, a large edifice.) A large building for the accommodation of travellers, common in eastern countries. The erection of these buildings is considered highly meritorious both by Hindoos and Mahomedans, who frequently endow them; *seraglio*.

Not thus was Hassan wont to fly,
When Leila dwelt in his *serai*.—*Dryden.*

SERALBUMEN, se-ral'bu-men, *s.* Albumen obtained from the serum of the blood, so called to distinguish it from ovalbumen, or that obtained from the white of eggs.

SERAPH, ser'af, *v. plu.* (*seraphs*, or *seraphim*, from the Hebrew שרף, to burn.) An angel of the highest order.

SERAPHIC, se-raf'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to a
SERAPHICAL, se-raf'e-kal, } seraph; angelic; pure; transporting.

SERAPHIM, ser'a-fim, *s.* (the Hebrew plural of *seraph*.) The highest order of angels in the celestial hierarchy. *Order of the Seraphim*, or *order of Jesus*, an ancient Swedish order of knighthood, instituted in 1331, but dormant from the period of the reformation until 1748. The number of knights, besides the king and members of the royal family, is limited to twenty-four.

SERAPHINE, ser'a-fine, *s.* A musical instrument of the keyed kind, which may be described as a small organ, in which very short, thin, and narrow steel bars or springs, put in motion by bellows acted on by the feet, are used instead of pipes.

SERAPIAS, ser-a'pe-as, *s.* (*serapis*, an Egyptian divinity, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

SERAPIS, se-ra'pis, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, an Egyptian deity, supposed to be the same as Osiris.
SERASQUIER, } se-ras'keer, *s.* The name given by
SERASKIER, } the Turks to the commanders-in-chief of their armies. It is compounded of two Persian words signifying *head of an army*.

SERASS, ser-as', *s.* A bird of the Crane kind, a native of the East Indies.

SERE, seer, *a.* (see *Sear*.) Dry; withered;—*s.* a claw or talon.—Not used in the last sense.

Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*.—*Chapman.*

SERENADE, ser-e-nade', *s.* (French, from *serenata*, Ital. and Span. from *serenus*, clear, serene, Lat.) Literally, music performed in a serene night—hence, a musical performance by a lover to his mistress under her window; music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night;—*v. a.* to entertain with nocturnal music;—*v. n.* to perform nocturnal music.

SERENATA, ser-e-na'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a vocal piece of composition on an amorous subject.

SERENE, se-rene', *a.* (*seren*, Fr. *sereno*, Ital. and Span. *serenus*, Lat.) Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; a title given to certain European princes, as, his *serene* highness Prince Leopold;—*s.* a calm damp evening—(not used as a noun);

Seas, serenies, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* to make clear and calm;

She, where she passes, makes the wind to lie
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the sky.—*Penshaw* (1655).

to clear and brighten.—Improper in this sense.

The muddy beverage to *serene*.—*Philips.*

SERENELY—SERIALOPORA.

SERENELY, se-re-né'le, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; with unruffled temper; coolly.

SERENENESS, se-re-né's, *s.* State of being serene.

SERENITUDE, se-re-né-tude, *s.* Calmness.—Not in use.

Serenitude of the affections.—Wotton.

SERENITY, se-re-né-te, *s.* Calmness with clearness; as *serenity* of the sky; quietness; stillness; peace; calmness of mind; evenness of temper; coolness of mind; a title of respect.

SERES, se-res, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Asia, situated between the Ganges and the Eastern ocean. Silk was brought to Rome from their country, and from that circumstance was called *sericum*.

SERF, serf, *s.* (French.) A serf or slave employed in cultivating the soil, and in some countries, as in Russia and Poland, attached to and transferable with it.

SERGEANCY, ser'jan-se, *s.* The office of a sergeant-at-law.

SERGEANT, } ser'jánt, *s.* (*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Ital. *SERJEANT*, } from *sarjank*, a prefect, Persian.)

In Law, formerly an officer in England nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also an officer whose duty was to attend on the king and on the lord high steward, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called *sergeant-at-arms* or *mace*. Other officers of an inferior kind, who attend on mayors and magistrates to execute their orders, are likewise called *sergeants*. A *sergeant-at-law* is the highest degree in the common law; all must pass through this degree before attaining the dignity of judge. In the Army, a non-commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, or a company of infantry. His duty in general is to drill the recruits of his regiment, to assist in preserving discipline, and on parade to act as a mark or guide in the performance of evolutions. Four or six sergeants are charged with the important duty of guarding the colours of a regiment, and are called *colour-sergeants*. *Sergeant-major*, the first non-commissioned officer in a regiment after the quarter-master. There are various officers holding this title, coupled with an epithet indicating the nature of the duties which they have to perform, as *armourer-sergeant*; *covering-sergeant*, from his standing immediately behind his superior officer on parade; *drill-sergeant*; *hospital-sergeant*; *quarter-master-sergeant*; *schoolmaster-sergeant*. A *lance-sergeant* is a corporal who acts as a sergeant, but receives only corporal's pay.

SERGEANTY, ser'jan-te, *s.* In England, *sergeanty* is of two kinds. *Grand sergeanty*, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; to be his butler; his champion or other office at his coronation; to lead his host; to be his marshal; to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, &c. *Petit sergeanty* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like.

SERGEANTSHIP, } ser'jant-ship, *s.* The office of a **SERJEANTSHIP**, } sergeant.

SERGE, serj, *s.* (French.) A coarse woollen stuff.

SERIALOPORA, ser-e-a-lop'o-ra, *s.* (*series*, a series, and *porus*, a pore, Lat.) A subgenus of *Madre-*
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SERIANA—SERILOPUS.

pores, in which the little stars are disposed in linear ranges.

SERIANA.—See *Serjania*.

SERIATIM, se-re-a'tim, *s.* (Latin.) In regular order.

SERICA, se-re-ka, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the Melolonthinae, or True beetles: Family, Cetoniadae.

SERICARIA, se-re-ka're-a, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, Gr.) A genus of Nocturnal butterflies: Tribe or Section, Pseudo-bombyces.

SERICATE, ser'e-kate, *s.* A compound of sericic acid with a base.

SERICEOUS, ser-ish'us, *a.* (*sericeus*, from *sericum*, silk, Lat.) Silky; in Botany, applied to the fine down of some plants.

SERICIC ACID, ser-ik' as'id, *s.* (*sericum*, silk, Lat.) An oily acid obtained from the butter of nutmegs, in brilliant white scales of a silky lustre. Formula, C₂₈ H₂₇ O₃ + HO.

SERICINE, ser'e-sine, *s.* A substance which exists in combination with sericic acid in butter of nutmegs: when this butter is dissolved in 4 parts of hot alcohol, the liquor, on cooling, deposits the sericine in silky crystals: it is an oxide of glycerule, and is also called myristine, from the botanical name of the fruit from which it is derived, *Myristica moschata*.

SERICIOUS, se'rish-shus, *a.* (*sericus*, Latin, *serikos*, Gr.) Silky; consisting of silk; pertaining to silk. In Botany, covered with soft silky hairs pressed close to the surface.

SERICOMYIA, se-re-ko-mi'a, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family or Tribe, Syrphidae.

SERICOPHORUS, ser-e-kof'o-rus, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Crabronidae.

SERICOSTOMA, ser-e-kos'to-ma, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects belonging to the Phryganinae, or Mayflies: Family, Phryganidae.

SERICTIUS, ser-ik'shus, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Shark kind: Family, Squalidae.

SERICULUS, se-rik'u-lus, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, Lat.) A genus of birds belonging to the Oriolidae orioles, natives of Australia: Family, Merulidae.

SERIES, se'ris, *s.* (*seri*, Fr.) A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other, as a *series* of kings; sequence; order; course; succession of things, as a *series* of calamitous events. In Natural History, an order or subdivision of some class of natural objects. In Arithmetic and Algebra, a continued succession of quantities, connected by the signs + or —, and proceeding according to some determinate law. A *converging series* is one in which the terms decrease or become successively less and less, as $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$, &c. A *diverging series* is one in which the terms continually increase, as $1 - 2 + 4 - 8 + 16$, &c. An *indeterminate series* is one whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity, as $x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}x$, &c.; and this is either ascending or descending, according as the indices of the unknown quantity increase or diminish,—see also Progression.

SERILOPUS, se-ril'o-pus, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr. the head being furnished with a crest of silky feathers.) A genus of birds be-

SERINGEA—SEROSITY.

longing to the Eurylaminæ, or broad-bills: Family, Muscipidæ.

SERINGEA, se-rin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of N. C. Seringe, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

SERIOLOA, ser-i'o-la, *s.* (dim. of *seris*, chicory, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ. A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidæ.

SERIOUS, se're-us, *a.* (*sereux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat. *serio*, Span. and Ital.) Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light or volatile; really intending what is said; in earnest; opposed to being in jest; important; weighty; not trifling.

SERIOUSLY, se're-us-le, *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SERIOUSNESS, se're-us-ness, *s.* Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; earnestness of attention.

SERISOMUS, se-ro-so'mus, *s.* (*serikos*, silken, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccozine, or Hook-billed cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.

SERISSA, se-ris'sa, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SERJANIA, ser-ja-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Philip Serjeant, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

SERJEANT.—See Sergeant.

SERMOCINATION, ser-mo-se-na'shun, *s.* (*sermocinatio*, Lat.) Speech-making.—Not used.

No sermocination of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broommen!—*Ep. Hall*.

SERMOCINATOR, ser-mo-se-na'tur, *s.* One who preaches, or is given to make speeches.—Not used.

These obstreperous sermocinators make easy impression on the minds of the vulgar.—*Howell*.

SERMON, ser'mun, *s.* (*sermo*, Lat.) A written or extemporary discourse on religious matters, addressed to a congregation by a clergyman or pastor of a church, having generally a text from Scripture, in which the subject is contained or alluded to; also a printed discourse on a religious subject;—*v. a.* to discourse, as in a sermon; to tutor; to teach dogmatically.—Not much used.

Come, sermon me no farther,
No villanous bounty yet hath passed my heart.—*Shaks.*

SERMONING, ser'mun-ing, *s.* Discourse; instruction; advice.—Obsolete.

I trow there nedeth litle sermoning
To make you assenten to this thing.—*Chaucer.*

SERMONIZE, ser'mo-nize, *v. a.* To preach; to make sermons or long dull speeches; to inculcate rigid rules.

The dictates of a morose and sermonizing father.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

SERMOUNTAIN, ser'moun-tin, *s.* Laser-wort, a plant of the genus *Laserpetium*.

SEROLIS, ser'o-lis, *s.* (*sero*, I knit or join, from its jointed plates, Lat. and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, affording the nearest approach among living animals, to the external form of the trilobite.

SEROON, se-roon', *s.* (*seron*, Span.) A kind of package formed of pieces of wood fastened with hides, used especially for packing drugs; a seroon of almonds weighs 200 lbs.; of anise, from 2 to 3 cwt.; of Castile soap, 2½ to 3¼ cwt.

SEROSITY, ser-os'e-te, *s.* (*serosité*, Fr.) The liquid which exudes from the serum of the blood when it is coagulated by heat; it is water holding some of the salts of the blood, and a trace of albumen in solution.

SEROTINE—SERPIGINOUS.

SEROTINE, ser'o-tine, *s.* (*serò*, late in the evening, Lat.) A species of bat.

SEROUS, se'rus, *a.* (*sereux*, Fr.) Having the nature or qualities of serum; thin; watery; resembling whey.

SERPENT, ser'pent, *s.* (*serpens*, creeping, Lat. *sarpa*, a serpent, Sanscrit.) An Ophidian reptile. Serpents have elongated bodies without feet, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground: figuratively, a subtle or malicious person; a kind of firework. In Mythology, a symbol of the sun, and as such, represented as biting the tail with his body formed into a circle, in order to indicate the ordinary course of that luminary. The serpent was also the symbol of Medicine, and of the gods who presided over it, as of Apollo and Æsculapius. *Serpent-worship* was very prevalent in ancient idolatry. In Music, an instrument consisting of a long conical tube of wood covered with leather, having a mouth piece, ventages, and keys, and bent in a serpentine form. Its compass is from B flat below the bass staff, to G, the treble clef line, including every tone and semitone between these extremes. In Astronomy (*serpens*), a constellation distinguished astronomically, but not mythologically, from Ophiuchus, being the serpent carried by the serpent-bearer: the windings of the figure bring it into contact with Aquila, Ophiuchus, Libra, and Hercules. *Serpent-cucumber*, or *Snake-gourd*, a plant of the genus *Trichosanthes*. *Serpent-easter*, the bird *Gypogerranus serpentarius* or secretary bird, a native of Africa. *Serpent's-tongue*, a fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*.

SERPENTARIUS, ser-pen-ta're-us, *s.* One of the names of the constellation Ophiuchus, or serpent-bearer. In Ornithology, the secretary bird.

SERPENTIFORM, ser-pent'e-fawrm, *a.* Having the form of a serpent.

SERPENTINE, ser'pen-tine, *s.* (in allusion to its spotted appearance, like the skin of a snake, which it frequently presents.) A mineral commonly of a dark green colour, passing into yellow and grey; translucent or opaque, with a slightly resinous lustre; fracture conchoidal or splintery; sometimes a little unctuous to the touch, and yields easily to the knife. Analysis of a specimen from Fahlun in Sweden—magnesia, 40.64; silica, 41.95; alumina, 0.37; oxide of iron, 2.12; carbonic acid and bitumen, 3.42; water, 11.68: sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.56; hardness = 3.0. In Botany, the name of a plant;—*a.* resembling a serpent; twisted like a serpent; anfractuons; spiral; having the colour or properties of a serpent;—*v. n.* to meander; to wind like a serpent.

Where Guadalquivir serpentines with ease.—*Harte.*
A rivulet that serpentined in view.—*Lord Lyttleton.*

SERPENTINELY, ser'pen-tine-le, *ad.* In a serpentine manner.

SERPENTIZE, ser'pen-tize, *v. n.* To serpentine.

The road serpentizes through a tall shrubbery.—*Barrow's Travels.*

The Lune serpentizes for many a mile.—*Mason's Notes on Gray's Letters.*

SERPET, ser'pet, *s.* A basket.—Not in use.

SERPICULA, ser-pik'u-la, *s.* (*serpo*, I creep, Lat. from the genus being composed of small creeping plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Haloragaceæ.

SERPIGINOUS, ser-pij'e-nus, *a.* (*serpigo*, ringworm, Lat.) In Pathology, creeping; as ulcers which extend at one extremity as they cicatrize at the other.

SERPIGO—SERRATION.

SERPIGO, ser-pi'go, *s.* (*serpo*, I creep, Lat.) In Pathology, ringworm or tetter; so called because it creeps over the surface of the skin.

SERPULA, ser-pu-la, *s.* (*serpo*, I creep, Lat.) A genus of Annelides of the order Tubicolæ, the calcareous shells of which twine round and cover stones, shells, and other marine bodies.

SERPULACEA, ser-pu-la'se-a, } *s.* (*serpulea*, one of
SERPULEANS, ser-pu-le-ans, } the genera.) A family of Cephalobranchiate Annelides, inhabiting cylindrical and tortuous calcareous tubes; generally parasite on shells.

SERPULIDEAN, ser-pu-lid'e-an, *s.* An animal of the family Serpulacea.

SERPULITE, ser-pul-ite, *s.* A fossil shell of the genus Serpulites.

SERPULITES, ser-pu-li'tes, *s.* A genus of fossil shells from the Silurian strata of Salop.

SERR, ser, } *v. a.* (*serrer*, Fr.) To crowd; to
SERRY, ser're, } press or drive together.—Obsolete.

The more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together.—Bacon.

SERRA, ser-ra, *s.* (in memory of — Serra, a Spanish botanist, who wrote upon the plants of Majorca.) A genus of plants, natives of the Arabian isle of Socotora: Order, Malvaceæ.

SERRADILLA, ser-ra-dil'la, *s.* (Portuguese.) The valuable agricultural plant *Ornithopus sativus*. It produces excellent fodder crops, where nothing else will grow: hence the name.

SERRAFALCUS, sar-ra-fal'kus, *s.* (*serra*, a saw, and *falcus*, I cut, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

SERRANINÆ, ser-ra-ni'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Percidæ, of which the genus *Serranus* is the type; distinguished by the dorsal fin being single, sometimes emarginate, the branchial being furnished with seven rays, and the jaws with strong canines.

SERRANUS, ser-ra'nus, *s.* (*serra*, a saw, Lat.) A genus of fishes; the body ovate and fusiform, the peroperculum crenated: Type of the subfamily Serraninæ.

SERRAPALPUS, ser-ra-pal'pus, *s.* (*serra*, a saw, and *palpus*, a feeler, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

SERRASALMA, ser-ra-sal'ma, *s.* (*serra*, a saw, and *salmo*, a salmon, Lat.) A genus of fishes, with short, broad, thick bodies, somewhat rhomboidal, and having the belly serrated: Family, Salmonidæ.

SERRATE, ser-rate, } *a.* (*serratus*, from *servo*, I
SERRATED, ser-ra-ted, } saw, Lat.) Notched on

the edge like a saw. In Anatomy, *serratus magnus*, a muscle arising from eight or nine of the first ribs, and inserted into the base of the scapula. It brings the scapula forward, and is a muscle of inspiration. *Serratus posticus superior*, a muscle arising from the spinous processes of the last cervical, and three upper dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the second, third, fourth, and sometimes fifth, ribs. It raises the ribs, and thus dilates the thorax. *Serratus posticus inferior*, a muscle arising from the spinous processes of the two lower dorsal, and three upper lumbar, vertebrae, and inserted into the four inferior ribs, which it depresses and draws backward. In Botany, a *serrate-ciliate leaf* is one having fine hairs, like the eye-lashes, on the serratures; a *serrate-dentate leaf* has the serratures toothed.

SERRATION, ser-ra'shun, *s.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

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SERRATURE—SERVE.

SERRATURE, ser-ra-ture, *s.* A notching in the edge of anything like a saw.

SERRATULA, ser-ra-tu-la, *s.* (*serra*, a saw, Lat. the leaves being serrated.) Saw-wort, a genus of Composite plants of the Thistle kind: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SERRICORNES, ser-re-kawr'nes, } *s.* (*serra*, a saw,
SERRICORNS, ser-re-kawrus, } and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) A family of Coleopterous insects, comprehending those which have serrated antennæ.

SERRIED, ser'ried, *part. a.* Crowded, pressed close together.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array.—Milton.

SERROUS, ser-rus, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular.

SERRULATE, ser-ru-late, *a.* (*serrulatus*, from *serrula*, a little saw, Lat.) Minutely serrated; having very fine notches.

SERRULATION, ser-ru-la'shun, *s.* In Botany, notching, like that of a fine saw.

SERRURIA, ser-roo're-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Jos. Serrurier.) A genus of plants: Order, Protacæ.

SERSALISIA, ser-sa-lis'e-a, *s.* (in memory of John Baptist Sersalis, a Neapolitan priest.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapotacæ.

SERTULARIA, ser-tu-la're-a, *s.* (*sertula*, clover, Gr.) A genus of Corals which propagate by ova or buds.

SERTULARIÆA, ser-tu-la-ri'e-a, } *s.* A family of
SERTULARIDÆ, ser-tu-la-ri-de, } Poppyparia, or corals, founded on the genus *Sertularia* of Linnæus.

SERUM, se'rum, *s.* (Latin.) The essentially liquid part of the blood; also the fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, &c.: the thin part of milk; whey.

SERVANT, ser'vant, *s.* (French; *servant*, from *servo*, I keep, hold, save, or take heed, Lat.) One who serves; a menial; a person or thing which is in a state of subjection;

Being unprepared,
Our will became the *servant* to defect.
Which else should free have wrong'd.—Shaks.

the subject of a sovereign; a word of civility. In a theological sense, all living creatures, more especially the ministers of religion, those in sovereign authority, and rulers under them, are called *servants* or *ministers* of God;—*v. a.* to subject.—Obsolete.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others.—Shaks.

SERVE, serv, *v. a.* (*servir*, Fr. and Span. *servir*, Ital. from *servio*, Lat. which is supposed to be from *servus*, a servant or slave, and this again from *servo*, I keep, or perhaps from *שרר*, to bind, because of prisoners taken in war being bound and made servants or slaves of the conquerors.) To work or labour in mind and body for another; to act as the minister of, or perform official duties; to attend at command; to wait;

A goddess among gods, ador'd and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train.—Milton.

to obey meekly and servilely; to supply with food; to be subservient or obedient to;

Bodies, bright and greater, should not *serve*
The less, not bright.—Milton.

to perform the duties required in;

They that *serve* the city shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel.—Ezek. xlviii. 19.

to obey or perform duties in the employment of, as to *serve* the king or country; to be sufficient for;

SERVIAN—SERVICE.

to be in the place of anything to a person, as a sofa may *serve* for a seat by day, and a bed by night; to treat; to requite, as he *served* me ungratefully. In Theology, to obey and worship; to yield compliance with, in a bad sense;

Serving divers lusts and pleasures.—*Titus* iii.
to be in bondage to.

Thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall *serve* them, and they shall afflict them four hundred years.—*Gen.* xv. 13.

In Nautical language, to use; to manage; to apply, as the guns were well *served*; to *serve* a rope, to wind spun yarn or old canvas. &c., round it, by means of a mallet, to prevent its being chafed or rubbed. To *serve one's self* (*se servir de*, Fr.), to make use of. To *serve up*, to prepare and present in a dish. To *serve in*, used by Shakspeare for to bring in—as meat by a servant. To *serve out*, to distribute in portions, as provisions to soldiers. To *serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode. To *serve an attachment or writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize. To *serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession. To *serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued. In general, to *serve a process*, is to read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. To *serve an office*, to discharge a public duty;—*v. n.* to be a servant or slave; to be in subjection; to wait; to attend on; to engage in the duties of war under command, as to *serve* for seven years; to be sufficient for a purpose; to answer, suit, or be convenient; to officiate as a minister or servant, as to *serve* at a public dinner, &c.

NOTE.—These phrases are elliptical, a noun always being understood, so that in reality the verb has no neuter signification, as to *serve* in India is to *serve* the company or king; to *serve* at a public dinner is to *serve* the company at a public dinner, &c.

SERVIAN, ser've-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced in Servia, a country lying in the basin of the Danube:—*s.* an inhabitant of Servia. In Ecclesiastical History, a member of a degraded branch of the Greek church in the neighbourhood of Servia. They rebaptize their proselytes, renounce the pope, crucifixes, and images, except some of their own, to which they give a miraculous origin: they believe in purgatory.

SERVICE, ser'vis, *s.* (French, from *servitium*, Lat.) Labour of body or mind performed in subservience to the interest, wish, or command of another; business of a servant; menial office; anything done by way of duty to a superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience; submission;

Thou Nature art my goddess, to thy law
My services are bound.—*Shaks.*

actual duty, or that which is required to be done in office; use or purpose, as suitable for the public service; duty by sea or land, as military or naval service; military achievement;

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done at such and such a breach.—*Shaks.*

useful office; advantage conferred; duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee; public worship; the official duties of a minister of religion, as in burial or marriage; a musical composition performed at church, as the Te Deum, Magnificat,

SERVICEABLE—SESELI.

&c.; course or order of dishes at table; a set of vessels ordinarily used together. In Nautical language, the materials used in serving a rope. *Service-mallet*, a mallet used in serving the rigging, which binds the spun yarn more firmly about it than could possibly be done by the hand. *Service-board*, a small board with a notch or groove, in which the spun yarn is twisted. *Service-tree*, one of the names of certain species of the Mountain-ash, particularly *Pyrus domestica*.

SERVICEABLE, ser'vis-a-bl, *a.* That serves; useful; beneficial; active; officious.—Unusual in the latter signification.

I know thee well—a *serviceable* villain.—*Shaks.*

SERVICEABLENESS, ser'vis-a-bl-nes, *s.* Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

SERVICEABLY, ser'vis-a-ble, *ad.* In a serviceable manner.

SERVIENT, ser've-ent, *a.* Subordinate.—Not in use.

The *servient* youth, and magisterial old.—*Dyer.*

SERVILE, ser'vil, *a.* (French, *servilis*, Lat.) Slavish; mean; dependent; fawning; cringing.

SERVILELY, ser'vil-le, *ad.* Meanly; slavishly.

SERVILENESS, ser'vil-nes, } *s.* Subjection; involutionary obedience;
SERVILITY, ser'vil-e-te, } meanness; dependence; baseness; submission through fear; in a state of bondage.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile,
Than is a slave in base servility,
For princes should be free.—*Shaks.*

SERVING-MAID, ser'ving-made, *s.* A female domestic servant.

SERVING-MAN, ser'ving-man, *s.* A male domestic servant.

SERVITE, ser'vite, *s.* (a servant of the blessed Virgin.) In Ecclesiastical History, a member of a religious order instituted in Tuscany, A.D. 1233, under the rule of St. Augustine. The monks of the order wore a black habit, in commemoration of the widowhood of the Virgin.

SERVITOR, ser've-tur, *s.* (*serviteur*, Fr.) A servant; an attendant; a follower; one who professes duty and obedience.—Obsolete.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*.—*Shaks.*

In Oxford University, an under-graduate, who is partly supported by the college funds. The *servitors* at Oxford are the same class as the *sizers* at Cambridge.

SERVITORSHIP, ser've-tur-ship, *s.* Office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, ser've-tude, *s.* The condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; dependence; servants collectively.—Not in use in this sense.

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks and numerous *servitude*.—*Milton.*

SESAME, ses'ame, *s.*—See Sesamum.

SESAMOID, ses'a-moyd, *a.* (*sesame*, a seed or grain, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Grain-like. In Anatomy, *sesamoid bones*, small bones found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb, and of the great toe.

SESAMUM, ses'a-mum, *s.* (*sesama*, Lat.) Sesame, or Oily grain, a genus of annual plants, from the seeds of which oil is expressed: Order, Pedaliaceæ.

SESBAN, ses'ban, *s.*—See Sesbania.

SESBANIA, ses-ba'ne-a, *s.* (*sesban*, the Arabic name of *Sesbania Egyptica*.) *Sesban*, a genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SESELI, ses'e-li, *s.* (from *seycelyons*, the Arabic name

of an Umbelliferous plant, but which is now unknown.) Meadow saxifrage, or Hart-wort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

SESERINUS, ses-e-rin'us, *s.* (*seserinos*, Gr.) A genus of fishes, with oval broad bodies: Family, Coryphanidae.

SESIA, ses'e-a, *s.* (*ses*, a moth, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Zyganidae.

SESLERIA, ses-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of Leonard Sessler.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

SESPIS, ses'pis, *s.* (*ses*, a moth, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

SESQUI, ses'kwe. A Latin word signifying one and a half, used as a prefix in chemistry to denote those compound substances in which there is one proportion and a half of oxygen, chlorine, or hydrogen, &c., to one of the base, as in sesquicarbonate of ammonia, which contains one and a half proportions of carbon to each one of ammonia; sesquioxide of lead, one and a half proportions of oxygen to each one of lead, &c. In Music, *sesqui* joined with *altera*, *terza*, *quarta*, &c., is much used in the Italian school to express a set of ratios, particularly the several species of triple time.

SESQUIALTER, ses-kwe-al'tur, } *a.* (*sesqui*, the
SESQUIALTERAL, ses-kwe-al'tur-al, } whole, and
half as much more, and *alter*, other, Lat.) In
Geometry, an epithet designating a ratio where one
quantity or number contains another one, and half
as much more; as, 6 : 4.

SESQUIALTER, ses-kwe-al'tur, *s.* A stop on the
organ containing three ranks of pipes, thus giving
three pipes to each organ key, which are tuned in
different but harmonic intervals.

SESQUIDUPLICATE, ses-kwe-du'plo-kate, *a.* In
Geometry, *sesquiduplicate ratio*, the ratio in which
the greater term is two and a half times the less,
as that of 10 to 4, or 15 to 6.

SESQUITERTIAN, ses-kwe-ter'shan, } *a.* De-
SESQUITERTIANAL, ses-kwe-ter'shan-al, } signating
the ratio of one and a half.

SESQUITONE, ses-kwe-tone, *s.* In Music, a minor
third or interval of three semitones.

SESS.—See Cess.

SESS-POOL.—See Cess-pool.

SESSIA, ses'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Martin Sesse.) A
genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

SESSILE, ses'sile, *a.* (*sessilis*, Lat.) Seated; with-
out petiole or foot-stalk; without peduncle. A
sessile pappus has no stipe, but is placed imme-
diately on the ovary.

SESSION, sesh'un, *s.* (*sessio*, from *sedeo*, I sit, Lat.)
A sitting; the sitting of an assembly, of a court,
of a council, of a political, or of an academical
body. When magistrates or judges compose the
sitting body, the plural, *sessions*, is generally used;
the space for which a court sits, with no other in-
terval than adjournments, as, the *session* of par-
liament. *Court of Session*, the supreme civil
court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil
questions of whatever nature. It was constituted
by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1537, and
was intended to supply the place of the previously
existing courts, and especially of a judicial commit-
tee of parliament, called 'lords of session;' whence
the name of the court, and the title of the judges,
who succeeded to that borne by their predecessors.
The *lords of session* are thirteen in number,
forming an *inner court* of seven, under the presi-

dency of the Lord President, and an *outer court* of
six, under that of the Lord Justice Clerk. *Kirk-
session*, the lowest judicial court of the Church of
Scotland, having jurisdiction only over a single
parish. It is composed of the minister, who is,
ex officio, moderator or chairman, and of the lay
elders, who must be at least two in number: the
moderator has only a casting vote. The same title
is applied to similar courts among the various
presbyterian dissenters of Scotland, amidst whom
each *kirk-session* exercises jurisdiction only over
the members of the congregation with which it is
connected. *Quarter Sessions*, or *Sessions of the
Peace*, a court held in England once every quarter,
by two justices of the peace, one of whom is of the
quorum, for the trial of small felonies and misde-
meanors.

SESTERCE, ses'ters, } *s.* A Roman silver coin,
SESTERTIUS, ses-ter'shus, } equal in value to two
asses and a half, or fully 2d. of English money.

SESTERTIUM, ses-ter'shum, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman
Antiquity, the sum of a thousand sestertii, usually
valued at about £8.

SET, set, *v. a.* (*setan*, *setan*, *settan*, Sax. *sett*, to
found, Syr.) To put or place in any situation,
condition, state, or posture; to fix immovably; to
fix or state as rule; to regulate; to adjust; to
adapt to music; to plant; to sow;
As with stars their bodies all,
And wings were set with eyes.—Milton.
to bring to a fine edge, as, to *set* a razor; to put
in order, as, to *set* the sails of a ship; to stand
still, so as to point out game, as a dog; to oppose;
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's.—Shaks.
to prepare with runnet for cheese, as, to *set* milk;
to embarrass; to perplex—(obsolete);
They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance.
—Addison.
to reduce from a fracture or dislocated state; to
fix the affections, or determinate the thoughts; to
predetermine; to settle; to establish; to appoint
to a station;
Thou *settest* a watch over me.—Job vii. 12.
to exhibit; to display; to propose as an object of
choice; to value; to estimate; to rate; to cause
to stop; to obstruct; to let to a tenant; to play
at stake—(obsolete);
What sad disorders play begets,
Desperate and mad at length he *sets*
Those darts whose points make gods adore.—Prior.
to offer in a wager at dice—(obsolete);
Who *sets* me else—I'll throw at all.—Shaks.
to fix in metal.
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.—Dryden.
To set before, to exhibit; to display. *To set by*
the compass, to observe the bearing or situation of
a distant object by that instrument. *To set*
against, to oppose; to set in comparison, or oppose
as an equivalent in exchange. *To set apart*, to
separate for a peculiar use. *To set aside*, to omit
for the present; to lay out of the question. *To*
set abroad, to spread. *To set agoing*, to cause to
begin; to move. *To set by*, to set apart, or on
one side; to reject; to esteem; to regard; to
value. *To set down*, to place upon the ground or
floor; to register or enter in writing; to fix; to
ordain. *To set forth*, to manifest; to offer; to
present to view; to publish; to promulgate; to
make appear; to send out; to prepare and send;

SET.

to display; to exhibit. *To set forward*, to advance; to move on; also, to promote. *To set in*, to put in; to begin.

If you please to assist me, *set me in*, I will recollect myself.—*Collier*.

To set off, to adorn, decorate, or embellish; to give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; to place against as an equivalent; to separate or assign for a particular purpose. *To set on or upon*, to incite; to instigate; to animate to action; to assault or attack; to employ as a task; to fix the attention to anything with a settled purpose. *To set out*, to allot or assign; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions; to adorn or embellish; to raise, equip, and send forth; to show; to display; to recommend; to set off; to prove by showing. In Law, to recite; to state at large. *To set up*, to erect; to begin a new institution; to institute, found, or establish; to enable to commence a new business; to raise, exalt, and put into power; to place in view, as to *set up a mart*; to raise or utter loudly, as to *set up the voice*; to advance; to propose as truth or for reception, as to *set up a new doctrine*; to raise to a sufficient status in society. In Nautical language, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c. *To set at naught*, to undervalue; to condemn; to despise. *To set in order*, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method. *To set eyes on*, to see, to behold, or to fasten the eyes on. *To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth by a painful sensation. *To set over*, to appoint or command, as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander; to assign, transfer, or convey. *To set right*, to correct; to put in order. *To set free*, to relieve from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate or emancipate. *To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquillize. *To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. *To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, figuratively, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder. *To set a snare, trap, or gin*, to place in a situation to catch prey; figuratively, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another;—*v. n.* to decline; to go down, as, the sun *sets*; to be fixed firm or hard; to congeal or concrete; to begin a journey, as, the queen *sets out* for Scotland; to plant; to flow, or have a certain direction, as, the tide *sets* to the north: to catch birds with a dog that *sets*, that is, points them out, and by throwing a large net over them; to plant, not to sow. *To set one's self*, to apply one's self. *To set about*, to fall on; to begin. *To set in*, to begin; to become settled in a particular state, as, the weather *set in* to be very bad. *To set forward*, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance. *To set on or upon*, to assault; to make an attack. *To set out*, to begin a journey or course; to have a beginning. *To set to*, to apply one's self to. *To set up*, to begin business or a scheme of life; to profess openly; to make pretensions, as, he *sets up* to teach morality;—*a.* regular; uniform; formal; fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; established; prescribed;—*s.* a number or collection of things of the same kind, and of similar purpose, as, a *set* of china, a *set* of dominoes, a *set* of dining tables. A *set* implies more than two, two is called a *pair*; a number of persons customarily or officially associated together; a number of particular things which are united in

SETA—SETT.

the formation of a whole, as, a *set* of features; a young plant for growth; the descent of the sun, as the *set* of the sun—(*setting* is more commonly used);—a wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles and eagles eagles fight.—
Dryden.

Set-down, a power, rebuke, or reprehension. In Architecture, *set-fair*, the coat of plaster used after roughing in and floating, or picked up and floated. *Set-bolts*, iron pins for closing the planks of ships. In Law, *set-off*, the amount of debt due from a plaintiff to a defendant, which the defendant is entitled to *set-off* in answer either to the whole or part, as the case may be, of the plaintiff's demand. *Set-off*, the horizontal projection left in carrying up a wall, where the thickness of it diminishes at its different stages or stories.

SETA, se'ta, *s.* (Latin, a bristle.) In Botany, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses, when it proceeds from the extreme point of a palea or glume; the glandular aculeus of roses; the abortive stamens or rudimentary perianth of Cyperaceous plants.

SETACEOUS, se-ta'shus, *a.* (*seta*, a bristle, Lat.) Set with bristles or strong hairs; bristle-shaped.

SETARIA, se-ta're-a, *s.* (*seta*, a bristle, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

SETFOIL.—See Septfoil.

SETHIA, seth'e-a, *s.* (in honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables.) A genus of plants: Order, Erythroxylaceæ.

SETHIAN, seth'e-an, *s.* A member of a sect of Christian heretics, who sprung up in Egypt in the second century, whose chief peculiarity consisted in their belief of the identity of Jesus Christ with Seth the son of Adam—hence their name.

SETIFEROUS, se-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing or having bristles.

SETIFORM, set'e-fawrm, *a.* (*seta*, a bristle, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Bristle-shaped: applied to parts of plants.

SETIGEROUS, se-tij'er-us, *a.* (*seta*, a bristle, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, bearing bristles; bristly.

SETIPINNA, set-e-pin'na, *s.* (*seta*, a bristle, and *penna*, a wing or fin, Lat.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.

SETIREME, set'e-re-me, *s.* (*seta*, a bristle, and *remus*, an oar, Lat.) A name given by Kirby to an animal furnished with a dense fringe of hair on the inner side of jointed legs, by which it moves on the water.

SETON, se'ton, *s.* (French, from *seta*, a bristle, Lat.) In Surgery, a kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a *seton-needle*. It was formerly made with a horse hair—hence the name.

SETOHAGA, se-tof'a-ga, *s.* (*ses*, a moth, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Paridae, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

SETOSE, se-toze', *a.* (*setosus*, Lat.) Beset with SETOUS, se'tus, } stiff scattered hairs.

SETT, set, *s.* In Piling, a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which cannot be reached by the monkey or weight, on account of some intervening matter. In Ship Carpentry, *setts*, any powers, such as screws, shores, &c., which are employed to bring or unite two pieces together in making masts.

SETTEE—SETTLEMENT.

SETTEE, set-te', *s.* (from Set.) A long seat on which several persons may be set or arranged; a vessel used in the Mediterranean for transporting cannon, &c. It has two masts equipped with lateen or triangular sails, and the least of them is generally about 60 tons burden.

SETTER, set'tur, *s.* One who sets, as, a *setter-up*, *setter-on*, *setter-forth*; a dog that sets or points out game: it partakes of the characters of the pointer and the spaniel, and is capable of strong attachment; one who performs an office similar to that of the dog;

Another set are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some unguarded heir into their hellish net.—*South.*

one who *sets* music; something that *sets* off. *Set-ter-foot*, or *bear's-foot*, the plant *Helleborus fetidus*.

SETTING, set'ing, *s.* The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing; the act of sinking below the horizon: the setting of stars is of three kinds—cosmical, acronycal, and heliacal; the manner of taking birds by employing the dog called a setter; enclosure, as, a diamond *setting*; direction of a current, or *setting* in of the tide; a *setting* dog, a pointer or setter. In Architecture, the quality of hardening in plaster or cement; the fixing of stones in walls or vaults. *Setting-coat*, the best sort of plaster on ceilings or walls: a *setting-coat* may either be a second coat on laying or rendering, or a third upon floating.

SETTLE, set'tl, *v. a.* (*saktian*, to settle, to reconcile, Sax.) To place in permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation; to compose; to fix in any way of life, or in any place; to establish; to confirm; to determine what is uncertain; to free from ambiguity; to make certain or permanent; to make close or compact; to fix inseparably or firmly; to affect a fluid, so that any impurity held in solution is made to fall to the bottom; to compose; to tranquillize, as, to *settle* the thoughts or mind after being agitated; to establish or place in the pastoral office, as, to *settle* a minister; to colonize or plant with inhabitants; to fix one's residence in a colony or other place; to adjust or close by amicable arrangement or otherwise; to adjust, liquidate, or pay an account. To *settle* the land, among seamen, to cause the land to sink or appear lower by receding from it;—*v. n.* to fall to the bottom of liquor, as dregs or lees: when caused to subside by a chemical agent, the matter is said to be precipitated; to become fixed; to take a lasting state; to grow calm; to fix a residence; to take to a domestic state; to subside; to deposit feces or mud at the bottom; to contract; to be ordained or installed over a parish or congregation;—*s.* a seat; form; bench.

SETTLEDNESS, set'tld-nes, *s.* The state of being settled; confirmed state.

We have attained to a *settledness* of disposition.—

Ep. Hall.

SETTLEMENT, set'tl-ment, *s.* (from Settle.) The act of settling; state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife, or act of granting it; subsidence; dregs becoming stationary; the act of establishing a colony, also the colony or place established or colonized; adjustment or liquidation of accounts; the ordination of a minister of the gospel to a parochial or other charge; legal residence or establish-

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SETTLING—SEVERAL.

ment in a parish or town, by which a person, when unable to labour and support himself, becomes entitled to sustenance, either as an outdoor pauper, or as a member of the charity workhouse. In Architecture, *settlements* are those parts in which failures by sinking have occurred in a building. In English History, *act of settlement*, the statute 12 and 13 Wm. III. c. 2, whereby the succession to the crown was limited to the princess Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants, on the failure of Anne, then next in succession.

SETTLING, set'tl-ing, *s.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing; the act of subsiding, as lees; the adjustment of differences; in the plural, lees; dregs; sediment.

SET-TO, set-too', *s.* A slang term for a fight; a debate or argument.

SETWALL, set'wawl, *s.* (*set* and *wall*.) A species of plant of the genus *Valerian*.

SEVEN, sev'n, *s.* and *a.* Six and one, or one less than eight. Among the Jews, *seven* was sacred, from the Sabbath or seventh day being set apart as a day of rest; the *seven* branches of the candlestick, *seven* years of plenty and famine, the seventh or sabbatical year; and, in the New Testament, the *seven* golden candlesticks, the *seven* churches, *seven* trumpets, *seven* seals, *seven* vials, &c., show the veneration attached to this number in the sacred writings. *Seven stars*, a common denomination given to the cluster of stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, and properly called the Pleiades.

SEVEN-FOLD, sev'n-folde, *a.* and *ad.* Repeated seven times; seven times as much or often.

SEVEN-NIGHT, sev'n-nite, *s.* A week; contracted to *se'nnight*, or *se'ennight*,—which see.

SEVENTEEN, sev'n-teen, *a.* (*seofontyne*, seven, ten, Sax.) Ten and seven.

SEVENTEENTH, sev'n-teenth, *a.* The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen;—*s.* the seventeenth part, or one part in seventeen.

SEVENTH, sev'nth, *a.* (*seofeltha*, Sax.) The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth;—*s.* the seventh part, or one part in seven. In Music, a dissonant interval, of which there are three kinds—the minor or ordinary seventh, from G to F; the diminished seventh, from C sharp to B flat; and the major or sharp seventh, from C to B.

SEVENTHLY, sev'nth-le, *ad.* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sev'n-te-eth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy;—*s.* one part in seventy.

SEVENTY, sev'n-te, *a.* (*seofa*, seven, and *tig*, ten, Sax.) Seven times ten;—*s.* the Septuagint, or seventy translators of the Old Testament in Greek.

SEVER, sev'ur, *v. a.* (*severer*, Fr.) To part forcibly from the rest; to divide; to separate; to keep distinct or apart;—*v. n.* to make separation; to suffer disjunction.

SEVERAL, sev'er-al, *a.* Separate; distinct; different; divers; consisting of a number; particular.

Each might his *several* province well command.

Would all but stoop to what they understand.—*Pope.*

Joint and several, applied to a deed of obligation, by which the persons signing it are unitedly or individually bound;—*s.* state of separation; each particular taken singly; in an obsolete signification, an enclosed or separate place; also a piece of open ground which was a joint property of the inhabitants of a parish.

SEVERALITY—SEW.

SEVERALITY, sev'er-al'e-te, *s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction.—Not in use.

The *severalities* of the degrees prohibited.—*Bp. Hall.*

SEVERALIZE, sev'er-al-lize, *v. a.* To distinguish.—Not in use.

SEVERALLY, sev'er-al-le, *ad.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

SEVERALTY, sev'er-al-te, *s.* State of separation from the rest. In Law, *an estate in severalty* is that in which the tenant holds in his own right, without being bound in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint tenancy, copartnership, and common.

SEVERANCE, sev'er-ans, *s.* A state of separating or disuniting. In Law, the *severance of a jointure* is made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is by or descends upon another, it is called a *severance*. So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is non-suited, in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit. So also in Assize, when two or more disseizes appear upon the writ, and not the other, *severance* is permitted.—*Blackstone.*

SEVERE, se-vere', *a.* (French, from *severus*, Lat. *severo*, Span. and Ital.) Rigid; harsh; sharp; rigorous; regulated by strict rules; grave; sedate; close; concise; painful; afflictive; cruel; biting sharp; extreme, as *severe* cold; exact; critical; nice.

SEVERELY, se-vere'le, *ad.* With severity.

SEVERITE, sev'er-ite, *s.* (from its being found near St. Sever in France.) A siliciferous hydrate of alumina, of a white colour; extremely brittle; a little harder than lithomarge, which it somewhat resembles. Analysis—alumina, 22; silica, 50; water, 26; loss, 2: sp. gr. 2.06 to 2.11.

SEVERITY, se-ver'e-te, *s.* (*severitas*, Lat.) State or quality of being severe; rigour; austerity; strictness; harshness; extremity; extreme degree; sharpness of punishment; cruel treatment; exactness; rigid accuracy.

SEVERY, sev'er-e, *s.* In Architecture, a compartment or division of scaffolding; it also formerly designated a separate portion or division of a building corresponding with the modern term compartment.

SEVILIAN, se-vil'yan, } *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Seville, a city and province in Spain, as a *Seville* orange.

SEVOCATION, sev-o-ka'shun, *s.* (*sevoco*, Lat.) A calling aside.

SEVRUGA, sev-ru'ga, *s.* The fish *Accipenser stellatus*, a native of the Caspian sea.

SEVUM, se'vum, *s.* (*sebum*, suet, Lat.) In Surgery, *secum praparatum*, prepared suet, suet cut into slices, melted over a slow fire, and strained through a cloth; used principally in giving consistence to ointments and plasters.

SEW, su, *v. n.* To follow, now written *sue*,—which see. If me thou deign to serve and *sew*, It was a knight who to her sewde.—*Spenser.*

SEW, so, *v. a.* (*sewian*, Sax.) To join by the use of needle and thread; to practise sewing; to join or fasten together with a needle and thread. To *sew up*, to enclose in anything sewed;—(*sicco*, I make dry, Lat.) to drain a fish pond; to catch fish—(obsolete in this sense.) In Nautical language, to *sew*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship when she has not a sufficiency of water to float her.

SEWED—SEXLOCULAR.

SEWED, sode, *a.* Wrought or ornamented with the needle, as *sewed* muslin.

SEWER, soor, *s.* A drain or passage to convey off water under ground, particularly in cities.

SEWER, su'ur, *s.* (from *shaffer*, to provide or dish up, Dutch.) An officer who serves up a feast.

SEWER, so'ur, *s.* One who sews or uses a needle.

SEWING, so'ing, *s.* The act of using a needle; the work done with a needle, as, the *sewing* is bad.

SEWSTER, so'stur, *s.* A female who sews.

At every twisted thrid, my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster* that did sit me nigh.—*Ben Jonson.*

SEX, seks, *s.* (*sexe*, Fr. *sextus*, Lat.) The distinction between male and female, or that property by which an animal is male or female. In Botany, the distinction of plants founded on the absence or presence of stamens and pistils; by way of emphasis, womankind; females.

The *sex* whose presence civilizes ours.—*Cowper.*

SEXAGENARIAN, seks-a-je-na're-an, *s.* (see next word.) A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.

SEXAGENARY, seks-aj'e-na-re, *a.* (*sexagenarius*, Lat. *sexagenaire*, Fr.) Threescore;—*s.* a person sixty years of age; a sexagenarian.

SEXAGESIMA, seks-a-jes'e-ma, *s.* (*sexagesimus*, Lat.) The second Sunday before Lent, and next to Shrove Sunday; so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

SEXAGESIMAL, seks-a-jes'e-mal, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. *Sexagenary*, or *sexagesimal arithmetic*, is a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. *Sexagesimals*, or *sexagesimal fractions*, are fractions whose denominators proceed by the powers of 60, in the same way as common decimals proceed by those of 10. Thus a prime, or first minute, being $\frac{1}{60}$, a second is $\frac{1}{60} \times \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{3600}$, a third $\frac{1}{60} \times \frac{1}{60} \times \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{216000}$. *Sexagesimals* are used in the division of time and of the circle; and in these cases, the law of the series being known, the denominators are now written as 4°, 12', 3'', 17''', which numbers represent the several numerators of fractions, whose powers decrease in a sexagesimal ratio.

SEXANGLED, seks-ang'gld, } *a.* (*sex*, six, and
SEXANGULAR, seks-ang'gu-lar, } *angulus*, an angle, Lat.) Having six angles; hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, seks-ang'gu-lar-le, *ad.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXDECIMAL, seks-des'e-mal, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *decem*, ten, Lat.) In Crystallography, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and, taken together, ten faces, or reverse.

SEXDUODECIMAL, seks-du-o-des'e-mal, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *decem*, ten, Lat.) Applied to a crystal when the prism has six faces and two summits, having together twelve faces.

SEXENNIAL, seks-en'ne-al, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEXFID, sex'fid, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *findo*, I cleave or divide, Lat.) Six-cleft,—a botanical term.

SEXILLION, seks-il'yun, *s.* The product of a million involved to the sixth power.

SEXLESS, seks'les, *a.* Having no sex.

SEXLOCULAR, seks-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell, Lat.) Six-celled, as a *sexlocular* pericarp.

SHALLON—SHAME.

SHALLON, shal'lon, *s.* The American shrub, *Gaultheria shallon*, the berries of which are much esteemed by the Indians for their agreeable flavour.

SHALLOON, shal-loon', *s.* (said to be from Chalons in France, where it was originally made.) A kind of loosely made woollen stuff, commonly used for lining coats.

SHALLOP, shal'lop, *s.* (*chaloupe*, Fr.) A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; a little light vessel with a small main-mast and foremast, with lug sails. The word is contracted into *sloop*, but the two expressions have now different significations.

SHALLOW, shal'lo, *a.* (derived by Dr. Johnson from *shoal* and *low*, and by others from *scylf*, a shelf, Sax.) Having little depth, as, *shallow* water; not entering far into the earth; not intellectually deep; superficial; empty; silly; not deep of sound—(obsolete in this sense);

It must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring.—*Bacon*.

—*s.* a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand bank;—*v. a.* to make shallow.—Little used as a verb.

That thought alone the state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.—*Young*.

Shallow-brained, weak in intellect; empty; foolish; trifling. *Shallow-searching*, searching superficially.

SHALLOWLY, shal'lo-le, *ad.* With little depth; superficially; simply; foolishly.

SHALLOONNESS, shal'lo-nes, *s.* Want of depth; superficialness of intellect; emptiness.

SHALM.—See *Shawm*.

SHALOT, sha-lot', *s.* (*echalotte*, Fr.) A kind of onion; the *Allium escalonium*.

SHALT. The second person singular of *shall*.

SHALY, sha'le, *a.* (from *Shale*.) Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, sham, *s.* (*siom*, void, disappointment, Welsh.) That which deceives expectation; delusion; a trick; an imposture;—*a.* false; pretended; counterfeit;—*v. a.* (*siomi*, Welsh,) to make a pretence of in order to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to obtrude by fraud;—*v. n.* to pretend; to make mock.

SHAMAN, sham'an, *s.* In Russia, a wizard or conjurer, who pretends by enchantment to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes, and foretell future events.

SHAMANISM, } sha'man-izm, *s.* A name applied
SCHAMANISM, } generally to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous tribes, comprehending those of Finnish race, the Ostiaks, Samojeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific ocean.

SHAMBLES, sham'blz, *s. pl.* (*scamel*, Sax. *scamnum*, a bench, Lat.) Properly, the tables or stalls where butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughterhouse.

SHAMBLING, sham'bling, *a.* (from *scamble*, scrambling.) Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace;—*s.* the act of moving awkwardly and clumsily.

SHAME, shame, *s.* (*scama*, *sceam*, Sax. *scham*, Germ.) A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of what, for the sake of reputation or from modesty, was meant to be concealed; a passion of which the usual outward indication is blushing;

Hide, for shame,

Romans, your grandsires' images,

That blush at their degenerate progeny.—*Dryden*.

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SHAMEFACED—SHANKLIN.

the cause or reason of shame; disgrace; reproach; ignominy; contempt;

Ye have borne the shame of the heathen.—

Ezek. xxxvi. 8.

—*v. a.* to make ashamed; to disgrace; to mock at;—*v. n.* to be ashamed.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

SHAMEFACED, shame'faste, *a.* (either from *shame* and *face*, or more probably from the Saxon *scam-fast*, shame-fast, held or restrained by shame.) Bashful; easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shame'faste-le, *ad.* Bashfully, with excessive modesty.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shame'faste-nes, *s.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

SHAMEFUL, shame'ful, *a.* (*shame* and *full*.) Disgraceful; that causes shame; scandalous; indecent.

SHAMEFULLY, shame'ful-le, *ad.* Disgracefully; in a shameful manner.

SHAMEFULNESS, shame'ful-nes, *s.* Disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS, shame'les, *a.* (*shame* and *less*.) Destitute of shame; immodest; impudent; insensible to disgrace; done without shame, as, a *shameless* denial of truth.

SHAMELESSLY, shame'les-le, *ad.* Without shame; impudently.

SHAMELESSNESS, shame'les-nes, *s.* Want of shame; insensibility to disgrace; impudence.

SHAMER, sha'mur, *s.* The person or thing that shames.

SHAMMER, sham'mur, *s.* (from *Sham*.) One who shams; an impostor.—A vulgar word.

SHAMMY, sham'me, *s.* The dressed skin of the Chamois goat; common goat, kid, or sheep skin is generally substituted for it. The word is sometimes also written *chamois* or *shamois*.

SHAMOIS. } —See *Chamois*.

SHAMMY. }

SHAMPOO, } sham-poo', *v. a.* To rub and percuss
CHAMPOO, } the whole surface of the body, and at the same time to flex and extend the limbs, and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath, as is done in different parts of the East, in order to restore from lassitude or pain.

SHAMPOOING, sham-poo'ing, *s.* In the East, the act of removing pain in the joints by friction.

SHAMROCK, sham'rok, *s.* The plant *Oxalis acetosella*. The name is also sometimes given to the plant *Medicago lupulina*, or Hop trefoil.

SHANK, shangk, *s.* (*scanc*, *sceanc*, Sax.) The whole joint from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or large bone of the leg; the long part of an instrument, as, the *shank* of a key. In Architecture, the space between two channels of the Doric triglyph, sometimes called the legs of the triglyph. In a Horse, that part of the fore-leg which is between the knee and the fetlock, or pastern-joint;—*v. a.* in Mining, to sink a pit—local. In Nautical language, *shank-painter*, the rope or chain passing round the shank of the anchor, and which, lying horizontally, confines it to the ship's bow.

SHANKED, shangk't, *a.* Having a shank.

SHANKER.—See *Chancere*.

SHANKLIN, shangk'lin, *s.* In Geology, *shanklin*, or *shanklin sand*, a marine deposit of the cretaceous group, consisting of siliceous sands and sandstones of various colours, with subordinate beds of cherts and silicious limestone: called also *lower green sand*.

SHANSCRIT—SHARE.

SHANSCRIT.—See Sanscrit.

SHANTY, shan'te, *a.* (probably a corruption of *janty*.) Gay; showy—obsolete or local;—*s.* (said to be from *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house, Irish,) a hut or mean dwelling.

SHAPE, shape, *v. a.* Preterite, *shaped*, past part. *shaped* or *shopen*, (*sceapian*, to form or create, Sax.) To form; to mould; to cast; to regulate; to adapt to a purpose;

Charmed by their air, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire.—*Prior*.

to direct, as, to *shape* a course; to image or conceive;

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.—*Shaks*.

to make or create—(obsolete in this sense);

I was *shopen* in iniquity.—*Psalms* li. 5.

—*v. n.* to square; to suit; to be adjusted;

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shap'd*
Unto my end of stealing them.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* form or figure; external appearance, especially the form of the trunk of the body; a being as endowed with form;

Before the gates there sat,
On either side, a formidable *shape*.—*Milton*.
idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.—*Milton*.

Shape-smith, in burlesque, one who undertakes to improve the form of the body.

No *shapemith* yet set up, and drove a trade,
To mend the work which Providence had made.—
Garth.

SHAPELESS, shape'les, *a.* Destitute of regular form; without symmetry.

SHAPELESSNESS, shape'les-nes, *s.* Destitution of regular form.

SHAPELINESS, shape'le-nes, *s.* (from *Shapely*.) Beauty or symmetry of form.

SHAPELY, shape'le, *a.* (from *Shape*.) Well formed; symmetrical.

SHAPING, sha'ping, *s.* The act of forming a shape.

SHARD, shârd, *s.* (*sceard*, from *scearan*, to shear, to separate, Sax.) Something sheared or broken off; a fragment, as of a broken vessel; an egg-shell; hence, the sheath that covers the wing of an insect; a frith or part separated, as it were, from the sea.—Obsolete in this sense.

That per'ious *shard*.—*Spenser*.

SHARDBORN, shârd'bawrn, *a.* (*shard* and *born*.) Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shârd'ed, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-winged eagle.—*Shaks*.

SHARE, share, *s.* (*scear*, from *scearan*, to divide, Sax.) A part or portion; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; an allotment; a dividend; a part contributed; the broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground. To go *shares*, to partake; to be equally concerned;—*v. a.* to divide among many; to partake with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common; to cut or shear—(obsolete in this sense);

With swift wheel reverse deep entering *shar'd*
All his right side.—*Milton*.

SHARER—SHARP.

—*v. n.* to have a part or dividend, as, to *share* in the goods of his father. *Share-bone*, the ossa pubes. *Shareholder*, one who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

SHARER, sha'rur, *s.* One who shares; a partaker.

SHARING, sha'ring, *s.* Participation.

SHARK, shârk, *s.* A ravenous fish of the genus *Qualus*, and the cognate genera of the family *Squalidae*—(which see);—a greedy artful fellow who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick; fraud; petty rapine—(a low word);

Wretches who live upon the *shark* and other men's sins.—*South*.

—*v. a.* to pick up hastily or slyly;

Young Fontenbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shar'd up a list of landless resolute.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to play the petty thief, or rather to live by petty shifts and stratagems;

Prove to-day who shall *shark* best.—*Ben Jonson*.
to live so as to obtain meals by low means.

SHARKER, shârk'ur, *s.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

A hungry renegado, a dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who scrabbles only that he may dine.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

SHARKING, shârk'ing, *a.* Living by petty rapine; picking up hastily.

SHARP, shârp, *a.* (*scearp*, Sax. *scherp*, Dutch, *scerp*, Turk.) Having a very fine edge, or thin point, as a *sharp* knife, or *sharp* needle; terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse, as a *sharp* peak, or *sharp* ridge; acute of mind; quick to discern or a distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious; of quick or nice perception, as a *sharp* eye; sour; acid, as *sharp* vinegar; severe; biting; harsh; sarcastic, as *sharp* words; severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel;

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us.—*Shaks*.

keen; eager for food, as a *sharp* appetite; eager in pursuit; keen in request;

My falchion now is *sharp* and passing empty.—*Shaks*.
fierce; ardent; fiery; violent, as a *sharp* contest; keen; severe; pungent, as *sharp* pain; very attentive or vigilant, or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues;

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
Making nice calculations of profit.—*Dryden*.

biting, pinching, or piercing, as *sharp* air or weather; hard, as *sharp* sand; emaciated; lean, as a *sharp* visage. *Sharp-set*, eager in appetite; ravenous; eager in desire of gratification. *Sharp-shooter*, one skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle. *Sharp-sighted*, having quick or acute sight; having quick discernment or acute understanding. *Sharp-sightedness*, the state of having acute sight. *Sharp-visaged*, having a sharp or thin face. *Sharp-witted*, having quick mental perception;—*s.* in Music, an acute sound; a note artificially raised; a semitone; the character which directs the note to be thus elevated, marked \sharp —*v. a.* to make keen; to render quick;—*v. n.* to play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

Cheating and *sharpening* one-half of the year.—
L'Estrange.

To *brace sharp*, in Nautical language, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.

SHARPEN—SHAVER.

SHARPEN, shárp'n, *v. a.* (*schärfen*, Germ. *schärfen*, Dutch.) To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to; to make quick, eager, or active; to render more acute or ingenious; to make vision more acute; to make keen, as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to make sarcastic or severe; to render less flat, as, to *sharpen* the voice; to make tart or sour; to make more distressing, as, to *sharpen* grief or other evil;—*v. n.* to grow or become sharp.

Now she *sharpens*. Well said, Whetstone.—*Shaks.*

SHARPER, shárp'ur, *s.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat.

SHARPING, shárp'ing, *s.* In Archæology, a customary present of corn, made about Christmas by farmers to the smiths, for sharpening the implements of husbandry.

SHARPLY, shárp'le, *ad.* With sharpness; keenly; severely; violently; acutely or wittily.

SHARPNESS, shárp'nes, *s.* The quality of being sharp, literally or figuratively.

SHASTER, shas'tur, *s.* Among the Hindoos, a **SHASTRAS**, shas'tras, *s.* sacred book containing the dogmas of their religion and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Vedam. It consists of three parts: the first containing the moral law of the Hindoos; the second, the rites and ceremonies of their religion; and the third, the distribution of the people into tribes or classes, with the duties pertaining to each.

SHATTER, shat'tur, *v. a.* (*schateren*, to crack, Dutch.) To break at once into many pieces; to break, so as to scatter the pieces; to dash or to burst by violence into fragments; to crack or to rive into splinters; to break or dash the vigour of; to dissipate;—*v. n.* to be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many places.—*Bacon.*

Shatter-brained or *Shatter-pated*, disordered or wandering in intellect; heedless; wild; not consistent.

SHATTERS, shat'turs, *s. plu.* The fragments of anything forcibly rent or broken, as, to break or rend into *shatters*.

SHATTERY, shat'tur-e, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact.

SHAVE, shave, *v. a.* Preterite *shaved*, past part. *shaved* or *shaven*, (*scafin*, Sax. *schaaven*, Dutch.) To cut; to cut close to the surface, as with a razor;

The bending scythe

Shaves all the surface of the waving green.—*Gay.*

to cut off close to the surface; to skim by passing near, or slightly touching;

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars

Up to the fiery concave towering high.—*Milton.*

to cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices; to make smooth, by paring or cutting off thin slices; figuratively, to strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion;—*s.* in Carpentry, a name given to an instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end, used by coopers for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a *drawing-knife*. *Shave-grass*, the plant *Equisetum hyemale*, or Rough horse-tail, so called from its being employed in the polishing of wood and metals, on account of the great quantity of silica which it contains.

SHAVELING, shave'ling, *s.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk or friar.

Let their *shavelings* speak for themselves.—*Bp. Hall.*

SHAVER, sha'vur, *s.* One whose occupation is to shave; a barber; one whose dealings are close and

SHAVING—SHEARER.

keen for his own profit; one who fleeces; a pil-lager. In Scotland, this word is used for a wag; and in New England, for a boy or young man.

SHAVING, sha'ving, *s.* A thin slice pared off with a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

SHAW, shaw, *s.* (*scua*, a shade, Sax.) A small shady wood situated in a valley.—*Local.*

Whither ridest thou under this grene *shaw*?—*Chaucer.*

SHAW-FOWL, shaw'fowl, *s.* (*shaw*, Scottish for show, appearance, and fowl.) An artificial bird to shoot at.

SHAWL, shawl, *s.* A kind of large kerchief, originally from India, which forms a part of modern female dress, being worn as a loose covering for the shoulders and back.

SHAWM, shawm, *s.* (*schalmey*, from *schallen*, to sound, Germ. *chalmey*, Fr.) A hautboy or cornet;—written also *Shalm*.

With trumpets also and *shawms*.—*Psalm. Comm. Prayer.*

SHAWN-PAN, shawn'pan, *s.* The calculating instrument used by the Chinese, similar in construction to the Roman abacus.—See *Abacus*.

SHE, she, *pron.* (*si*, Goth. *zy*, Dutch, *sie*, Germ.) The female preunderstood or alluded to. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for woman or female, but in contempt or ludicrous language.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,

If you will lead these graces to the grave,

And leave the world no copy.—*Shaks.*

Adjectively, and in Composition, *she* signifies female, as a *she-bear*.

SHEA, she'a, *s.* The African Butter-tree, or Park's Bassia. A tree mentioned by Mungo Park as yielding a vegetable butter, used by the natives of Africa.

SHEADING, she'ding, *s.* (*scheiden*, Germ. *scheiden*, Sax. to divide.) In the Isle of Man, a riding, titling, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable: the island is divided into *si sheadings*.

SHEAF, sheaf, *s. plural*, Sheaves, (*scaaf*, Sax.) A bundle of corn in stalk bound together; any bundle or collection held together, as a *sheaf* of arrows;—*v. a.* to collect and bind; to sheave.

SHEAL, sheel, *v. a.* To shell—(not in use in this sense);—to put under shelter, as sheep; to put into a hut or *shealin*, the Scotch word for a hut.—*Local.*

SHEALED, sheeld, *part. a.* Shelled.—Not in use.

That's a *shealed* peasecod.—*Shaks.*

SHEAR, shear, *v. a.* Pret. *shear*, past part. *sheared* or *shorn*—the old pret. *shore* is obsolete—(*scearn*, *scheren*, Germ. *scheeren*, Dutch.) To cut or clip anything from the surface with an instrument of two sharp blades, as shears or scissors; to separate by shears, as, to *shear* a fleece; to cut down with a sickle: to reap.—Obsolete in the last sense, except in the North of England and in Scotland, where it is in general use.

She pulleth up some by the roots,

And many with a knife she *sheareth*.—*Chaucer.*

Shear-bill, the bird *Rhincoops nigra*; called also the Black Skimmer, or Cut-water. *Shear-hooks*, iron hooks let into the main and fore yards' arms, in order to cut and tear the enemy's shrouds, sails, &c. *Shear-men*, one whose occupation is to shear cloth. *Shear-steel*, a species of prepared steel, so called because it is fitted for making scythes, clothier's shears, and other cutting instruments.

SHEARER, she'ur, *s.* One who shears, as a *shearer* of sheep. In Scotland, a reaper.

SHEARING—SHECKLATON.

SHEARING, she'ring, *s.* The act of shearing wool, hair, or nap.

SHEARLING, sheer'ling, *s.* A sheep which has been but once sheared.

SHEARS, sheerz, *s.* An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel sharp edge, movable on a pivot, used for cutting cloth or other substances; a denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth, as, a sheep of one, two, or three *shears*—(local);—anything in the form of shears, as, wings.—Obsolete.

Two shap-winged *shears*,
Decked with various plumes like pointed rays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.—*Spenser*.

SHEARWATER, sheer-waw'tur, *s.* A species of Petrel, the *Procellaria puffinus* of zoologists.

SHEAT-FISH, sheet'fish, *s.* (*scheide*, Germ.) A fish of the genus *Silurus*, with a long slimy body, destitute of scales; the back dark-coloured like that of the eel.

SHEATH, sheeth, *s.* (*sceath*, Sax. *scheide*, Germ. *scheede*, Dutch.) A case for the reception of a sword, or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. In Botany, a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses; a rudimentary leaf which wraps round the stem on which it grows. In Zoology, the wing-case of Coleopterous or other insects. *Sheath-bill*, the wading-bird *Chionis necrophaga*, or *Vaginalis chionis* of Latham, a native of Australia. It is about the size of a partridge, with entirely white plumage. It haunts the sea-shore, and feeds on dead animals thrown up by the waves. *Sheath-winged*, having cases for covering the wings, as a *sheath-winged* insect.

SHEATHE, sheeth, *v. a.* To put into a case or scabbard; to enclose or cover with a sheath or in a case; 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.—*Greene*.
to fit with a sheath; to defend by an outward covering. It is used by the old chemists in the sense of to take away the sharpness of an acid or of acid particles.

SHEATHED, sheethd, *part. a.* Covered; cased. In Botany, invested by a sheath or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses.

SHEATHING, sheeth'ing, *s.* In Ship-building, a sort of covering nailed over the bottom of ships to protect them from the ravages of worms and the action of the water.

SHEATHLESS, sheeth'les, *a.* Without a sheath; unsheathed.

Her vell she knew, and saw his *sheathless* sword.—*Euseben*.

SHEATHY, sheeth'e, *a.* Forming a sheath.

SHEAVE, sheev, *s.* (*scheibe*, a mark, a wheel, Germ.) In Mechanics, a wheel on which a rope works in a block;—*v. a.* (from *sheaf*.) to bring together,—see to Sheaf. *Sheave-hole*, a channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

SHEAVED, sheevd, *part. a.* Made of straw.—Obsolete.

Her hair —

— Untucked, descended her *sheav'd* hat,

Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.—*Shaks*.

SHECKLATON, shek-la'tun, *s.* (from *ciclaton*, a circular robe of state; afterwards the cloth of gold of which such robes were generally made, old Fr.) This word is thus used and defined in the following passage by *Spenser*:—

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *shecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they used to embroider the Irish jackets.

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SHED—SHEEP.

SHED, shed, *v. a.* Preterite and past part. *shed*, (*scedan*, to pour out, Sax.) To cause or suffer to flow out, as, to *shed* blood, to *shed* tears; to let fall; to cast, as, the trees *shed* their leaves; to scatter; to emit; to diffuse, as, the rose *sheds* its fragrance;—*v. n.* to let fall its parts;

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand.—*Mortimer*.

—*s.* (*sced*, a shade, Sax.) a slight building; a covering of timber, &c., for shelter against inclement weather. In Composition, *shed* means effusion, as in *bloodshed*;—(from *scedan*, to separate or divide, Sax.) in Weaving, the separation or opening made by the heddles in the warp of a web for the passage of the shuttle;—(this is, perhaps, a Scotticism.) In Scotland, to *shed* the hair, means to separate the locks neatly, the line of separation being called the *shed*.

SHEDDER, shed'dur, *s.* One who sheds or causes to flow out.

SHEDDING, shed'ding, *s.* That which is cast off; the act of casting off or out.

SHEELKOLL, sheel'koyl, *s.* The East Indian name of the Robust Staffa-tree, *Celastrus robustus*.

SHEEN, sheen, } *a.* (*scéne*, bright, Sax.) Bright;
SHEENY, sheen'e, } showy; glittering.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*.—*Shaks*.

SHEEN, sheen, *s.* Brightness; splendour.

Mercy will sit between,

Thron'd in celestial *sheen*.—*Milton*.

And the *sheen* of their spears were like stars on the sea.
—*Byron*.

SHEEP, sheep, *s. sing.* and *plu.* (*sceap*, Sax. *schuap*, Dutch.) The well-known animal, so useful for its wool and flesh, of the genus *Ovis*, of which there are several species and varieties; in contempt, a silly fellow; figuratively, God's people are called *sheep*, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great shepherd.

I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.—*John* x. 11.

Sheep-cot, a small enclosure for sheep; a pen. *Sheep-farm*, a farm appropriated to the rearing of sheep. *Sheep-farmer*, a rearer of sheep; one who conducts the business of a sheep-farm. *Sheep-fold*, a place where sheep are collected or confined. *Sheep-hook*, a hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Sheep-market*, a place where sheep are sold. *Sheep-master*, a sheep-farmer; one who has the care of sheep. *Sheep's-eye*, a modest, diffident, loving look. *Sheep-shank*, among seamen, a knot made in a rope to shorten it, as on a runner or tie. *Sheep-shearer*, one who shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. *Sheep-shearing*, the act of shearing sheep; the time of shearing sheep; a feast made on that occasion. *Sheep-skin*, the skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it. *Sheep-stealer*, one who steals sheep. *Sheep-stealing*, the act of stealing sheep. *Sheep-walk*, pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. In Botany, *Sheep's-bane*, one of the names given to the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from its being erroneously supposed to be injurious to sheep. It is also called Water-pennywort, Sheep-killing-penny-grass, White-rot, and, in Norfolk, Flowk-wort. *Sheep's-beard*, a plant of the genus *Arnopogon*. *Sheep's-bit* or *Sheep's-scabious*, the annual plant *Jasone montana*. *Sheep-saurel*, a name given in North America to the plant *Kalmia angustifolia*, from its being considered

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SHEEPBITE—SHEET.

poisonous to sheep. *Sheep-sorrel*, the plant *Rumex acetosella*. In Law, *sheep silver*, a sum anciently paid by tenants to be released from the duty of washing the sheep belonging to the lord of the manor. In Zoology, *Sheep Antelopes*, the antelopes of the genus *Aploceros*.

SHEEPBITE, sheep-bite, *v. a.* To practise petty thefts.—Not in use.

SHEEPBITER, sheep-bit'er, *s.* One who practises petty thefts.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly, rascally, sheepbiter come to some notable shame?—*Shaks.*

SHEEPBITING, sheep-bit'ing, *part. a.* Practising petty theft; thievish.

Show your sheepbiting face, and be hanged.—*Shaks.*

SHEEPISH, sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; timorous to excess; bashful to silliness; meanly diffident; pertaining to sheep.

SHEEPISHLY, sheep'ish-le, *ad.* Bashfully; in a sheepish manner.

SHEEPISHNESS, sheep'ish-ness, *s.* Bashfulness; the state of being sheepish.

SHEER, sheer, *a.* (*scir*, Sax. *schier*, Germ.) Separate from anything foreign; unmingled; pure; clear; Thou sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain.—*Shaks.*

—*ad.* clean; at once; quite—(obsolete as an adverb);

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to shear—(not used in this sense);

I keep my birth-day: send my Phillis home
At sheering time.—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* in Nautical language, to deviate from the line of the course, so as to form a crooked and irregular path through the water; to slip or move aside. To sheer off, to remove to a greater distance. To sheer up alongside, to approach a ship in a parallel direction;—*s.* the curve which the line of ports, or of the deck, presents to the eye when viewing the side of a vessel; the position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, in order to keep her clear of it. To break sheer, to deviate from that position, and thereby risk running foul of the anchor. Sheer-hooks, an iron instrument with two or three prongs at one end, and four hooks at the other end, used in entangling an enemy's rigging. Sheer-hulk, a hulk fitted permanently with sheers for masting and dismasting ships.

SHEERLY, sheer'le, *ad.* At once; quite; absolutely.

He has outdone all,
Outstript them sheerly.—*Beau. and Fllet.*

SHEERS, sheerz, *s. plu.* Two masts or spars lashed together at or near the head, and raised to a vertical position for the purpose of lifting the masts into or out of a vessel, or for raising other heavy bodies.

SHEET, sheet, *s.* (*scat*, *sceta*, from *scitan*, to throw out or cast forth, Sax.) A broad piece of cloth, commonly linen, used as a part of bed furniture; a broad piece of paper. Sheets are of various sizes, as royal, demy, foolscap, pot, and post paper. In Book-making, a piece of paper printed and folded, or formed into a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen, or twenty-four pages, &c.; a body with an expanded surface, as a sheet of water, a sheet of copper; a sail; the rope attached to the aftermast, or leeward mast clue, or corner of a sail, to extend it to the wind;—*v. a.* to furnish with sheets; to fold in a sheet; to cover, as with a sheet.

When snow the pasture sheets.—*Shaks.*

SHEETED—SHELL.

To sheet home, to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clue is close to the sheet-block. *Sheet-anchor*, the largest anchor in a ship, which in stress of weather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore—hence, figuratively, the chief support, the last refuge for safety. *Sheet-copper*, *sheet-iron*, *sheet-lead*, are names for these metals when rolled into thin plates. **SHEETED**, sheet'ed, *part. a.* Enfolded in a sheet.

The sheeted dead

Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.—*Shaks.*

SHEETING, sheet'ing, *s.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEIK, sheek, *s.* In Egypt, a person who has the care of a mosque; a Mohammedan priest.

SHEKEL, she'kel, *s.* A Jewish weight and coin, the former estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois, the latter at 2s. 7d. There were, however, several standards of the shekel, and various opinions are entertained respecting their values.

SHEKINAH, shek'e-na, *s.* The Jewish name for the Divine presence which rested over the mercy-seat, as mentioned in Leviticus xvi. 2. It is regarded by the Jews as one of the five particulars which were present in the first temple, and wanting in the second.

SHELDRAKE, sheld'a-fl, *s.* (*shilfa*, Scotch.) The Chaffinch. The name is probably derived from the nature of its notes.

SHELDRAKE, sheld'drake, *s.* A species of duck, the *Anas tadorna* of Linnæus, and *Tadorna bellonii* of Leach. It is one of the most beautiful of the duck family, and is a native of this country.

SHELDUCK, sheld'duk, *s.* The hen of the sheldrake.

SHELF, shelf, *s.* *Plur.* Shelves, (*scylf*, *skelf*, Scot.) A platform of boards or planks fixed to a wall for holding utensils or other articles;

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty boxes.—*Shaks.*

a sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rock, where the water is so shallow as to be dangerous to vessels sailing over it.

SHELFY, shelf'e, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with the sand-banks and rocks called shelves. In Agriculture, full of stony dry rock.

SHELL, shel, *s.* (*scyl*, a shell, Sax.) The hard covering or envelope of certain seeds or fruits; the calcareous, bony, or horny integument of certain Mollusca, Crustacea, or other animals; the hard covering or integument of anything; the outer coat of an egg—hence, the outer part of a house; a bomb, as enclosing the powder. In Poetry, a musical instrument, because the lyre is said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise; outer or superficial part of anything. So devout are the Romanists about this shell of religion.—*Ayliffe.*

Fossil shells, shells dug out of the earth;—*v. a.* to strip or peel off the shell, or to take out of the shell; to separate from the ear, as to shell maize;—*v. n.* to cast the shell or exterior covering; to be disengaged from the husk. *Shell-bark hickory*, the plant *Juglans alba*; *Juglans salcata* is called *thick shell-bark hickory*. *Shell-fish*, any marine or fresh-water Mollusc provided with a shell. *Shell-lac*,—see Lac. *Shell-marl*, a deposit of calcareous earth and clay containing shells. *Shell-meat*, food consisting of testaceous Mollusca.

Shell-meats may be eaten after foul hands, without harm.—*Fuller's Holy State* (1648).

Shell-toothed, having the teeth marked with the

SHELLY—SHEPHERDIA.

appearance of a shell; applied to horses, which, from five years to old age, have this mark naturally in all their fore-teeth. *Shell-work*, work composed of shells, or ornamented with them.

SHELLY, shel'le, *a.* Abounding with shells.

SHELTER, shel'tur, *s.* (perhaps from *skiul*, a shed or cover, Dan.) That which covers or protects from injury or annoyance; the state of being covered or protected; protection; security; a protector or defender;

Thou hast been a *shelter* to me, and a strong tower from the enemy.—*Ps. lxi. 3.*

—*v. a.* to cover from external injury or violence; to defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour; to betake to cover or a safe place; to disguise for protection;

Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name.—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* to take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.—*Milton.*

SHELTERLESS, shel'tur-less, *a.* Without shelter or protection.

SHELTERY, shel-tur-e, *a.* Affording shelter.

SHELLIE, } shel'te, *s.* A Shetland pony, a small
SHELLY, } variety of the horse, produced in that country.

SHELVY, shelv, *v. a.* To place on a shelf or shelves. Among workmen, to fit up with shelves;—*v. n.* to incline; to slope.

SHELVY, shel've, *a.* Full of rocks and sand-banks.

SHEMITE, shem'ite, *s.* A descendant of Shem, the son of Noah.

SHEMITIC, shem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shem. The Shemitic or Semitic languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and old Phœnician.

SHEMITISM, shem-it-izm, *s.* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

SHEND, shend, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *shent*, (*ascend*, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch, *schänden*, Gr.) To injure or spoil;

Thus much I fear my body will be *shent*.—*Dryden.*

to blame, reproach, revile, or disgrace;

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*.—*Spenser.*
to overpower; to surpass.

He pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars.—*Spenser.*

SHEPARDITE, shep'ar-dite, *s.* A mineral which occurs generally in laminar masses and fibrous; colour white, or greenish white; lustre pearly; transparent; translucent. Analysis—magnesia, 70; water, 30; sp. gr. 2.33 to 2.63; hardness = 1.0 to 1.5.

SHEPHERD, shep'purd, *s.* (*sceap-hyrd*, Sax.) A man employed in tending sheep; a swain; a rural lover; the pastor of a parish, church, or congregation. *Shepherd's-club*, or *common mullion*, a variety of the plant *Verbascum thapsus*—the *Verbascum Angustus* of Dodon. *Shepherd's-needle*, or *Venus's comb*, the annual plant *Scandix pecten veneris*, common in waste fields. *Shepherd's-purse*, the plant *Capsella bursa pastora*, common almost everywhere in waste places. *Shepherd's-rod*, a plant of the genus *Dipsacus*. *Shepherd's-staff*, the plant *Dipsacus pilosus*.

SHEPHERDESS, shep'purd-es, *s.* A female who tends sheep.

SHEPHERDIA, shep-perd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of William Shepherd, curator of the Botanic Garden, Liverpool.) A genus of plants: Order, *Elæaginaceæ*.

SHEPHERDISH—SHIBBOLETH.

SHEPHERDISH, shep'purd-ish, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

SHEPHERDISM, shep'purd-izm, *s.* Pastoral life or occupation.

SHEPHERDLY, shep'purd-le, *a.* Pastoral; rustic.

SHERARDIA, she-rdr'de-a, *s.* (in honour of William Sherard, LL.D.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonaceæ*.

SHERBET, sher'bet, *s.* (*sharbat*, a draught, *sharaba*, to drink, Arab.) A Persian beverage, which is a sort of lemonade with the addition of rose water, or some other fragrant ingredient.

SHERD, sherd, *s.* A fragment,—see *Shard*.

SHERIF, } sher'reef, *s.* (*sherif*, noble, illustrious,
SHERIFFE, } Arab.) A title given throughout Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, to those who are descended from the Mohammedan prophet; an adherent of the sect of Ali, called *Shi'ahs*.

SHERIFF, sher'if, *s.* (*scir-gerefa*, from *scire*, a shire, or division, and *gerefa*, a reeve, a count, bailiff, provost, or steward, Sax.) An officer in each county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws. He derives his authority from two patents, one of which commits to him the custody of the county, and the other commands the inhabitants to aid him. In the Saxon period, he represented the lord of a district, whether township or hundred, at the folk-mote of the county; and within his district he levied the lord's dues, and performed some of his judicial functions. *Sheriff-clerk*, the clerk to the sheriff's court in Scotland, who alone can be notary to the seisms given by the sheriff, proceeding on precepts for infesting heirs holding off the crown.

SHERIFFALTY, sher'if-al-te, } *s.* Shrievalty, which
SHERIFFDOM, sher'if-dum, } is the form of the
SHERIFFSHIP, sher'if-ship, } word now most
SHERIFFWICK, sher'if-wik, } generally used, the
others being obsolete or nearly so.—See *Shrievalty*.
SHERRIS, sher'ris, } *s.* A name given by
SHERRIS SACK, sher'ris sak, } our ancestors to a
kind of wine, supposed to be the same as the
modern sherry.—See *Sherry*.

Your *sherris* warms the blood.—*Shaks.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive.—*Shaks.*

SHERRY, sher're, *s.* (from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.) A very fine and wholesome species of wine, of a deep amber colour, aromatic odour, and warm taste: when new, however, it is harsh and fiery, and it does not attain to its full flavour and perfection till it is kept for fifteen or twenty years; it is extensively used in this country as a dinner wine. It contains about 20 per cent. of alcohol; and in commerce it is very extensively adulterated.

SHAW, SHEWED, SHEWN.—See *Show, Showed, Shown*.

SHEW-BREAD.—See under *Show*.

SHEWER.—See *Shower*.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'bo-leth, *s.* (Hebrew, an ear of corn, or a stream of water.) In Scripture, a word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former of whom could not correctly pronounce the first consonant sound *sh*, and called the word *Sibboleth*.—see *Judges* xii. 5 and 6; hence, the criterion of a party, or that which distinguishes one party from another.

It was the very *shibboleth* of the party.—*South,*
etc.

SHIDE—SHITES.

SHIDE, *shide*, *s.* (*sceadan*, to divide, Sax.) A piece split off; a billet of wood; a splinter.—Local.

SHIELD, *sheeld*, *s.* (*sceld*, *scylde*, *scyldan*, to protect or defend, Sax.) A broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm; a buckler; defence; shelter; protection; one who affords defence or security.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward.—*Gen. xv. 1.*

In Botany, a little coloured cup or line with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. *Shield-fern*, the common name of the fern plants of the genus *Aspidium*;—*v. a.* to protect, as with a *shield*; to cover from danger; to ward off, or defend against, as, clothes *shield* us from cold.

SHIELDLESS, *sheeld'les*, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

SHIELDLESSLY, *sheeld'les-le*, *ad.* Without protection.

SHIELDLESSNESS, *sheeld'les-nes*, *s.* The state of being shieldless.

SHIFT, *shift*, *v. n.* (*skifta*, to shift, to distribute, Swed. *schiften*, to distinguish, part, or turn, Germ.) To move; to change position or direction; to give place to other things;

If the ideas of our mind constantly change and *shift* in continual succession.—*Locke.*

to change clothes, particularly the linen; to resort to expedients for any purpose, or in any exigency; Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can.—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* to change; to transfer from one place or position to another; to put out of the way by some expedient;

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy.—*Shaks.*
to change, as clothes. To *shift about*, to turn quite round. To *shift off*, to defray; to defer; to put away; to disengage one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience;—*s.* a change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails; in a bad sense, means refuge;

For little souls on little *shifts* rely.—*Dryden.*
an artifice; a stratagem; illusory practice. Among workmen, a relay or change of hands, used in reference to men employed in mines, railways, or otherwise; a woman's under linen garment.

SHIFTER, *shift'ur*, *s.* One who shifts, as a *scene-shifter*; a trickster. In Ships, a person appointed to assist the cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFTING, *shift'ing*, *s.* The act of changing or shifting; a putting out of the way by some expedient;

The vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures.—*Burke.*

evasion; fraud.
Nought more than subtil *shiftings* did me please,
With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.—*Mir. for Mag.*

SHIFTINGLY, *shift'ing-le*, *ad.* By shifts or tricks; deceitfully.

SHIFTLESS, *shift'les*, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful ones; wanting means to act or live; destitute of a shift.

SHIFTLESSLY, *shift'les-le*, *ad.* In a shiftless manner.

SHIFTLESSNESS, *shift'les-nes*, *s.* The state of being shiftless.

SHITES, *shi'tse*, *s. plu.* A sect of heretics among

SHILF—SHINGLES.

the Mohammedans who reject the first three caliphs, prefer Ali to Mahomet, and throw aside the Sunna, or body of traditions concerning the prophet, received by his other followers.

SHILF, *shilf*, *s.* (*schilf*, sedge, Germ.) Straw.

SHILL, *shil*, *v. a.* To shell—(local in this sense); to put under cover—(not used).—See Shell and Sheal.

SHILLING, *shilling*, *s.* (*scilling*, Sax. *schilling*, Germ. perhaps from the Oriental *shakal*, to weigh.) An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. Each pound Troy of standard silver consisting of 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure silver, and 18 dwts. alloy, is coined into 66 shillings; so that each shilling weighs 87.27 gra. containing 80.727 gra. of pure silver.

SHILLISHALLI, *shil-le-shal-le*, *ad.* (Webster gives the Russian *shalyu*, to be foolish, to play the fool, as the origin of this word, and defines it as foolish, trifling. Dr. Johnson says it is a corrupt reduplication of shall I? *Shillyshally* is a Scotch adjective, signifying weak, delicate, and supposed by Dr. Jamieson to be from *sely*, silly.) Irresolutely; hesitatingly.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it I keep it. I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then. If I say't I do't.—*Congreve.*

SHILY.—See Shyly.

SHIMMER, *shim'mur*, *v. n.* (Scotch, to shine, *scyn*, Sax. *schimmern*, Germ.) To gleam; to glisten.—Obsolete.

SHIMMERING, *shim'mur-ing*, *s.* A gleam.—Obsolete.
A *shimmering* of light.—*Chaucer.*

SHIN, *shin*, *s.* (*scyn*, Sax. *schiene*, Germ. *shien*, Dutch.) The fore part of the leg or crural bone, or tibia, or, as it is commonly called, the *shin-bone*.

SHINE, *shine*, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *shined* or *shone*—(*scinan*, Sax. *scheinan*, Germ. *schynen*, Dutch, *shina*, Icel.) To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant; to be unclouded;

The moon *shines* bright on such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise.—*Shaks.*

to be glossy; to be gay or splendid; to be beautiful; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished, as, to *shine* at court; to be manifest or conspicuously displayed;

Let your light so *shine* before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—*Mat. v. 16.*

to illumine or enlighten.

Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers

Irradiate.—*Milton.*

To cause the face to *shine*, to be propitious;—*s.*

fair weather;

Be't fair or foul, rain or *shine*.—*Dryden.*

brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss.

Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*.—*Pope.*

SHINESS.—See Shyness.

SHINGLE, *shing'gl*, *s.* (*schindel*, Germ. from *scinde*, I divide, Lat.) A thin board sawed for covering buildings. *Shingles* are made of different lengths, with one end thicker than the other, for the purpose of lapping one over the other, in the manner of tiles or slates; the loose water-worn pebbles on the sea-shore;—*v. a.* to cover with shingles, as, to *shingle* a roof.

SHINGLES, *shing'gles*, *s.* (*scingulum*, low Lat.) In Pathology, the Herpes zoster of Bateman, an

SHINGLY—SHIPPING.

eruptive disorder which generally terminates in a kind of belt of scabs or pimples formed round the trunk or abdomen.

SHINGLY, shing'gle, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

SHINING, shin'ing, *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous;—*s.* effusion or clearness of light.

SHININGNESS, shin'ing-ness, *s.* Brightness; splendour.—Not much used.

The epithets *marmoreous*, *eburneus*, *candidus*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes to the *shiningness* here spoken of.—*Spenser's Crito.*

SHINY, shin'ne, *a.* Bright; luminous; splendid.

The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By the second hour of the morn.—*Shaks.*

SHIP, ship, (*scyp*, Sax.) An affix to many words, denoting office, quality, or state, as *stewardship*, *lordship*.

SHIP, ship, *s.* (*scip*, *scyp*, Sax. *schip*, Dutch, *scapha*, a boat, Lat. *skiff*, Germ. *skepp*, Swed. the Saxon word is from *sceopian*, to form, to build.) A large decked and masted vessel or building adapted for navigation: the term is restricted by seamen to a vessel which has a fore, a main, and a mizzen mast, with a topmast and top-gallant mast to each, and in which the yards, in sailing before the wind, are braced square, the mizzen sail alone being usually in a fore and aft position. *Ship-boy*, a boy who serves on board a ship. *Ship-builder*, a naval architect, one whose occupation is to construct ships or other vessels. *Ship-building*, naval architecture, or business of a ship-builder. *Ship-carpenter*, a ship-wright. *Ship-chandler*, one who deals in all descriptions of ship furniture. *Ship-man*, an obsolete term for a sailor. *Ship-master*, the commander of a ship. In English History, *ship-money*, a tax of a ship for the king's use, imposed on every county by Charles I. without consent of parliament, which was one of the most immediate causes of the discontents which ended in the great rebellion. *Ship-owner*, or *ship-holder*, the possessor of a ship or ships. *Ship-shape*, in a seaman-like manner. *Ship-wright*, one whose occupation is to construct the wood-work of ships or other vessels;—*v. a.* (*sceopian*, Sax.) to put on board a vessel; to convey by water; to transport;

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence.—*Shaks.*

to receive into a vessel, as to *ship* a sea.

SHIPBOARD, ship'borde, *s.* The plank of a ship.—Obsolete in this sense.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees of Senir; they have taken cedars of Lebanon to make masts for thee.—*Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

On *shipboard*, or *ashipboard*, in a ship, or on board a ship.

SHIPLESS, ship'les, *a.* Destitute of ships.

SHIPMATE, ship'mate, *s.* One who serves on board the same vessel with another.

SHIPMENT, ship'ment, *s.* The act of putting anything on board a ship or other vessel; the goods or things shipped.

SHIPPEN, ship'pn, *s.* (*scipen*, Sax.) A stable; a cowhouse.—Obsolete.

Shepenes and dairies.—*Chaucer.*

SHIPPING, ship'ping, *a.* Relating to ships, as *ship-*

SHIPSHUSBAND—SHIVER.

ping concerns;—*s.* ships in general; fleet; passage in a ship.

They took *shipping*, and came to Capernaum seeking for Jesus.—*John vi. 24.*

SHIPSHUSBAND, ships'huz-band, *s.* A person authorized by mandate, commission, or otherwise, to be agent or commissioner of a ship for the owners.

SHIPWRECK, ship'rek, *s.* (*ship* and *wreck*.) The destruction of a vessel by being cast ashore, or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like; the parts of a shattered vessel—(unusual in this sense); destruction; miscarriage;

Holding faith and a good conscience; which some having put away, concerning faith have made *shipwreck*.—1 Tim. i. 19.

—*v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to suffer the perils of being cast away.

SHIPWRECKED, ship'rekt, *a.* and *part.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks, as a *shipwrecked* mariner; hence, thrown into distress or difficulty.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me.—*Shaks.*

SHIRE, shire, *s.* (*scir*, *scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide, Sax.) In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county; originally, it was a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff, *shire-reeve*, on which officer the government ultimately devolved. In Composition, this word is pronounced *sheer*, as in Yorkshire, *Yawork'shir*. *Shire-clerk*, an officer who assists the sheriff in keeping the county courts.

SHIREMOTE, sheer'mote, *s.* (*scyr-gemote*, shire-meeting, Sax.) Anciently, the county court; an assembly of the county at the assizes; the sheriff's tourn or court.—Obsolete.

SHIRK, sherk, *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks,—see *Shark*. In modern colloquial use, to avoid; to get off from, as to *shirk* a creditor.

SHIRT, shert, *s.* (*scyrta*, Icel. *scyrt*, short, Sax.) A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body;—*v. a.* to cover or clothe, as with a *shirt*.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.—*Dryden.*

SHIRTING, shert'ing, *s.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRTLESS, shert'les, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

SHIST.—See *Schist*.

SHITTAH, shit'ta, } *s.* In Scripture, a sort of precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the Jewish tabernacle were made: the wood is said to be very hard, tough, smooth, and beautiful.

SHITTLE, shit'tl, *a.* (see *Shoot*.) Wavering; unsettled.—Obsolete.

We pass not what the people say or thinko,
Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinko.—*Mir. for Mag.*

SHITTLECOCK.—See *Shuttlecock*.

SHITTLENESS, shit'tl-ness, *s.* Unsettledness; inconstancy.—Obsolete.

The vain *shittlelessness* of an unconstant head.—*Darret.*

SHIVE, shive, *s.* (*schuf*, Dutch, *scheibe*, Germ.) A slice, as of bread; a shaving or thick lamina—(obsolete in these senses); a little piece or fragment, as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking.

SHIVER, shiv'ur, *s.* (*schiefer*, a splinter, slate, Germ.) Among miners, friable shale; a small piece or

SHIVERING—SHOCKINGNESS.

fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit.—*Shaks.*

In Nautical language, a little wheel; a sheave;—*v. a.* to break into shivers; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow;—*v. n.* to fall into shivers.

Hadst thou been ought but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathoms down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg.—*Shaks.*

to quake; to shudder; to shake, as with ague, cold, fear, or horror; to be affected with a thrilling sensation like that of chilliness.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.—*Bacon.*

SHIVERING, *shiver-ing*, *s.* A falling to pieces; dismemberment;

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars.—*Bacon.*

a trembling; a quaking.

Panic, fears, and *shiverings*, oftentimes attend blood-guilty men as long as they live.—*Goodman.*

SHIVERINGLY, *shiver-ing-le*, *ad.* With shivering or slight trembling.

SHIVERY, *shiver-e*, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; loosely cohering; incompact.

SHOAL, *shode*, *s.* A term among miners for an aggregation of stones containing ore, mixed with rubbish, in a loose soil, sometimes running in a straight line from the surface to a vein of ore, from which they appear to have been broken off.

SHOALSTONE, *shode'stonè*, *s.* A stone which occurs in the collection of stones called a *shoad*.

SHOAL, *shole*, *s.* (*sceol*, a crowd, Sax.) A multitude; a throng; a crowd; a shallow, of which word, in this sense, probably *shoal* is a contraction; a sand-bank;—*v. n.* to crowd; to throng; to become more shallow;—*a.* shallow; of little depth.

SHOALINESS, *shole'e-nes*, *s.* Shallowness; the state of abounding with shoals.

SHOALY, *shole'e*, *a.* Abounding with shoals or shallow places.

SHOCK, *shok*, *s.* (*schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap, Dutch, *choc*, a collision, a shock, Fr.) A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; violent onset; conflict of enemies; external violence, as, the *shocks* of fortune; offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend.—*Young.*

In Electricity, the effect produced on the animal system by its being made a conductor of the fluid contained in a charged body—(*shockè*, Teut.) a pile of sheaves of corn;

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy.—*Thomson.*

—*v. a.* to shake by the sudden collision of a body; to meet force with force; to encounter; to excite horror or disgust; to offend extremely;—*v. n.* to collect sheaves into a pile.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean what is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.—*Tusser.*

SHOCKED, *shokt*, *part.* Struck as with horror; offended; disgusted.

SHOCKING, *shok-ing*, *a.* Affecting with horror or disgust.

SHOCKINGLY, *shok-ing-le*, *ad.* In a manner so as to excite horror or disgust.

SHOCKINGNESS, *shok-ing-nes*, *s.* The state of being shocking.

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SHOD—SHOON.

SHOD, *shod*. Pret. and past part. of *to shoe*. Used for *Shoed*.

SHOE, *shoo*, *s.* (*sceo*, Sax, *schah*, Germ.) A covering worn on the foot, usually made of leather; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse; the plate of iron or wood fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh; the part at the bottom of a water trunk or leaden pipe, for turning the course of the water. *Shoe-black*, a person who cleans and blackens shoes. *Shoe-boy*, a boy who cleans and blackens shoes. *Shoe-buckle*, a buckle for fastening a shoe on the foot. *Shoe-horn*, or *shoe-ing-horn*, a horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe. In contempt, anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium.

I have been a perfect *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the years, before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop.—*Spectator.*

Shoe-leather, leather for making shoes. *Shoe-maker*, one whose business is to make shoes or boots. *Shoe-string*, or *shoe-tye*, the string or tape by which the shoe is made fast on the foot. In Ships, *shoe of the anchor*, a small block of wood, convex on the back, and having a small hole sufficient to contain the point of the anchor fluke on the fore-side. It is used to prevent the anchor from tearing the plank on the ship's bow, when ascending or descending;—*n. a.* (pret. and past part. *shod*) to put on shoes, as, to *shoe* a horse; to cover at the bottom.

The wheels composed of crickets' bones,
And daintily made for the nonce;
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle-down they *shod* it.—*Drayton.*

To *shoe* an anchor, to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of plank, whose area is greater than that of the flukes. It is intended to give the anchor a stronger and surer hold in very soft or oozy ground.

SHOELESS, *shoo'les*, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors.—*Dr. Addison.*

SHOER, *shoo'ur*, *s.* A farrier; one who shoes horses.

SHOG, *shog*, *s.* (*schog*, to jog, to shake, to move backwards and forwards, from *schocken* or *schucken*, Teut.) A violent concussion—(not in use);

Another's diving how he did adore,
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before.—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* to shake; to agitate; to move off; to be gone; to jog.—A low but very old word.

Will you *shog* off?—*Shaks.*

SHOGGING, *shog'ging*, *s.* Concussion; agitation.—Not in use.

Through the violence of such *shoggings* [they] all leapt out of the coach.—*Harmer's Tragedy of Beza* (1631).

SHOGGLE, *shog'gl*, *v. a.* (*schoggle*, Scot. from *schockel*, to shake, to dangle, Teut.) To shake; to joggle.

SHONE, *shone*. Pret. and past part. of *to shine*.

SHOO.—See *Shough*.

SHOOK, *shook*. Past part. of *to shake*;—*s.* in Commerce, a cask of hogshead staves prepared for use; boards for boxes of sugar prepared and fitted for use, bear the same name.

SHOON, *shoon*, *s.* The old plural of *shoe*—still in use in Scotland.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men.—*Shaks.*

The dull swain
Treads it on daily with his clouted *shoon*.—*Milton.*

SHOOT—SHOP.

SHOOT, shoot, *v. a.* Preterite and past part. *shot*, (*sceotan*, *scytan*, to shoot, dart, rush, transfer, or point with the finger, Sax.) To discharge and cause to be driven with speed or violence; to emit, dart, or thrust forth; to let off, as a bow when shot; to strike or kill with anything shot, as with an arrow or bullet; to push forth or send out, as a plant its branches;

Like a tall oak, how learning *shoots*

To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots.—*Denham.*

to push forward suddenly, as, to *shoot* the bolt of a door; to push out or thrust forward, as, to *shoot* out the lip; to pass swiftly through.

Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound.—*Dryden.*

In Carpentry, to fit two surfaces together by planing;—*v. n.* to perform the act of discharging and propelling with force by means of an engine or instrument, as, to *shoot* at a mark; to germinate; to increase in vegetable or animal growth;

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.—*Dryden.*

to form by an arrangement of particles into spiculae, as in crystalization; to pass rapidly or move with velocity;

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seemed to fly.—*Dryden.*
to protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to penetrate, as an arrow;

Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.—*Addison.*

to feel a quick, darting pain. To *shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing. To *be shot of*, to be discharged or cleared of;—*s.* the act of propelling anything with violence; the act of striking or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon;

Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
Not wounding; pity would not let me do't.—*Shaks.*

the act of pushing forth; the thing pushed forth, as a young branch. Formerly, it seems also to have signified a young swine; and, in the form *shote*, it is the name of a fish.

SHOOTER, shoot'er, *s.* One who shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOTING, shoot'ing, *s.* The act of impelling with force, as from a bow or gun; a sensation of quick, darting pain. In Sportsmanship, the act or practice of killing game with fire-arms. In Carpentry, the act of planing the edge of a board straight and out of winding. *Shooting-boards*, two boards joined together, with their sides lapped upon each other, so as to form a rebate for making short joints. In Printing, *shooting-stick*, a stick used by the compositor in locking up a form;—*part. a.* darting, as, a *shooting* pain.

SHOOTY, shoot'e, *a.* Of equal growth or size.—*Local.*

SHOP, shop, *s.* (*schope*, Norm. *sceoppa*, a depository, Sax.) A building in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work;—*v. n.* to visit shops for making purchases—used chiefly in the participle, as, the lady is *shopping*;—*v. a.* among workmen, to provide with employment, as, I expect to be *shopped* to-morrow. *Shop-board*, a bench on which work is performed. *Shop-book*, a book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Shopkeeper*, a trader who sells goods by retail, in

SHORE—SHORT.

distinction from a merchant, who sells by wholesale. *Shoplifter*, one who steals anything in a shop; one who, under pretence of buying goods, takes occasion to steal. *Shoplifting*, larceny committed in a shop. *Shoplike*, like the shop; low; vulgar.

Be she never so *shoplike* or meretricious.—*B. Jonson.*
Shopman, a petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shore, *s.* (*score*, Sax.) The coast or land adjacent to the sea or ocean, or to a large lake or river;—(*escora*, Span. and Port. *schoor*, Dutch,) a piece of timber or other material placed in such a direction as to prop up a wall or other heavy body; a buttress—(see likewise *Sewer*, which is sometimes spelled and commonly pronounced as this word);—*v. a.* to prop; to support by a *shore*, usually with *up*, as, to *shore up* a building; to set on shore—(obsolete in this sense.)

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me rogue.—*Shaks.*

Shore is also the old preterite of the verb to *shear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead;
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain.—*Shaks.*

In this sense the word is still common in Scotland.

Robin *shore* in hairst,
She *shore* w't him.—*Burns.*

Shore-weed, the plant *Littorella lacustris*.

SHOREA, sho're-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir John Shore, afterwards the Right Honourable Lord Teignmouth, late governor of Bengal.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Dipterocarpaceae.

SHORELESS, shore'les, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

SHORELING, shore'ling, } *s.* The skin of a living
SHORLING, shor'ling, } sheep shorn, as distinct
from the *morling*, or skin taken from a dead sheep.

SHORL.—See *Schorl*.

SHORLITE, shor'lite, *s.* (from *Schorl*.) A mineral of a straw colour, occurring at Altenburg in Saxony, in a rock of quartz and mica. It is the *Pychrite* of Haüy and Brongniart.

SHORN, shorne. Past part. of *shear*;

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength.—*Milton.*

—*part. a.* having the hair or wool cut off or sheared, as a *shorn* lamb.

SHORT, shawrt, *a.* (*scort*, *sceort*, Sax.) Not long; not of the proper or usual length; of brief duration; not of adequate extent or quantity; deficient; defective; imperfect; scanty; not adequately supplied or furnished; not far distant, in time;

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day.—*Clarendon.*

narrow; contracted; limited;

Their own *short* understandings reach no farther than the present.—*Rosce.*

brittle; friable; breaking easily to the touch or taste.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.—*Walton.*

To *be short*, to be scantily supplied, as, I am *short* of money. To *come short*, to fail, or not to do what is necessary, demanded, or expected; not to reach or obtain. To *cut short*, to shorten, abridge, or contract; to depopulate or destroy.

In those days the Lord began to *cut* Israel *short*: and *Hazael* smote them in all the coasts of Israel.—2 *Kings* x. 32.

SHORTEN—SHORY.

To fall short, to become inadequate or scanty; to fail, or not to accomplish, as, to fall short in duty; to be less or not to reach, as, the measure fell short of the estimate. To stop short, to stop at once, or without reaching the point intended. To turn short, to turn on the spot occupied, without making a compass.

For, turning short, he struck with all his might,
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight.—Dryden.

In short, briefly; to sum up in a few words;—s. a summary account;

The short and long is, our play is prefer'd.—Shaks.

—ad. not long;

Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope, and short enduring joy.—Dryden.

—v. a. to shorten;

Sorrow shorteth the life of many a man.—Chaucer.

—v. n. to be deficient; to decrease;

His syght wasteth, his wytte mynyseth, his lyf
shorteth.—The Book of Good Manners (1486).

(obsolete as a verb.) Short-breathed, having a quick, short respiration. Short-coming, a failure of the usual purpose, amount, or quantity; a failure of full performance, as a duty. Short-dated, having short time to run till due, as a bill. Short-drawn, being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath. Short-hand, stenography; a compendious method of writing, by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words or letters—when characters are employed representing sounds, instead of letters, it is called phonography. Short-jointed, a horse is said to be short-jointed when the pastern is short. Short-lived, not living or lasting for a long time; of short continuance, as short-lived pleasure. Short-rib, a rib situated under the sternum, to which it is not attached. Short-sight, the quality of being able to see distinctly only at short distances; short-sightedness. Short-sighted, having a defect in vision, by which things, when distant, are indistinctly seen; figuratively, not able to look into futurity; not able to understand things of deep import or remote consequences. Short-sightedness, the quality of being short-sighted. Short-waisted, having a short waist or body. Short-winded, affected with shortness of breath. Short-witted, having little wit; not wise; scantily endowed with judgment or intellect.

SHORTEN, shaw'tn, v. a. (scytan, Sax.) To make short in time, extent, or measure; to abridge; to lessen; to curtail; to contract; to confine; to restrain; to lop; to deprive; to make paste short or friable with butter or lard;—v. n. to become short or shorter, as, the day shortens; to contract, as, a cord shortens by being wet.

SHORTENING, shaw'tning, s. In Cookery, that which renders paste short and friable, as butter or lard.

SHORTLY, shaw'tle, ad. Quickly; soon; in a little time.

SHORTNER, shaw't'nur, s. He or that which shortens.

SHORTNESS, shaw't'nes, s. The quality of being short in space or in time; fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; want of reach or power of retention; deficiency; imperfection; limited extent.

SHORY, sho're, a. Lying near the shore or coast.—Not used.

The shory parts are generally some fathoms deep.—Barnet.

SHOT—SHOUGH.

SHOT, shot, s. (scot, from scotian or sceotan, to shoot, dart, or rush, Sax.) The act of shooting; the discharge of a missile weapon, as, I heard a shot; the flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine by which it is discharged, as, a pistol-shot; anything emitted or cast forth; Violent and tempestuous storms and shots of rain.—Ray, Phys. Theol.

that which is discharged, as a ball or bullet; small pellets of lead used in numbers at a time for killing fowls and other small animals: of this there are several kinds, distinguished by Nos., swan-shot, being the largest. Musket balls are called small-shot. Round-shot, cast-iron balls to be discharged by cannon, the different kinds of which are distinguished from each other by their weights in pounds, as, an eighteen-pound shot, the cannon firing which is called an eighteen-pounder. Double-headed or Bar-shot, consists of a ball cut into two equal parts and united by a bar. Case or Canister-shot, is formed by filling a cylindrical case or canister with small shot. Grape-shot, a combination of balls put into a canvas bag and corded strongly together, so as to form a sort of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of a ball adapted to the cannon. Long-grel-shot, consists of pieces of iron of any shape tied together in a cylindrical form, corresponding to the bore of the cannon from which it is to be discharged. Spherical-case-shot or Shrapnell-shell, a cast-iron shell, one-half of which is solid and the other hollow, and filled with small shot and powder, into which a fusee is driven, which, when projected from a mortar, takes fire. Shot-belted, wearing a belt carrying shot. Shot-lockers, long pieces of wood pierced with holes like cups, in which the shot is placed along the sides and round the hatchways. Shot-racks, wooden frames bolted to the head-edges round the hatchways for holding the different kinds of shot. Shot of a cable, the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united. To shot the guns, to load the ordnance with the necessary quantity of gunpowder and ball;—(scoat, money, price, tribute, Sax.) a reckoning; a charge or proportional share of a reckoning.

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot;
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot.—B. Jonson.

Shot-free or Scot-free, clear of the reckoning; not to be hurt by shot;

He believes himself to be shot-free, and so will run
among the hall of a battle.—Felham.

unpunished—(obsolete in the last two senses).

Shot-hole, the hole made by a bullet discharged.—

See also Shoot, of which shot is the preterite and past participle.

SHOTE, shote, s. (sceot, Sax.) The fish Trutta minor, a species of trout.

SHOTTEN, shot'tn, a. Having ejected the spawn;

Tough withered truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish.—Dryden.

shooting out;

That nook-shotten isle of Albion.—Shaks.
sprained; dislocated.

His horse—shoulder-shotten.—Shaks.

This word is the old past part. of shoot, and now obsolete, or nearly so.

SHOUGH, shok, s. A species of shaggy dog.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hound and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs.—Shaks.

SHOUGH—SHOVE.

SHOUGH, shoo, *v. a.* (*scheuchen*, Germ.) To scare; to drive away by frightening—used only in scaring fowls or cattle, and in the imperative.

Shough, shough! up to your coop, peahen.—*Boas & Fleet.*

SHOULD, shūd. The preterite of the verb *shall*, and, like it, now used as an auxiliary, denoting either past time, or conditional present time: it follows similar rules of construction to those which regulate the use of *shall*, but in its applications approaches more generally to the signification of its Saxon origin *sceulan*, to owe, or to be obliged, as in the expression, you *should* obey your parents, it implies the duty or obligation you are under to do so. *Should be*, ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt, or irony.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be*.—*Addison.*

SHOULDER, shole'dur, *s.* (*sculdor*, *sculder*, Sax. *schulter*, Germ. *schouder*, Dutch.) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body; in man, the projection from the neck horizontally by the bones called scapulae or shoulder-blades; the upper joint of the fore leg of an animal, cut for market, as, a *shoulder* of mutton; in the plural, the upper part of the back;

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair.—*Dryden.*

figuratively, support; sustaining power, or that which elevates and sustains;

The king has cured me; and from these *shoulders*, These ruined pillars, out of pity taken A load would sink a navy.—*Shaks.*

Among Artificers, any rectangular projection from the body of a thing, as, the *shoulder* of a *tenon*, the plane transverse to the length of the piece of timber from which the *tenon* projects. In Fortification, the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank;—*v. a.* to push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence;

The rolling billows beat the rugged shore, As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat.—*Spenser.*

to take upon the shoulder, as, to *shoulder* a musket. *Shoulder-belt*, a belt that passes across the shoulder. *Shoulder-blade*,—see *Scapula*. *Shoulder-clapper*, one who claps another on the shoulder; a sheriff's officer; one who uses great familiarity.

A back friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that commands The passages of alleys.—*Shaks.*

Shoulder-knot, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulders; an epanlet. *Shoulder-pegged*, stiff, and nearly incapable of motion; applied to horses. *Shoulder-shotten*, strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shoulder-slip*, dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus.

SHOUT, showt, *v. n.* (from the same root as *shoot*, and applied to sound thrown from the mouth.) To utter a loud and sudden outcry in joy or triumph, or to animate in an onset;—*s.* a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude, expressing joy, triumph, or animated courage; sometimes intended in derision;—*v. a.* to treat with noise and shouts, with *at*.

That man would be *shouted at* who should come forth in his great-grandfather's suit.—*By. Hall.*

SHOUTER, showt'ur, *s.* One who shouts.

SHOUTING, showt'ing, *s.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry, expressive of joy or animation.

SHOVE, shuv, *v. a.* (*scofen*, *sceofan*, Sax. *schuiven*, *v. a.*)

SHOVEL—SHOW.

Dutch, *schieben*, *schuppen*, Germ.) To push; to propel; to push by main strength;

In the corrupted current of this world Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice; And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself Buys out the law.—*Shaks.*

to push or press against.

Behold a reverend sire Crawl through the streets, *shoved* on or rudely pressed By his own sons.—*Pope.*

To *shove away*, to push to a distance; to thrust off. To *shove by*, to push away; to delay or to reject. To *shove off*, to thrust or push away. To *shove down*, to overthrow by pushing;—*v. n.* to push or drive forward; to urge a course; to move in a boat by a pole instead of oars;—*s.* the act of shoving; a push.

SHOVEL, shuv'vl, *s.* (*scoff*, Sax. *schaufel*, Germ.) An instrument, consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle, used by way of *shoving*, for taking up and throwing earth or other loose substances;—*v. a.* to take up and throw with a shovel; to lift up, as with a *shovel*.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the water.—*Derham.*

Shovel-board, a board on which persons play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOVELLER, shov'el-lur, *s.* The *Anas clypeata*, a species of duck.

SHOW, sho, *v. a.* Preterite *showed*, past part. *shown* or *shewed*, (*sceawian*, Sax. *schouwen*, Dutch, *schauen*, Germ.) To exhibit to the view of others; to contain in a visible form;

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more?—*Milton.*

to make or to enable to see, perceive, or know; to prove or make manifest;

I'll to the citadel repair, And *show* my duty by my timely care.—*Dryden.* to inform or teach, with *of*;

The time cometh when I shall no more speak to you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly of the Father.—*John xvi. 25.*

to point out, as a guide; to bestow, to confer, or afford, as, to *show* favour; to prove by evidence; They could not *show* their father's house, and their seed, whether they were of the children of Israel.—*Ezra xi. 59.*

to disclose or make known; I was afraid, and durst not *show* you mine opinion.—*Job xxxii. 6.*

to discover or explain, as, to *show* a dream or interpretation. To *show forth*, to manifest; to publish: to proclaim. To *show off*, to set off; to exhibit one's accomplishments;

I like your silence; it the more *shows off* your wonder.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to appear; to be in appearance; Just such she *shows* before a rising storm.—*Dryden.*

to have appearance; to become or suit well or ill. This verb is also written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, but perhaps the form used here is preferable, from its agreeing more nearly with the Dutch *schouwen*; it is, at all events, desirable that a uniform orthography should be established;—*s.* superficial appearance, opposed to reality; something offered to view for money; ostentatious display or parade; appearance, as an object of notice; public appearance, as opposed to concealment;

Jesus, rising from his grave, Spoiled principalities and powers, triumphed In open *show*, and with ascension bright Captivity led captive.—*Milton.*

semblance or likeness; speciousness or plausibility;

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a shost exile must for *show* precede.—*Dryden*.

external appearance; exhibition to view, as a *show* of cattle; a magnificent spectacle; a representative action, as a dumb *show*; a hypocritical pretence.

Which devout widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers.—*Luke xx. 4.*

Show-bread, bread of exhibition, the name given to the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table of the sanctuary: they were shaped like a brick, were ten palms long and five broad, weighing about 8 lbs. each; they were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every Sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, and were to be eaten by the priest only.

SHOWER, sho'ur, *s.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOWER, show'ur, *s.* (*scur*, Sax. *schauer*, from *schauern*, to shiver, Germ.) A fall of rain or hail of short duration; hence, a copious fall, generally;

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and rain
Rich pearls upon them.—*Shaks.*

any very liberal distribution;

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain, or with falling water, as in a *shower*-bath; to bestow liberally; —*v. n.* to rain in showers.

SHOW'ERLESS, show'er-les, *a.* Without showers.

SHOW'ERY, show'er-e, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with showers.

SHOW'LY, sho'e-le, *ad.* (from *Show*.) In a showy manner; pompously.

SHOW'INESS, sho'e-nes, *s.* State of being showy; pompousness.

SHOW'ING, sho'ing, *s.* A presentation to view; exhibition.

SHOW'ISH, sho'ish, *a.* Splendid or gaudy—(little used in this sense); ostentatious.

SHOWN. Past part. of *to show*.

SHOW'Y, sho'e, *a.* Splendid; gay; gaudy; ostentatious.

SHRAG, shrag, *v. a.* To lop; —*s.* a twig of a tree cut off.—*Obsolete*.

SHRAGGER, shrag'gur, *s.* One who lops or trims trees.—*Obsolete*.

SHRANK. Preterite of *shrink*.—Nearly obsolete.

SHRAP, shrap, } *s.* A bird-bait of chaff.—*Ob-*
SHRAPE, shrape, } solete.

You fell like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.—*Bp. Bedell*.

SHRED, shred, *v. a.* Preterite and past part. *shred*, (*screddan*, to cut off, Sax. *skraddare*, a tailor, Swed.) To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth; —*s.* a strip cut off, as a *shred* of leather; a fragment, as *shreds* of wit.

SHREDDING, shred'ding, *s.* That which is cut off; a *shred*. In Architecture, *shreddings* are slight short pieces fixed below the roof as bearers in old buildings, and forming a straight line with the upper part of the rafters.

SHREDLESS, shred'les, *a.* Having no shreds.

SHREW, shroo, *s.* (from *zyrwan*, to beguile, to entrap, Sax. or from *schreewen*, to brawl, Dutch.) A

peevish, spiteful, turbulent, vexatious woman; it was formerly applied also to males.

The old *shrew* Sir Launcelot smote me downe.—*Hist. of Prince Arthur*.

In Zoology, a kind of mouse, with a long tapering snout, of the genus *Gymnura*. It is commonly called the *Shrew-mouse*; —*v. a.* to beshrew; to curse.—*Obsolete*.

O nice proud churl, I *shrew* his face.—*Chaucer*.

SHREWD, shrood, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew;

Her elder sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till her father rids his hands of her,
Your love must lie a maid.—*Shaks.*

painful; vexatious; troublesome;

Every one of this number,
That has endured *shrewd* days and nights with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.—*Shaks.*
(obsolete in the foregoing senses); cunning; astute; of nice discernment; proceeding from or containing sagacity, as a *shrewd* saying.

SHREWDLY, shrood'le, *ad.* Mischievously; vexatiously—(obsolete in these senses); archly; sagaciously; with good guess.

SHREWDNESS, shrood'nes, *s.* Sly cunning; archness; sagaciousness; mischievousness; vexatiousness.—*Obsolete* in the last two senses.

In their houses is iniquity and *shrewdness*.—*Chaucer*.

SHREW'ISH, shroo'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; forward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

SHREW'ISHLY, shroo'ish-le, *ad.* Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

SHREW'ISHNESS, shroo'ish-nes, *s.* The qualities of a shrew.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*.
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me.—*Shaks.*

SHRIEK, shriek, *v. n.* (*skrigen*, Dan. *schreien*, Germ. *schreyen*, Dutch.) To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in anguish or horror; —*s.* a sharp, shrill outcry, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

SHRIEVAL, shreev'al, *a.* (from *Shrieve*.) Pertaining to a sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars; and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhorred.—*Dryden*.

SHRIEVALTY, shreev'al-te, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHRIEVE, shreev, *s.* (see *Sheriff*.) A sheriff.—*Obsolete*.

SHRIFT, shrift, *s.* (*scripf*, Sax. see also *to shrive*.) Confession made to a priest.—*Obsolete*.

Off with
Bernardine's head; I will give a present *shrift*
And will advise him for a better place.—*Shaks.*

SHRIGHT, shrite, *s.* A shriek;

That lady's loud and piteous *shright*.—*Spenser*.

used also for the preterite of *to shriek*.—*Obsolete* in both senses.

Dame Pertelote *shright*
Full louder than did Hasdrubales' wife.—*Chaucer*.

SHRIKE, shriek, *s.* Butcher-bird, a bird of the genus *Lanius*; extended also with other cognate genera of the family *Laniidae*. *Shrike-crow*, a bird of the genus *Barita*.

SHRILL, shril, *a.* (perhaps from *skirl*, Scot. *skrill*, Icel. *scraol*, Dan. a shrill cry.) Sounding in a piercing, tremulous manner; uttering an acute sound; —*v. n.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark.—*Spenser*.

—*v. a.* to express shrilly.

Hark, how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry music.—*Spenser*.

SHRILLNESS—SHROUD.

SHRILLNESS, shril'nes, *s.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

SHRILLY, shril'le, *ad.* With shrillness.

SHRIMP, shrimp, *v. a.* (*scrimp*, to straiten, to limit, Scot. *schrumpten*, to crumple, to shrink, Germ.) To contract—(obsolete);

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear if turned into English.—*Echard*.

—*s.* a Crustacean of the genus *Crangon*; a little wrinkled man; a dwarf, in contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror in his enemies.—*Shaks*.

SHRINE, shrine, *s.* (*scriin*, Sax. *schrein*, Germ. *scri-nium*, Lat.) A case or box; applied particularly to a case in which sacred things are deposited.

SHRINK, shrink, *v. n.* Preterite and past part. *shrank*, (*scrincan*, Sax.) To contract spontaneously: to contract or be contracted into less length, breadth, or compass, by an inherent power; to shrivel; to withdraw, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress; to express fear, horror, or pain, by shuddering or contracting the body;

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrank* in haste away,
And vanished from our sight.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to cause to contract, as, to *shrink* flannel;
—*s.* the act of shrinking.

SHRINKAGE, shrink'age, *s.* A shrinking or contracting into less compass.

SHRINKER, shrink'ur, *s.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

SHRINKING, shrink'ing, *s.* The act of drawing back through fear.

SHRINKINGLY, shrink'ing-le, *ad.* By shrinking.

SHRITE, shrite, *s.* A name given in some localities to the Thrush, *Merulus viscivorus*.—*Loth*.

SHRIEVALTY, shriv'al-te, *s.* Shrievalty,—which see.

SHRIVE, shrive, *v. a.* Preterite *shrove*, past part. *shrived*, (*scrifan*, to receive confession, to appoint or enjoin penance, Sax.) To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession, as a priest.

He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech.—*Shaks*.
Save what the father must not say,
Who *shrived* him on his dying day.—*Byron*.

SHRIVEL, shriv'vl, *v. n.* (*gerifled*, wrinkled, Sax. the root of *ricel*.) To draw or be drawn into wrinkles, as a leaf *shrivels* in the sun;—*v. a.* to cause to shrink into corrugations.

Unchristian sorrows contract and *shrivel* up the soul.—*Hammond*.

SHRIVELLED, shriv'vld, *part. a.* Contracted into wrinkles; withered, as *shrivelled* apples.

SHRIVER, shriv'ur, *s.* (from *Shrive*.) A confessor.—*Obsolete*.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift,
When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shift.—*Shaks*.

SHRIVING, shriv'ing, *s.* Shrift; confession taken. Better a short tale, than a bad, long *shriving*.—*Spenser*.

SHROFF, shrof, *s.* In Indian Commerce, a banker; a money-changer.

SHROFFAGE, shrof'fage, *s.* The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the base.

SHROUD, shroud, *s.* (*scrud*, clothing, *scridan*, to clothe, Sax.) Originally, any sort of clothing whatever; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; a shelter; that which covers, conceals, or protects; Put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal landlord.—*Shaks*.

the branch of a tree—(improper in this sense.)
Shrouds, in the sense of branches of trees, now often used.—*Warton*.

SHROUDY—SHUFFLE.

In Nautical language, the *shrouds* are the large ropes which support a mast laterally. The *shrouds* of a ship receive several names according to their position, as: *bentick-shrouds*, strong ropes seized on the futtock-staves of the lower rigging, and extending to the opposite channels: their use is to relieve or support the mast when the ship rolls; *bowsprit-shrouds*, *bumkin-shrouds*, *futtock* or *foothook-shrouds*, *topmast-shrouds*, *top-gallant-shrouds*; in a more general sense, any things with which a mast is dressed or clothed;

Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance; to defend; to dress, especially for the grave; to conceal: to overwhelm; to lop off the branches of trees—(improper in this sense);—*v. n.* to take shelter.

SHROUDY, shroud'e, *a.* Affording shelter.

SHROVE, shrove, The preterite of *shrive*,—which see:—*v. n.* to join in the festivities of Shrovetide.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

As though he went
A *shroving* through the city.—*Beau. and Flet*.

SHROVETIDE, shrove'tide, } *s.* (*shrove*,
SHROVE-TUESDAY, shrove-tuze'day, } the pre-
terite of *shrive*, to take a confession,—see also
Tide and Tuesday.) Confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, and immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, so called because on that day confession was made preparatory to the fast of Lent.

SHROVING, shrove'ing, *s.* The festivity of Shrovetide.

Eating, drinking, merry-making—what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving*.—*Hales*.

SHRUB, shrub, *s.* (*scrob*, *scrobb*, *scribe*, Sax.) A bush, or small woody plant, less in size than a tree, often with several permanent slender woody stems dividing at or near the ground:—(*shurbon*, drink, Arab.) a liquor composed of acid, sugar, and spirits;—*v. a.* to clear off shrubs from ground.

SHRUBBERY, shrub'ber-e, *s.* Shrubs in general; a plantation of shrubs.

SHRUBBY, shrub'be, *a.* Full of shrubs; resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs or bushes. *Shrubby-trefoil*, the plant *Ptelea*.

SHRUFF, shruf, *s.* Dross; the refuse of metals tried by the fire.

SHRUG, shrug, *s.* (the derivation of this word is uncertain.) A motion or drawing up of the shoulders, usually expressive of dislike or aversion; to express dissatisfaction by a shrug, as, to *shrug* the shoulders;—*v. n.* to raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.

SHRUNK, shrunk. Pret. and past part. of *to shrink*; *shrunk*, as the past part. is nearly obsolete.

SHUDDER, shud'dur, *v. a.* (*schandern*, Germ.) To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion;—*s.* a tremour; a trembling or quaking with fear.

SHUFFLE, shuf'fl, *v. a.* (*schufan*, to shove, Sax. *shaffelen*, Germ.) To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another; to confuse; especially to change cards in their relative position while still in the pack; to remove or introduce by means of purposed confusion;—*v. n.* to throw cards into a new order; to play mean tricks; to evade fair questions; to strangle; to

SHUFFLER—SI.

move off with an irregular gait. *To shuffle off*, to get off; to move off shufflingly. *To shuffle up*, to form tumultuously or fraudulently;—*s.* act of shuffling; a jostling; an evasion; a trick; an artifice. *Shuffle-board*, the old spelling of shovel-board. *Shuffle-cap*, a play performed by shaking money in a cap or hat.

SHUFFLER, shuf'flur, *s.* One who shuffles.

SHUFFLING, shuf'fling, *a.* Evasive;—*s.* trick; artifice; evasion; an irregular gait.

SHUFFLINGLY, shuf'fling-le, *ad.* In a shuffling manner or gait; evasively.

SHUN, shun, *v. a.* (*scunio*, Sax.) To avoid; to keep clear of; to decline or neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you the whole counsel of God.—*Acts xx. 27.*

SHUNLESS, shun'les, *a.* Unavoidable.

Alone he entered

The mortal gate of the city; which he painted

With *shunless* destiny.—*Shaks.*

SHUT, shut, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *shut*, (*scittan*, *scytan*, to bolt, make fast, or shut in, Sax. from *scytan*, to shoot.) To close, so as to hinder egress or ingress; to prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to exclude; to close, as to shut the mouth; to contract, as to shut the hand;—*v. n.* to close itself; to be closed;—*a.* closed, as a *shut* door;—*s.* a shutter; the act of shutting; the close, as the *shut* of evening—(obsolete.) *To shut in*, to enclose; applied, in Nautical language, when, by the progress of a ship, one point of land is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. *To shut out*, to preclude from entering; to deny admission; to exclude. *To shut up*, to close, as to *shut up* a house; to confine; to obstruct; to confine by legal or moral restraint; to end, terminate, or conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better.—*Collier.*

SHUTTER, shut'tur, *s.* One who shuts or closes; a cover for a window or other aperture.

SHUTTERIA, shut-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Shutter, who collected many plants in the neighbourhood of Madras.) A genus of Asiatic plants: Order, Convolvulaceæ.

SHUTTLE, shut'tl, *s.* (from the root of *Shoot*, *scytan*, Sax.) The instrument used in weaving, by which the woof is conveyed through the shed of the warp.

SHUTTLECOCK, shut'tl-cok, *s.* (*shuttle* and *cock*, or *cork*.) A cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledoor in the play so called. In Botany, the plant *Periptera panicea*.

SHY, shi, *a.* (*scheu*, from *scheun*, to shun, Germ. *sky*, from *skyer*, to shun or eschew, Dan.) Fearful of near approach; shunning approach, as a *shy* bird; reserved; coy; cautious; wary;

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines.—*Boyle.*

suspicious; jealous;

Princes are, by the wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors.—*Wotton.*

—*v. n.* to turn aside from alarm, as a horse.

SHYLY, shi'le, *ad.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly.

SHYNESS, shi'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being shy; reserved coyness.

SI, se, *s.* In Music, the name for the seventh sound, added by the Frenchman Le Maire, at the end of the 17th century, to the six ancient notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, of Guido; and by means of which, it is said, much inconvenience in the ancient gamut

SIAGONA—SIBYL

is avoided;—(*si*, if, Lat.) in Law, *si fecerit te securum*, a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court, without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim—3 *Bl. Com.* *Si non omnes*, a writ in an association of justices, by which, if all in commission cannot meet on the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more of them may finish the business.—*Reg. Orig.*

SIAGONA, si-ag'o-na, *s.* (*siagon*, the jaw-bone, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabideæ.

SIAGONAGRA, si-a-go-nag'ra, *s.* (*siagon*, the jaw, *agra*, a seizure, Gr.) In Pathology, pain, of a rheumatic or gouty character, in the jaw, or its articulation.

SIAGONIUM, si-a-go'ne-um, *s.* (*siagon*, the jaw-bone, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Staphylinideæ.

SIALIS, si'a-lis, *s.* (*sialon*, saliva, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Plannipennes.

SIALOGOGUE, si-a-lo-gog, *s.* (*sialon*, saliva, and *agogos*, a leading, a drawing forth, Gr.) A medicine which promotes the discharge of saliva.

SIALOLOGIA, si-a-lo-lo'je-a, *s.* (*sialon*, saliva, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on the saliva.

SIALORRHOEA, si-a-lor-re'a, *s.* (*sialon*, saliva, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) In Pathology, salivation.

SIAMESE, si-a-meze, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Siam;—*s.* a native of Siam.

SIB, sib, *a.* (Saxon.) Related by blood;—*s.* a relation.—Obsolete.

He is no fairy born, ne sib at all

To elves.—*Spenser.*

SIBBALDIA, sib-bal'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Robert Sibbald, Professor of Physic at Edinburgh, author of *Scotia Illustrata*.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

SIBBENS.—See *Framboesia*.

SIBERIAN, si-be're-an, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Siberia;—*s.* a native of Siberia. *Siberian crab-tree*, the tree *Pyrus prunifolia*. *Siberian pasture*, the common name given to plants of the genus *Caragana*.

SIBERITE, sib'er-ite, *s.* (from the finest specimens having been found in Siberia.) In Mineralogy, the same as *Rubellite*,—which see.

SIBILANT, sib'e-lant, *a.* (*sibilans*, whispering, Lat.) Hissing; making a hissing sound: *s* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters, or *sibilants*.

SIBILATION, sib-e-la'shun, *s.* A hissing sound.

SIBTHORPIA, sib-thawrp'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.D., formerly Prof. of Botany at Oxford.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order, Sibthorpiaceæ.

SIBTHORPIACEÆ, sib-thawrp'e-a'se-e, *s.* An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, with alternate, undivided leaves, and axillary, solitary, pedunculated flowers; calyx four or eight-parted, and permanent; stamens four or eight, equal and alternating with the lobes of the corolla; anthers two-celled, the cells parallel; style one; stigma capitate and undivided; capsule two-celled, two-valved, and many-seeded; placenta large, spongy, and globose; seeds erect; testa membranous; albumen copious, dense, and fleshy.

SIBYL, sib'bl, *s.* (Greek, from *sior*, a god, and *bole*, council.) In Antiquity, the name given to certain

SIBYLLINE—SICKEN.

virgins who were believed to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called *sibylline verses*, or *sibylline oracles*.

SIBYLLINE, sib'il-line, *a.* Pertaining to the verses written or composed by the sibyls. The *Sibylline books* were documents supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, the last remaining three of which were destroyed by the fire that consumed the capitol in the Marsic war. They were consulted in times of public danger or calamity. To the Sibyls were also attributed certain Greek verses divided into eight books, which contained predictions of our Saviour, and taught the doctrine of the resurrection, the last judgment, and hell torments. These are supposed to have been the work of some Christian. They are clouded with the heathen and Jewish superstitions, on purpose to disguise the true intent of the author.

SICANI, se-ka'ni, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a people of Spain, who passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called Sicania. They inhabited the neighbourhood of Mount Etna.

SICCA, sik'ka, *s.* In India, a weight for gold and silver = 179½ grs. Troy.

SICCATE, sik'kate, *v. a.* To dry.—Obsolete.

SICCATION, sik-ka'shun, *s.* The act of drying.—Obsolete.

SICCATIVE, sik'ka-tiv, } *a.* Causing dryness.—Ob-

SICCIFIC, sik'sif-ik, } solete.

SICCHASIA, sik-ka'she-a, *s.* (*sikhasia*, loathing, disgust, Gr.) In Pathology, a loathing of food; an extreme degree of anorexy.

SICCITY, sik'se-te, *s.* (*siccitas*, Lat.) Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.—Seldom used.

SICE, sise, *s.* (*six*, Fr.) The number six at dice.

My study was to coy the dice,

And dextrously to throw the lucky *sice*.—Dryden.

SICH, sitch, *a.* The old form of *such*.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;

But now I wot it is nothing *sich*.—Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

SICILIAN, se-sil'yan, *s.* An inhabitant of Sicily;—*a.* pertaining to or produced in Sicily. In Medieval History, *Sicilian vespers*, the name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282. The insurrection broke out in the evening of Easter-Tuesday—whence the name.

SICILIANO, si-sil-e-an'o, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a composition in measures of ½ or ¾ time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

SICK, sik, *a.* (*seco*, Sax. *sich*, Dutch, *syke*, Icel.) Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; having a strong dislike to; affected with disease, followed with *of* before the name of the disease; corrupted—(improper in this sense.)

What we oft do best—

By sick interpreters, or weak ones—is

Not ours, or not allowed.—Shaks.

—*s.* the sick, the person or persons affected with disease;—*v. a.* to make sick—(obsolete as a verb.)

A little time before

Our grandsire Edward sick'd and died.—Shaks.

In ships of war, *sick-bay*, or *sick-berth*, a place immediately under the fore-castle, usually on the starboard side, for the reception of the sick and wounded. *Sick-brained*, disordered in the brain.

Sick-list, a list or register of the names of the sick.

SICKEN, sik'n, *v. a.* To make sick; to disease; to

SICKER—SICYEDON.

weaken; to impair; to disgust; to make squeamish;—*v. n.* to fall into disease; to grow weak; to languish; to decay; to be disgusted.

SICKER, sik'ur, *a.* (*sikkar*, Scot. *seker*, Goth. *siker*, Icel. *sicher*, Germ. *zecker*, Belg. *sicer*, Welsh, *securus*, Lat.) Sure; firm; certain—(obsolete);

Being some honest curate or some vicar,

Content with little, in condition *sicker*.—Spenser.

—*ad.* surely; certainly.—(Obsolete.)

Sicker, thou'rt but a lazy lord.—Spenser.

SICKERLY, sik'er-le, *ad.* Surely.—Local, used in the north of England and in Scotland.

That may be more *sickerly* of evil.—

Robinson on More's Utopia (1551).

SICKERNESS, sik'er-nes, *s.* (Scotch.) Security.—Obsolete.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,

From her dull horse, in desperate distress,

And to her feet betook her doubtful *sickness*.—

Spenser.

SICKINGEA, sik-in'je-a, *s.* (supposed to be named after some person of the name of Sicking.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SICKISH, sik'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick; exciting disgust; nauseating.

SICKISHNESS, sik'ish-nes, *s.* The quality of exciting disgust.—Seldom used.

SICKLY, sik'li, *s.* (*sicel*, *sicol*, Sax. *sichel*, Germ. *zekkel*, Dutch, *zaikle*, Gr. *sicala*, Lat.) A reaping-hook; an instrument with a serrated edge, used in cutting corn. *Sickle-wort*, a plant of the genus *Coronilla*.

SICKLED, sik'ld, *a.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,

And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.—

Thomson.

SICKLEMAN, sik'l-man, } *s.* A reaper.

SICKLER, sik'lur, }

You sun-burnt *sickleman* of August weary,

Come hither from the furrow and be merry.—Shaks.

The *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.—Sandys.

SICKLINESS, sik'le-nes, *s.* The state of being unwell, unhealthy, faint, weak, or languid.

SICKLY, sik'le, *ad.* Not healthy;

We wear our health but *sickly* in this life,

Which in his death were perfect.—Shaks.

—*a.* not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; not well; faint; weak; languid;—*v. a.* to taint with the hue of disease.

The native hue of resolution

Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.—Shaks.

SICKNESS, sik'nes, *s.* Nausea; squeamishness; state of being diseased; disease; malady; that state of an animal or plant in which the nutritive organs do not perform their functions properly.

SICULI, sik'u-li, *s.* (Latin.) A people of Italy driven from their possessions by the Opici. They fled into Sicily, where they settled in the territories of the Sicani, whom they conquered, and gave their own name to the island, about 1059 years before the Christian era.

SICUS, si'kus, *s.* (*sikyos*, a cucumber, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanystoma.

SICYDIUM, si-sid'e-um, *s.* (*sikydon*, dim. of *sikya*, the Indian gourd, or a cupping-glass resembling a cucumber, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Gobiidae.

SICYEDON, se-si'e-don, *s.* (*sykyos*, a cucumber, Gr.) In Surgery, a transverse fracture, in the form of a cucumber broken in two parts.

SICYONIA—SIDE.

SICYONIA, si-se-o'ne-a, *s.* (*sikyonia*, a kind of shoe, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans, in which the integument is harder than in the shrimps; the body slightly compressed; the carapace surmounted by a crest; the eyes large, cylindrical, and exposed.

SICYONIAN, sik-yo'ne-an, *s.* An inhabitant of Sicyon, or Sicyonia, a territory situated on the south coast, and near the eastern extremity of the Corinthian Gulf; — *a.* pertaining to or produced in Sicyon.

SICYOS, sik'yos, *s.* (*sikyos*, the cucumber, Gr. from its resemblance and affinity to it.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

SIDA, si'da, *s.* (a name given by Theophrastes to an aquatic plant, which is supposed to have been analogous with *Althæa*.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceæ.

SIDE, side, *s.* (Saxon and Danish, *syde*, Dutch, *sida*, Swed. *seile*, Germ. *tsd*, Heb.) The broad and long surface of a thing as distinguished from its end; margin or border; edge; verge; the external part of an animal, which is situated neither posteriorly nor anteriorly, as of the body, head, &c.; the part between the top and the bottom, as the *side* of a hill; part of a surface or its superficies, as the other *side* of the earth; any part considered in respect to its direction, as, to whatever *side* we direct our view; party; faction; sect; interest; favour, as, the Lord is on my *side*; any part considered in opposition or contradistinction to another, as, the slaughter was great on both *sides*;

Open justice bends to neither *side*.—Dryden.

separate line of descent, as, by the father's *side* the family is nobly descended; quarter; region, as from one *side* of heaven to the other. In Geometry, any line which forms a boundary of a rectilinear figure. To *take a side*, to embrace an opinion, or attach one's self to the interests of a party. To *choose sides*, to select parties for competition; — *a.* lateral; being on one side; oblique; indirect, as a *side view*, *side blow*, &c.; long; large; extensive—(still in use in this sense in the north of England and in Scotland.)

Cloth of gold, set with pearls; down sleeves, *side sleeves*, and skirts round.—Shaks.

Side-board, a piece of furniture situated at the side of a dining-room for the convenience of those who eat at the other table; it is usually fitted with drawers or compartments for holding plate, &c. *Side-box*, a box or enclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the seats in the pit. *Side-fly*, an insect produced from a maggot nursed in the rectum of horses.—Derham. In Architecture, *side-posts*, truss posts placed in pairs, disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss; their use is not only to support the principal rafters, &c., but to suspend the tie-beam below. *Side-saddle*, a saddle for a female. *Side-saddle-flower*, the common name given to the plants of the genus *Sarracenia*. *Side-taking*, a taking sides, or engaging in a party. In Ship-carpentry, *side-trees*, the lower main-pieces of a masted mast; — *v. n.* to embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; to lean to one side—(not used in this sense);

It is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself.—Bacon.

—*v. n.* to stand at the side of;

If Clara *side* him, and will stand his friend.—

Beau. and Flet.

SIDELING—SIDERUM.

SIDELING, side'ling, *ad.* Sidewise; with the side foremost, as, to go *sideling* through a crowd; sloping. *Sideling ground*, a line of country whose cross section is inclined or sloping.

SIDELONG, side'long, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; — *ad.* laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side; on the side.

SIDER, si'dur, *s.* One who joins a party, or engages in a faction.

SIDERAL, sid'er-al, } *a.* (*sideralis*, from *sidus*, a
SIDEREAL, se-de're-al, } star, Lat.) Pertaining to a
star or the stars; astral; containing stars; starry. The *sideral day* is the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis, in respect of the fixed stars, or any fixed point in space; it is shorter than the solar day by 3' 55.91" of mean solar time. *Sideral year*, the time in which the earth performs a complete revolution in its orbit, in reference to the fixed stars; or the time which elapses from the instant at which the sun, the earth, and some particular star, are in a straight line, till the earth returns again into the same straight line with the sun and star: this interval is = 365.2563612 mean solar days, or 365 days 6 hours 9 min. 9.6 sec.

SIDERATION, sid'er-a'shun, *s.* (*sidus*, a star, Lat.) In Pathology, a name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

SIDERITE, sid'er-ite, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, Gr.) An old name for the loadstone.

SIDERITIS, sid'er-i'tis, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, Gr.) Ironwort, a genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

SIDEROGRAPHIC, sid'er-o-graf'ic, } *a.* Per-
SIDEROGRAPHICAL, sid'er-o-graf'e-kal, } taining
to siderography.

SIDEROGRAPHIST, sid'er-og'gra-fist, *s.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of steel plates.

SIDEROGRAPHY, sid'er-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art or practice of engraving on steel.

SIDEROLITES, sid'er-o-litse, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A name given by Lamarck to those Nummulites which have a stellated appearance, from the margin being bristled with points.

SIDEROMANCY, sid'er-o-man-se, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) A species of divination anciently performed by burning straws, &c., on red-hot iron, in which operation conjectures were formed from the manner of their burning.

SIDEROCHISOLITE, sid'er-o-shis'o-lite, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, *schistos*, fissile, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in small six-sided prisms of a black colour; streak green; lustre brilliant: it becomes magnetic and black from exposure to heat. Composition—protoxide of iron, 70.16; silica, 16.30; alumina, 4.10; water, 7.30: sp. gr. 3.0; hardness = 2.0 to 3.0.

SIDEROSCOPE, sid'er-o-sko-pe, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) An instrument invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in substances.

SIDEROXYLON, sid'er-oks'e-lon, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, and *xylon*, wood, Gr. from the hardness of the wood.) Ironwood, a genus of plants: Order, Sapotaceæ.

SIDERUM, sid'er-um, *s.* (*sideros*, iron, Gr.) The name given by Bergman to phosphuret of iron.

SIDESMAN, *sidz'e-man*, *s.* An assistant to a churchwarden; a party man.

SIDEWAYS, *side'wayz*, *ad.* Towards one side; in-
SIDEWISE, *side'wize*, *ad.* Inclining laterally; on one side.

SIDING, *si'ding*, *s.* The act of attaching one's self to a party or faction.

SIDLE, *sid'l*, *v. n.* (from *Sida*.) To go or move side foremost; to lie on the side.

SIDONIAN, *si-do-ne-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Sidon, the capital of ancient Phœnicia; —*s.* an inhabitant of Sidon.

SIEGE, *seej*, *s.* (French.) The act of besetting a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair.—*Shaks.*

The word is obsolete in the following senses:
seat; throne;

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege*, began these words aloud to sound.—
Spenser.

place; rank; class;

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*.—*Shaks.*

SIENITE, *si'en-ite*, *s.* (so called from Syene, a city
SYENITE, *si'en-ite*, *s.* of Egypt, where this rock occurs in abundance, and whence the Romans obtained it for architectural and other purposes.) An igneous rock composed of felspar, hornblende, and quartz; or of felspar, hornblende, quartz, and mica; it often bears the general aspect of a granite. Felspar and hornblende may be considered its two constant and essential ingredients, but it frequently contains quartz and mica, and occasionally talc and epidote.

SIENITIC, *si-e-nit'ik*, *a.* Containing sienite, or resembling it, or possessing some of its properties.

SIERRA, *se-er'ra*, *s.* (Spanish, a chain of hills.) A word prefixed to the names of several places in Spain, and other parts discovered or colonized by the Spaniards, as Sierra Leone.

Siesta, *se-es'ta*, *s.* A Spanish word signifying the hottest part of the day. It also means a nap, or short sleep after dinner, according to the custom in warm countries, and in this sense it is used by English writers.

SIEVE, *seev*, *s.* (*sife*, *syfe*, from *sifan*, to sift, Sax. *seef*, Dutch, *sieb*, Germ.) A utensil consisting of a hoop, with a hair or wire cloth, used in separating flour from bran, or the fine part of any substance from the coarse; that used in a mill is called a bolter. The term is also applied to a similar utensil for straining milk or other fluids.

SIEVERSIA, *se-versh'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of M. Sievers, a Russian botanist and traveller.) A genus of plants allied to Geum: Order, Rosaceæ.

SIFT, *sift*, *v. a.* (*sifan*, Sax. *ziefen*, Dutch, *sieben*, Germ.) To separate the fine from the coarse by a sieve; to separate; to part; to examine minutely and critically; to scrutinize.

SIFTER, *sif'tur*, *s.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

SIG, *sig*, (from *sige*, victory, Sax.) A prefix to certain names, signifying victory, as *sigbert*; *i. e.* bright victory.) It answers to the Greek *Nic*, in Nicander, and the Latin *Vic*, in Victorinus.

SIGALION, *si-ga'le-on*, *s.* (*sigaloeis*, smooth, shining, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Family, Amphroditidæ.

SIGALIONES, *sig-a-li'o-nes*, *s.* (*sigaloeis*, smooth, shining, Gr.) A name given to those Aphroditæ, which have a very elongated form, and each foot furnished with cirri.

SIGALPHUS, *si-gal'fus*, *s.* (*sigaloeis*, shining, *phos*, light, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Papivora.

SIGANUS, *si-ga'nus*, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of fishes, the body oval, with a recumbent spine in the front of the dorsal, which is single, long, and deeply emarginate, with more spinal than soft rays; mouth small, with compressed and emarginate teeth; pectorals small; the colours bright: Family, Zeidæ.

SIGERETUS, *si-ge-re'tus*, *s.* (*sigeretes*, one that glides silently, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Naticinæ, or Sea-snails; the shell oval, flattened, and ear-shaped; inner lip wanting; no umbilicus: Family, Naticidæ. This word is often improperly written *sigaretus*.

SIGH, *si*, *v. a.* (*sican*, Sax. *suchtan*, Dutch.) To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it, as in grief; —*v. n.* to lament; to mourn; to express by sighs;

The gentle swain *sighs* back her fate.—*Hoole.*
—*s.* a single deep and audible respiration, as in the expression of sorrow.

SIGHER, *si'ur*, *s.* One who sighs.

SIGHING, *si'ing*, *s.* The act of respiring audibly, as in grief.

SIGHINGLY, *si'ing-le*, *ad.* With sighing.

SIGHT, *site*, *s.* (*gesicht*, Sax. *sicht*, Germ. *sigt*, Dan.) The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; the faculty of vision; open view or situation in which nothing obstructs the view; the eye or organ of vision; an aperture in an instrument through which objects are seen, as the *sight* of a quadrant or theodolite; that which is beheld; a show or spectacle, particularly something new or wonderful. To take *sight*, to take aim, as in directing a piece of artillery.

SIGHTED, *si'ted*, *a.* A word used only in composition, in which it signifies having sight, or seeing in a particular manner, as *short-sighted*, *near-sighted*, *quick-sighted*, &c.

SIGHTFULNESS, *site'fûl-nes*, *s.* Clearness of sight. —Obsolete.

Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.—
Spenser.

SIGHTLESS, *site'les*, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

SIGHTLESSLY, *site'les-le*, *ad.* Blindly; in a sightless manner.—Not much used.

SIGHTLESSNESS, *site'les-nes*, *s.* Blindness.—Not used.

SIGHTLINESS, *site'le-nes*, *s.* Comeliness; an appearance which is pleasant to the view.

SIGHTLY, *site'le*, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

SIGHTSMAN, *site'se-man*, *s.* Among Musicians, one who reads music at first sight.

SIGIL, *si'jil*, *s.* (*sigillum*, a seal, Lat.) A seal or signature.

Sorceries to raise the infernal powers,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours.—*Dryden.*

SIGILLATUR, *se-jil'la-tur*, *a.* Fit to seal; belonging to a seal.—Not in use.

SIGILLARIA, *si-jil-la're-a*, *s.* (*sigillum*, a seal, Lat. from the nature of the markings on the stem.) An extinct genus of plants, the stems of which are found in the coal formation and mountain lime-

stone. They are deeply furrowed, but not jointed, with oblong, discoid, or nearly round cicatrices or scars, not arranged in a distinctly spiral manner, with frequently three smaller vascular scars in the centre of the larger ones. These fossil trees are frequently found penetrating the strata in a vertical direction, or rather perpendicularly, to the plane of stratification, with their roots ramified in the rocks. In Mythology, feasts in honour of Saturn, celebrated after the Saturnalia. At this festival, little statues of gold, silver, &c., were sacrificed to the god, instead of human beings, who had been the usual victims, till the barbarous custom was changed by Hercules.

SIGMA, sig'ma, *s.* The name of the Greek letter Σ , σ , equivalent to the English *S*. The Greeks originally used this letter for the English *C*, and the Romans adopted this form into their tables.

SIGMOID, sig'moyd, } *a.* (from the letter Σ ,
SIGMOIDAL, sig-moyd'al, } *sigma*, and *eidos*, like-
ness, Gr.) Resembling the Greek letter Σ , sigma.
In Anatomy, applied to a flexure of the colon, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region, and also to the semicircular valves which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta.

SIGN, sine, *s.* (*segn* or *segen*, Sax. *signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat. *segno*, Ital. *seno*, Span.) A token; anything by which another thing is shown, represented, or indicated, as, a *sign* of fair weather, *sign* of good health, &c.; a motion of the hand, nod, or other gesture, indicating a wish or command; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle; some visible transaction, event, or appearance, intended as a proof of something else;

Show me a *sign* that thou talkest with me—*Judges* vi. 17.
something hung or written over a door or on a wall to give notice of the name, or name and occupation, of the tenant; a memorial or thing to be remembered as a token;

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men: and they became a *sign*.—*Numbers* xxvi. 10.

visible mark or representation, as, a *sign* of spiritual grace; a mark of distinction, as the cross;

The ensign of Messiah blazed,

Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.—*Milton*.

typical representation or symbol. In Algebra, a character indicating an operation to be performed, or a relation subsisting between two quantities: of the former kind, those most commonly used are— $+$ for addition, $-$ for subtraction, \times for multiplication, \div for division, $\sqrt{}$ for the square root, $\sqrt[3]{}$ for the cube root, $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the *n*th root, &c.: the signs denoting a relation are, $=$ equal to, $>$ greater than, $<$ less than, &c. In Astronomy, a portion of the ecliptic or zodiac, containing 30° or a twelfth part of the complete circle: the first commences at the point of the equator through which the sun passes at the time of the vernal equinox, and they are counted onwards from west to east all round the circle. The names of these signs in their order, with the characters by which they are indicated on globes, and in almanacs and works on astronomy, are as follow:—Aries Υ , Taurus $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Gemini Π , Cancer $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Leo $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Virgo $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Libra $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Scorpio $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Sagittarius $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Capricornus $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Aquarius $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$, Pisces $\mathbf{\Upsilon}$. It is to be observed, that these are also the names of the twelve constellations of the zodiac, which anciently coincided with the places of the *signs*; but, on account of the motion of the earth's equator, by which the equinoctial points are carried

backwards in the ecliptic about $56' 6''$ annually, the commencement of the signs now correspond to different stars, the first point of the sign Aries being at present near the beginning of the constellation Pisces. The *ascending signs* are the six beginning with Capricornus, through which the sun passes while advancing from the winter to the summer solstice, and is consequently acquiring altitude with respect to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere; the other six, beginning with Cancer, are called the *descending signs*. *Sign-board*, a board on which a person gives notice of his avocation, or of the articles he deals in. *Sign-manual*, the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters-patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet, or great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity. *Sign-post*, a post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of anything;—*v. a.* to mark or ratify with one's name or other character; to subscribe, as in paper, letter, note, deed, &c.; to signify typically;

The sacraments are made to be *signs* of a secret mystery; they receive the names of what they themselves do *sign*.—*Bp. Taylor*.

to denote; to show; to mark; to signify by the hand, &c., without using words;

He dies and makes no *sign*.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to be a sign or omen.

Music! 't the air?—under the earth—

—It *signs* well, does't not?—*No*.—*Shaks*.

SIGNAL, sig'nal, *s.* (French, from *signum*, Lat.) A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; the notice given. In Nautical affairs, *signals* are certain signs agreed upon for suddenly communicating intelligence at sea, in cases wherein the voice could not possibly reach the required distance: they are either *day-signals*, *night-signals*, or *fog-signals*;—*a.* eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary, as, a *signal* exploit. *Signal-fire*, a fire intended for a signal.

SIGNALITY, sig'nal'e-te, *s.* Quality of being remarkable or memorable.—Not in use.

They inquired and determined its *signality*.—*Brown*.

SIGNALIZE, sig'nal-lize, *v. a.* To render remarkable or eminent: to distinguish one's self by remarkable deeds or talents.

SIGNALLY, sig'nal-le, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably: in a distinguished manner.

SIGNATION, sig-na'shun, *s.* Sign given; act of betokening.—Not in use.

A horse-shoe Baptista, Porta hath thought too low a *signation*; he raised it into a lunar representation.—*Brown*.

SIGNATORY, sig'na-tur-e, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

SIGNATURE, sig'na-ture, *s.* (French, from *signo*, I sign, Lat.) A sign, stamp, or mark impressed; a sign manual, or name of a person written or subscribed by himself; a mark for proof, or proof from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of Divine wisdom.—*Plants*.

In old Medical writers, an external mark or character which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure a particular disease, or diseases of particular parts; thus, plants with yellow flowers were considered adapted to cure jaundice. In Music, the flats and sharps placed after the clef, which

SIGNATURIST—SIGNIFICATOR.

affect throughout the movement all notes of the same letter. In Law, a writing presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland as the ground of a royal grant, which, after being passed by the barons, has, in some cases, the sign-manual of the sovereign.—*Bell*. In Printing, a letter of the alphabet placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a work, to denote, alphabetically, the order of the sheets;—*v. a.* to mark; to distinguish—(not in use.) In Physiognomy, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the genius or temper of the person possessing it.

SIGNATURIST, sig-na-tu-ris-t, *s.* One who holds the doctrine of signatures being impressed on objects indicative of their characters or qualities.

SIGNER, si-nur, *s.* One who signs or subscribes his name.

SIGNET, sig-net, *s.* (from *signo*, I sign, Lat.) A seal, particularly, the *Privy-signet*, one of the king's seals in England, used in sealing private letters and grants under the sign-manual: it is in the custody of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In Scottish Law, the *signet* is the seal by which the king's letters and writs for the purpose of justice are now authenticated. *Writer to the Signet*, anciently a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom writs were prepared; and when the signet became employed in judicial proceedings, the writers or clerks obtained a monopoly of the privileges of acting as agents or attorneys before the Court of Session. Their business is nearly the same with that of attorneys in England.

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif-e-kan-s, } *s.* (see *Signify*.)
SIGNIFICANCY, sig-nif-e-kan-se, } Power of signifying; meaning; force; energy; importance.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif-e-kant, *a.* (*significans*, Lat.) Expressive of something beyond the external mark; bearing a meaning; betokening; expressive in an eminent degree; important—(little used in this sense);—*s.* a sign;

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.—*Shaks.*
a token; a sign of something.

An erect and forward stature, a large breast, neat and pliant joints, and the like, may be good *significants* of health, of strength, or agility; but are very foreign arguments of wit.—*Wotton*.

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig-nif-e-kant-le, *ad.* In a significant manner.

SIGNIFICATION, sig-nif-e-ka-shun, *s.* (Fr. *significatio*, Lat.—see *Signify*.) The act of making known by signs, or of communicating ideas to another by anything that is understood; meaning; that idea of a sign or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general who use it understand it to convey.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif-e-ka-tiv, *a.* (*significatif*, Fr.) Betokening by an external sign; strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATIVELY, sig-nif-e-ka-tiv-le, *ad.* So as to betoken by an external sign; with significance.

SIGNIFICATIVENESS, sig-nif-e-ka-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of being significative. In Law, *significavit*, a writ issuing out of Chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary, of a man's standing excommunicate during the space of forty days, for laying him up in prison, till he submit to the authority of the church.—*Reg. Orig.*

SIGNIFICATOR, sig-nif-e-ka-tur, *s.* That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

SIGNIFICATORY—SILENCE.

SIGNIFICATORY, sig-nif-e-ka-tur-e, *a.* That betokens or signifies;—*s.* that which betokens; a signification.—Not used as a noun.

Here is a double *significatory* of the Spirit, a word and a sign.—*Bp. Taylor*.

SIGNIFY, sig-ne-fi, *v. a.* (*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, from *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make known by some token or sign; to declare; to make known;

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him,
That thus I have resigned to you my charge.—*Shaks.*

to mean; to express;

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.—*Shaks.*

to import, weigh, or have consequence; used in particular phrases, as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing; what can it *signify*, &c.

SIGNIFYING, sig-ne-fi-ing, *part. a.* Expressive; significant.—Not used.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.—*Ben Jonson*.

SIGNIOR, sin-yor, *s.* (*signore*, Ital.) A term equivalent to the English Lord, Sir, or Mr.; the French Monsieur, and the German Herr.—See *Seignior*.

SIGNIORIZE.—See *Seigniorize*.

SIGNIORY.—See *Seignior*.

SIK, } sik, *a.* (*sic*, Scotch.)—Obsolete forms of
SIKE, } *sich*.

Sike syrlie shepherds han we none,
They keepen all the path.—*Spenser*.

SIKE, sike, *s.* (*sic*, *sich*, a water-furrow, Sax.) A small stream or rill; one which is generally dry in summer.—Obsolete or local.

SIKER, sik-ur, *a.* and *ad.* (*sicker*, secure, cautious, denoting preciseness, Scot.) Sure;

"I doubt I have slain the red Comyn." "Leave you such a matter in doubt? I've made *sicker*."—*Hist. of Scot.*
(They) holden the *siker* way.—*Chaucer*.

surely.—Obsolete.

SIKERNESS, sik'er-nes, *s.* Sureness; safety.—Obsolete.

Brotelnesse

They finden, when they wenen *sikerne*se.—*Chaucer*.

SILAGO, si-la-go, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of fishes, having the head lengthened; mouth small; eyes minute; first dorsal fin on a line with the pectoral and the ventral; the first ray excessively long: Family, Percidæ.

SILAUS, si-la-us, *s.* (a name used by Pliny for an Umbelliferous plant.) Pepper-saxifrage, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

SILE, sile, *v. a.* (Scottish; *sila*, Sueo-Goth.) To strain, as fresh milk from the cow; whence *sile-dish*, a strainer.—Local.

SILENCE, si-lens, *s.* (French; *silentium*, from *sileo*, I am still, Lat.) Stillness, or an entire absence of sound; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals; habitual taciturnity, opposed to loquacity;

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into
silence, and discourse grow commendable in none but
parrots.—*Shaks.*

secrecy; absence of mention; obscurity; oblivion.

Eternal *silence* be their doom.—*Milton*.

Silence is used elliptically for *let there be silence*;

—*v. a.* to restrain from noise or speaking; to quiet;

to restrain; to appease;

This would *silence* all further opposition.—*Clarendon*.

SILENE—SILICA.

to cause to cease firing, as a battery; to put an end to;

A decision which *silenced* the rivalships between them.—*Hamilton*.

to restrain from preaching, by revoking a license to preach.

SILENE, si-le'ne, *s.* (said to be derived from *sialon*, saliva, Gr. in allusion to the viscid frothy moisture on the stalks of many of the species, by which small flies are entrapped—hence the English name Catch-fly. Du Theis deduces the name from the drunken god Silenus, whose name he supposes referred to his body being covered with slaver.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

SILENT, si'lent, *a.* (*silens*, Lat.) Not speaking; mute, habitually taciturn; not loquacious; still; having no noise, as the *silent* night; wanting efficacy, not operative;

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant, interlunar cave.—*Milton*.

not mentioning nor proclaiming; calm, as, the winds were *silent*; not acting; not transacting business in person, as, a *silent* partner; not pronounced, as, a *silent* letter.

SILENTIARY, si-len'sha-re, *s.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SILENTLY, si'lent-le, *ad.* Without speech, noise, or mention.

SILENTNESS, si'lent-nes, *s.* The state of being silent; stillness; silence.

SILENUS, sil-le'nus, *s.* (Latin; *silenos*, Gr.) In Mythology, a Grecian divinity, the foster-father and attendant of Bacchus, and likewise leader of the Satyrs: he was remarkable for wisdom, his drunkenness being regarded as inspiration. He was represented as a robust old man in a state of intoxication, riding on an ass, and with a can in his hand.

SILER, si'lur, *s.* (Latin, an osier.) A genus of glabrous Umbelliferous perennial shrubs: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

SILESIA, si-le'she-a, *s.* A kind of linen cloth, so called on account of its being brought from a duchy of that name, now belonging chiefly to Prussia.

SILESIAN, si-le'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Silesia, as *Silesian* linen.

SILEX, si'leks, *s.* (Latin.) Flint.

SILHOUETTE, } sil-oo-et', *s.* (*silhouette*, Fr.) The
SILOUETTE, } profile of a person's face, not painted according to natural colours, nor yet in outline, but the exact side face, painted so as to present an even black surface. A contrivance for taking the exact outline of an object, particularly of a person's face: it consists of a slender rod fixed in a universal joint, its extremities moving freely in every direction; one end is traced along the figure to be copied, while the other, carrying a pencil, traces a figure precisely similar on paper inserted in a frame, which is kept gently pressing on the point of the pencil by a spring or other contrivance.

SILICA, sil'e-ka, *s.* (from *silex*, Lat.) A substance which enters into the composition of most earthy minerals, and, under the name of quartz-rock, forms independent mountainous masses: it is the chief ingredient of sandstones, flint, chalcedony, rock crystal, and other analogous substances. It was formerly considered as a pure earth, but, from

SILICATE—SILICIOUS.

its ascertained acid properties, it is now usually called by chemists *silicic acid*: when pure, it is a light white powder, which feels rough and dry when rubbed between the fingers; it is insipid and inodorous. Equiv. 46.5; symb. SiO_3 : sp. gr. 2.69. This substance is also known by the name of *siliceous earth*.

SILICATE, sil'e-kate, *s.* A compound of silicic acid and a salifiable base. The *silicates* constitute the greater number by far of the hard minerals which encrust the globe. In Mineralogy, *Silicate of Alumina*,—see Bucholzite. *Silicate of cerium*, a mineral which occurs in regular hexagonal prisms of a pale yellowish-brown colour; cleavage parallel to the axis of the prism; translucent. It is found with emerald in magnesian carbonate of lime, at Santa Fé de Bogota, in Peru.

SILICERNIUM, sil-e-ser'ne-um, *s.* (Latin, from *silex*, a stone, and *coena*, supper, i. e. supper upon a stone.) In Roman Antiquity, a feast of a private nature, provided for the dead some time after the funeral: it consisted of beans, lettuces, bread, eggs, &c., which were laid upon the tomb, in the foolish expectation that the dead would come for the repast.

SILICIC ACID, sil-is'ik as'sid, *s.* The same as *Silica*,—which see.

SILICICALCAREOUS, sil-is-e-kal-ka're-us, *a.* (*silex*, and *calcareous*.) Consisting of silicious and calcareous matter.

SILICALCOP, sil-is-e-kal'se, *s.* (*silex*, flint, and *calx*, lime, Lat.) A mineral substance which occurs in amorphous masses, and in thin beds, under strata of compact limestone, in Provence: it is of a grey or brown colour, sometimes nearly black; it is a mixture of flint and carbonate of lime.

SILICIFEROUS, sil-e-sif'e-rus, *a.* (*silex*, flint, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing *silex*; united with a portion of *silex*. *Siliciferous hydrate of alumina*, a mineral which occurs in white and nearly opaque masses, perfectly sectile: when broken it presents an earthy fracture, with a somewhat vitreous lustre. Composition—alumina, 45.0; silica, 14.0; water, 40.0: sp. gr. 2.06 to 2.11. *Siliciferous oxide of manganese*, a mineral which occurs massive, of a pale rose-red colour; fracture even, or flat conchoidal; translucent on the edges, and very hard. Composition—oxide of manganese, 52.60; silica, 39.60; oxide of iron, 4.60; lime and magnesia, 1.50; water, 2.75: sp. gr. 3.5 to 3.7; hardness = 5.0 to 5.5.

SILICIFICATION, sil-is-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The conversion of any substance into stone by the infiltration of silicious matter.

SILICIFY, sil-is'e-fi, *v. a.* (*silex*, flint, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To convert into flint; to petrify by infiltration of silicious matter;—*v. n.* to become silica.

SILICIMURITE, sil-is-e-mu'rite, *s.* (*silex*, flint, and *muria*, brine, Lat.) An earth composed of *silex* and magnesia.

SILICIOUS, sil-ish'e-us, *a.* Flinty; containing silica; pertaining to or partaking of silica. This word, by an improper spelling, is often mistaken for *silicious*. *Silicious oxide of zinc*, a mineral which occurs of various colours, the most prevalent of which is white, occasionally blue, green, yellow, or brown; primary form a right rhombic prism. It occurs crystallized, stalactitic, mammillated, botryoidal, and massive. Composition of a specimen from Limbourg—oxide of zinc, 66.83; silica, 24.89:

SILICITED—SILK.

water, 7.46: sp. gr. 3.3 to 3.6. Hardness = 5.0 when crystallized, the massive varieties being less.

SILICITED, sil-is'it-ed, *a.* Impregnated with silic.

SILICIUM, sil-ish'e-um, } *s.* Same as Silicon,—which

SILICUM, sil'e-kum, } see.

SILICON, sil'e-kon, *s.* (*silic*, flint, Lat.) An elementary substance of a dark-brown colour, destitute of metallic lustre, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is incombustible in atmospheric air and oxygen gas, and infusible by the blowpipe. It is neither dissolved nor oxidized by the sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, or hydrofluoric acids; but a mixture of the nitric and hydrofluoric acids dissolves it readily. Equiv. 22.5; symb. Si.

SILICULA, sil-ik'u-la, } *s.* (*silicula*, Lat.) In Botany,

SILICLE, sil'e-kl, } a dry bivalve pericarp, di-

SILICULE, sil'e-kule, } vided interiorly by a membranous septum, which contains the seeds, and of breadth nearly equal to its length.

SILICULOSE, sil-ik'u-lose, *a.* Having the form of a silicle.

SILICULOUS, sil-ik'u-lus, *a.* Having small pods or husks.

SILIGINOUS, sil-ij'e-nus, *a.* (*siligo*, a kind of corn, Lat.) Made of fine wheat.

SILING-DISH, si'ling-dish, *s.* A colander.—See Sile.

SILQUA, sil'e-kwa, } *s.* (*siliqua*, Lat.) In Botany,

SILIQUE, sil'ik, } a dry pericarp of elongated figure, exhibiting two opposite longitudinal sutures and an interior partition, to which the seed is attached. It differs principally from the silicle in its greater proportionate length. Among Goldfinches, a *siliqua* is the weight called a *carat*, of which six make a scruple.

SILQUARIA, sil-e-kwa're-a, *s.* (*siliqua*, a pod, Lat.) A genus of Tubulibranchiate Mollusca, the shells of which have the terminal whorls spiral, and a narrow punctured fissure on one side of the shell.

SILQUIFORM, sil'e-kwe-fawrm, } *a.* (*siliquosus*, Lat.)

SILQUOSE, sil-e-kwose, } Having the form of a silique or siliqua.

SILQUOSE, sil-e-kwose, } *a.* Pod-bearing: applied

SILQUOUS, sil'e-kwus, } to plants having that sort of pericarp denominated a pod or legume.

SILIS, si'lis, *s.* (*silo*, a person with a snub-nose, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lampyridæ.

SILK, silk, *s.* (*seolc*, Sax. *silke*, Swed. and Dan. *schilk*, Rus.) The fine soft thread produced by the larvæ of the silk-moth; cloth made of this material—in this sense the word has a plural, as white *silks*, coloured *silks*; the filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in softness and fineness;—*a.* pertaining to or consisting of silk. *Silk-gut*, a hard, white, transparent thread, about a foot in length, made in China and Italy from the intestines of the silkworm, and used for angling. *Silk-man*, or *Silk-merc*, a dealer in silk. *Silk-thrower*, or *Silk-throaster*, one who throws silk. *Silk-throwing* is the art of twisting two, three, or more *singles*, according to the fineness required, into a single thread, the twist of which runs in a direction contrary to that of the singles composing it. *Silk-weaver*, one who weaves silk. In Botany, *Silk-cotton-tree*, the common name of plants of the genus *Bombax*. *Silk-tree*, the tree *Acacia julibrissin*, a native of the Levant. In Entomology, *Silk-moth*, a moth or butterfly of the silkworm family. *Silk-spinners*, or *Silk-worms*, the larvæ of the Lepidopterous insects of

SILKEN—SILLYHOW.

the family Bombycidae. These insects are enclosed in the pupa state in a cocoon or edge-shaped case, rendered impervious to wet or other injury by the innumerable folds of silk which the caterpillar spins around itself, the whole being attached to trees. The larva is generally covered with stellate tufts of short hairs, very stiff, and sometimes endowed with a poisonous, or, at least, a highly irritating property.

SILKEN, silk'kn, *a.* Made of silk; soft to the touch; delicate; tender; smooth; sleek, as mild and *silken* language;

A beardless boy,
A cocker'd *silken* wanton.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to render soft or smooth.
If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern or straw,
Silkening their fleeces.—*Dyer.*

SILKINESS, silk'e-nes, } *s.* The state of being silky.

SILKNESS, silk'nes, }

SILKY, silk'e, *a.* Made or consisting of silk;
In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.—*Shenstone.*
soft and smooth, like silk; pliant; tender.

Silky soft,
Favonius, breathe still softer.—*Young.*

Silky-chatterers, a section of the family Ampelidæ, Fruit-eaters or Chatterers, forming the subfamily Leiotrichanæ of Swainson: they are natives of India.

SILL, sil, *s.* (*syl*, Sax. *seuil*, Fr. *syl* or *seiler*, Welsh.) Properly, the base or bottom of anything; a piece of timber on which a building rests; the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window. *Ground-sills* are those timbers on the ground on which are placed the posts and superstructure of a timber building. In Naval Architecture, *sills of the ports*, or *port-sills*, pieces of oak let in horizontally between the frames to form the upper and lower sides of the ports. This word is sometimes improperly written *sell*.

SILLABUB, sil'la-bub, *s.* A liquor made of milk and wine, or cider and sugar.

SILLAGO, sil-la'go, *s.* (*sillos*, satire—hence sharp, in allusion to the fins, and *ago*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

SILLILY, sil'le-le, *ad.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

SILLIMANITE, sil'le-man-ite, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Silliman of Saybrook, in Connecticut.) A mineral of a dark-grey colour, vitreous lustre, and uneven, splintery fracture; occurring embedded in quartz, in bent and twisted crystals. Composition—alumina, 54.11; silica, 42.67; oxide of iron, 2.00; water, 0.51: sp. gr. 3.41; hardness = 6.0 to 6.5.

SILLINESS, sil'le-nes, *s.* The state of being silly.

SILLON, sil'lun, *s.* In Fortification, an elevation of earth raised in the middle of a moat to defend it when it is too wide.

SILLY, sil'le, *a.* (probably from the root of *Seely*,—which see.) Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; simple, as, a *silly* man; proceeding from weakness of intellect, or characterized by weakness or folly, as, a *silly* action; weak or helpless;

After long storms,
With which my *silly* bark was toss'd.—*Spenser.*
weak from ill health.—Obsolete in England in the last two senses; but still common in Scotland in all its significations.

SILLYHOW, sil'le-how, *s.* (*seely* and *how*, a coif or

SILONIA—SILVER.

hood, Scot.—see Seely.) The hood of innocence, the membrane that covers the head of the fœtus. —Little used.

SILONIA, si-lo'ne-a, *s.* A genus of fishes, in which the body is of equal thickness with the head, which is not dilated; eyes very large; cirri two, and very minute; Family, Siluridae.

SILPHA, sil'fa, *s.* (*silphe*, a grub, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Silphidae.

SILPHIDÆ, sil'fe-de, *s.* (*silpha*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the antennæ being clavate, and the club perfoliate; the elytra usually abbreviated.

SILPHIUM, sil'fe-um, *s.* (from *silphion*, a name given, according to Dr. Herbelot, by the natives of Africa to a plant which produced the Laser, or Laser pitium of the Romans, a substance held in great esteem among them for its flavour and medicinal properties.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of North America: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SILT, silt, *s.* (*sylta*, to pickle, Swed.) Saltiness, or salt marsh or mud; fluviatile deposit of mud;—*v. a.* to choke or fill up with mud.

SILURIAN, si-lu're-an, *a.* In Geology, a term applied to an extensive group of rocks well developed in Wales, the country of the ancient *Silures*. It consists chiefly of laminated sandstones, shales, and limestone. Some of the members of the system abound in organic remains. In age, the Silurian rocks are intermediate between the Plymmon rocks and the old red sandstone. There are no similar deposits in Scotland. Their entire thickness is estimated at 2,490 yards. The system is divided into what are termed the Ludlow rocks, Wenlock limestone, Caradoc sandstone, and Llandovery rocks.

SILURIDÆ, si-lu're-de, *s.* (*silurus*, one of the genera.) Silurus, or Cat-fish, a family of Malacoptyergious fishes, in which the body is mailed or naked, and without true scales.

SILURINÆ, si-lu-rine, *s.* (*silurus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Siluridae; the anal fin and tail very long; operculum movable.

SILURUS, si-lu-rus, *s.* (*silouros*, Gr.) The Cat-fish, a genus of fishes, in which the dorsal fin is single and very short; cirri; caudal fin either forked or rounded: Family, Siluridae.

SILVAN, } sil'van, *a.* (*silva*, a wood, Lat.) Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; abounding with woods;—*s.* the name given by Werner to Tellurium,—which see.

SILVANUS, sil-va'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a deity whose worship was established only in Italy. He presided over gardens and boundaries. In Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

SILVATE.—See Sylvate.

SILVER, sil'vur, *s.* (*silber*, Germ.) One of the fifty-five simple or elementary bodies, and included in the subdivision termed metals. When pure, it is nearly white. Silver occurs native in fine filaments, disseminated through rocks, but chiefly in veins in primitive and secondary mountains; it also occurs in combination with other metals and with sulphur. Sp. gr. when melted, 10.474; when hammered, 10.51; fusing point, 1873° Fahr.; symb. Ag.; equiv. 108. German silver, an alloy much used for the manufacture of domestic articles, such as forks, spoons, &c.; its ingredients are copper, nickel, and zinc, generally in the

SILVERLING—SIMARUBACEÆ.

proportions of 8, 2, and 3½, but these vary;—*a.* *Silver-buskined*, buskined with silver; made of silver, as a *silver* cup. *Silver-haired*, having the hair the colour of silver; pale or white like silver, as the *silver* moon; gentle; quiet;

The whyles his lord in *silver* slumber lay.—*Spenser*.
clear, shrill, melodious, like the ringing of silver.

And the hollow hills from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound.—*Spenser*.

Silver-beater, one who foliates or beats out silver into a leaf. *Silver-smith*, one who works in silver. *Silver-bush*, or *Jupiter's-beard*, the Leguminous plant *Anthyllis barba jovis*. *Silver-fir*, the *Pinus picea* of Linnaeus, and the *Abies picea* of modern botanists. *Silver-grain*, the name given by workmen to the medullary rays of botanists, which, in a horizontal section of the trunk of a tree, may be seen radiating from the central pith to the bark.

Silver-tree, the tree *Leucadendron argenteum*. *Silver-weed*, a plant of the genus *Argyrea*. *Silver-pheasant*, the bird *Phasianus nycthemerus* of Linnaeus, and *Nycthemerus argentatus* of Swainson. It is also called the black and white pheasant, and the pencilled pheasant. It is a native of Northern China;—*v. a.* to cover superficially with silver, or with something resembling silver; to adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright;

And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep.—*Pope*.
to render hoary.

His beard was *silver'd* o'er with age.—*Gay*.

SILVERLING, sil'vur-ling, *s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, it shall even
be for briars and thorns.—*Is. vii. 23*.

SILVERLY, sil'vur-le, *ad.* With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew

That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.—*Shaks.*

SILVERY, sil'vur-e, *a.* Like silver; having the appearance of silver; of a mild lustre; besprinkled with silver. *Silvery gade*, the fish *Motella argenteola*. *Silvery thistle*, the plant *Carduus argentatus*.

SILVIC ACID.—See Sylvic Acid.

SILYBUM, sil'e-bum, *s.* (a name under which Greek writers describe a plant not well known at present: Sprengel considers it to be *Silybum marianum*, a native of Britain.) A genus of Composite plants of the thistle kind: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SIMA.—See Cyma, or Ogee.

SIMABA, se-ma'ba, *s.* (the name of *S. guianensis* in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Simarubaceæ.

SIMAGRE, sim-a'gur, *s.* (*simagrée*, Fr.) Grimace.—Obsolete.

Now in the crystal stream he looks to try

His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.—*Dryden*.

SIMAR, si'mâr, *s.* A lady's robe.

The ladies dressed in rich *simars* are seen,

Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green.—*Dryden*.

SIMARUBA, sim-a-roo'ba, *s.* (Caribbean name of *S. officinalis*.) A genus of plants: Order, Simarubaceæ. In Pharmacy, the bark of the *Quassia simaruba*. It is tough, fibrous, and bitter, and the infusion is used as a tonic.

SIMARUBACEÆ, sim-ar-u-ba'se-c, *s.* (*simaruba*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate extipulate leaves, and white, greenish, or purple flowers; calyx imbricated, and in four or five

divisions; petals of the same number, longer, either spreading or combined in a tube; stamens twice as many as the petals, each arising from the back of a hypogynous scale; ovary four or five-lobed, placed upon a stalk, from the base of which the stamens arise; four or five-celled, each cell with one suspended antipodal ovule; style simple; stigma four or five-lobed; fruit consisting of four or five drupes, arranged around a common receptacle, and indehiscent; seeds pendulous, with a membranous integument; embryo without albumen.

SIMIA, sim'e-a, *s.* (*simos*, flat-nosed, Gr.) The Orang-outang, a genus of Ape monkeys; the facial angle of which is 65°. The oranges have no cheek pouches, tail, or posterior callosities. The arms are very long. There are two species, natives of the Indian islands.

SIMIADÆ, se-mi'a-de, *s.* (*simia*, one of the genera.) A family of the Quadrumana, distinguished by having eight cutting teeth, four canines, and twenty grinders; two pectoral teats; the tail when present never prehensile.

SIMILAR, sim'e-lār, *s.* (*similaire*, Fr. *similis*, Lat.) Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. In Geometry, *similar curves* are such as admit of similar rectilinear figures being inscribed within them. *Similar figures* are such as have their angles respectively equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional. *Similar sectors and segments*, are such as are contained under equal arcs. *Similar solids* are such as are contained under the same number of faces similarly situated, and having like inclinations to one another.

SIMILARITY, sim-e-lar'e-te, *s.* Likeness; resemblance.

SIMILARLY, sim'e-lar-le, *ad.* In a like manner; with resemblance.

SIMILE, sim'e-le, *s.* (French; from *similitudo*, resemblance, Lat.) In Rhetoric, a comparison, by which the character or qualities of a thing are presented in an impressive light.

SIMILITER, se-mil'e-tur, *s.* (Latin, in like manner.) In Law, the technical designation of the form by which either party in pleading accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

SIMILITUDE, se-mil'e-tiv, *a.* Expressing likeness.

SIMILITUDE, se-mil'e-tude, *s.* Likeness; resemblance; comparison; simile. In Geometry, the relation of similar figures to each other.

SIMILITUDINARY, se-mil'e-tu'de-na-re, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison.

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself.—*Dr. Potter* (1680).

SIMILOR, sim'e-lur, *s.* An alloy of copper and zinc, made in such proportions as to imitate silver and gold.

SIMITAR.—See Scimitar.

SIMMER, sim'mer, *v. a.* (derived probably from the sound.) To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

SIMMERING, sim'mer-ing, *s.* Incipient ebullition, as when little bubbles are formed near the edge of the vessel.

SIMNEL, sim'nel, *s.* (*semnel*, Germ.) A kind of sweet cake or bun.

Sodden bread, which he called *simnels* or *cracknels*, be verie unwholesome.—*Bolton, Gov. of Health* (1595).

SIMONIAK, se-mo'ne-ak, } *s.* (*simoniaque*, Fr.) One
SIMONIST, sim'o-nist, } who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SIMONICAL, se-mo-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to simony; guilty of simony.

SIMONICALLY, se-mo-ni'a-kal-le, *ad.* With the crime of simony.

SIMONIAN, se-mo'ne-an, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a follower of Simon Magus, who pretended to be the great virtue and power of God sent from heaven to earth. The system of the Simonians was a medley of the philosophy of Plato, the mythological fables of the heathens, and of Christianity. *St. Simonians*,—see under Saint.

SIMONIOUS, se-mo'ne-us, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.

SIMONY, sim'o-ne, *s.* (from Simon Magus, who, in the days of the Apostles, proposed to purchase with money the power of conferring the Holy Spirit.) The crime of buying or selling preferment in the church.

SIMOON, se-moon', } *s.* A hot, suffocating wind
SIMOON, se-moon', } which blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia. It is generated by the parched deserts and sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are only to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath.

SIMOUS, si'mus, *a.* (*simos*, flat-nosed, Gr.) Having a very flat or snub nose.

SIMPER, sim'pur, *v. n.* (Sueo-Gothic, demure, affectedly modest.) To smile in a silly manner;—*s.* a smile given in a silly manner.

SIMPERER, sim'per-ur, *s.* One who simpers.

SIMPERING, sim'per-ing, *s.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness;—*a.* given to simper.

SIMPERINGLY, sim'per-ing-le, *ad.* With a silly smile

SIMPLE, sim'pl, *a.* (*simplex*, from *sine*, without, *plex*, *plica*, doubling, fold, Lat. *semplix*, Ital.) Plain; artless; undesigned; sincere; harmless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; unadorned; weak in intellect; silly; not sagacious; not complex; uncompounded; single, or only one; unmingled. In Botany, applied to roots, leaves, &c. when undivided; only one on a petal, as a *simple leaf*; only one on a peduncle, as a *simple flower*; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one set of leaflets, as a *simple calyx*; not plumose or feathered, as a pappus. In Chemistry, applied to substances which chemists have hitherto failed to decompose, and consequently supposed to consist of only one element. For a list of these substances, see under Elementary. *Simple-hearted*, having a simple heart. *Simple-minded*, artless; undesigned; unsuspecting. *Simple-mindedness*, artlessness. In Algebra, *simple equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is only of one dimension, as, $7ax = b$; $5x - ax = bc$. *Simple quantity*, a quantity consisting of but one term, as, $3xy$; x_2 ; $35b$, &c. In Law, *simple contract*, a contract which is neither ascertained by matter of record, nor yet by deed of special instrument, but by mere oral evidence.—*Blount*. In Scottish Law, *simple destination*, a settlement by the proprietor of an estate, whereby he substitutes the persons who are to succeed one another.—*Bell*. *Simple warranty*, an obligation to warrant or secure from all subsequent or future deeds of the grantor.—*Bell*. *Simple larceny*,—see under Larceny. In Mineralogy and Geology, minerals and rocks are termed *simple* when homogeneous in their structure; thus, quartz, mica, and felspar, are simple minerals, though each contain two or more elements

SIMPLENESS—SIMULAR.

in their composition;—*s. Simplex*, a general name for all herbs that have any medicinal value;—*v. n.* to gather simples.

Laacivious Circe well the youth surveyed,
As *simpling* on the flowery hills he strayed.—*Garth*.

SIMPLENESS, sim'pl'-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being simple; single or uncompounded; artlessness; simplicity; weakness of intellect.

SIMPLER, sim'pl'-ur, *s.* One who gathers simples.

SIMPLESS, sim'ples, *s.* Simplicity; silliness.—*Obsolete*.

Their weeds been not so nightly, were
Such *simpless* mought them shend.—*Spenser*.

SIMPLETON, sim'pl'-tun, *s.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.

SIMPLICIA, sim'plish'-e-a, } *s.* Cuvier's name for
SIMPLICIANS, sim'plish'-ans, } the Simple Acalephans: they float and swim in the ocean by the alternate contractions and dilatations of the body, although their substance is gelatinous, and without any apparent fibres.

SIMPLICIAN, sim'plish'-an, *s.* An artless, undesigning person.—*Not in use*.

Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky; the wisest politicians least.—*Archd. Armeay* (1661).

SIMPLICITY, sim'plish'-e-te, *s.* (*simplicité*, Fr. *simplicitas*, Lat.) The state of being unmixed or uncompounded; state of being not complex; consisting of few parts, as a *simple* machine; plainness; artlessness; freedom from cunning, duplicity, or stratagem; sincerity; freedom from abstruseness; freedom from artificial ornament; silliness; weakness of intellect.

SIMPLIFICATION, sim'ple-fo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making simple, or reducing to a state not complex or abstruse.

SIMPLIFY, sim'ple-fi, *v. a.* (*simplifier*, Fr. from *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

SIMPLIST, sim'plish'-t, *s.* One skilled in simples or medicinal plants.

A plant so unlike a rose, it had been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum.—*Brown*.

SIMPLUDARIA, sim'plu-da're-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a kind of funeral honours paid to the deceased at their obsequies, consisting chiefly of dancing, leaping, vaulting, &c.

SIMPLY, sim'ple, *ad.* Without subtilty; artlessly; plainly; of itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely;

Simply the thing I am
Shall make me live.—*Shaks*.

weakly; foolishly.

SIMPULUM, sim'pu-lum, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a vessel like a cruet, made with a long handle, and used at sacrifices and libations for taking a very little wine at a time.

SIMSA, sim'se-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. John Sims, editor of the Botanical Magazine.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SIMULACHER, sim'u-la-kur, *s.* (*simulacrum*, Lat.) An image.—*Not in use*.

Phidias made of Ivory a *simulacher* or image of Jupiter.—*Sir T. Elgot*.

SIMULAR, sim'u-lar, *s.* One who simulates or counterfeits.—*Obsolete*.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* of virtue—
That art incestuous.—*Shaks*.

SIMULATE—SINCE.

SIMULATE, sim'u-late, *v. a.* (*simulo*, from *similis*, like, Lat.) To feign; to counterfeit.

SIMULATE, sim'u-late, } *a.* Feigned; pretended;
SIMULATED, sim'u-lay-ted, } artificially assumed.

SIMULATION, sim-u-la'shun, *s.* (*simulatio*, Lat.)

The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. Simulation differs from dissimulation, inasmuch as the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Hypocrisy comprehends both.

SIMULIUM, sim'u-le-um, *s.* (*simulans*, feigning, Lat.)

A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

SIMULTANEOUS, sim-ule-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*simultanée*, Fr. *simultaneo*, Span. from *simul*, at the same time, Lat.) Acting, happening, or existing at the same time.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, sim-ule-ta'ne-us-le, *ad.* At the same time.

SIMULTANEOUSNESS, sim-ule-ta'ne-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of acting, occurring, or existing at the same time.

SIMULTY, sim'ul-te, *s.* (*simultas*, Lat.) Private grudge or quarrel—a word perhaps only used by Ben Jonson:

Embarking himself in the affections of the family, to inquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.

SIN, sin, *s.* (Saxon.) A voluntary departure from rectitude or known duty; any violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Shakspeare uses the word emphatically in the following passage for an enormously wicked man:—

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham.—*Henry VIII.*

—*v. n.* to violate any command of God, or any known rule of duty; to offend against right; to trespass;

I am a man

More *sinned* against than *sinning*.—*Shaks*.

—*ad.* (*synce*, Scotch,) since—(obsolete.)

Knowing his voice, though not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithal.—*Spenser*.

Sin-offering, a sacrifice or offering made to Heaven for sin. *Sin-oppressed*, oppressed with a sense of sin. *Sin-stung*, stung with a sense of guilt.

SINAPIS, se-na'pis, *s.* (Latin, *sinapi*, Gr.) Mustard, a genus of Cruciferous plants, from the seeds of which is procured the well-known article Mustard. The constituents of Mustard are—starch, mucus, a bland fixed oil, an acrid oil, and an ammoniacal salt.

SINAPISINE, sin-ap'e-sine, *s.* (*sinapis*, mustard-seed, Lat.) A peculiar principle extracted from mustard-seed. It is a white, crystalizable, inodorous substance, of a bitter taste, accompanied by the flavour of mustard. It is supposed to contain sulphur, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen.

SINAPISM, sin'a-pizm, *s.* (*sinapiemus*, Lat.) A mustard-poultice.

SINAPIUM, se-na'pe-um, *s.* (*sinapis*, mustard-seed, Lat.) In Pharmacy, an infusion or decoction of mustard.

SINAPOLINE, sin-ap'o-line, *s.* (*sinapis*, Lat.) A compound obtained by depriving oil of mustard of its sulphur by the action of baryta or oxide of lead: it is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and crystalizes in shining, fatty, fusible scales. Its solution has an alkaline reaction. Formula, C₁₄, H₁₂, N₂, O₂.

SINCE, sins, *conj.* (supposed to be contracted from *siththan*, which is from *sithim*, to go. *Hare*

SINCERE—SINECURE.

Tooke considers it a participle of the Saxon verb *seon*, to see, equivalent to *seeing*, and at other times to be seen.) Because that; from the time that;—*ad. ago*; before this;—*prep. after*; reckoning from some time past to the present. *Since*, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition; but when it precedes a sentence, an adverb; but, in fact, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, as maintained by Horne Tooke, and, according to the usual classification of words, might be classed with the prepositions.

SINCERE, sin-sere', *a.* (French, from *sincerus*, Lat. said to be from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, as if applied originally to pure honey.) Pure; unmixed; As new-born babes desire the *sincere* milk of the word.
—1 Peter ii. 2.

unhurt; uninjured;

He tried a tough, well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*.—Dryden.

honest; undissembling; not feigned.

SINCERELY, sin-sere'le, *ad.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly.

SINCERENESS, sin-sere'nes, *s.* Sincerity.

SINCERITY, sin-ser'e-te, *s.* (*sincerité*, Fr. *sinceritas*, Lat.) Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretence.

SINCIPITAL, sin-sip'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the sin-ciput.

SINCIPUT, sin'se-put, *s.* (Latin.) The anterior region of the upper part of the head, from the vertex to the eyes in Mammals, and from the vertex to the base of the beak in birds.

SINDI, sin'di, *s.* In Antiquity, a people of European Scythia, on the sea of Azoph.

SINDON, sin'don, *s.* (Latin, fine linen.) In Surgery, a small rounded pledget of linen, with a thread attached to its middle, intended for introduction into the orifice made in the cranium by the crown of the trephine.

SINE, sine, *s.* (*sinus*, Lat.) In Trigonometry, a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicular upon the diameter, or it is half the chord of twice the arch. The *cosine* of an arc is simply the *sine* of its complement, or what it wants of 90°. The *versed sine* is the part of the diameter between the *sine* and the extremity of the arc.

SINE, si'ne, *s.* A Latin preposition signifying without, as in the following Latin phrases:—In Law, *sine assensu capitali*, a writ that lies where a bishop, dean, prebendary, or master of an hospital, aliens the lands holden in right of his bishopric, deanery, house, &c., without the assent of the chapter or fraternity, in which case his successor shall have this writ.—*New Nat. Brev.* *Sine die*, without any specified day. *Sine pari*, without fellow; in Anatomy, applied to muscles, veins, &c., which are without a fellow. *Sine qua non*, without which a thing cannot be, and hence an indispensable condition.

SINECURE, sin'e-kure, *a.* (*sine*, and *cura*, cure or care, Lat.) An office of any kind which has a salary attached to it without anything being required to be performed. In Church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls. *Sinecures* are of three sorts: Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing, or being intrusted to a vicar. Cer-

SINEW—SINGLE.

tain cathedral offices, as the canonries and prebends. Where a parish is destitute, by some accident, of parishioners.

SINEW, sin'u, *s.* (*sinu*, sinew, Sax. *zinuc*, Dutch, *sehne*, Germ. *senä*, Swed.) In Anatomy, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone; in the plural, strength, as the *sineus* of war. *Sinev-shrunk*, in horses, gaunt-bellied, having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue. *Sinev-sprung*, applied to a wound inflicted by the hind foot on the back part of the fore leg, also to a strain in the flexor tendon of the fore or hind leg.

SINEWED, sin'ude, *a.* Furnished with sinews, as strong-sinewed; strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinew'd* to our defence.—Shaks.

SINEWLESS, sin'u-less, *a.* Having no strength or vigour.

SINEWY, sin'u-e, *a.* Consisting of a sinew; nervous; strong; well-braced with sinews; vigorous; firm.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen.—Shaks.

SINFUL, sin'ful, *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked; impious; criminal; unholy.

SINFULLY, sin'ful-le, *a.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SINFULNESS, sin'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of being sinful; wickedness; iniquity; corruption; depravity.

SING, sing, *v. n.* Pret. *sang*, past part. *sung*, (*singan*, *syngan*, Sax. *singen*, Germ. *singen*, Dutch.) To make vocal melody; to make vocal harmony, as, to *sing* bass; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as a bird; to tell or relate in numbers or verse;

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And raised from earth, and saved from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross events destroyed.—Prior.

—*v. a.* to utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate or praise in song or verse; to relate or rehearse in verse.

SINGE, sinj, *v. a.* (*saengan*, Sax. *sengan*, Germ.) To burn slightly or superficially; to burn off the surface, as the nap of cloth or hair of the skin;—*s. a.* burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SINGER, sing'ur, *s.* One who sings; one whose avocation is to sing; a singing-bird, as, the canary is a fine *singer*.

SINGER, sinj'ur, *s.* One whose trade is to singe muslin or other cotton cloths, as preparatory to dressing or dying.

SINGHALESE.—See Cingalese.

SINGING, sing'ing, *s.* Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come.—Song of Sol. ii. 2.

Singing-book, a music book. *Singing-master*, a man whose occupation is to teach vocal music.

SINGLE, sing'gl, *a.* (*singulus*, Lat.) Separate; one; only; consisting of one only; particular; individual; uncompounded; alone; unmarried; performed by one person or antagonist on a side, as *single* combat; pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiassed; weak or small;

They will scarce serve
To beg *single* beer.—Beau. and Fllet.
silly or weak.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*?—Shaks.

She utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.—Beau. and Fllet.

SINGLENES—SINGULARLY.

Single-handed, having one hand or workman only. *Single-hearted*, having no duplicity. *Single-minded*, having a single purpose. In Architecture, *single frame and naked floor*, one with only a single tier of joists. *Single hung*, an arrangement in a pair of window sashes, in which only one of them is movable. *Single joists floor*, one without binding joists. *Single measure*, a term applied to a door that is square on both sides: *double measure* is when the door is moulded on both sides; when doors are square on one side and moulded on the other, they are accounted measure and a half. In Botany, a *single flower* is when there is only one on a stem; and in common language, one not double. In Law, *single bond*, a deed whereby the obligor obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another, at a day appointed.—*Blount*. In Scottish Law, *single avail of marriage*, the value of the tocher or marriage portion of the vassal's wife, which is modified to two year's rent of the vassal's free estate.—*Bell*. *Single escheat*, when all a man's movables fall to the crown as a casualty, because of his being declared a rebel.—*Bell*. *Single-stick*, a cudgel called also a back-sword;—*s.* in Silk-throwing, a *single* is one of the reeled threads, which are twisted in order to give them strength and firmness;—*v. a.* to select or choose one from among a number of others; to sequester; to withdraw;

Wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts.—*Hooker*.

to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENES, sing'gl-nes, *s.* The state of being single or alone; simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

SINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-tre, } *s.* The cross piece
SWINGLE-TREE, swing'gl-tre, } to which the
traces of a harnessed horse are attached.

SINGLIN, sing'glin, *s.* A single gleaner; a handful of gleaned grain.—A local word.

SINGLY, sing'gle, *ad.* Individually; particularly; only; honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGSONG, sing'song, *s.* A term of contempt for bad singing or repetition of similar words or tones.

SINGULAR, sing'gu-lar, *a.* (*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.) Single; alone; not plural; not complex or compound; particular; existing by itself; unexampled; remarkable; eminent; odd; rare;—*s.* a particular, a single instance—(not used as a noun.)

We cannot run through all the *singulars*.—*More's Song of the Soul*.

In Scottish Law, *singular successor*, a purchaser in contradistinction to the heir of a landed proprietor.—*Jacob*. In Logic, *singular term*, a term which stands for one individual. A *singular proposition* is one which has for its subject either a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.

SINGULARIST, sing'gu-la-ris-t, *s.* One who affects singularity.

SINGULARITY, sing'gu-lar'e-ty, *s.* (*singularité*, Fr.) Peculiarity; uncommonness of character or form; particular privilege, prerogative or distinction; oddity.

SINGULARIZE, sing'gu-lar-ize, *v. a.* To make single.—Seldom used.

SINGULARLY, sing'gu-lar-le, *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common to others; oddly; strangely, so as to express the singular number.

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SINGULT—SINKING.

SINGULT, sing'gult, *s.* (*singultus*, a sob, Lat.) A sigh or sob.—Not used.

So when her tears were stopt from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubb' rings seem'd to make them fly
Out at her oyster mouth, and nose-thrills wide.—*Browne*.

SINGULTANT, sing-gul'tant, *a.* (*singultans*, Lat.) In Pathology, sobbing; applied to the respiration when interrupted by sobs.

SINGULTUS, sing-gul'tus, *s.* (Latin, a sob.) In Pathology, the hicough, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and the parts adjacent.

SINICAL, sin'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a sine. *Sinical quadrant*, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun, consisting of a quadrant of wood or metal, with intersecting lines drawn from each side, an index divided by sines, 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

SINISTER, sin'is-tur, *a.* (Latin.) Left; on the left hand; or the left hand side; evil; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; unlucky; inauspicious. In Astrology, *sinister aspect*, the appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *Sinister-handed*, left handed.

SINISTERLY, sin'is-ter-le, *ad.* Perversely; unfairly; corruptly.

SINISTRAL, sin'is-tral, *a.* In Conchology, applied to shells in which, in consequence of the heart being on the right side, the turns of the spire are made to the left.

SINISTRI, sin'is'tri, *s.* (*sinistra*, the left hand, Lat.) An ancient sect of heretics, so called, because they held the left hand in abhorrence, and made it a point of religion not to receive anything therewith. **SINISTROUSAL**, sin-is-trau'sal, *a.* (Lat. *sinister*, and the Gr. *orso*, I rise.) Rising from left to right, as in some spiral bivalve shells.

SINISTROUS, sin'is-trus, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left; wrong; absurd; perverse.

SINISTROUSLY, sin'is-trus-le, *ad.* Perversely; wrongly.

SINK, singk, *v. o.* Pret. and past part. *sunk*—*sunken*, for the participle is almost obsolete—(*sen-can*, *sincan*, Sax. *zinken*, Dutch, *sinken*, Germ.) To fall down through any medium, as a stone in water; to subside; opposed to swim; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body, as the stone *sunk* in his forehead; to fall or become lower, as in price, station, &c.; to settle to a level;

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him.—*Adrian*.

to be overwhelmed or depressed;

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke.—*Shaks*.

to enter deeply; to be impressed;

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears.—*Luke ix. 44*.

to decline; to decrease; to decay; to fall into rest or indolence; to become hollow or deep, as the eyes *sink* into the head;—*v. a.* to put under water; to make by digging, as to *sink* a pit; to depress; to crush; to degrade; to plunge into destruction;

If I've a conscience let it *sink* me.—*Shaks*.

to cause to fall or decline; to bring low; to diminish in quantity; to suppress or conceal—(vulgar in this sense);—*s.* a drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes; a kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water; any place where corruption abounds.

SINKING, sing'king, *part. a.* Falling; diminishing.

SINLESS—SINUATED.

Sinking-fund, a provision, consisting of the surplusage of other funds, made by parliament, and intended to be appropriated to the payment of the national debt.

SINLESS, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent.

SINLESSNESS, sin'les-nes, *s.* Freedom from sin or guilt; innocence.

SINNAMINE, sin'na-mine, *s.* A substance obtained in fine transparent crystals from oil of mustard; it combines with acids, but yields no crystalizable salts. It is not known with certainty whether the formula of this substance be $C_8 H_6 N_2$, or $C_4 H_3 N$.

SINNER, sin'nur, *s.* One who has voluntarily violated the Divine law, or any known duty; a wicked person; a criminal;—*v. n.* to act the part of a sinner—a ludicrous application of the word.

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it.—*Pope.*

SINNET, sin'net, *s.* In Nautical language, yarn bound round ropes to prevent them from galling.

SINNINGIA, sin-nin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of W. Sinning, gardener to the university of Bonn.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceae.

SINODENDRON, si-no-den'dron, *s.* (*sinomai*, I tear or devour, *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of Lamellicorn Coleopterous insects: Family, Lucanidae.

SINOPER, sin'o-pur, } *s.* (*sinopsis*, Gr. and Lat.) A
SINOPE, sin'o-pl, } variety of jasper.

SINOPE, sin'o-pl, *s.* (*sinopsis*, Gr. and Lat.) In Heraldry, the continental designation of the colour green; by English heralds called *vert*. The name is said to be derived from Sinope, a town in Asia Minor, and to have been introduced into Europe at the time of the Crusades.

SINOPSIS, sin'o-pis, *s.* In Painting, a sort of red earth, in colour near to minium.

SINTER, sin'tur, *s.* (German, scale which flies from iron while under the hammer.) In Geology, *calcareous sinter* is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of successive concentric layers. *Silicious* or *quartz sinter*, a variety of the common opal.

SINTII, sin'te-i, *s.* In Antiquity, a nation of Thracians, who inhabited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there from heaven.

SINTOO, sin-too', *s.* (*sinsju*, Japanese, from *sin*, faith, and *jo*, their peculiar form of worship.) One of the old idolaters of Japan. While the *sintoos* aim principally at the happiness of the present life, they have also some obscure notions of a future state of bliss and misery. Besides a Supreme Being, they acknowledge several inferior deities whom they place among the stars; but they worship and invoke only those gods whom they believe to have control over this world, and who, they suppose, can make them happy here, and, by interceding for them at the hour of death, procure for them a happy condition hereafter. Their chief priests, being thought to be lineally descended from the eldest and most favoured sons of these deities, are supposed the true and living images of their gods.

SINUATE, sin'u-ate, *v. a.* (*sinuo*, Lat.) To wend; to turn; to bend in and out.

SINUATE, sin'u-ate, } *a.* In Botany, applied to
SINUATED, sin'u-ay-ted, } leaves when they are deeply scalloped, the lobes standing apart, as if part of the leaf were cut away. In Conchology,

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SINUATION—SIPHONIA.

applied to any part of a shell, the margin of which has one or more undulations.

SINUATION, sin-u-a'shun, *s.* A bending in and out.

SINUOSITY, sin-u-os'e-te, *s.* The quality of being sinuous.

SINUOUS, sin'u-us, *a.* (*sinuoz*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.) Winding; crooked; bending in or out.

SINUS, si'nus, *s.* (Latin, a gulf or creek.) An opening; a hollow. In Anatomy, an irregular cavity or cavities, exhibiting an interior more capacious than the orifice or outlet. The *sphenoidal*, *frontal*, and *maxillary sinuses* exist in the interior of the corresponding cranial and facial bones, and communicate directly or indirectly with the nasal fossæ. The *sinuses* of the *dura mater* are merely the large veins of the brain, which are constituted by the triangular canals of the *dura mater*. Various irregular venous cavities in different organs of the body, receive the general name of *venous sinuses*, as those of the right and left auricle of the heart, &c. In Botany, the rounded notch exhibited by the margins of certain organs, as of the leaves of plants. In Surgery, a *sinus* is a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c.

SIP, sip, *v. a.* (*sipan*, Sax.) To take a fluid in small quantities by the lips; to drink or imbibe;

Every herb that *sips* the dew.—*Milton.*

to drink or extract; to drink out of;

They skim the woods, and *sip* the purple flowers.—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips;—*s.* a small draught taken by the lips.

SIPANEA, si-pa'ne-a, *s.* (a name given by Aublet without explaining its meaning.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

SIPARIUM, se-pa're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a piece of tapestry stretched on a frame, which rose before the stage of the theatre, and consequently answered the purpose of the drop-scene with us; although, contrary to our practice, it was depressed when the play began, and raised when the performance was concluded.

SIFE, sipe, *v. a.* To ooze out slowly.—*Local.*

SIPHANTHERA, se-fan-the'ra, *s.* (*siphon*, a tube, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.

SIPHOCAMPYLOS, si-fo-kam'pe-lus, *s.* (*siphon*, a tube, and *kampylos*, a curve, Gr. in reference to the curved tube of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Lobeliaceae.

SIPHON, si'fun, *s.* (Greek, a tube.) A bent tube for drawing any liquid from a vessel without disturbing the sediment that may be at the bottom: being filled with water or other liquid, and the shorter end immersed in that which is to be drawn, the atmosphere, pressing on the surface of the fluid, forces a continuous stream through the tube, till the surface of the liquid in the vessel becomes on a level with the lower end of the *siphon* on the outside. In Malacology, the name given to a sucker or fleshy process, generally long, cylindrical, and hollow, protruded by the carnivorous mollusca from the base or channel of their shells.

SIPHONARIA, si-fo-na're-a, *s.* (*siphon*, a tube, Gr.) A genus of the Scutibranchia, or Limpets, the shell of which has one side more dilated than another, and marked by an internal groove.

SIPHONIA, si-fo'ne-a, *s.* (*siphon*, a tube, Gr. from the use made of its exudation, formed from the

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SIPHONIC—SIPHUNCLE.

Jatrophia elastica of Linnaeus) A genus of plants : Order, Euphorbiaceae. In Zoology, a genus of Zoophytes : Family, Spongiadae.

SIPHONIC, si-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

SIPHONIFERA, si-fon-nif'er-a, } *s.* A name given

SIPHONIFERS, si-fon'o-furs, } by M. D'Orbigny for an order of testaceous Mollusca, consisting of the families Spirulidae, Nautilidae, and Peristellidae, the latter family comprising the Ichthyosarcolites and Belemnites.

SIPHONIPTERA, si-fon-nip'ter-a, } *s.* A name

SIPHONIPTERAS, si-fon-nip'ter-as, } given by Latreille to an order of Dipterous insects, including such as have the mouth in the form of a siphon.

SIPHONOBANCHIATA, si-fon-no-brang-ke-a'ta, } *s.*

SIPHONOBANCHIATES, si-fon-no-brang-ke-ayts, } (siphon, and branchia, gills, Gr.) A name given by De Blainville to the first order of his subclass of Mollusca, Paracephalophora dioica. It is so named from possessing organs of respiration constantly formed of one or two pectiniform branchiae, situated obliquely on the anterior part of the back, and continued in a cavity, the superior wall of which is provided with a tubiform canal more or less elongated, and attached to the columella. The order contains the families Siphonostomata, Entomostomata, and Angustostomata.

SIPHONOBANCHIATE, si-fon-no-brang-ke-ate, *a.*

Belonging to the order Siphonobranchiata; provided with a tube by which water is conveyed to the branchiae;—*s.* an animal belonging to the order Siphonobranchiata.

SIPHONOPHORA, si-fon-nof'o-ra, } *s.* (siphon, and

SIPHONOPHORES, si-fon'o-forse, } phoreo, I bear, Gr.) A name given by Escholtz to an order of Acalephans, including such species as have the opening of the shell prolonged into a siphon.

SIPHONOPS, si-fon-nops, *s.* (siphon, and ops, appearance, Gr.) A genus of naked Amphibians, belonging to the family Cæcilioidians.

SIPHONOSTEGIA, si-fon-o-stej'e-a, *s.* (siphon, a tube, and stegos, a covering, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Scrophulariaceae.

SIPHONOSTOMA, si-fon-nos'to-ma, } *s.* siphon, a

SIPHONOSTOMES, si-fon'o-stomse, } tube, and stoma, the mouth, Gr.) A genus of the Helicinæ, or common land-snails, the shell of which has the spire exceedingly long and pointed, but the upper portions deciduous; the aperture circular and spreading, the lips united, and detached from the adjoining whorl : Family, Helicidae.

SIPHONOSTOMATA, si-fon-nos'tom'a-ta, *s.* The name given by De Blainville for his first family of Siphonobranchiata. The forms comprised under this family are chiefly to be found under the extensive but now subdivided family of Murex of Linnaeus : all the animals belonging to it are carnivorous and marine, and furnished with a horny operculum. The following genera are arranged under it :—Pleurotoma, Rostellaria, Fusus, Pyrala, Fasciolaria, Turbinella, Columbella, Triton, Strathularia, and Murex.

SIPHORHINI, si-for-hin'e-i, } *s.* (siphon, and

SIPHORHINIANS, si-for-hin'e-ans, } rhin, a snout or bill, Gr.) A name given to those swimming birds whose nostrils are prominent and tubular.

SIPHUNCLE, si-fung'kl, *s.* (siphunculus, a little siphon, Lat.) In Conchology, the tube communicating with the chambers of the shells of Cephalopodous mollusca, as in the Nautilus, Ammonite, &c.

SIPHUNCLED—SIRENIZE.

SIPHUNCLED, si-fung'kid, *a.* Possessing a siphuncle; formed with a siphuncle.

SIPHUNCULAR, si-fung'ku-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle.

SIPHUNCULATED, si-fung'ku-lay-ted, *a.* Having a little spout or siphon.

SIPPER, sip'pur, *s.* The person or thing that sips.

SIPPET, sip'pet, *s.* A small sop.

Your sweet sippets in widows' houses.—Milton.

SIPPING, sip'ping, *s.* The act of oozing.

SIPSIS, si'kwis, (Latin, if any.) In Law, a name given to a notification by a candidate for orders, of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, ser, *s.* (sire, Fr.) A word of respect used in addressing men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It signifies properly *lord*, corresponding to *Dominus* in Latin, *Don* in Spanish, and *Herr* in German. The title of a knight or baronet, as Sir Robert Peel. It is used by Shakspeare for man in the following passage :—

In the election of a *sir* so rare.—Cymbeline.

It is used as a prefix in *sirloin*, said to have been occasioned by one of the kings of England having knighted a loin of beef in a fit of good humour; *sir* is a title given in American colleges to a master of arts; anciently, the title of a priest.

SIRCAR, ser'kar, *s.* In Hindostan, any office under the government : it is sometimes used for the state or government itself; likewise a province, or any number of pergunnahs placed under one head in the government books, for the convenience of keeping accounts.

SIRDAR, ser'dar, *s.* A native chief in Hindostan.

SIRE, sire, *s.* A father,—used in this sense in poetry and in compound words, as *grand-sire*; the title of respect in addressing a king; the male parent of a beast, used particularly of horses;—*v. a.* to beget; to procreate,—used only of beasts, but with greater latitude by Shakspeare.

Cowards father cowards, and base things sire the base.—Shakspeare.

SIREDON, si-re'don, *s.* (siras, a pit, and odous, a tooth, Gr.) The Axolotl, or Axolotl, a genus of Amphineurans, distinguished by the anterior feet having four toes and the posterior five : it resembles in many respects the larva of an aquatic salamander.

SIREN, si'ren, *s.* (Latin.) A mermaid. In Mythology, the *sirens* were melodious divinities who dwelt on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained till they perished of hunger; hence, an enticing woman, or one who is dangerous by her enticements. In Zoology, a genus of Amphineurans, in which the body is anguilliform; no hind feet; mouth small; eyes minute; ears concealed; teeth only in the lower jaw; anterior feet small, with four toes; tail compressed;—*a.* pertaining to a siren; alluring; bewitching as a siren.

Lull'd with siren song.—Young.

SIRENE, si'rene, *s.* (from Siren.) In Acoustics, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.

SIRENIZE, si're-nize, *v. n.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm; to bewitch with female fascination.

SIREX—SISTERHOOD.

SIREX, si'reks, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Securifera.

SIRIASIS, sir-i'a-sis, *s.* (*sciriasis*, Gr.) In Pathology, an inflammation of the brain, said to be peculiar to children, and attended with hollowness of the eyes and depression of the fontanel.

SIRIUS, sir'e-us, *s.* (*seirios*, Gr.) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, or the Great Dog, and the brightest in the heavens.

SIRNAME.—See Surname.

SIRO, si'ro, *s.* (*siras*, a pit, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides: Family, Holytra.

SIROCCO, se-rok'ko, *s.* (Italian.) A pernicious wind that blows from the south-east of Italy, called the Syrian wind. It is said to resemble the steam issuing from the mouth of an oven.

SIRRAH, ser'rah, *s.* A word of contempt addressed to vile persons, and sometimes playfully to children, or to servants with hastiness.

SIRT, sert, *s.* (*syrtis*, Lat.) A bog; a quicksand.—Not used.—See Syrtis.

Full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts*, &c.—*Transl. of Boccacini* (1626).

SIRUP, sir'up, *s.* (Arabic.) Sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

SIRUPED, sir'upt, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup.

SIRUPY, sir'up-e, *a.* Like sirup; partaking of the qualities of sirup.

SIRVENTE, sir-vent', *s.* (French.) In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours, usually satirical, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

SISE, sise, *s.* A contraction of Assize,—which see; also, six, a term in games.

SISKIN, sis'kin, *s.* The bird *Fringilla spinus*, or Aberdaine.

SISMONDINE, sis-mon'dine, *s.* A mineral of a deep-green colour; it is brilliant; cleaves readily, affording highly lustrous laminae; brittle; easily powdered; and scratches glass. Analysis—silica, 24.1; alumina, 43.2; protoxide of iron, 23.8; water, 7.6; titanium, a trace: sp. gr. about 3.565.

SISON, si'son, *s.* (the Greek name of a Syrian plant, the seeds of which were used as a spice.) Stone-parsley, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.

SISOR, si'zor, *s.* (*sis*, a pig, Gr.?) A genus of fishes belonging to the Pimelodinae: Family, Siluridae.

SISOSTREMA, sis-os'tre-ma, *s.* (*symismos*, compounded, and *trema*, an orifice, Gr. in allusion to the regular rows of the pores.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

SIST, sist, *v. a.* (*sisto*, I stand still, Lat.) In Scottish Law, to delay judicial procedure;—*s.* a suspension of diligence. *Sist of suspension*, the order of the judge staying process on the ground of suspension.

SISTER, sis'tur, *s.* A female born of the same parents; the correlative of brother; derivatively, a woman of the same faith, condition, or kind; a thing of the same kind;

All like their leaves, but not alike they smiled
With sister-fruits: one fertile, one was wild.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to resemble close;

Her art sisters the natural roses.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to be akin or near to.

A playful story from a *sistering* vale.—*Shaks*.

Sister-in-law, a husband or a wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sis'tur-hood, *s.* (*sister* and *hood*.) Sisters collectively, or a society of women united in one faith or order; the office or duty of a sister.

SISTERLY—SITE.

SISTERLY, sis'tur-le, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

SISTRUM, sis'trum, *s.* (*seistron*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a kind of rattle used in the worship of Isis.

SISYMBRIUM, sis-im'bre-um, *s.* (*sisymbrium*, the Greek name of an aquatic plant, but which is now unknown, or from *sisibos*, a fringe, Gr. some of the species having fringed roots.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizae.

SISYPHUS, sis'e-fus, *s.* (*sisyphos*, said to be derived from *sisophos*, by a common duplication for *sophos*, wise, and to signify overwise, Gr.) In Mythology, one of the descendants of Æolus, respecting whom a variety of opinions prevail. He was distinguished by his craftiness and cunning, and was punished in Tartarus for the crimes he committed on earth, by being doomed to roll a huge stone to the top of a high hill, and as this stone constantly recoiled, his labour was thus rendered incessant. In Entomology, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabaeidae.

SISTRINCHIUM, sis-e-ring'ke-um, *s.* (*sis*, a pig or hog, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

SIT, sit, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *sat*, (*sitan*, Goth. *sitan* or *sittan*, Sax. *sitten*, Dutch, *sitzen*, Germ. *sitta*, Swed. *sedeo*, Lat.) To rest on the lower extremity of the body; to perch; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to be in any local position;

I should be still

Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind.—*Shaks*.

to rest or bear on as a weight, as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart; to abide or to settle;

Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face.—*Dryden*.

to be in any situation or condition; to incubate; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness;

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think.—*Shaks*.

to be placed in order to be painted; to occupy a place in an official capacity; to hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind; to exercise authority, as, to *sit* in judgment. To *sit* at meat, to be at table for eating. To *sit* down, to place one's self on a chair or other seat; to begin a siege; to cease as satisfied. To *sit* out, to be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit* out, to play very small game.—*Bp. Sanderson*.

To *sit* up, to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture; not to go to bed, as, to *sit* up late at night; also, to watch, as to *sit* up with a sick person. In some cases, this verb seems to be active, as in the expression, to *sit* a horse; but, in this instance, *upon* is understood after *sit*. The court *was* *sat*, he *sat* him down, and similar expressions, in which the sense is certainly active, have been frequently used by some of the best of our older writers, but the practice should not be imitated.

SITANA, si-ta'na, *s.* A genus of Saurian reptiles, distinguished by having four unequal toes only on the hinder feet; galor pouch of the males enormous, and extending to the middle of the belly.

SITAR, se-târ', *s.* An Indian musical instrument resembling the guitar.

SITARIS, si'ta-ris, *s.* (*sitarion*, a little grain, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cantharidae.

SITE, site, *s.* (*situs*, Lat.) Situation; local position;

SITED—SIUM.

- a seat or ground-plot; the posture of a thing with respect to itself.—Not used in this sense.
And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *sit*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes.—*Thomson*.
- SITED**, *si'ted*, *part. a.* Placed; situated.—Obsolete.
It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old.—*Spenser*.
- SITFAST**, *si't fast*, *s.* (*sit* and *fast*.) A horny kind of scab which forms on the skin of horses in consequence of a saddle-gall.
- SITH**, *sith*, *conj.* (*sith*, *sithan*, *Sax.*) Since; seeing that.—Obsolete.
- I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence.—*Shaks.*
- SITHE**, *sithe*, *s.* (Saxon.) Time;
A thousand *sithes* I curse that carefull houre.—*Spenser*.
a scythe;
Useless lances into *sithes* shall bend.—*Pope*.
—*v. a.* to cut down with a scythe.
Time hath not *sithed* all that youth began.—*Shaks.*
—Obsolete in all its senses.—See *Seythe*. X
- SITHEENCE**, *sith'ens*, *ad.* (i. e. *sith*—hence, *sithan*, *Sax.*) Since; in later times.
—Obsolete.
- The beginning of all the evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land.—*Spenser*.
- SITHOUNDMAN**, *sith'ownd-man*, *s.* (*gesthounnd-man*, *Sax.*) In Archaeology, the chief officer of a town or parish; the high-constable of a hundred.
- SITIOLOGY**, *si-te-o'l'o-je*, *s.* (*sition*, food, and *logos*, a discourse, *Gr.*) A treatise upon aliments.
- SITOPHYLACES**, *si-to-fil'a-ses*, *s.* (*sitophylakes*, *Gr.*) An Athenian board of officers chosen by lot, whose duty was to superintend the execution of the impost laws respecting corn, and to enforce fairness of dealing in the transactions of the corn-merchants in the public market.
- SITTA**, *si'ta*, *s.* (*sitte*, or *sitta*, a woodpecker, *Gr.*) A genus of birds: Family, Certhiada; and type of the subfamily Sittinae of Swainson.
- SITTASOMUS**, *si-ta-so'mus*, *s.* (*sitta*, a woodpecker, and *soma*, a body, *Gr.*) A genus of birds belonging to the Certhianae, or Tree-creepers: Family, Certhiada.
- SITTELA**, *si'tel-la*, *s.* (dim. of *sitta*, a woodpecker, *Gr.*) A genus of the Sittinae, or Nut-hatches, natives of Australia: Family, Certhiada.
- SITTER**, *si'tur*, *s.* (from *Sit*.) One who sits; one who is placed that a painter may draw his likeness; a bird while incubating.
- SITTINE**, *si-te'ne*, *s.* (*sitta*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Certhiadae, or Creepers, in which the bill is very straight, and more or less cylindrical; the wings long and pointed; the first quill hardly shorter than the second; tail very short; hind toe as long as the middle one.
- SITTING**, *si'ting*, *s.* (from *Sit*.) The posture of being on a seat; the act of taking a seat; a session; a time for which one sits, as at work, study, business, on a visit, &c.; incubation;—*a.* in Botany, sessile, —which see.
- SITUATE**, *si'tu-ate*, *ad.* Placed with respect to
- SITUATED**, *si'tu-ay-ted*, *ad.* something else; placed; consisting.
Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.—*Milton*.
- SITUATION**, *si-tu-a'shun*, *s.* Position; location in respect to something else; state or condition; circumstances; place or office.
- SIUM**, *se'um*, *s.* (*cuan*, water, *Gael.*) —not *sin*, as given by Don, &c.) A genus of Umbelliferous aquatic herbs: Suborder, Orthospermae.

SIVA—SIZE.

- SIVA**, *se'va*, *s.* The personification of the destroying principle, forming, with the other gods Brahma and Vishnu, the *Trimurti*, or triad of the Hindoos. Sir William Jones has compared *Siva* to Jupiter, but he appears to share many of the attributes of Pluto. Under the name of Mahadeva, he is exhibited also as a type of reproduction; to destroy, according to the Vedantas of India, the Sufis of Persia, and even according to many European schools of philosophy, being only to generate or reproduce under another form.
- SIVAN**, *siv'an*, *s.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding to part of May and part of June.
- SIVATHERIUM**, *siv-a-the're-um*, *s.* (*siva*, a district in India, and *therion*, a wild beast, *Gr.*) An extinct genus of Ruminantia, the remains of which are found in the tertiary strata of the Sivalik or Sub-Himalayan range: it surpassed all known ruminants in size, and had four horns.
- SIX**, *siks*, *a.* (Saxon and French, *sex*, *Lat.* Dan. and Swed. *sechs*, *Germ.*) Twice three; one more than five;—*s.* the number of six, or twice three. To be at six and seven, or, as more generally used, at *sizes* and *sevens*, to be in a state of disorder. *Six* is prefixed to numerous words, but the meaning of the compounds thus formed is obvious, as *six-petalled*, *six-score*, &c.
- SIXFOLD**, *siks'folde*, *a.* (*six* and *fold*.) Six times repeated, or six times as much.
- SIXPENCE**, *siks'pens*, *s.* A silver coin of the value of six pennies, or half a shilling; the value of six pennies.
- SIXPENNY**, *siks'pen-ne*, *a.* Worth sixpence, as, a *sixpenny* loaf.
- SIXTEEN**, *siks-teen*, *a.* Six and ten;—*s.* the number of six and ten.
- SIXTEENTH**, *siks-teenth*, *a.* The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen;—*s.* the sixteenth part. In Music, the replicate of the ninth; an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.
- SIXTH**, *siksth*, *a.* The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Sixth sense*, a term applied to muscular sensation, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves;—*s.* the sixth part. In Music, a hexachord; an interval of two kinds; the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones major; and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a semitone.
- SIXTHLY**, *siksth'ly*, *ad.* In the sixth place.
- SIXTIETH**, *siks'te-eth*, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.
- SIXTY**, *siks'te*, *a.* (*sixtig*, *Sax.*) Ten times six;—*s.* the number of six times ten.
- SIZAR**, *si'zar*, *s.* A student at Cambridge of a corresponding grade with the servitor at Oxford. Originally, certain duties were required of him in consideration of certain pecuniary advantages which he enjoyed. The word is supposed to be derived from *Size*, which is used in the university to denote an allowance of provisions from the college buttery.
- SIZE**, *size*, *s.* (probably a contraction of *Assize*, as applied to the *assize* of bread, i. e. fixing the rate; assigning the quantity or bulk that shall be sold at a given price.) Bulk; quantity; comparative magnitude; a settled quantity or allowance; figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; among Shoemakers, a measure of length; an instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet, used for ascertaining the size of pearls;

SIZEABLE—SKELETON.

a glutinous substance prepared from different materials, used for various purposes in manufactures and the arts. In Pathology, the buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood, drawn in inflammation;—*v. a.* to adjust or arrange according to size; to settle or fix the standard of; to cover or prepare with size; to swell or increase the bulk of;

Size your belly out with shoulder fees.—*Beau. and Flet.*
to score, as students do in the buttery-book at Cambridge. Among Cornish miners, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Size-stick*, a sort of rule used by shoemakers.

SIZEABLE, size'a-bl, *a.* (from *Size*.) Of suitable size; of considerable bulk.

SIZED, sizde, *a.* Having a particular magnitude; used chiefly in compounds, as *large-sized*, *small-sized*, &c.

SIZEL, si'zel, *s.* In Coining, the residue of bars of silver, after the pieces for coins are cut out.

SIZER.—See *Sizar*.

SIZIEME, siz'e-ame, *s.* (*sixieme*, the sixth, Fr.) In Gaming, a sequence of six cards at piquet.

SIZINESS, si'ze-nes, *s.* Glutinousness; the quality of size.

SIZING, si'zing, *s.* Any glutinous substance,—see *Size*.

SIZY, si'ze, *a.* Glutinous; thick and viscous; having the adhesiveness of size.

SKADDLE, skad'dl, *s.* (*scath*, Sax.) Hurt; damage;—*a.* hurtful; mischievous; spoken of dogs that are apt to steal, and of young horses that fly out.—Obsolete.

SKADDONS, skad'duns, *s.* Embryo of bees.—Obsolete.

SKAIN.—See *Skein*.

SKAINSMATE, skayns'mate, *s.* A messmate; a companion.—Obsolete.

Scurvy knave—
I am none of his skainsmates.—*Shaks*

SKALD.—See *Scald*.

SKATE, skate, *s.* (*sceadda*, Sax. *sgat*, Gael.) The fish *Raia batis* and other species of the family *Raidæ*;—(*schaats*, Dutch, probably from the root of *Shoot*, *scatto*, a slip or slide, Ital.) a sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice;—*v. n.* to slide or move on skates.

SKATER, ska'tur, *s.* One who skates.

SKEAN, skeen, *s.* (*sægen*, Sax. *agian*, Gael.) A short sword, or a knife.

A cubit at least the length of their skeans.—*Swift*.

SKEED.—See *Skid*.

SKEEL, skeel, *s.* (*schale*, a shell, Germ.) A shallow dish for boiling milk or cream.

SKEET, skeet, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a sort of long scoop, used to wet the deck and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool.

SKEG, skeg, *s.* A sort of wild plum.

SKEGGER, skeg'gur, *s.* A little salmon.

Little salmon called skeggers.—*Walton*.

SKEIN, skane, *s.* (*ecagne*, Fr.) In winding yarn on a reel, the smallest number of threads that are usually tied together in forming the yarn into hanks. In cotton yarn, the *skein* consists of 80 threads, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in length.

SKELETON, skel'e-tun, *s.* (*squelette*, Fr. *skeleton*, dry, Gr.) The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh, and retained in their natural posi-

SKELLUM—SKILL.

tion or connections: when the bones are retained by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural skeleton*: when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial skeleton*; the general structure or frame of anything, the principal parts which support the rest, but without the appendages; a very thin or lean person.

SKELLUM, skel'lum, *s.* (*schelm*, Germ. *schellum*, Scot.) A scoundrel.—Obsolete.

They declared him traitor, rogue, villain, and skellum.—*Biog. Brit.*

SKELLY, skel'le, *v. n.* (Scotch.) To squint.—Local.
SKELONCUS, ske-long'kus, *s.* (*skelos*, the leg, and *onkos*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, tumefaction of the lower limb.

SKEP, skep, *s.* (*sgaeap*, a bee-hive, Gael.) A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top—(obsolete in this sense);—a bee-hive, or the repository in which bees lay their honey.—Local in this sense.

SKEPTIC, and its derivatives.—See *Sceptic*, &c.

SKETCH, sketsh, *s.* (*scheta*, Dutch, *skizze*, Germ. *schizzo*, Ital.) An outline or general delineation of anything; a rough draft or first plan;—*v. a.* to draw by tracing outlines, and very lightly shading; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas.
SKETCHINESS, sketsh'e-nes, *s.* State of being sketchy.

SKETCHY, sketsh'e, *a.* Containing light sketches, or resembling sketches; unfinished.

SKEW, sku, *ad.* (*schief*, Germ. *skieue*, Dan.) Awry; obliquely;—*a.* distorted; oblique. In Architecture, *skew-back*, the sloping abutment, in brick-work and masonry, for the ends of the arched head of an aperture. In Engineering, *skew-bridge*, a bridge in which the passages over and under the arch intersect each other obliquely;—*v. a.* (*skiaever*, to twist or distort, Dan.) to look obliquely upon—hence, to notice slightly;

Our service
Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and skew'd at
With a few honourable words.—*Beau. and Flet.*

to shape or form obliquely;—*v. n.* to walk obliquely—(obsolete in this sense);—*s.* anything oblique; applied particularly to the sloping top of the gable of a house, usually called among workmen, *the skews of the house*.

SKEWER, sku'ur, *s.* A pin of wood used for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting;—*v. a.* to fasten with skewers.

SKID, skid, *s.* In Shipbuilding, a long compassing piece of timber, formed so as to answer the curve of the ship's side; a slider; also a chain for fastening the wheels of a waggon to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill.

SKIFF, skif, *s.* (*schiff*, Germ. *esquif*, Fr. *schifo*, Ital. *schapha*, Lat.) A small light boat resembling a yawl;—*v. a.* to pass over in a skiff.

They have skift
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.—*Beau. and Flet.*

SKILFUL, skil'ful, *a.* Knowing; possessing skill in any art or science; dexterous; able.

SKILFULLY, skil'ful-le, *ad.* With skill; with nice art; dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skil'ful-nes, *s.* The quality of possessing skill; art; ability; dexterity.

SKILL, skil, *s.* (*scylan*, to separate, to distinguish, *skilia*, Icel. and Swed.) The familiar knowledge of any art or science with readiness and dexterity

SKILLED—SKIN.

in the application of it to practical purposes.—Obsolete in the following senses; any particular art;

Learned in one *skill*.—*Hooker*.

reason; cause;

He for the same *skill* sette not his name to fore.—*Wickliffe*.

—*v. a.* to know; to understand;

I *skill* not what it is.—*Boau. and Flet.*

—*v. n.* to be knowing; to be dexterous at; to know how;

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know, not envy or admire.—*Shaks.*
to differ; to matter; to be of interest.

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold.

About thy neck do drown thee.—*Herbert.*

It *skilled* not much when he began the war.—*Bacon.*

SKILLED, skild, *a.* Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skil'les, *a.* Wanting skill.—Obsolete.

Thy wit,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask,
Is set on fire.—*Shaks.*

SKILLET, skil'let, *s.* (*ecuelle*, Fr. ?) A small kettle or boiler.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.—*Shaks.*

SKILLING, skil'ling, *s.* (*skali*, a cottage, Icel.) A bay of a barn; a small addition to a cottage.—Local.

SKIM, skim, *v. a.* (a different orthography of Scum, *ecume*, Fr. *schaum*, Germ. *skum*, Dan. and Swed. *sgum*, Gael.) To take off the thick or impure matter which collects on the surface of a liquid, as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream; to take off the surface of a liquid, as, to *skim* the cream; to pass near the surface; to brush the surface;

The swallow *skims* the river's watery face.—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* to pass lightly; to glide along; to hasten over superficially or with slight attention.—*Watts.*
Skim-coulter, in Agriculture, a coulter for paring off the surface of the land. *Skim-milk*, or *skimmed-milk*, milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, skim'bl-skam'bl, *a.* (a cant word formed by a duplication of Scamble.) Wandering; disorderly.

A couching lion, and a ramping cat,
Asked such a deal of *skimble-scumble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.—*Shaks.*

SKIMMER, skim'mur, *s.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off liquor; one who skims over a subject—(seldom used in this sense). In Ornithology, a sea-bird of the genus *Rhyncops*, allied to the Terns.

SKIMMIA, skim'me-a, *s.* (from *Mijama-skimmi*, the name of the plants in Japan.) A genus of plants: Order, Celastraceae.

SKIMMINGTON, skim'ming-tun, *s.* A vulgar word from the Danish *skient*; a jest or sport, used in the phrase, to *ride skimmington*, a kind of procession in ridicule of a man who allows his wife to beat him. Todd supposes the word to come from the name of some notorious scold of the olden time.

When the young people *ride the skimmington*,
There is a general trembling in a town.

And by that hieroglyphick does appear,
That the good woman is the master there.—*King's Miscell.*

SKIN, skin, *s.* (*acin*, Sax. *skinn*, Swed. *cén*, skin, peel, or rhind, Welsh.) The natural covering of animal bodies: it consists of the cuticle or scarf skin, the rete mucosum, and the cutis or hide; a

SKINDEEP—SKIPPET.

hide; a pelt; the hide of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; the bark or husk of a plant or a fruit;—*v. a.* to strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin;

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place.—*Shaks.*
to cover superficially.

Skinned over with a covering of vegetables.—*Addison.*

In Nautical language, to *skin up a sail in the bunt* is to make that part of the canvas, which covers the sail when furled, smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yard;—*a. skin-bound*, in Pathology, applied to a peculiar affection of the skin in infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

SKINDEEP, skin'deep, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.

SKINFLINT, skin'flint, *s.* A very niggardly person.
SKININESS, skin'ne-nes, *a.* The quality of being skinny.

SKINK, skink, *s.* (*seenc*, a cup or drink, Sax. *skenker*, a gift or drink, Dan.) Drink; pottage.

Scotch skink, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with knees and sinews of beef long boiled.—*Bacon.*

Skink, in Scotland, signifies a shin of beef; strong soup made of cows' hams; drink in general;—*v. n.* to serve drink.—Obsolete both as a noun and verb, nor is it common as either in Scotland.

SKINKER, skink'ur, *s.* (*scencan*, to drink, Sax.) One who serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*.—*Shaks.*

SKINLESS, skin'les, *a.* Having a very thin skin, or no skin.

SKINNED, skind, *a.* Covered with skin; hard, as *thick-skinned*.

SKINNER, skin'nur, *s.* A dealer in skins or pelts.

SKINNERIA, skin-ne-re-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain Thomas Skinner, E.L.C.S.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Convolvulaceae.

SKINNY, skin'ne, *a.* Consisting of skin; lean.

SKIP, skip, *v. n.* (*kipper*, to leap, *skopo*, Icel.) To leap, bound, or spring along. To *skip over*, to pass over or by; to omit; to miss;—*v. a.* to omit; to pass;

Let not thy sword *skip* one.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a light leap or bound. In Music, a passage from one sound to another, by more than one degree at a time.

SKIPJACK, skip'jak, *s.* An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skip'ken-nel, *s.* A lackey; a foot-boy.

SKIPPER, ekip'pur, *s.* (Danish, *skipper*, Dut.) The master of a small trading vessel; a dancer; a young or thoughtless person;

Youngling, thou canst not love so deep as I—

Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that flourisheth I—

Shaks.

one of the local names of the Garfish, belonging to the genus *Exox*; also of the Cheese-maggot. *Skipper-butterfly*, a Lepidopterous insect of the family *Hesperiidae*.

SKIPPET, skip'pet, *s.* (probably from the same root as *Skiff* or *Skip*.) A small boat.—Obsolete.

Upon the bank they sitting did espay

A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,

By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear.—

Spenser.

SKIPPINGLY—SKULLCAP.

SKIPPINGLY, skip'ping-le, *ad.* Moving by skips or light leaps.

SKIRMISH, sker'mish, *s.* (*escarmouche*, Fr. *scaramuccia*, Span.) A slight encounter in war; a contest; a contention;

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to fight irregularly or in small detached parties.

SKIRMISHING, sker'mish-ing, *s.* The act of fighting irregularly, or in small detached parties.

SKIRR, sker, *v. n.* (*skairo*, I skip or dance, Gr.) To scour; to scud; to run in haste;

We'll make them *skirr* away as swift as stones
Enforced from old Assyrian slings.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to scour; to ramble over in order to clear.
Send out more horses; *skirr* the country round.—*Shaks.*

SKIRRET, skir'ret, *s.* A species of water-parsnip, the *Sium sisarum* of Linnaeus.

SKIRRHUS, &c.—See *Scirrhus*.

SKIRT, skirt, *s.* (*skjorta*, the loose part of a garment, Sax. *skjort*, a petticoat, Dan.) The loose part of a dress which hangs beneath the waist, as of a coat, gown, robe, or petticoat; edge; margin; border; extreme parts;—*v. a.* to border; to form the border or edge; to run along the edge, as a field *skirted* by trees.

SKIETING, skiet'ing, *s.* In Architecture, the narrow vertical board on the floor round the sides of an apartment.

SKIT, skit, *s.* (probably from the Sueso-Gothic *skinta*, to be thrown out, or the Scotch *skite*, to slip; the Iceland *skats* signifies a light frolicsome woman.) A light wanton wench;

Herod, at the request of a dancing *skit*, stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.—*Howard, Earl of Northumberland* (1583).

—(*scytan*, to throw out, Sax.) a reflection; a jeer or joke at another's expense; a whim;—*v. a.* to cast reflections on.—Local in this sense.

SKITTISH, skit'tish, *a.* Arch; frolicsome; wanton; volatile; fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skit'tish-le, *ad.* Archly; frolicsomenely; wantonly; changeably.

SKITTISHNESS, skit'tish-neg, *s.* Archness; frolicsomeness; fickleness; wantonness.

SKITTLES, skit'tles, *s.* (probably from the Scotch verb *to skite*, to rebound in consequence of a smart stroke, derived from *scitan*, to throw, Sax.) A modification of the game of nine pins.

SKIVER, skiv'ur, *s.* (*skive*, a slice, *skiver*, a slate, Dan.) A split skin; sheepskin used in binding books.

SKOLEZITE.—See *Scolezite*.

SKONCE.—See *Sconce*.

SKORODITE.—See *Scorodite*.

SKORZA.—See *Scorza*.

SKREEN.—See *Screen*.

SKUE.—See *Skew*.

SKUG, skug, *v. a.* (said to be from *skiolka*, to skulk, Sueso-Goth.) To hide.—Obsolete or local.

SKULK, and its derivatives.—See *Skulk*, &c.

SKULL, skul, *s.* (*skoll*, Dan. *skalle*, Swed. *scheel*, Dutch.) The bony structure which contains the brain of animals, (for the different parts of which in man,—see *Bone*.) The word is also used to signify generally the head or the person.

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.—*Copeper*.

SKULLCAP, skul'kap, *s.* A headpiece or cap that

SKUNK—SLACK.

sits closely to the head; the common name given to plants of the genus *Scutellaria*.

SKUNK, skungk, *s.* (*skunfis*, to disgust by its smell, Scot.?) The *Mephitis Americana*, an animal nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other. It emits from its anal glands an extremely foetid liquor, which, notwithstanding its odour, has valuable medicinal properties. *Skunk-weed*, the plant *Pothos foetida*, a native of North America, where it is also called the *skunk-cabbage*, so designated on account of its emitting an odour like that produced by the skunk.

SKY, ski, *s.* (Swedish, *skye*, a cloud, Dan.) The apparent vault above the spectator, formed by the atmosphere—when free of clouds it appears blue; the region of space beyond the atmosphere; the heavens; the weather; the climate;

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*.—*Shaks.*

a cloud or shadow—(obsolete in this sense).

She passeth, as it were a *sky*,
All clean out of the lady's sight.—*Gower*.

In Nautical affairs, *sky-sail* or *sky-scraper*, a small sail sometimes set above the royal. *Sky-larking*, wanton play about the rigging and tops of a ship. There are several compounds formed with this word; as—*Sky-blue*, *sky-born*, *sky-built*, *sky-colour*, *sky-coloured*, *sky-dyed*, *sky-high*, *sky-lark*, *sky-pointing*, *sky-rocket*, *sky-roofed*.

SKYED, skide, *a.* Enveloped by the skies.

SKYEY, ski'e, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyeey* influences
That do this thy habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly inflict.—*Shaks.*

SKYISH, ski'ish, *a.* Like the sky or approaching it.

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus.—*Shaks.*

SKYLIGHT, ski'lite, *s.* A frame consisting of one or more inclined panes of glass, placed in a roof to light passages or rooms below.

SKYWARD, ski'wawrd, *a.* Toward the sky.

SLAB, slab, *s.* (*llab*, *yslab*, a thin strip, Welsh.) A thin plane or table of stone, generally rectangular, as a marble *slab*; an outside plank or board sawed from the sides of a timber tree, and frequently of very unequal thickness. In Chimneys, the stone on a level with, and in front of, the hearth. *Slabs of tin* are the lesser masses into which the workmen cast the metal: these are run into moulds of stone; a puddle—(obsolete in this sense).

They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze.—*Evclyn*.

In Nautical affairs, *slab-line*, a small rope leading through a block under the lower yards, and thence to the foot of the sail, for the purpose of tricing it up;—*a.* thick; viscus; glutinous.—Obsolete as an adjective.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.—*Shaks.*

SLABBER, slab'bur, *v. n.* (*slabben*, Dutch, *schlabben*, Germ.) To slaver; to drivel;—*v. a.* to sup up hastily; to wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth; to shed; to spill.

SLABBERER, slab'ber-ur, *s.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBY, slab'be, *a.* Thick; viscus; wet.

SLACK, slak, *a.* (*slac*, Sax. *slak*, Swed.) Not tense; loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; not violent; not intense; not fully employed in business. In Nautical language, *slack in stays*, slow in

SLACK—SLAM.

going about. *Slack-rigging*, a term applied to shrouds, stays, &c., which are not so firmly extended as they ought to be. *Slack-water*, the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide;—*ad.* partially; insufficiently; not intensely;—*s.* small coal under the size of an egg. *Slack of a rope*, that part of it which hangs loose, having no strain or stress upon it.

SLACK, *slak*, } *v. n.* (*slacian*, Sax. *slaken*,
SLACKEN, *slak'kn*, } Dutch.) To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to be remiss or backward; to neglect; to lose cohesion or the power of cohering, as lime is said to *slack* and fall to powder; to become less violent;

These raging fires

Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.—
Milton.

to lose rapidity, as the tide *slackens*; to languish; to flag;—*v. a.* to loosen; to relax; to mitigate; to remit; to lessen rapidity; to abate; to withhold; to neglect; to repress; to deprive of cohesion, as to *slack* lime—in this and the corresponding sense of the neuter verb, *slake* should be used. SLACKEN, *slak'kn*, *s.* A spongy semi-vitrified substance which smelters mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum separated from the surface of a former fusion of the same metal. It is also written *slakin*.

SLACKLY, *slak'le*, *ad.* Loosely; remissly; tardily. SLACKNESS, *slak'nes*, *s.* The state of being slack. SLADE, *slayd*, *s.* (*slæd*, Sax.) A little dell or valley; also a low, moist, flat piece of ground.

The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my mother *slades*,
And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows.—*Drayton*.

SLAG, *slag*, *s.* (*slagg*, Dan.) The vitreous mass which floats upon the fused metals in the smelting-hearths. The slag of ironworks is commonly bisilicate of lime and magnesia, with some metallic oxides.

SLAIE, } *slay*, *s.* (*slæ*, Sax.) A weaver's reed. Sley-
SLEY, } *hook*, the small instrument generally made of bone, by which a weaver passes the threads of the warp through the reed.

SLAIN, *slane*, (*slagen*, Sax.) The past part. of to *slay*; sometimes used as a noun.

The slain of the Lord shall be many.—*Isaiah lxxvi. 16.*

And thrice he slew the slain.—*Dryden*.

In Scottish Law, *letters of slains*, letters formerly subscribed by the relations of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assignment or recompense, and sought for pardon for the murderer.—*Jacob*.

SLAKE, *slake*, *v. a.* (*slæka*, Icel. *slacka*, Swed.) To quench; to extinguish; to slack or loosen, as *slaked* lime, which is sometimes written *slacked* lime—*quenched* lime, is probably the proper signification;—*v. n.* to grow less tense (a mistake for *slack*); to go out; to become extinguished; to abate.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

The fever *slaketh*.—*Barret* (1590).

SLAKING, *slak'ing*, *s.* The act of mixing or saturating quick-lime or other substances with water, so as to destroy cohesion.

SLAM, *slam*, *v. a.* (*lema*, to strike, Icel. *hemman*, to sound, Sax.) To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence. In a local sense, to beat; to cuff; to beat, as at cards;—*s.* defeat, as at cards; Until a noble general come
And give the cheaters a clear *slam*.—*Loyal Songs*.

The refuse of alum-works.—Local.

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SLAMKIN—SLATE.

SLAMKIN, *slam'kin*, } *s.* (*schlampe*, Germ.)
SLAMMERKIN, *slam'mer-kin*, } A slut; a trollop.

SLANDER, *slan'dur*, *v. a.* (*esclandre*, disgrace, Fr.) To defame; to injure by uttering a false report respecting one's actions or character;—*s.* a false imputation of blame; detraction; false invective; disgrace; reproach; disreputation.

You shall not find me, daughters,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you.—*Shaks*.

SLANDERER, *slan'der-ur*, *s.* One who defames or slanders.

SLANDEROUS, *slan'der-us*, *a.* Defamatory; uttering slander, as, a *slandrous* tongue; scandalous; reproachful.

SLANDEROUSLY, *slan'der-us-le*, *ad.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.

SLANDEROUNESS, *slan'der-us-nes*, *s.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *slang*, *s.* (the old pret. of *sling*, we now use *slung*.) Low, vulgar, unmeaning language.

SLANT, *slawnt*, } *a.* (*slinta*, *stant*, to slip,
SLANTING, *slawnt'ing*, } Sax.) Sloping; oblique.

SLANT, *slawnt*, *v. a.* To turn in an oblique or sloping direction; to bend from a perpendicular;—*s.* an oblique direction. A Swedish copper coin, of which 196 = 1 rix dollar.

SLANTINGLY, *slawnt'ing-le*, *ad.* With a slope or inclination.

SLANTLY, *slawnt'le*, } *ad.* Obliquely; in an
SLANTWISE, *slawnt'wise*, } inclined direction.

SLAP, *slap*, *s.* (*schlappe*, Germ.) A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad;—*ad.* with a sudden and violent blow;

Slap went the yard over their noddle.—*Arbutnot*.

to strike with a slap. Among Builders, to *slap* a wall, is to take out a portion and rebuild it.

SLAPDASH, *slap'dash*, *ad.* All at once; with wild aim;—*v. a.* to colour through a cut pattern, one colour only being laid on at a time.

SLAPE, *slape*, *a.* Slippery; smooth.—Local.

SLAPJACK, *slap'jak*, *s.* A sort of pancake.

SLASH, *slash*, *v. a.* (*slasa*, to strike, Icel.) To cut, by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts; to lash into; to strike violently and at random with a sword or other edged weapon; to lay about with blows;

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* a long cut; a cut made at random; a large slip or cut in the legs and arms of the old costumes, which, when so made, were said to be *slashed*.

SLAT.—See Sloat.

SLATCH, *slatsh*, *s.* Among seamen, the period of a transitory breeze of wind, or the length of its duration; an interval of fair weather; the *slack* part of a rope.—See under Slack.

SLATE, *slate*, *s.* (*eclater*, to split, Fr. *sglatu*, a tile, Irish.) A kind of clay, of a structure termed schistose, which admits of being split into thin layers of considerable extent. It is commonly of a bluish or greenish colour, with a silky lustre. It consists of silica, 50.0; alumina, 25.0; oxide of iron, 11.3; manganese, 1.6; potash, 4.8; carbon, 0.3; water, 7.5;—a piece of such stone, used for covering buildings; a smooth piece of a variety of similar stone for writing on. *Slate-axe*, a mattock with an axe, and used in slating. In Geology, the *Slate system* is divided into:—The *Phylloporon*

rocks, consisting of granwacke and granwacke slate, with beds of conglomerates, the thickness of the whole being estimated at several thousand yards. The *Fala limestone*, a dark limestone associated with slate, containing shells and corals. The *Snowdon rocks*, consisting of fine-grained slates, of various shades of colour, and of fine and coarse granwacke and conglomerate. In the strata of the slate system are found the most ancient organic remains. In Scotland, the *slate or schistous system*, properly so called, consists of clay, hornblende, and chlorite slates, including, in many places, beds of granwacke and limestone, and dikes of porphyry and trap. The system passes into that of the mica slate. No organic remains have yet been discovered in it.

SLATER, sla'tur, *s.* One who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

SLATT, slat, *s.* A thin slab of stone, used instead of slate for covering buildings.

SLATTER, slat'tur, *v. n.* (*schlottern*, to hang loosely, *schlotterig*, negligent, Germ.) To be careless of dress, and dirty; to be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLATTERN, slat'turn, *s.* A negligent, untidy woman; We may always observe that a gossip in politics, is a *slattern* in her family.—*Addison*.

—*v. a.* to waste, as *slatterns* do.

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern* away one minute in idleness.—*Chesterfield*.

SLATTERNLINESS, slat'turn-le-nes, *s.* The state of being slatternly.

SLATTERNLY, slat'turn-le, *a.* Negligent in dress; —*ad.* negligently; awkwardly.

SLATTY, sla'te, *a.* Resembling slate; laminated.

SLAUGHTER, slaw'tur, *s.* (*slage*, Sax. *schlachten*, to kill, Germ.) A killing; butchery; carnage; —*v. a.* to kill; to make great destruction of life, as of men in battle; to butcher, as beasts for the market. *Slaughter-house*, a house where beasts are butchered for the market. *Slaughter-man*, one employed in killing.

SLAUGHTERER, slaw'ter-ur, *s.* One employed in slaughtering.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slaw'ter-us, *a.* Destructive; murderous.

SLAVE, slave, *s.* (Danish, *slaf*, Dutch, *slave*, Germ.) This word is commonly derived from the *Sclavi*, or *Slavi*, a people who were made slaves by the Romans. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another, or one whose person and services are wholly under the control of another; one who has lost the power of resistance, as, a *slave* to passion; a drudge; proverbially, a person in the lowest grade of life; —*v. n.* to drudge; to labour like a slave. The usual compounds of *slave*, are *slave-born*, *slave-holder*, *slave-holding*, *slave-like*, *slave-trade*. *Slave-wood*, one of the names given to the West Indian tree *Simaruba officinalis*. It is also called *Bitter-damson* and *Mount-in-damson*.

SLAVER, sla'vur, *s.* A vessel employed in transporting slaves.

SLAVER, sla'vur, *s.* (*slabben*, Dutch, —see *Slabber*.) Saliva drivelling from the mouth; —*v. n.* to suffer saliva to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva; —*v. a.* to smear with drivel.

SLAVERER, sla'ver-ur, *s.* A driveller; a dotard; an idiot.

SLAVERY, sla'ver-e, *s.* (from *Slave*.) Bondage; the

state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another; drudgery; the office of a slave.

SLAVISH, sla'vish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; consisting in drudgery; laborious.

SLAVISHLY, sla'vish-le, *ad.* Servilely; meanly; in the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLAVISHNESS, sla'vish-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being slavish; meanness; servility.

SLAVONIAN, sla-vo'ne-an, } *a.* Pertaining to the

SLAVONIC, sla-von'ik, } Slavonians, or Sela-

SLAVIC, sla'vik, } vonians, who were divided into various nations inhabiting the dominions of Russia, Austria, Turkey, Prussia, Saxony, &c. The name Slavonia is now restricted to a province in the Austrian dominions, separated from Hungary by the Drave and the Danube, and from Turkey by the Save. The people who inhabit the north of Hungary are called Slovaks.

SLAY, slay, *v. a.* Preterite *slew*, past participle *slain*. (*slagan*, Sax. *slahan*, Goth. *sla*, Swed. —probably from the root of *lay*, *s* being a prefix: to *slay*, to knock or lay down, hence to kill.) To kill or put to death by violence; to destroy.

SLAYER, sla'ur, *s.* One who slays; a murderer.

SLEAVE, sleeve, *s.* (*sléfa*, a small thread, Icel. *slæ*, a weaver's reed, Sax.) The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted, used also figuratively;

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd *sleeve* of care.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to separate threads; to sley.

SLEAVED, sleeved, *part. a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLEAZY, } sle'ze, *a.* (probably from the root of Loose, *LEEZY*, } *lysan*, *alysan*, to loose, Sax.) Thin;

flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance. **SLED**, sled, *s.* (*sleede*, Dutch, *släde*, Swed. *slade*, Dan. *ysled*, Welsh.) A carriage made to slide or be drawn without wheels, or with very low wheels;

—*v. a.* to convey on a sled.

SLEDDED, sled'ded, *part. a.* Mounted on a sled.

He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice.—*Shaks*.

SLEDDING, sled'ding, *s.* The act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

SLEDGE, slej, *s.* A sled—the usual, but less proper orthography of the word. *Sledge-hammer*, the largest sort of hammer used by smiths with both hands, in beating iron upon the anvil.

SLEEK, sleek, *a.* (*sleker*, a bland person, Swo-Goth. *slikiare*, a parasite, Icel. *schlicht*, smooth, Germ.) Smooth; having an even, smooth surface—hence, glossy; —*s.* that which makes sleek or smooth—(not used as a noun); —*v. a.* to make even and smooth; to render soft and glossy.

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.—*Shaks*.

SLEEKLY, sleek'le, *ad.* Smoothly; nicely; glossily.

SLEEKNESS, sleek'nes, *s.* Smoothness and glossiness of surface.

SLEEKSTONE, sleek'stone, *s.* (*sleek* and *stone*.) A smoothing-stone.

SLEEKY, sleek'e, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. In Scotland, this word also means parasitical; deceitful; fawning—in which last sense Thomson probably uses it in the following passage:

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor! dear pacific soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!

SLEEP, sleep, *v. n.* Preterite and past part. *slept*, (*slepan*, Goth. and Sax. *slaapen*, Dutch.) To

SLEEPER—SLEEVE.

take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily and mental powers; to be inactive or motionless, as, the sword *sleeves* in its sheath; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated, as, the question *sleeves* for the present; to live thoughtlessly;

We *sleeve* over our happiness.—*Atterbury*.

to be dead; to rest in the grave for a time; to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned;

Heaven will one day open

The king's eyes, that so long have *sleept* upon
The bold, bad man.—*Shaks*.

—*s.* the temporary suspension of the voluntary exertion of the bodily and mental powers, occurring naturally and periodically, for the refreshment and invigoration of the animal system. *Sleep-charged*, heavy with sleep.

SLEEPER, sleep'ur, *s.* One who sleeps; a lazy, inactive person; a hibernating animal, as the bear, marmot, &c. In Navigation, *sleevers* are thick pieces of timber placed longitudinally in the ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; or pieces of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms. In Glass manufacture, a *sleeper* is a large iron-bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of the coals, but leaving room for the ashes. In Architecture, *sleevers* are horizontal timbers disposed in a building transversely under walls, ground-joists, or the boarding of a floor: when used on piles, they are planked over to support the superincumbent walls. The word was also formerly employed to designate those rafters lying in the valley of a roof. *Railway-sleevers*.—See under Railway.

SLEEPFUL, sleep'fūl, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep.

SLEEPFULNESS, sleep'fūl-nes, *s.* Strong inclination to sleep.—Seldom used.

SLEEPILY, sleep'e-le, *ad.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep; dully; lazily; stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, sleep'e-nes, *s.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep.

SLEEPING, sleep'ing, *s.* The state of being asleep; the state of not being disturbed or noticed;—*a.* occupied in sleep, as *sleeping* hours.

SLEEPLESS, sleep'les, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; perpetually agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay.—*Byron*.

SLEEPLESSLY, sleep'les-le, *ad.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEPLESSNESS, sleep'les-nes, *s.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEPY, sleep'e, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep; not awake; tending to induce sleep; dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish. *Sleepy-looking*, appearing to be sleepy.

SLEET, sleet, *s.* (*alletto*, Ital.) A fall of snow or hail and rain mingled together. In Gunnery, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions, for strengthening that part;—*v. n.* to shower water mixed with snow or hail.

SLEETCH, sleetsh, *s.* The thick mud at the bottom of rivers.

SLEETY, sleet'e, *a.* Bringing sleet; consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, sleeve, *s.* The part of a garment which covers the arm. To *laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived—probably from hiding the face with the sleeve. *Sleeve-button*, a button attached to the sleeve. To *hang on the sleeve*, to be or make dependent;—*v. a.* to furnish with sleeves.

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SLEEVED—SLIDE.

SLEEVED, sleeved, *a.* Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, sleeve'les, *a.* Wanting sleeves; figuratively, wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable.

SLEID.—See Sley.

SLEIGH, sley, *s.* The same as Sled,—which see.

SLEIGHT, slite, *s.* (*schlich*, trick, cunning, Germ. *schlicht*, plain, sleek, Swed.) An artful trick; sly artifice; dexterous practice; dexterity. This word is sometimes, though rarely, used as an adjective.

SLEIGHTFUL, slite'fūl, } *a.* Artful; cunningly dex-

SLEIGHTY, slite, } terous.

SLEIGHTILY, slite-le, *ad.* Craftily; cunningly.

SLENDER, slen'dur, *a.* (*slinder*, old Dutch, probably formed on the root of *Lean*, *klein*, Teut.) Thin; small in the circumference compared with the length; small in the waist; not strong; slight; feeble; inconsiderable, as, a man of *slender* parts; inadequate, as, *slender* means of support; not amply supplied; spare; abstemious.

SLENDERLY, slen'der-le, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly; meanly; insufficiently.

SLENDERNES, slen'der-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being slender.

SLEPT, slept. Preterite and past participle of *sleep*.

SLEW, slu. Preterite of *slay*.—See Slay.

SLEY, sley, *s.* (*slax*, Sax.) A weaver's reed;—*v. a.* to separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed.—See Sleeve.

SLICE, slise, *v. a.* (*slitan*, Sax. *schleissen*, Germ.) To cut into thin pieces or parts; to divide;—*s.* a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece, as a *slice* of plaster; a peel; a spatula, an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c. In Ship-building, a tapering piece of plank, to be driven between the timbers before planking.

SLICK, slitsh, } *s.* In Metallurgy, the ore of any

SLICK, slik, } metal, particularly of gold, when it has been pounded, and prepared for further working.

SLICK, slik, *a.* The popular orthography of *sleek*, in the sense of cunningly dexterous.—An Americanism. Not used in England in the other senses of *sleek*.

SLICKENSIDE, slik'kn-side, *s.* The same as *Spicular Galena*,—which see.

SLID, slid. Preterite of *slide*.—See Slide.

SLID, slid, }

SLIDDEN, slid'du, } The past participle of *slide*.

SLIDDER, slid'dur, *v. n.* (*sliderian*, *slidrian*, Sax.) To slide with interruption.

Sliddering through clotted blood.—*Dryden*.

SLIDDERY, slid'der-e, *a.* Slippery.—(*vulgar*). *Slidder* is used by Chaucer:

To a drunken man the way is *slidder*.—*Kn. Tale*.

SLIDE, slide, *v. n.* Pret. *slid*, past part. *slid*, *slidden*, (*alidan*, Sax.) To glide or move along a smooth surface without stepping, as on ice; to move by slipping along, as a sled on snow or ice; to pass by inadvertently; to pass unnoticed; to pass along by silent and unnoticed progression; to move smoothly along, as a boat through water; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another, as from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction;

Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole.—*Pope*.
to practise sliding on ice; to slip; to fall; to be yielding, or without firmness;

Ye fair!

Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts.—*Thomson*.

SLIDER—SLIME.

—*v. a.* to slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; to thrust along; or to thrust by slipping, as to *slide* a piece of timber along the ground;—*s. a.* smooth and easy transition, as of the voice; flow, even course.

There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets.—*Bacon*.

In Music, a grace used in the German school, and consisting of two small notes moving by degrees. In Turning, *slide-rest*, an appendage to a lath, in which the cutting-tool, in place of being guided by the hand, is made a fixture in the rest itself, and guided by a groove in a direction exactly parallel to the face of the work to be turned.

SLIDER, *slide'ur*, *s.* One who slides; the part of an instrument or machine which slides.

SLIDING, *slide'ing*, *s.* Lapse; fall, as in back-sliding;—*part. and a.* gliding; moving smoothly or imperceptibly along. *Sliding-keel*, a narrow, oblong frame or platform, let down vertically through the bottom of a small vessel, like a deepening of the keel throughout a portion of its length; its use is to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind. *Sliding-rule*, or *slide-rule*, one constructed with logarithmic lines, so that, by means of another scale sliding on it, various arithmetical operations are performed merely by inspection.

SLIGHT, *slite*, *a.* (*slegt*, Dutch, *schlecht*, plain, simple, mean, Germ.) Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; not deep, as a *slight* impression; not violent, as a *slight* disease; trifling; of no great importance; not strong; not cogent; negligent; not vehement; not done with effort; not firm; thin; of loose texture; foolish; silly; weak in intellect;

No man was ever so *slight*,

For man, as for his God, to fight.—*Hudibras*.

—*s.* neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt expressed by neglect; artifice; dexterity—(see *Sleight*);—*v. a.* to neglect; to disregard as of little value or importance. Obsolete in the following sense—to overthrow.

The castle was *slighted* by order of the Parliament.—*Clarendon*.

To *slight-over*, to run over in haste; to perform superficially.

SLIGHTEN, *slit'en*, *v. a.* To slight or disregard.—Obsolete.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,

Much more to *slighten* or deny that power.—*Spenser*.

SLIGHTER, *slit'ur*, *s.* One who slights.

SLIGHTLY, *slit'ing-le*, *ad.* With neglect; without respect.

SLIGHTLY, *slite'le*, *ad.* Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force, or effect in a small degree; negligently; without regard; with disrespect; with moderate contempt.

SLIGHTNESS, *slite'nes*, *s.* Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLIGHTY, *slit'e*, *a.* Superficial; slight; trifling; inconsiderable.

SLILY, *slit'le*, *ad.* (from *Sly*.) With artful or dexterous secrecy.

SLIM, *slim*, *a.* (Icelandic.) Slender; weak; slight; unsubstantial; worthless.

SLIME, *slime*, *s.* (*slim*, Sax. *slym*, Dutch.) Soft, moist earth, possessing an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

SLIMINESS—SLIP.

SLIMINESS, *slime'e-nes*, *s.* The quality of slime; viscosity.

SLIMNESS, *slim'nes*, *s.* State or quality of being slim.

SLIMY, *slime'e*, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime; viscous; glutinous.

SLINESS, *slit'nes*, *s.* Designing artifice.

SLING, *sling*, *s.* (*slinger*, Dutch.) An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap with two strings: the stone, being lodged in the strap, is thrown by letting one of the strings loose; a hanging bandage put round the neck, by which a wounded arm is supported; a throw.

At one *sling*

Of thy victorious arm.—*Milton*.

In the Army, a strap of leather attached to a musket, and by which it is supported across the soldier's back. In Nautical language, a rope fitted to encircle a cask, jar, bale, or case, and suspend it whilst hoisting or lowering. *Boat-slings*, strong ropes, furnished with hooks and iron thimbles whereby to hook the tackles, in order to hoist the boats into or out of the ship. *Slings of the yard*, ropes which serve to suspend it;—*v. a.* pret. and past part. *slung*; (*slingun*, Sax.) to throw with a sling; to throw; to hurl; to hang, so as to swing; to move or swing by means of a rope which suspends the thing so moved. To *sling the yards for action*, to secure them close by means of iron chains, which are not so liable as ropes to be cut through by the enemy's shot.

SLINGER, *sling'ur*, *s.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLINK, *slink*, *v. n.* (*slincan*, Sax. *schleichen*, Germ.) To sneak; to steal away meanly;—*v. a.* to cast or prematurely miscarry, as a beast her young—(a vulgar application of the word);—*a.* produced immaturity, as the young of a beast. In Scotland, the flesh of calves killed almost immediately after being calved, is called *slink* veal.

SLIP, *slip*, *v. n.* (*sliepan*, Sax. *slieppen*, Dutch.) To slide; to glide; to move out of its place; to sneak or slink; to err; to fall into error; to pass imperceptibly;

And thrice the fitting shadow *slipp'd* away,

Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day.—*Dryden*.

to enter through oversight, as an error into a writing or book; to escape insensibly, as to *slip* from the mind;—*s.* a sliding; act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash or string by which a dog is held, so called from its being made to slip or become loose through relaxation; an escape; a secret or unexpected desertion;

The more shame to your goodyship,

To give so near a friend the *slip*.—*Hudibras*.

a long narrow piece of paper. In Geology, a break or dislocation in strata: the term is generally applied by miners to small dislocations, the greater ones being called faults, or in some places, erroneously, dikes. In Nautical affairs, a place with a gradual slope on the banks of a water, suited for shipbuilding. *Slip-board*, a board sliding in grooves. *Slip-knot*, a knot which easily unfastens. *Slip-rope*, a rope used to trice the bight of the cable into the head; it is also employed in casting off a vessel till got in a tide-way, &c. *Slip-shod*, wearing a slip-shoe. *Slip-shoe*, a shoe in which the quarters are cut out or

SLIPPA—SLOCKEN.

laid under the heel. *Slip-string*, one who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal, &c.;—*v. a.* to convey secretly;

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink.—*Arbutnot.*
to omit; to lose by negligence;

Slip no advantage.—*Ben Jonson.*

to part twigs from the branches or stems of a tree; to let loose, as, to *slip* the hounds; to throw off, or disengage himself from, as, a horse *slips* his bridle; to pass over, or omit negligently; to tear off, as, to *slip* off a twig; to suffer abortion; to miscarry, as a beast. To *slip on*, to put on in haste, or loosely, as a coat. To *slip the cable*, to let it run out when there is no time for weighing the anchor. In Heraldry, *slipped* is applied to a flower or branch plucked from the stock.

SLIPPA, slip'pa, *s.* In Law, a tenure of land by holding the king's stirrup.—*Cowel.*

SLIPPER, slip'pur, *s.* (Saxon.) A slight shoe into which the foot slips easily; a kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy waggon;—*a.* slippery—(not in use as an adjective.) *Slipper-plant*, the common name given to plants of the genus *Pedicularis*.

SLIPPED, slip'purd, *a.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERILY, slip'per-e-le, *ad.* In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, slip'per-e-nes, *s.* State or quality of being slippery.

SLIPPERWORT, slip'per-wort, *s.* The common name given to plants of the genus *Calcicolaria*.

SLIPPERY, slip'per-e, *a.* Smooth; presenting a slippery surface, or one on which a person is apt to slip; not affording firm footing; glib; unstable; hard to hold or keep; uncertain; changeable; mutable; unchaste; wanton.

SLIPPY, slip'pe, *a.* (*slipes*, Sax.) Slippery; not often used except in Scotland, where it is common.

SLIPSLOP, slip'slop, *s.* Bad liquor.

SLIT, slit, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *slit* and *slitted*, (*slitan*, Sax. *slita*, Swed.) To cut lengthwise, or into long pieces or strips; to cut and make a long fissure; to cut in general;

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* long cut or narrow opening, as a *slit* in the ear; a cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.

SLITTER, slit'tur, *s.* One who slits.

SLITTING, slit'ting, *part. a.* as in *slitting-mill*, a mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.

SLIVER, sliv'ur, *v. a.* (*slifun*, Sax. *ysleivian*, Welsh.) To slice or split,—see *Shive*;

Gall of goat, and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* in cotton-mills, one of the divisions of the twist; a long piece rent off;

He all whole, or of him *slivers*.—*Chaucer.*

SLOAM, slome, *s.* Layers of clay between those of coal.—*Local.*

SLOANEA, slo-a'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir Hans Sloane, founder of the British Museum and Chelsea Botanical Garden.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of South America: Order, Liliaceæ.

SLOAT, slothe, *s.* (from the root of *shutter*, to fasten. Dan.) In Carpentry, any narrow piece of timber whose ends fasten together two larger pieces.

SLOBBER,—a different orthography of Slabber.

SLOCK, slok, } *v. a.* To slake,—see *Slake*.
SLOCKEN, slok'kn, } This form of the word is common in Scotland.

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SLOE—SLOTTED.

SLOE, slo, *s.* (*slog*, *sla*, Sax.) Black-thorn, the plant *Prunus Spinosa*; the fruit of *Prunus Spinus*. There are several varieties.

SLOOP, sloop, *s.* (*sloop*, Dutch.) A vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib-stay. *Sloops of war*, vessels commanded by officers in a middle rank, between a lieutenant and a post-captain, and styled masters and commanders. These vessels carry from 10 to 18 guns, and are variously rigged, as ships, brigs, schooners, and sometimes as cutters.

SLOP, slop, *v. a.* (probably allied to *lap* and *lobber*.) To drink greedily and grossly; to soil or wet by letting liquor fall;—*s.* mean and vile liquor;

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful.—*Dryden.*

a dirty place made by spilling a liquid;—*'sloppen*, loose, Sax.) clothes readily slipped on; trousers; drawers; large and long loose breeches.

Six great *slops*,

Bigger than three Dutch hogs!—*Ben Jonson.*

SLOPE, slope, *s.* (probably the past participle of *slip*.) An oblique direction; a declivity;—*a.* oblique; inclined or inclining from the perpendicular;

Murmuring waters fall

Down the *slope* hills.—*Milton.*

—*ad.* obliquely; not perpendicularly;

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* to form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline;—*v. n.* to take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPENESS, slope'nes, *s.* Declivity; obliquity.—Little used.

SLOPEWISE, slope'wize, *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLOPING, slo'ping, *a.* Taking an oblique direction; oblique; declivous.

SLOPINGLY, slo'ping-le, *ad.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOPINESS, slo'pe-nes, *s.* (from *Slop*.) Wefness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOPPY, slo'pe, *a.* Wet as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOPS, slops, *s. plu.* Clothes and bedding supplied from a ship's stores to seamen, but at their own expense.

SLOPSELLER, slop'sel-lur, *s.* One who deals in slops, or ready-made clothes.

SLOPSHOP, slop'shop, *s.* A shop in which slops are sold.

SLOT, slot, *s.* (Teutonic and Scotel.) A bar; a bolt; the track of a deer; a slit or aperture in a machine to admit another part;—*v. a.* (*sheltes*, Dutch, *sluta*, Swed.) to shut with violence.—(*local*). In Scotland, this verb means to fasten by a bolt.

SLOTH, slothe, *s.* (*sleuth*, from *slaw*, slow, Sax.) Slowness; tardiness; disinclination to labour; sluggishness; laziness; idleness. The common name of the Tardigrade quadrupeds of the genus *Bradypus*, of which there are two species—*B. tridactylus*, or *Ai*; and *B. didactylus*, or *Unan*;—*v. n.* to idle.—Obsolete as a verb.

Sometime he *slotheeth* on a dale,
That he never after gotte male.—*Gower.*

SLOTHFUL, slothe'ful, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slothe'ful-le, *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slothe'ful-nes, *s.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; laziness.

SLOTTED, slot'ted, *a.* Shut with violence; belted.

SLOTTERY—SLUE.

SLOTTERY, slot'ter-e, *a.* (*schlotterig*, negligent, *schlottern*, to hang loosely, Germ.) Squalid; dirty; untrimmed;

Palamon

With slotery berde, and rugy ashy heres.—*Chaucer*.

foul; wet, as slottery weather.—Obsolete or local.

SLOUGH, slo, *s.* (*slog*, Sax. *sloc*, a pit or hollow, Gael.) A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, sluf, *s.* The skin or cast skin of a serpent; in Surgery, the part which separates from a sore;—*v. n.* to separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

SLOUGHY, slo'e, *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy; full of sloughs.

SLOUTCH, slowtsh, *s.* A hanging down of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait; hence, an idle-looking, or a heavy, clownish fellow;—*v. n.* to hang down, particularly in look or gait;—*v. a.* to press down, as one's hat.

SLOUTCHING, slowtsh'ing, *part. a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOVEN, sluv'n, *s.* (*sloff*, careless, *sloffen*, to neglect, Dutch.) A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness, neatness, and order.

SLOVENLINESS, sluv'n-le-nes, *s.* Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness, neglect of order and neatness.

SLOVENLY, sluv'vn-le, *a.* Negligent of neatness, particularly in dress; disorderly; not cleanly,—*ad.* untidily; inelegantly.

SLOVENRY, sluv'vn-re, *s.* Negligence of dress or neatness; dirtiness.

Time hath worn us into slovenry.—*Shaks.*

SLOW, slo, *a.* (*slane*, Sax. *slor*, dull, blunt, Dan.) Moving a small distance in a long time; the opposite to swift, quick, speedy; not prompt; dull; sluggish; not vehement; heavy in wit;

The blockhead is a slow worm.—*Pope*.

late; not happening in a short time; behind in time; not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly;—*v. a.* to delay—(obsolete as a verb.)

Now do you know the reason of this haste?

—I would I knew not why it should be slow'd.—*Shaks.*

Slow is used adverbially in composition, as, a *slow-paced* horse. *Slow-worm*,—see *Stenops*. *Slow-worm*, the same as *Blind-worm*,—which see.

SLOWBACK, slo'bak, *s.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLOWLY, slo'le, *ad.* In a slow manner; with slowness; tardily.

SLOWNESS, slo'nes, *s.* The quality of being slow; smallness of motion; the opposite of quickness; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness.

SLUBBER, slub'bur, *v. n.* (probably from Lubber.) To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to daub; to stain, as with slaver; to cover carelessly;—*v. n.* to hurry.—Little used in this sense.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slub-ber-de-gul'yun, *s.* A dirty, paltry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
Base slubberdegullion, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory.—*Hudibras*.

SLUBBERINGLY, slub'ber-ing-le, *ad.* In an imperfect, slovenly manner.

SLUDGE, sluj, *s.* (*sluk*, Dutch, *slog*, a slough, Sax.) Watery mire; soft mud.

SLUDS.—See *Slugs*.

SLUE, slu, *v. a.* In Nautical language, to turn a

SLUG—SLUMP.

cylindrical piece of timber, as a mast or boom, about its axis, without moving it out of its place; to turn.

SLUG, slug, *s.* (allied to Slack; *slak*, a snail, Dutch.) A land mollusc or snail of the genus *Limax*; a drone; a slow, inactive, lazy fellow; a hinderance; an obstruction; a cylindrical metal gun-shot, or one not of the usual spherical shape;—*v. a.* to make sluggish;

It worsens and slugs the most learned.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to move slowly; to lie idle; to play the drone—(obsolete as a verb.) *Slug-a-bed*, one who is fond of lying in bed; a drone.

Why, lady! fie, you slug-a-bed!

What, not a word?—*Shaks.*

SLUGGARD, slug'gurd, *s.* (from *Slug*.) An inactive, lazy person; a drone;—*a.* lazy; inactive; sluggish.

And breaks their sluggard sleep.—*Dryden*.

SLUGGARDIZE, slug'gurd-ize, *v. a.* To make lazy.

Living sluggardized at home.—*Shaks.*

SLUGGISH, slug'gish, *a.* (from *Slug*.) Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; inactive; slow; having little motion, as a *sluggish* stream; inert.

Matter is *sluggish* and inactive.—*Woodward*.

SLUGGISHLY, slug'gish-le, *ad.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slug'gish-nes, *s.* Natural or habitual laziness or indolence; inertness or want of power to move; slowness.

SLUGGY, slug'ge, *a.* Sluggish.—Not in use. It is once used by Chaucer.

SLUGS, slugs, *s.* Among Miners, a name given to half-roasted ores.—Local.

SLUICE, sloos, *s.* (*shuis*, a sluice or lock, Dutch, *schleuse*, a flood-gate, from *schliessen*, to shut, Germ.) A flood-gate; the stream issuing through a flood-gate; an opening; a source of supply; that through which anything flows;

Each sluice of affluent fortune open'd soon.—*Earle*.

—*v. a.* to emit, as by flood-gates.

Like a traitor coward,

Sluiced out his inn'cent soul through streams of blood.—*Shaks.*

SLUICY, sloo'se, *a.* Falling in streams, as water from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of sluicy rain.—*Dryden*.

SLUMBER, slum'bur, *v. n.* (*slumerian*, Sax. *sluimeren*, Dutch, *schlummern*, Germ. *slummer*, Dan.) To sleep lightly; to sleep; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity;

Why slumbers Pope?—*Young*.

—*v. a.* to lay to sleep; to stupify.—Not used as an active verb.

To slumber his conscience in the doing, he (Felton) studied other incentives.—*Wotton*.

SLUMBERED, slum'burd, *part. a.* Stupified; in a state of insensibility.—Obsolete.

Then up he took the slumber'd senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to the castle brought.—*Spenser*.

SLUMBERER, slum'ber-ur, *s.* One who slumbers.

SLUMBERINGLY, slum'ber-ing-le, *ad.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUMBEROUS, slum'ber-us, } *a.* Inviting or enous-
SLUMBERY, slum'ber-e, } ing sleep; soporiferous; sleepy; not waking.

SLUMP, slump, *v. n.* (Scotch.) To sink suddenly in water, as in falling through ice; to sink or stick

SLUNG—SMACK.

in mire or bog. In Scotland, *by the slung* signifies *altogether*. The verb is in respectable use in the United States of America. *Slump*, in Swedish and Danish, signifies an accident.

SLUNG, slung. Pret. and past part. of *sling*.

SLUNK, slunk. Pret. and past part. of *slink*.

SLUR, slur, *v. a.* (*slordig*, sluttish, Dutch.) To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace; to pass lightly and inattentively; to cheat or trick, because tricks are performed by avoiding a clear inspection.

What was the public faith found out for,

But to slur men of what they fought for?—*Hudibras*.

In Music, to sing or perform in a smooth gliding style;—*s.* a black mark—hence, a soil; a slight disgrace; a trick; an arch connecting two or more musical notes not on the same degree, indicating to the performer, that in playing they are to be united as much as possible.

SLURRED, slurred, *part. a.* Marked with a slur, as in music. Figuratively, to pass over a subject wished to be avoided, blending it into something else, as, he *slurred* it over.

SLUSH, slush, } *s.* Sludge; soft mud; grease; any
SLOSH, slosh, } soft mixture of filthy substances.

SLUT, slut, *s.* (*slet*, a slut, a rag, Dutch, *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wobble, Germ.) A dirty, negligent person, now understood as a noun feminine, and thus the correlative of *stolen*. It is sometimes used merely as a word of slight contempt for a woman.

SLUTTERY, slut'ter-e, *s.* Sluttishness.

Our radiant queen hates sluts and sluttery.—*Shaks*.

SLUTTISH, slut'tish, *a.* Negligent of cleanliness; dirty and untidy; meretricious.—Not used in this sense.

She got a legacy by sluttish tricks.—*Holiday*.

SLUTTISHLY, slut'tish-le, *ad.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; untidily; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slut'tish-ness, *s.* The qualities or practices of a slut; untidiness, negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and domestic affairs generally.

SLY, sly, *a.* (*schlan*, Germ. *slue*, Dan. or perhaps from the Saxon *slith*, slippery, and, metaphorically, deceitful.) Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.—Obsolete in the senses of slight: thin; fine.

Lids devis'd of substance sly.—*Spenser*.

Sly-boots, a sly, cunning, waggish person.—A vulgarity.

SLILY and SLINESS.—See *Silly* and *Sliness*.

SMACK, smak, *v. n.* (*ysmac*, a stroke, Welsh, *smæcan*, to taste, Sax.) To have any particular taste, tincture, or quality; to make a noise, as by the separation of the lips after tasting; to kiss with an audible separation of the lips; to make a noise with a whip;—*v. a.* to make a noise like that made by separating the lips;

With what an air she smacks the silken thong!—*Young*.

to kiss audibly or with violence;—*s.* taste; savour; tincture or quality from something mixed; a pleasing taste; a small quantity, affording just a taste; the noise of separating the lips, as after a relished taste, or in a hearty kiss; a loud kiss; a similar noise made by any instrument, as the *smack* of a whip; a blow given with the flat of the hand; a vessel with one mast, usually rigged as a sloop, and used in the coasting trade, or as a tender in the royal navy.

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SMACKING—SMART.

SMACKING, smak'ing, *part. a.* Kissing; pertaining to a smack or kiss; loud, as a smack.

He gives a smacking buss.—*Pope*.

SMALL, snawl, *a.* (*smæl*, *smal*, thin, slender, little, Sax. *schmal*, Germ. *smal*, narrow, Dutch.) Little in quantity or bulk; slender: fine; little in degree or in importance; little in the main quality; not strong; gentle; melodious; soft;

After the fire a still small voice.—1 Kings xix. 12.

—*s.* the small or slender part of a thing, as the *small* of the leg or of the back;—*v. a.* to make little or less—(obsolete as a verb.) *Small-arms*, a general name for muskets, carbines, rifles, and pistols. *Small-beer*, a species of weak beer. *Small-coal*, coals not in lumps or large pieces. In Nautical language, *small-craft*, all such lines, nets, and hooks, as are used to catch fish; also, all manner of small sea vessels. *Small-grained*, having small grains. *Small-pox*,—see *Variola*. *Small-ware*, a name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric, plaited sash cord, braid, &c.

SMALLAGE, snawl'age, *s.* One of the names of Celery, Celeriac, or strong-scented Apium; the Apium graveolens of Linnaeus.

SMALLISH, snawl'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

SMALLNESS, snawl'ness, *s.* The state or quality of being small.

SMALLY, snawl'e, *ad.* In a little or low degree; with minuteness.

SMALT, snawlt, *s.* (*smelten*, Dutch, *smelter*, to melt, Dan. *schmalz*, Germ.) A vitreous substance obtained by roasting zaffre and potash, or by fusing cobalt ore, flints, and potash; in either way a blue glass is formed, which, after being pulverized, is employed for relieving the yellow tint of writing paper and linen, staining glass, porcelain, and earthenware, and for giving a bluish colour to starch. It is also called *azure* or *powder blue*; and, by Papermakers, *smalts*.

SMARAGD, smar'agd, } *s.* (*smaragdus*, Gr.) In
SMARAGDUS, sma-rag'dus, } Mineralogy, a name for the emerald.

SMARAGDINE, sma-rag'dine, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

SMARAGDITE, sma-rag'dite, *s.* (*smaragdus*, a green stone, Gr.) A mineral of a brilliant or emerald-green colour, and a silky or pearly lustre: it is scarcely so hard as glass, and yields to the knife. It is thought to be a compound of laminae of hornblende, alternating with laminae of augite, both frequently of bright green colours.

SMARIDEA, sma-rid'e-a, *s.* A genus of Arachnides: Tribe, Acarides.

SMARIS, sma'ris, *s.* A genus of fishes allied to Mena, from which it differs only in having no teeth in the vomer: Family, Chatodonidae.

SMART, smärt, *s.* (*smert*, Dutch, *merz*, Germ. *smerte*, Dan.) Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, bodily or mental;—*v. n.* (*smertan*, Sax. *merien*, Dutch,) to feel quick lively pain; to feel pain, bodily or mentally; to be punished;—*a.* pungent; causing smart; sharp; quick; vigorous; active; brisk; vivacious; acute and pertinent; witty; shining and spruce in apparel. *Smart-money*, or *smart*, a sum charged from a recruit, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service. In Nautical affairs, *smart-ticket*, a certificate of a

SMARTEN—SMELLING.

seaman's having received a wound or hurt. *Smart-weed*, the plant *Polygonum punctatum*, so called from its effect upon the skin when applied to tender parts.

SMARTEN, smár't'n, *v. a.* To make smart.—Colloquial.

SMARTLE, smár't'l, *v. n.* To waste away.—Not in use, or local.

SMARTLY, smár't'le, *ad.* After a smart manner; with smartness.

SMARTNESS, smár't'nes, *s.* The quality of being smart; poignancy; quickness; vigour; briskness; wittiness.

SMASH, smash, *v. a.* (probably *masch*, with a prefix.) To break or dash to pieces; to crush.

SMATCH, smatsh, *s.* (corrupted from *Smack*.) Taste; tincture;—*v. n.* to have a taste.

Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatche* of verities.—*Danster*.

SMATTER, smat't'ur, *v. n.* (Danish, to smack, to make a noise in chewing, *smattra*, to crackle, Swed.) To have a slight superficial knowledge; to talk superficially;—*s.* slight superficial knowledge.

SMATTERER, smat't'er-ur, *s.* One who smatters only.

SMATTERING, smat't'er-ing, *s.* A slight superficial knowledge.

SMEAR, smeer, *v. a.* (*smerian*, *smirian*, Sax. *smeeren*, Dutch, *schmieren*, Germ.) To overspread with anything unctuous; to daub; to soil; to contaminate; to pollute;—*s.* (*smeer*, Dutch,) a fat oily substance; ointment; a soil or stain which has been spread by friction.

SMEARY, sme're, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive.—Not used.

A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws.—*Rosce*.

SMEATH, smeeth, *s.* A kind of sea-fowl.

SMEATHMANIA, smeeth-ma'-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Smeathman, a German who travelled in Western Africa.) A genus of plants, natives of Sierra Leone: Order, Passifloraceae.

SMECTITE, smekt'ite, *s.* (*smectis*, deterring, Gr.) A kind of fuller's earth.

SMEGMATIC, smeg-mat'ik, *a.* (*smegma*, soap, Gr.) Having the nature or qualities of soap; soapy; cleansing; detergent.

SMELL, smel, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *smelled* and *smelt*. (Skinner supposes this word to be derived from the Dutch *smoel*, warm, because heat tends to excite effluvia.) To perceive by the nose or olfactory nerves; to find by mental sagacity, as to *smell* out a vulgarism;—*v. n.* to affect the olfactory nerves; to have a particular odour or scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality, as to *smell* of calumny; to practise the act of smelling; to exercise sagacity;—*s.* the sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; one of the five senses; scent; odour; the quality of bodies which affect the olfactory nerves.

SMELLER, smel'ur, *s.* One who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smel'feest, *s.* One who is apt to find out and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

SMELLING, smel'ing, *s.* The sense by which odours are perceived. *Smelling-salts*, the sesquicarbonate of ammonia, frequently improved in scent by the addition of an essential oil, as that of bergamot or lavender.

SMELT—SMILE.

SMELT, smelt, *s.* (Saxon.) A small fish of the salmon kind, the *Osmerus eperlanus* of Cuvier. It is also called the *spering*, sometimes written *sparling*;—*v. a.* (*smelten*, Dutch, *schmelten*, Germ. *smalta*, to melt, Swed.) in Metallurgy, to melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELT or SMELLED. The past part. of the verb *to smelt*.

SMELTER, smelt'ur, *s.* One who smelts metallic ores.

SMELTERY, smelt'er-e, *s.* The house or place in which smelting furnaces are used.

SMELTING, smel't'ing, *s.* The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERINTHUS, smer-in'thus, *s.* (*smerindon*, in swarms, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Sphingidae.

SMERLIN, smer'lin, *s.* The fish *Cobitis aculeata* of Linnaeus.

SMEW, smu, *s.* The aquatic bird *Mergus albellus*.

SMICKER, smik'ur, *v. n.* (*smickra*, to flatter, Swed. *smigrer*, Dan.) To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICKERING, smik'er-ing, *s.* An amorous look, or affected smile.

SMICKET, smik'et, *s.* Dim. of Smoek,—which see.

SMIDDY, smid'de, *s.* (Scotch, from *smiththa*, a smithy, Sax.) The workshop of a smith.—Obsolete, except in Scotland.

That scholar well deserves a widdle,
Who makes his study of a *smiddle*.—*Chaucer*.

SMILACEÆ, smi-la'-se-e, *s.* (*smilax*, one of the genera.) A genus of Dicotyledonous plants, with bisexual or polygamous hexapetaloidous flowers, several consolidated carpels, and axile placentae. The order consists of herbaceous plants, with a tendency to climb, and sometimes having fleshy tubers; stems scarcely woody; leaves reticulated; calyx and corolla six-parted; stamens six, and inserted near the base; seldom hypogynous; ovary three-celled, the cells of which are one-seeded or many-seeded; stigmas three; fruit a roundish berry.

SMILACINA, smi-la-si'-na, *s.* (dim. of *Smilax*,—which see.) A genus of plants: Order, Smilacaceae.

SMILACINE, smi-la-sine, *s.* A non-azotised vegetable principle, extracted by alcohol from the plant *Smilax sarsaparilla*. It is crystallizable; soluble in hot water and alcohol; colourless and tasteless; its solutions have the property of frothing. Formula, C₁₅ H₁₃ O₅.

SMILACITES, smi-la-si'-tes, *s.* (*smilax*, a garter, Gr.) A genus of Monocotyledonous fossil plants, with heart-shaped or hastate leaves, a well-defined mid-rib, and two or three secondary ribs on each side, parallel to the edge of the leaf; veins reticulated.

SMILAX, smi'lax, *s.* (the Greek name given to several plants, more especially to the yew-tree.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Smilacaceae.

SMILE, smile, *v. n.* (*smila*, Swed. *smiler*, Dan.) To express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by the countenance, contrary to frown; to have a joyous appearance; to be propitious or favourable; to express slight contempt by a smiling look; implying pity or sarcasm;

"Twas what I said to Craggs and child,
Who praised my modesty, and *smiled*.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to awe with a contemptuous smile;
The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.—*Young*.

Snake—Snar.

in the manner of a snail; slowly. *Snail-movement*, a name sometimes given to the eccentric of a steam-engine.

SNAKE, snake, *s.* (*snaca*, Sax. *schnake*, Germ. *snican*, to creep, to sneak, Sax.) A common and general name for a serpent;—*v. a.* In Nautical language, to wind a small rope spirally round a large one; the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. To *snake the stays*, to seize rope of a proper size angularly from one stay to the other. *Snake-gourd*, the common name for plants of the genus *Trichosanthes*. *Snake-root*, the common name of plants of the genus *Ophiorhiza*. *Snake-root*, or *Milk-wort*, the plant *Polygala senega*. *Snake's-beard*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Ophiopogon*. *Snake-seed*, the tree *Ophispermum siense*, a native of China. *Snake's-head Iris*, the plant *Iris tuberosa*, of Arabia. *Snake's-tongue*, or *Ad-ders-tongue*, the plant *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and other plants of the same genera. *Snake's-weed*, the plant *Polygonum bistorta*. *Snake-wood*, the common name given to plants of the genus *Colubrina*. *Snake-stones*, a popular name of the stones otherwise called *Ammonites*.

SNAKEISH, sna'kish, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNAKY, sna'ke, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a snake; winding; sly; deceitful; having serpents. What was that *snaiky-headed* gorgon shield That wise Minerva wore?—*Milton*.

SNAP, snap, *v. a.* (*snapper*, Dutch, *schnappen*, to snap, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath, Germ. *snappa*, to catch hastily, Sueso-Goth.) To break short or at once; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite or seize suddenly with the teeth; to catch hastily; to catch in language, or speak to with sharp words. To *snap off*, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly;—*v. n.* to break short; to make an effort to bite; to utter sharp, harsh, angry words;—*s.* a sudden breaking; a sudden eager bite, or effort to seize with the teeth; one who snaps; a greedy fellow; a catch; a theft. *Snap-angling*, a mode of angling practised with two large hooks, tied back to back, and a smaller one on which the bait is fixed. *Snapsack*, a knapsack.

We should look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword, should take his *snapsack*.—*South*.

Snap-tree, the plant *Justicia hyssopifolia*.

SNAPDRAGON, snap'drag-un, *s.* The common name given to plants of the genus *Antirrhinum*; a play, in which sweetmeats in flame are snatched out of burning brandy, and put into the mouth; the thing eaten at this game.

SNAPHANCE, snap'hans, *s.* (*schnaphahn*, Germ.) A kind of firelock, the same with *snap-gun*.—*Ob-solete*.

There arrived four horsemen, very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging on the pommel of their saddles. —*Shelton*.

SNAPPER, snap'pur, *s.* One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snap'pish, *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap; peevishly sharp.

SNAPPISHLY, snap'pish-le, *ad.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snap'pish-ness, *s.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAR, snar, *v. n.* (see *Snarl*.) To snarl.—*Ob-solete*.

Tygres that did seeme to grin
And snar at all that ever passed by.—*Spenser*.

Snare—Sneaker.

SNARE, snare, *s.* (Danish, *snara*, Swed. and Icel.) An instrument consisting generally of a cord or string with slip-knots, for catching animals, particularly fowls—hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble;—*v. a.* to catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

SNARER, snar'ur, *s.* One who lays snares, or who entangles.

SNARL, snarl, *v. n.* (*schnarren*, Germ. *snar*, snap-pish, Dutch, *snar*, sharp, Icel. *snar*, snarling, Belg.) To growl, as an angry animal, by drawing up the nose, and emitting a rough sound from between the teeth; to gnarl; to speak roughly and sharply;—*v. a.* to entangle; to embarrass; to complicate.

You *snarl* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself out.—*Archbp. Cranmer*.

As an active verb, in which sense this word seems to be a different form of *snare*, it is obsolete in Britain, but said to be in common and popular use in New England.

SNARLER, snarl'ur, *s.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a growling, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARLING, snarl'ing, *part. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily, as a *snarling* cur.

SNARY, snar'e, *a.* (from *Snare*.) Entangling; insidious.

SNAST, snast, *s.* (*schnantze*, a snout, Germ.) The snuff of a candle.

It made the *snast* big and long, — and the candle wasted in half the time.—*Bacon*.

SNATCH, snatsb, *v. a.* (*snakken*, Dutch, *schnappen*, to grasp, to catch for breath, Germ.) To seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away;

Oh nature!

Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works:
Snatch me to heaven.—*Thomson*.

—*v. n.* to catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly;

—*s.* a hasty catch or seizing; a catching at, or attempt to seize suddenly; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action; something caught up; a quip or shuffling answer.

Come, leave your *snatches*, give me a direct answer.—*Shaks*.

In Nautical affairs, *Snatch-block*, a particular kind of block, having an opening in one of its sides, wherein to receive the bight of a rope.

SNATCHER, snatsb'ur, *s.* One who snatches or seizes abruptly.

SNATCHINGLY, snatsb'ing-le, *ad.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATHE, snathe, *v. a.* (*snidan*, *snithan*, Sax.) To lop; to prune.—*Ob-solete*.

SNATTOCK, snat'tok, *s.* (from *Snathe*.) A chip; a slice; a cutting.—*Ob-solete*.

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.—*Gayton*.

SNEAK, sneek, *v. n.* (*snican*, Sax. *sniger*, Dan. to creep or move softly.) To creep as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle;—*v. a.* to hide—(obsolete in this sense);

This lurks, and *sneaks* its head.—*Wake, Ration* (1701).

—*s.* a sneaking, mean fellow.

SNEAKER, sneek'ur, *s.* A small drinking-cup, in contempt.—*Local*.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrri-dons about a *sneaker* of five gallons.—*Spectator*.

SNEAKING—SNICK.

SNEAKING, sneek'ing, *part. a.* Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, sneek'ing-ly, *ad.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

SNEAKINGNESS, sneek'ing-ness, *s.* Meanness; niggardliness; pitifulness.

SNEAKSBY, sneaks'be, *s.* A paltry fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow.—Not used.

A demure sneaksby, a clownish singularist.—Barrow.

SNEAKUP, sneek'up, *s.* (said to be from *sneak* and *cup*, in reference to his taking his glass in a sneaking manner, and hence by some written *sneak-cup*.) A cowardly, insidious scoundrel.—Obsolete.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so.—Shaks.

SNEAP, sneep, *v. a.* (snibbe, reproach, reprimand; *snip*, the end or point of a thing, Dan.) To check or reprove abruptly; to reprimand; to nip;

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home.—Shaks.

—*s.* a check; a reprimand.—Obsolete in all its senses.

SNEER, sneb, *v. a.* The same as *Sneap*: it is used in this form by Spenser.—Obsolete.

SNECK, snek, *s.* (snacken, to catch at, to clasp, Teut.) The latch of a door.—Not used in England, but still common in Scotland, where to *sneek* the door, is also to latch it.

SNED, sned, *v. a.* (snidan, snithan, Sax.) To cut; to lop; to prune.—Obsolete in England, in common use in Scotland.

SNEED, sneed, *s.* (snad, Sax.) The handle of a scythe; in Scotland, called a *sned*, and in New England a *snath*: all having reference to the Saxon *snidan*, *snithan*, to cut.—Obsolete.

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or strait handle.—Evelyn.

SNEER, sneer, *v. n.* (snirre, snerri, Icel. a sneezing, Goth. or from the root of *nasus*, the nose, Lat.) To show contempt by outward manner, as by turning up the nose; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; —*s.* an expression of contemptuous ridicule, by look, by words, or by both.

SNEERER, sneer'ur, *s.* One who sneers.

SNEERFUL, sneer'ful, *a.* Given to sneering.—Not used.

The sneerful maid
Will not fatigue her hand.—Shenstone.

SNEERINGLY, sneer'ing-ly, *ad.* With a sneer; in a sneering manner.

SNEEZE, sneeze, *v. n.* (niesen, Sax. niesen, Dutch, niesen, Germ.) To emit spasmodically and audibly the breath and secreted moisture from irritation of the inner membrane of the nose; —*s.* the act of one who sneezes; sternutation. *Sneezewort*, the plant *Achillea ptarmica*, so called because the dried powder of the leaves, when snuffed, prevents sneezing.

SNELL, snel, *a.* (snel, Sax.) Active; brisk; nimble.—Obsolete or local.

SNET, snet, *s.* Among Sportsmen, the fat of a deer.

SNEW, snu. The preterite of *snow*.

It *snewed* in his hous.—Chaucer.

It *sneew* an artificial kind of snow.—Holinshed.

SNIB, snib, *v. a.* A different orthography of *Sneap* or *Sneb*.—See *Sneap*.

Him wolde be *snibben* sharply for the nones.—Chaucer.

SNICK, snik, *s.* A small cut or mark; a latch—(see *Sneek*, *Snick*, and *Snee*); a combat with knives.—Obsolete in all its senses.

SNICKER—SNOT.

SNICKER, snik'ur, } *v. n.* (snicher, Scotch, niugg, SNIGGER, snig'gur, } close, Swed.) To laugh in a half-suppressed manner.

SNIFF, snif, *v. n.* (see *To snuff*.) To draw air audibly up the nose; —*v. a.* to draw in with the breath; —*s.* perception by the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup.—Warton.

SNIFT, snift, *v. n.* (from *Sniff*.) To snort, in contempt; to draw breath audibly up the nose. In the Atmospheric Engine, *snifting-valve*, a valve placed at the end of a tube connected with the cylinder, to permit the escape of any air which may have collected in it: it is so called from the *snifting* noise made by the air in making its escape.

SNIG, snig, *s.* (probably from the root of *Sneak* or *Snake*, from the snake-like appearance of the animal.) A kind of eel.—Local.

SNIGGLE, snig'gl, *v. n.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes; —*v. a.* to snare; to catch.

—Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.—Beau. and Flet.

SNIP, snip, *v. a.* (snippen, to nip, knippen, to clip, Dutch.) To clip or cut off at once with shears or scissors; —*s.* a single cut with scissors; a small shred; a paring, portion, or snack.—Vulgar in the last sense.

SNIPE, snipe, *s.* (snip, Sax.) The common name for birds of the genus *Scolopax* of Linnaeus, or *Gallinago* of Bonaparte; a fool; a blockhead.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*.—Shaks.

In Joinery, &c. *snipe's-bill plane*, one with a sharp arris for getting out the quirks of mouldings.

SNIPPER, snip'pur, *s.* One who snips or clips.

SNIPPET, snip'pet, *s.* A small part or share.

SNITE, snite, *s.* (Saxon.) A snipe; —*v. a.* (snytan, Sax.) to blow the nose.—Obsolete in both senses.

SNIVEL, sniv'vl, *s.* (snofel, snyfling, Sax.) Snot; mucus discharged from the nose; —*v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry as a child, with snuffing and snivelling.

SNIVELLER, sniv'vl-lur, *s.* One who snivels.

SNIVELLING, sniv'vl-ing, *s.* A crying as through the nose.

SNIVELLY, sniv'vl-e, *a.* Snotty; pitiful; whining.

SNOD, snod, } *s.* (snod, Sax.) A fillet or ribbon;
SNOOD, snood, } —*a.* trimmed; smooth.—Obsolete or local.

SNOOK, snook, *v. n.* (snoka, Swed.) To lurk; to lie in ambush.—Local.

SNORE, snore, *v. n.* (snora, Sax. snorken, Dutch, schnarchen, Germ. snarka, a snoring, Swed.) To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; —*s.* the noise of one snoring.

SNORER, snor'ur, *s.* One who snores.

SNORT, snawrt, *v. n.* To blow the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play; to snore.—See *Snore*.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, *snorting* on a bulk.—Burton.

—*v. a.* to turn up in anger, scorn, or derision, applied to the nose.—Obsolete in the last two senses.

SNORTER, snawrt'ur, *s.* One who snorts.

SNORTING, snawrt'ing, *s.* The act or noise of one who snorts.

SNOT, snot, *s.* (snote, Sax. snot, Dutch and Dan.) Mucus discharged from the nose; —*v. a.* (snytan, Sax.) to blow the nose.

SNOTTER—SNUBBING.

SNOTTER, snot'tur, *v. n.* To snivel; to sob.—Local.

SNOTTY, snot'te, *a.* Foul with snot; dirty; mean. SNOUT, snowt, *s.* (*gnid*, Welsh, *snuit*, Dutch, *schnautze*, Germ. *snude*, Dan.) The long projecting nose of a beast; the nose of man, in contempt; the nozzle or end of a hollow pipe;—*v. a.* to furnish with a nozzle or point.

SNOUTED, snowt'ed, *a.* Having a snout.

SNOUTY, snowt'e, *a.* Having resemblance to a beast's snout.

SNOW, sno, *s.* (*snow*, Sax. *snaics*, Goth. *sneeuw*, Dutch.) The watery particles of the atmosphere congealed or frozen into white crystals, and falling in flakes to the earth; a vessel rigged in the same manner as a brig, except that the mainsail is attached to a small mast abaft, and very near the mainmast;—*v. n.* (*snaican*, Sax.) to fall in snow, as, it snowed yesterday;—*v. a.* to scatter like snow. The following are the most usual compounds of this word:—*Snow-ball*, a ball formed by rolling or pressing snow together. *Snow-blind*, affected with snow-blindness. *Snow-blindness*, an affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from snow. *Snow-broth*, snow-water—hence, any very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very snow-broth.—Shaks.

Snow-capped, *snow-capt*, or *snow-crowned*, having the top covered with snow. *Snow-drift*, a bank formed of snow driven together by the wind. *Snow-flood*, a flood formed by means of melted snow. *Snow-plough*, an instrument or machine for clearing the snow from before a locomotive on a railway. *Snow-shoe*, a shoe worn by people travelling on the surface of snow, of such a form and size as to prevent sinking. *Snow-slip*, a large accumulation of snow, which slips down the side of a mountain. *Snow-storm*, a storm with falling snow. *Snow-white*, *snow-wreath*. In Botany, *snowball-tree*, or *Gueder rose*, a variety of the plant *Viburnum opulus*, commonly planted in shrubberies along with the lilac and liburnum. *Snow-berry*, the common name given to plants of the genus *Chiococco*. *Snowdrop*, the plant *Galanthis nivalis*; the *placid snowdrop* is the *Galanthis plicatus*, a native of the Crimea. *Snow-drop tree*, the common name given to plants of the genus *Halesia*, from its white flowers resembling those of the snowdrop. *Snow-flake*, the common name of plants of the genus *Leucojum*. In Ornithology, *snow-bird*, a bird which appears in the time of snow; a popular name for the *Emberiza nivalis*, the *Fringilla nivalis*, the *Fringilla hiemalis*, and various other birds.

SNOWLESS, sno'les, *a.* Destitute of snow.

SNOWLIKE, sno'like, *a.* Resembling snow.

SNOWY, sno'e, *a.* White as snow; abounding with snow; covered with snow; white; pure; unblemished.

SNUB, snub, *s.* (*sneb*, Dutch, a different orthography of *Sneap*, *Snip*.) A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. *Snub nose*, a short or flat nose; *snub-nosed*, having a snub nose;—*v. a.* to nip or break off the end; to check peremptorily; to reprimand;—*v. n.* to sob convulsively.

SNUBBING, snub'bing, *s.* A term used by seamen for the method of checking the sudden jerk of the cable or hawser after the anchor is let go, or otherwise.

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SNUDGE—SOAP.

SNUDGE, snuj, *v. n.* (*sniger*, Dan.) To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now eat his bread in peace,
And snudge in quiet.—Herbert.

—*s.* a miser; a niggardly, sneaking fellow.—Obsolete in all its senses.

SNUFF, snuf, *s.* (*snuf*, Dutch, *schnuppe*, Germ.) That part of the wick of a candle which has been charred by the flame; a candle almost burnt out;

Lamentable!

To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a snuff.—Shaks.

pulverized tobacco and various other powders, prepared to be taken into the nose; resentment; buff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose;—*v. a.* (*snuffen*, Dutch, *schnappen*, to take snuff, Germ.) to draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent; to smell; to crop off the snuff; as of a candle;—*v. n.* to snort; to inhale air with violence or noise; to turn up the nose and inhale air, in contempt; to take offence. *Snuff-box*, a portable box for containing snuff. *Snuff-taker*, one who takes snuff.

SNUFFER, snuf'fur, *s.* One who snuffs.

SNUFFERS, snuf'furs, *s. plu.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFFING, snuf'fing, *s.* The act of snuffing.

SNUFFLE, snuf'fl, *v. n.* (*snuffelen*, Dutch, *snuffeln*, Germ.) To speak through the nose; to breathe hard, as from obstruction in the nose.

SNUFFLER, snuf'flar, *s.* One who snuffles.

SNUFFLES, snuf'fls, *s.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNUFFLING, snuf'fling, *s.* A speaking through the nose.

SNUFFY, snuf'fe, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNUG, snug, *a.* (*mygg*, neat, Swed.) Close; compact and comfortable without elegance; neat; convenient; out of notice; slyly close.

SNUGGERY, snug'ger-e, *s.* A snug, warm habitation.—Local.

SNUGGLE, snug'gl, *v. n.* (*sniger*, to sneak, Dan. *snican*, to creep, Sax.) To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close.

SNUGLY, snug'le, *ad.* Closely; safely.

SNUGNESS, snug'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being snug.

So, so, *conj.* (German, *sua*, Goth. and Swed.) In like manner, preceded or followed by *as*; in like manner, preceded by *that*; on these terms, followed by *as*; therefore, for this reason; provided that;—*ad.* thus; in this manner; thus be it; if thus; the same; that which has been said; thus it is; in the same state; at this point; in the same degree. *So forth*, more of the like kind. *So so*, indifferently; but this reduplication is often interjectional, implying discovery or observation of some effect.

SOAK, soke, *v. a.* (*socian*, Sax. *socgian*, Welsh.) To steep; to drench; to imbibe; to drain—(perhaps in this sense used improperly for *suck*);

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and soak and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them.—Bacon.

—*v. n.* to lie steeped in moisture; to enter gradually into pores or other interstices; to drink intemperately.—Vulgar in this sense.

A soaking club.—Locke.

SOAKER, soke'ur, *s.* One who soaks; a hard drinker.—Vulgar in this sense.

SOAP, sope, *s.* (*sape*, Sax. *zeep*, Dutch, *sapo*, Lat.

SOAPWORT—SOC.

sapon, Gr.) A detergent compound, made by uniting a fatty or oily body with soda or potash; the union of soda forming *hard*, and of potash, *soft soap*. *Soap-berry*, the common name of plants of the genus *Sapindus*. *Soap-boiler*, one whose occupation it is to make soap. *Soap-suds*, water well impregnated with soap. In Mineralogy, *soapstone*, so called from its soapy feel: a mineral which is found massive, and nearly white, or of a grey colour; sometimes with a tinge of yellow, and mottled with green or purple. It is commonly classed with steatite, but is much softer: in the composition of steatite no alumina has been detected, and it is infusible, whereas soapstone fuses into a white enamel. Soapstone is composed of silica, 45; alumina, 9.25; magnesia, 24.75; potash, 0.75; oxide of iron, 1; water, 18: sp. gr. 2.396 to 2.411;—*v. a.* to rub or wash over with soap.

SOAPWORT, *sop'e-wurt*, *s.* The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Saponaria*.

SOAPY, *sop'e*, *a.* Resembling soap, or having its qualities; smeared with soap.

SOAR, *sore*, *v. n.* (*essor*, flight, Fr. *sorare*, to soar, Ital.) To fly aloft; to mount; to tower; to raise high;—*s.* a towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles.—Milton.

SOARING, *sore'ing*, *s.* The act of mounting; intellectual flight;—*part. a.* mounting, as the *soaring eagle*.

SOAVE, *so'av*, } *a.* and *ad.* (Italian,
SOAVEMENTE, *so-av-men'te*, } *sweet and sweetly.*)
In Music, a term denoting to the player that the music to which it is prefixed is to be executed with sweetness.

SOB, *sob*, *v. n.* (*seobgend*, complaining, Sax.) To sigh convulsively;—*s.* a convulsive sigh;—*v. a.* to soak.—Vulgar in this sense.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.—Mortimer.

SOBING, *sob'ing*, *s.* The act of lamenting; lamentation.

SOBER, *so'bur*, *a.* (Dutch, *sobre*, Fr. *sobrius*, Lat. *sifer*, Sax.) Temperate, particularly in the use of liquors; not drunk; not mad; right in the understanding; regular; calm; serious; grave;—*v. a.* to make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Sober-minded*, having a disposition of temper habitually sober; calm and temperate. *Sober-mindedness*, the state of being sober-minded.

SOBERLY, *so'ber-le*, *ad.* Temperately; moderately; calmly; gravely; seriously.

SOBERNESS, *so'ber-nes*, *s.* Temperance; gravity; calmness.

SOBOLEWSKIA, *so-bo-les'ke-a*, *s.* (in honour of Gregor Sobolewski, a Russian botanist.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, *Notorhizæ*.

SOBOLIFEROUS, *so-bo-lif'er-us*, *a.* (*soboles*, a shoot, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing young plants from the roots.

SOBRALIA, *so-bra'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of F. M. Sobral, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, *Orchidaceæ*.

SOBRIETY, *so-bri'e-te*, *s.* (from *Sober*.) Habitual temperance, particularly in drink; the state of being sober; calmness; seriousness.

SOBRIQUET, *so'bre-kay*, *s.* (French.) A nickname.

SOC, *sok*, } *s.* (Saxon.) In Law, the power or
SOKE, *soke*, } privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; liberty or privilege of tenants

SOCAGE—SOCINIANISM.

excused from customary burdens; an exclusive privilege, claimed by millers, of grinding all the corn grown on the manor in which the mill stands, or of being paid for the same, as if actually ground. A contrivance made of leather, which is fixed near the stirrup, to receive the end of the standard staff, in cavalry regiments.

SOCAGE, } *sok'aje*, *s.* (*soc*, a ploughshare, Fr.) In
SOCAGE, } Law, a tenure of land by any certain and determinate service. It is of two sorts: *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honourable; and *villein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature.

—Cowel.

SOCAGER, } *sok'ka-jur*, *s.* A tenant whose tenure
SOCAGER, } was called *socage*.—Cowel. *Soc-*
man and *sokeman* have also the same signification.

SOCUS, *sok'kus*, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a slipper or low shoe which did not fit closely, and was not fastened by any tie: it was worn by comic actors; hence the modern *sock*, which is used to signify comedy itself.

SOCIABILITY, *so-she-a-bil'e-te*, *s.* (*sociabilité*, Fr.) Sociableness; the disposition to associate and converse with others; the practice of familiar converse.

SOCIABLE, *so'she-a-bl*, *a.* (French, *sociabilis*, from *socius*, a companion, Lat.) Fit to be conjoined; ready or disposed to unite in a general interest; friendly; familiar; conversable; inclined to company;—*s.* that which is convenient for converse; a name given to an open carriage with seats facing each other.

SOCIABLENESS, *so'she-a-bl-nes*, *s.* The quality of being sociable.

SOCIABLY, *so'she-a-ble*, *ad.* In a sociable manner; familiarly.

SOCIAL, *so'shal*, *a.* (*socialis*, from *socius*, a companion, Lat.) Pertaining to society; companionable; consisting in union or mutual converse; disposed to unite in society.

SOCIALISM, *so'shal-izm*, *s.* The doctrine taught by Robert Owen, formerly of New Lanark, in Scotland: he proposed to reorganize society by banishing old motives of action, including religion in any of its special forms, and to establish the social edifice on his own views of co-operation and mutual usefulness.

SOCIALIST, *so'shal-ist*, *s.* An adherent of the doctrines of Socialism. The *Socialists* are sometimes called *Owenites*, from Owen the founder of the sect.

SOCIALITY, *so-she-al'e-te*, } *s.* The quality of being
SOCIALNESS, *so'shal-nes*, } social.

SOCIETY, *so-si'e-te*, *s.* (*société*, Fr. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion, Lat.) The union of many in one general interest; a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; company, as, he is fond of *society*; fellowship or union on equal terms;

Among unequals, what *society* can sort?—Milton.

the civilized body of mankind.

SOCI, *so'she-i*, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a name given by the Romans to those states which they suffered to retain their own laws and governors, on condition that they assisted them in all their wars.

SOCINIAN, *so-sin'e-an*, *s.* A believer or upholder of the doctrines of Socinianism;—*a.* pertaining to Socinus or to Socinianism.

SOCINIANISM, *so-sin'e-an-izm*, *s.* The tenets or doc-

SOCK—SODA.

trines of Socinus, who, with his nephew, in the 16th century, held that Christ was merely a man inspired, denying his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

SOCK, sok, *s.* (*socc*, Sax. *sok*, Dutch; *socke*, Germ. *sokke*, Dan. *sokka*, Swed. *soccus*, Lat.) A stocking reaching only a short way above the ankle; the shoe of the ancient comic actors,—see *Soccus*;—a ploughshare.—Local in this sense.

SOCKET, sok'ket, *s.* (probably from *Sock*.) Any hollow thing or place which receives something inserted, as, the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes, the *socket* of a candlestick. *Socket-chisel*, a strong tool used by carpenters for mortising, and worked with a mallet; it is so called from the handles being inserted in a *socket* formed in the iron shank. *Socket-pole*, a pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.

SOCKLESS, sok'les, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.

SOCLE, sok'kl, *s.* (*sòcolo*, a shoe, Ital. from the root of *Sock*.) In Architecture, a square member of less height than its horizontal dimension, serving to raise pedestals, or to support vases or other ornaments: it is sometimes continued round a building, and is then called a *continued socle*. The *socle* has neither base nor cornice.

SOCMAN, sok'man, } *s.* The same as *Soccager*,—
SOKEMAN, sok'e'man, } which see.—*Cowel*.

SOCMANRY, sok'man-re, *s.* Free tenure by soccage.—*Cowel*.

SOCOME, sok'ome, *s.* A custom of tenants to grind at the mill of the lord of the manor.—*Cowel*.

SOCOTORINE, sok'o-to-rine, } *a.* Pertaining to So-
SOCOTRINE, sok'o-trine, } cotra, an island in the Indian Ocean; applied to a kind of aloes which come from that country.

SOCQUE, sok, *s.* (French, a *sock*.) In Archaeology, a sandal or wooden shoe formerly worn by monks.

SOCRATIC, so-krat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to So-
SOCRATICAL, so-krat'e-kal, } crates, the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories.

SOCRATICALLY, so-krat'e-kal-e, *ad.* In the Socratic method.

SOCRATISM, sok'ra-tizm, *s.* The doctrine or philosophy of Socrates.

SOCRATIST, sok'ra-tist, *s.* A disciple of Socrates.

SOD, sod, *s.* (*zoode*, Dutch, *sode*, Germ.) Turf; the stratum of earth on the surface, which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface;—*a.* made or consisting of sod;—*v. a.* to cover with sod; to turf. *Sod* is also the preterite of the verb *to seethe*.

SODA, so'da, *s.* (Germ. Ital. and Span.) The protoxide of sodium, an alkaline substance found native in mineral seams or crusts in Egypt; but in this country it is commonly obtained pure, by boiling a solution of the carbonate with half its weight of quicklime: in its original state it is of a grey colour and vitreous fracture, but by the addition of water it becomes white, crystalline, and volatile, and is then the substance called *pure* or *caustic soda*, but more properly the *hydrate*. In commerce, it generally occurs as a *carbonate*, either pure, or in the impure forms of *barilla* and *kelp*. The *carbonate of soda* is an article of the greatest importance in the soap, glass, and other manufactures: both it and the *sulphate* are likewise employed in medicine: and the presence of soda is

SODABA—SOFL.

necessary to the formation of bile in the animal system, into which it is taken in the form of the *muriate*, or common salt of the table. *Soda* is also known by the names of *natron* and the *mineral alkali*. *Soda-alum*, a mineral occurring in irregular nodules, resembling fibrous gypsum, imbedded in soft blue slate; it is of a white colour, the outer fibres opaque from decomposition, internally transparent, and exhibiting a glossy or silky aspect; it resembles alum in taste, but is more soluble in water. Composition—sulphuric acid, 38.5; alumina, 12.0; soda, 7.5; water, 42.0; with a little silica, lime, iron, and manganese: sp. gr. 1.88; hardness, about 2.0. *Soda-felspar*, another name for *Albite*,—which see. *Soda-powder*, an extemporaneous substitute for *soda-water*, in which carbonate of soda being dissolved in water, the carbonic acid which it contains is set free by the action of tartaric acid, thus forming a *tartrate of soda*, instead of a *carbonate*, as exists in *soda-water*. *Soda-water*, a refreshing drink, formed by dissolving carbonate of soda in water, and supersaturating the solution with carbonic acid under pressure.

SODABA, so-da'ba, *s.* (*sadab*, the Arabic name.) A genus of plants: Order, *Capparidaceæ*.

SODALITE, so'da-lite, *s.* (*soda*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral of a white, light-green, or bluish-green colour: it occurs massive or crystallized; it is translucent, and the fracture has a vitreous lustre; it yields with difficulty to the knife. Composition of a specimen from Vesuvius—soda, 26.55; silica, 35.99, alumina, 32.59; muriatic acid, 5.30: sp. gr. 2.37.

SODALITY, so-dal'e-te, *s.* (*sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion, Lat.) Fellowship; fraternity.

SODDEN, sod'dn. Past part. of the verb *to seethe*.

SODDY, sod'de, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod; made of sod.

SODER.—See *Solder*.

SODIUM, so'de-nm, *s.* The base of the alkali soda, and one of the 55 elementary substances: it is a metal possessing a strong lustre, and a colour very analogous to that of silver; it is so soft at common temperatures, that it may be formed into leaves by the pressure of the fingers; it fuses at 200°, and rises into vapour at a red heat; it is instantly oxidized by water, although it does not generally inflame like potassium in coming into contact with that fluid. Sp. gr. 0.975; sym. Na.

SODOMITE, sod'o-mite, *s.* An inhabitant of the ancient city of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.

SODOMY, sod'o-me, *s.* A crime against nature,—so named from its commission by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SOE, so, *s.* A sort of bucket.—Obsolete.

SOEVER, so-ev'ur, *ad.* Compound term, giving a wider extent of meaning to who, what, how, &c.

SOFA, so'fa, *s.* In Architecture, a sort of alcove much used in eastern countries, being an apartment of state raised about two feet above the floor, and furnished with rich carpets and cushions. Hence, in Cabinet-work, a long seat, generally stuffed, and having an ornamented back and ends.

SOFFIT, } soffit, *s.* (*sofitta*, Ital.) In Architecture,
SOFITE, } a ceiling; the lower surface of a vault or arch; the under horizontal surface of the architrave between columns; the under surface of the corona of a cornice.

SOFI, so'fi, *s.* A Persian word denoting those religious persons otherwise called *derwises*.

SOFT—SOJOURN.

SOFT, soft, *a.* (Saxon.) Easily yielding to pressure; opposed to hard; malleable; ductile; flexible; smooth; tender—hence, timorous; mild; gentle; yielding; effeminate; weak; simple; flowing; smooth. *Soft grass*,—see *Holcus*. *Soft-hearted*, susceptible of pity; tender; gentle; meek. *Soft-voiced*, having a soft voice;—*ad.* softly; gently; quietly;—*interj.* be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.

SOFTEN, soft'en, *v. a.* To make soft or less hard; to mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to render less harsh or severe; to palliate; to make calm and placid; to make less glaring, as the colouring of a picture; to enervate; to make effeminate;—*v. n.* to become less hard, or more pliable; to become less rude or obdurate; to relent; to become more mild.

SOFTENER, soft'en-ur, *s.* He or that which softens or palliates. It is sometimes written *Softner*.

SOFTENING, soft'ning, *a.* The act of rendering soft, pliable, mild, or less glaring.

SOFTISH, soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.

SOFTLING, soft'ling, *s.* An effeminate person.—Obsolete.

SOFTLY, soft'le, *ad.* Without hardness; gently; mildly.

SOFTNER.—See *Softener*.

SOFTNESS, soft'nes, *s.* The quality of being soft, literally or figuratively.

SOGGY, sog'gy, *a.* (allied probably to *Soak*.) Wet; soft with moisture; steaming with damp.

SOHO, so-ho', *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Soho* is also used, in Sportsmanship, to denote a hare found sitting.

SOI-DISANT, swa-de-zong', *a.* (French.) Calling himself; self-styled; pretended.

SOIL, soyl, *v. a.* (*selan*, *sylian*, Sax. *söler*, Dan. *saler*, *souiller*, Fr.) To make dirty; to stain; to pollute; to manure. In the *Manege*, to feed a horse with green food in the stable or under cover. In *Husbandry*, to *soil* cattle, to feed them with grass daily mowed for them, instead of pasturing them;—*s.* (*stille*, Germ.) dirt; foulness; pollution; the primitive earths in a state of mixture with organized matter, fit for the growth of plants; land or country; dung; compost. To *take soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued. Among Builders, *soils*, the principal rafters of a roof.—Local.

SOILINESS, soyl'e-nes, *s.* Stain; foulness.

It yields no *soiliness* more than silver.—*Bacon*.

SOILING, soyl'ing, *s.* The act or practice of feeding horses or cattle with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them.

SOILLESS, soyl'les, *a.* Destitute of soil or mould.—Little used.

SOILURE, soyl'ure, *s.* Stain; pollution.—Obsolete.

SOIREE, swaw'r'ay, *s.* (French, evening.) An evening party.

SOIVUS, soy'vus, } *s.* One of the three principal
SOIVYUS, soy've-us, } sects among the regular Hin-
doos, the worshippers of Shiva, whose mark, a sort of half-moon, is impressed upon their foreheads. The *Soivus* are chiefly Brahmins.

SOJA, so'ja, *s.* (the name of a sauce prepared from the seeds by the Japanese.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SOJOURN, so'jurn, *v. n.* (*sejourner*, Fr.) To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger;—*s.* a temporary residence.

SOJOURNER—SOLAR.

SOJOURNER, so'jur-nur, *s.* A temporary resident.

SOJOURNING, so'jur-ning, *s.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

SOJOURNMENT, so-jurn'ment, *s.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveller.

SOKE.—See *Soc*.

SOL, sol, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, the Sun, which was an object of veneration among the ancients, particularly among the Persians, by whom it was worshipped under the name of Mithras. Apollo, Phœbus, and Sol, are supposed to be the same deity. The name given by the ancient alchemists to gold. In Heraldry, the gold colour in the coats of sovereign princes. In Music, the fifth note of the gamut. In France, a former copper coin of the value of 5 centimes,—see *Sou*. In Switzerland, a copper coin and money of account.—See also *Sun*.

SOLA, so'la, *s.* The Indian name of the plant *Eschynomene aspera* of Linnæus.

SOLACE, sol'ase, *v. a.* (*sollazare*, Ital. from *solatum*, solace, comfort, Lat.) To console; to cheer; to allay; to assuage;—*v. n.* to take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief—(obsolete as a neuter verb);

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath caught it from my sight—
Shaks.

—*s.* comfort in grief; that which relieves in distress.

SOLACEMENT, sol'ase-ment, *s.* The act of comforting; the state of being solaced.

SOLACIOUS, so-la'shus, *a.* Affording solace.—Obsolete.

It is a *solacious* voice when it raiseth, releeveth, and quickeneth the desolate conscience with comfortable promises.—*Bale* (1550).

SOLANACEÆ, so-la-na'se-æ, *s.* (*solanum*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs, with alternate undivided or lobed leaves; calyx usually five-cleft, rarely four-cleft; permanent; inferior; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous; stamens epipetalous, and equal in number to the segments of the corolla, and alternating with them; ovary many-seeded; style one; seeds numerous.

SOLANDRA, so-lan'dra, *s.* (in honour of Dr. D. C. Solander.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

SOLAN-GOOSE, so-lan-goos, *s.* The Gannet, or aquatic fowl *Pelicanus bassanus*, a native of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

SOLANINE, so-la-nine, *s.* A vegetable principle which occurs in several species of *solanum*, and is found in considerable quantity in the shoots of potatoes which have germinated in a dark cellar; it is obtained in light feathery crystals of a pearly lustre; it neutralizes acids, forming crystallizable salts, which have an acrid taste. It is highly poisonous. Supposed formula, $C_{84}H_{68}NO_{23}$.

SOLANO, so-la'no, *s.* (Spanish.) A hot, oppressive wind, which occasionally blows in the Mediterranean, and particularly on the eastern coast of Spain: it is a modification of the *sirocco*.

SOLANUM, so-la-num, *s.* (Latin.) Nightshade, a genus of plants, type of the order Solanaceæ. *S. tuberosum* is the common potato.

SOLAR, so'lar, *a.* (*solaire*, Fr. *sol*, the sun, Lat.) Pertaining to the sun; measured by the revolutions of the sun. In Astrology, born under the peculiar influence of the sun. In Botany, *solar*

SOLARIUM—SOLDEVILLA.

flowers are flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours. In Anatomy, *solar plexus*, an assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta. In Astronomy, *solar cycle*, a period of 28 years, which being elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the same order as before, according to the Julian Calendar. *Solar month*, the time which the sun takes to run through one entire sign of the ecliptic; the mean quantity of which is 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds. *Solar spectrum*,—see under Prismatic. *Solar spots*, spots observable on the sun's disc; some of these vary from mere points to 50,000 miles in diameter. *Solar system*, that collection of bodies which contains the sun, the planets which revolve round him, their satellites, and such periodic comets as have had their returns successfully predicted. The following are the names of the primary planets in their order from the sun; to each name is prefixed the sign that stands for it in astronomical works, and a familiar object is made to represent the comparative bulk of each. Suppose the sun, characterized by the mark ☉, to be represented by a globe 4 feet in diameter, then ☿ Mercury would be represented by a grain of mustard-seed—♀ Venus, by a pea—♁ the Earth, a pea—♂ Mars, a rather large pin's head—♂ Vesta, ♀ Juno, ♀ Ceres, ♀ Pallas, ♀ Hebe, ♀ Iris, and ♀ Astrea, each by a grain of sand—♃ Jupiter, a moderately-sized orange—♄ Saturn, a small orange—♅ Uranus, a full-sized cherry or small plum. Neptune, discovered 23d September, 1847, at a distance of 3200 millions of miles from the sun, round which he revolves in 167 years, is represented by the trident ⚡ which characterizes the god of the sea, whose name he bears. Of these bodies, the following have been ascertained to have satellites revolving round them:—The Earth, one; Jupiter, four; Saturn, seven; and Uranus, six.

SOLARIUM, so-la're-um, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Trochinea, or top-shells; the shells of which are nearly discoid; not perlaceous; no spire; aperture angulated and smooth within; the edge acute; the lips wanting: Family, Trochidae. In Roman Antiquity, a piece of ground in some elevated situation, exposed to the sun, and made very level, where they used to walk for the sake of air and exercise.

SOLD, solde. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to sell*;—*s.* (sould, old Fr.) Military pay.—Obsolete.

SOLDAN.—See Sultan.

SOLDANELLA, sol-dan-el'la, *s.* (dim. of *solidus*, a shilling, Lat. the round leaves being like pieces of money.) A genus of plants: Order, Primulaceae.

SOLDER, saw'dur, *v. a.* (*souder*, Fr.) To unite or fasten by a metallic cement; to mend or unite;—*s.* a metallic cement, employed to unite pieces of metal, by being fused between them.

SOLDERER, saw'der-ur, *s.* One who solders.

SOLDERING, saw'der-ing, *s.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal, which, being melted on each surface, serves, partly by chemical attraction, and partly by cohesive force, to bind them together.

SOLDEVILLA, sol-de-vil'la, *s.* (so named by Lagasca, in honour, apparently, of some person of that name.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

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SOLDIER—SOLEMNIZER.

SOLDIER, sole'jur, *s.* (*soldat*, Fr. from *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier, Lat.) A warrior; one who serves in the army for pay. In common parlance, a private, in contradistinction from an officer. *Soldier-wood*, the West Indian shrub *Juga purpurea*, a remarkably elegant plant.

SOLDIERESS, sole'jur-es, *s.* A female warrior.—Not used.

Honoured Hippolita,
Most dreaded Amazonian; soldieress,
That can equally poise sternness with pity.—
Dem. and Flet.

SOLDIERLIKE, sole'jur-like, } *a.* Like a soldier, or
SOLDIERLY, sole'jur-le, } in a manner becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.

SOLDIERSHIP, sole'jur-ship, *s.* Military character or skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sole'jur-e, *s.* Soldiers collectively; soldiery; military service.

SOLDINS, sol'dins, *s.* (from Soldin, their leader.) A sect of Greek schismatics, who appeared about the middle of the fifth century. They altered the manner of the sacrifice of the mass. Their priests offered gold, their deacons incense, and their subdeacons myrrh, in imitation of the like offerings by the wise men, made to the infant Jesus.

SOLE, sole, *s.* (Saxon, *zool*, Dutch.) The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itself; the foot of the shoe; the part of anything that touches the ground;—*v. a.* to furnish with a sole; a fish of the genus *Solea*;—*a.* single; only. In Law, not married. *Sole corporation*, one person and his successors who are legally incorporated in order to give them some legal capacities and advantages, particularly that of perpetuity, which, in their natural persons, they could not have had.—*Blount*. In Ships, *sole of the rudder*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of it, to render it nearly level with the false keel.

SOLEA, so'le-a, *s.* (Latin, a kind of sandal, from its resemblance to the foot.) The Sole, a genus of flat fishes: Family, Plenronectidae.

SOLECISE, sol'e-size, *v. n.* To commit solecisms.

SOLECISM, sol'e-sizm, *s.* (*soloikismos*, said to be derived from the Solæci, a people of Attica, who, being transplanted to Cilicia, lost the purity of their language.) Impropriety in language. It is distinguished from a barbarism, for this may be in one word, but a solecism must be of more; any unfitness or impropriety.

SOLECIST, sol'e-sist, *s.* One who commits solecisms.

SOLECISTIC, sol'e-sis'tik, } *a.* Incorrect; in-

SOLECISTICAL, sol'e-sis'te-kal, } congruous.

SOLECISTICALLY, sol'e-sis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In a solecistic manner.

SOLELY, sol'le, *ad.* Singly; alone; only.

SOLEMN, sol'em, *a.* (*solennel*, Fr. *solemne*, Ital.)

Religiously grave; awful; sober; formal; affectedly serious; sacred, as a *solemn* oath; marked with solemnities, as a *solemn* day. *Solemn breathing*, diffusing or inspiring solemnity of feeling.

SOLEMNIZATION, sol-em-ne-za'shun, *s.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.

SOLEMNIZE, sol'em-nize, *v. a.* (*solemniser*, Fr.) To dignify or commemorate by solemn ceremonies; to perform with legal and ritual ceremonies, as, to *solemnize* a marriage; to make grave or religiously serious, as, to *solemnize* the mind.

SOLEMNIZER, sol'em-ni-zur, *s.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOLEMNNESS—SOLEUS.

SOLEMNNESS, sol'em-nes, *s.* State or quality of being solemn; solemnity; gravity of manner.

SOLEMNITY, sol-em'ne-te, *s.* (*solenité*, Fr.) Religious ceremony; celebration or ceremony with awful observance; gravity; steady seriousness; affected gravity; grave stateliness.

SOLEMNLY, sol'em-le, *ad.* With reverence and religious awe; with official formalities and due authority; with formal state; with affected gravity.

SOLE, so'len, *s.* (Greek, a tube.) A genus of Mollusca; shells very straight, broad, and of equal length throughout; umbones very small and terminal; cardinal teeth small; ligament long and external: Family, Myadæ. In Surgery, an oblong box or case employed in the treatment of fractured limbs.

SOLENACEA, so-len-a'se-a, *s.* The name given by Lamarck to a family of bivalve Mollusca, including the genera Solen, Panopæa, and Glycymeris.

SOLENTANTHA, so-len-an'tha, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Rhamnaceæ.

SOLENTANTHUS, so-len-an'thus, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Altaia: Order, Boraginaceæ.

SOLENCURTIS, so-len-kur'tis, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *kurtos*, bent, Gr.) A genus of the Soleninae, the shells of which are depressed, thin, transverse, and oblong ovate; the valves slightly gaping at one extremity; cardinal teeth and umbones nearly central.

SOLENELLA, so-len-el'la, *s.* (dim. of Solen.) A genus of the Soleninae, in which the shells are oval and compressed; epidermis glossy; the hinge margin nearly straight; cardinal teeth wanting; posterior lateral; teeth numerous and sharp; anterior end somewhat truncated: Family, Myadæ.

SOLENESS, sol'nes, *s.* (from Sole.) Singleness; state of being sole or alone.

SOLENGNATHUS, so-le-na'thus, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Syngnathidae, or Pipe-fish family.

SOLENTIA, so-le-ne-a, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, Gr. in allusion to the tubular nature of the fronds.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceæ.

SOLENTINE, so-le-ni-ne, *s.* (*solen*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Myadæ, or gaping bivalves; the shells generally linear, and always open at both extremities; the cardinal teeth distinct.

SOLENTITE, so-len-ite, *s.* A fossil Solen, of which Lamarck describes five species as occurring in the neighbourhood of Paris.

SOLENTODON, so-len'o-don, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of insectivorous Mammals, established by Brandt. It consists of a single species, *S. paradoxus*, from Hispaniola, having a habit between that of the shrews and opossums.

SOLENTOID, so-le-noyd, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *eidōs*, resemblance, Gr.) A small electrical current which returns into itself.

SOLENTOSTOMA, so-len-os'to-ma, *s.* (*solen*, a tube, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Syngnathidae.

SOLENTELLINA, so-le-tel-li-na, *s.* (*solen* and *tellina*.) A genus of bivalve Mollusca, the shells of which are oval oblong, compressed with sharp edges, both of which are curved; the umbones submedian, and not projecting much: Family, Myadæ.

SOLEUS, so-le-us, *s.* (*solen*, a sole, Lat.) In Anatomy.

SOLFA—SOLID.

tomy, a muscle of the leg, shaped like a sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c. and is inserted into the os calcis. It extends the foot.

SOLFA, sol'fa, *v. n.* To exercise the voice when learning to sing, in which the syllables, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, are applicable to their respective notes in the exercise;—*s.* the exercise of solfaing.

SOLFAING, sol'fa-ing, *s.* In Music, the performance of the exercise solfa; the singing of a piece of music at sight with the syllables of the gamut.

SOLFATARA, sol-fa-ta'ra, *s.* (Latin, from *Solfaterra*, a mountain of Naples.) A volcanic vent emitting sulphur and sulphurous compounds.

SOLICIT, so-lis'it, *v. a.* (*solicito*, Lat.) To importune; to entreat; to call to action; to try to obtain; to invite; to disturb or disquiet.—A Latinism rarely used.

But anxious fears solicit my weak breast.—Dryden.

SOLICITATION, so-lis-e-ta'shun, *s.* Act of soliciting; importunity; invitation; excitement.

SOLICITOR, so-lis'e-tur, *s.* One who solicits. In Law, the professional designation of a person admitted to practise in the Court of Chancery, in the conduct of suits, &c. In a Court of Common Law, he is called an attorney. *Solicitor-general*, an officer of the crown, who holds his office by patent, and ranks next to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. In Scotland, a *solicitor* is the same as an attorney in England. He is inferior to a writer to the signet, and practises in the inferior courts.

SOLICITOUS, so-lis'e-tus, *a.* (*solicitus*, Lat.) Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something; concerned, as respecting an unknown but interesting event, usually followed by *about* or *for*.

SOLICITOUSLY, so-lis'e-tus-le, *ad.* Anxiously; with care and concern.

SOLICITOUSNESS, so-lis'e-tus-nes, *s.* Solicitude.

SOLICITRESS, so-lis'e-tres, *s.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SOLICITUDE, so-lis'e-tude, *s.* (*solicitudo*, Lat.) Anxiety; carefulness.

SOLID, sol'id, *a.* (*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.) Hard; firm; compact; full of matter, or not hollow, as a *solid* globe; not fluid; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong; sound; not weakly; not empty; not light, trifling, or superficial. In Botany, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root. In Geometry, *solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, and of which the sum of all the plane angles is less than 360°. *Solid problem*, a problem which cannot be constructed by the intersections of straight lines and circles, but which requires for its geometrical construction the description of one or more conic sections. Its algebraical solution leads to a cubic or biquadratic equation. A *regular solid* is one which is terminated by equal and similar planes, so that the apex of their solid angles may be inscribed in a sphere,—see under Regular. *Solid numbers*, numbers arising from the continued multiplication of three factors, as 30, which is = 5 × 2 × 3. In Military language, *solid squares*, a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal;—*s.* a solid substance. In Geometry, a body which has length, breadth, and thickness; or, it is a body contained under one or more surfaces, as a surface is under one or more lines. In Anatomy and Medical science, the *solids*

SOLIDAGA—SOLITARILY.

are the bones, flesh, &c. of animals, in distinction from the fluids.
SOLIDAGA, sol-e-da'ga, *s.* (*solida*, I unite or consolidate, Lat. on account of the vulnerary qualities of the plants.) Golden-rod, a genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
SOLIDATE, sol'e-date, *v. a.* (*solido*, Lat.) To make solid or firm.

This shining piece of ice —
 Thy verse does *solidate* and crystalize.—*Cowley*.

SOLIDIFICATION, so-lid-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* (from *Solidify*.) The act of making solid; the process of becoming solid.

SOLIDIFY, so-lid'e-fi, *v. a.* (*solidus*, solid, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make solid or compact;—*v. n.* to become solid.

SOLIDISM, sol'id-izm, *s.* In Theoretical Medicine, a doctrine which ascribes to the fluids of the animal body merely a passive and subordinate rank in the phenomena of life, which it regards as residing essentially in the *solids*.

SOLIDIST, sol'id-ist, *s.* An adherent of the doctrine of solidism.

SOLIDITY, so-lid'e-te, *s.* The state of being solid, literally and figuratively; hardness; density; compactness; moral firmness; validity. In Geometry, the solid contents of a body.

SOLIDLY, sol'id-le, *ad.* Firmly; densely; truly; on firm grounds.

SOLIDNESS, sol'id-nes, *s.* The quality of being solid; solidity.

SOLIDUNGULATES, sol-e-dung'gu-lates, *s.* (*solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof, Lat.) A tribe of Mammalia, which includes those having only a single hoof on each foot, as the horse, ass, &c.: same as Solipedes.

SOLIDUNGULOUS, sol-e-dung'gu-lus, *a.* Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven, as the horse.

SOLIPIDIAN, so-le-fid'yan, *s.* (*solus*, only, alone, and *fides*, faith, Lat.) In Theology, one who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for salvation;—*a.* holding the tenets of Solifidians.

SOLIPIDIANISM, sol-e-fid'yan-izm, *s.* The doctrine or tenets of Solifidians.

SOLILOQUY, so-lil'o-kwe, *s.* (*soliloque*, Fr. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A talking to one's self; a discourse uttered in solitude; a written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

SOLILOQUY, so-lil'o-kwe, *s.* (*soliloque*, Fr. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) A talking to one's self; a discourse uttered in solitude; a written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

SOLIPED, sol'e-ped, *s.* (*solidus*, solid, and *pēs*, *pedes*, a foot, Lat.) An animal whose hoofs are not cloven.—See Solipedes and Solidungulates.

SOLIPEDS, so-le-pe'dis, *s.* A tribe of ungulated quadrupeds, comprising the horse and its allies, the ass and zebras, to which, as aberrant genera, are added the camels and llamas. The tribe is distinguished by having but one apparent toe upon each foot, or, in other words, a single and undivided hoof.

SOLITAIRE, sol'e-tare, *s.* (French.) A person who lives in solitude; a recluse;
 Your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*.—*Pope*.
 an ornament for the neck.

Before, a *solitaire*; behind,
 A twisted ribbon.—*Shenstone*.

SOLITARIAN, sol-e-ta're-an, *s.* A hermit.

SOLITARILY, sol'e-ta-re-le, *ad.* In solitude; alone; without company.

SOLITARINESS—SOLSTITIAL.

SOLITARINESS, sol'e-ta-re-nes, *s.* The state of being alone; retirement; solitude; loneliness.

SOLITARIUS, sol-e-ta're-us, *s.* (Latin, solitary; substantively, the hermit.) In Astronomy, an obscure constellation situated a little above Centaurus, near the tail of Hydra.

SOLITARY, sol'e-ta-re, *a.* Living alone; single; retired; remote from company; lonely; gloomy; dismal. In Botany, applied to peduncles when there is only one on the same plant, or when they stand singly in the same place; to seeds, when there is only one in a pericarp;—*s.* one who lives alone; a hermit.

SOLITAURILIA, sol-e-taw-ril'e-s, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, feasts instituted at Rome in honour of Mars, to whom was offered a bull, a ram, and a boar, after they had been led thrice round the army drawn up in battle array, in order to purify the soldiers by these sacrifices. They were also used on private occasions, and led round the ground, fields, &c. to preserve them from storms and tempests.

SOLITUDE, sol'e-tude, *s.* (*solitudo*, Lat.) Loneliness; a lonely life; a lonely place; a desert.

SOLIVA, so-l'i-va, *s.* (in honour of Salvador Soliva, a Spanish botanist and physician.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SOLIVAGANT, sol-iv'a-gant, *a.* (*solivagus*, from *solus*, alone, and *vagor*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering alone.

SOLLAR, sol'lar, *s.* (from *sol*, the sun, Lat. its being nearest the sun.) A garret; an upper room.—Obsolete.

SOLLECITO, sol-le-se'to, *a.* (Italian, pensive.) In Music, a term denoting that the movement is to be performed in a mournful manner. It also means that the music is to be performed carefully.

SOLLYA, sol'le-a, *s.* (in honour of R. H. Solly, Esq.) A genus of plants: Family, Pittosporæ.

SOLMIZATION, sol-me-za'shun, *s.* (from *Sol*, Mi, &c.) In Music, a solfaing; a repetition of the notes of the gamut.

SOLO, so'lo, *s.* (Italian, alone.) In Music, a movement, or part of a movement, in which only one voice or instrument is employed.

SOLOMON'S SEAL.—See Polygonatum.

SOLORINA, so-lo-ri'na, *s.* (*solos*, solid, and *rima*, a skin, Gr. in allusion to the firm texture of the frond.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Idiothalamini.

SOLFUGIDÆ, sol-pu'je-de, *s.* A family of tracheal Arachnides, the species of which are usually covered with long hair or spines.

SOLSTICE, sol'etis, *s.* (*solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, I stand, Lat.) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases. This happens at midsummer and midwinter, or when the sun arrives at the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn, the one being on the 21st of June, the longest day in the northern hemisphere, and the other on the 22d of December, the shortest day.

SOLSTITIAL, sol-stish'al, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice. *Solstitial colure*, a great circle of the globe, passing through the solstitial points, and intersecting the equinoctial colure at right angles in the poles of the world. *Solstitial points*, the first points of Cancer and Capricorn, being the points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices.

SOLUBILITY—SOME.

SOLUBILITY, sol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* (from Solable.) The quality of being soluble.

SOLUBLE, sol'u-bl, *a.* (*solubilis*, from *solvo*, I melt, Lat.) Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

SOLUBLENES, sol'u-bl-nes, *s.* Solubility.

SOLUTE, so-loot', *a.* (*solutus*, Lat.) In Botany, loose; not adhering; opposed to aduate. Bacon uses it in a general sense for loose; free; and also as a verb, to dissolve.

SOLUTION, so-lu'shun, *s.* (French, *solutio*, from *solvo*, I melt, loosen, or dissolve, Lat.) The act of separating the parts by means of a fluid; a dissolving; the result obtained by such process: thus, in dissolving salt in water, we obtain a solution of the salt, the term being applied both to the act of combination and to the result of the process; resolution of a doubt; explanation; release; discharge; deliverance. In Mathematics, the geometrical construction of a problem, or the algebraical expression of its conditions by an equation which gives the value of the unknown quantity. In Pathology, the termination of a disease. In Surgery, *solution of continuity*, a dissolving the unity and continuity of parts, as in wounds, fractures, &c.

SOLUTIVE, sol'u-tiv, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening taxation.

SOLVABILITY, sol-va-bil'e-te, } *s.* Ability to pay
SOLVABLENESS, sol'va-bl-nes, } all just debts.

SOLVABLE, sol'va-bl, *a.* That may be solved, resolved, or explained; that can be paid.

SOLVE, solv, *v. a.* (*solvo*, Lat.) Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of anything—hence, to explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up; to remove; to dissipate, as to *solve* doubts. In Law, *solvit ad diem* (he paid on the day), a pleading by a debtor in an action of debt on bond, &c. to the effect that the money was paid at the day appointed.—*Arch. Pract.*

SOLVENCY, sol'ven-se, *s.* (*solvens*, Lat.) Ability to pay all just debts.

SOLVEND, sol'vend, *s.* A substance to be dissolved.

SOLVENT, sol'vent, *s.* A fluid in which a solid substance can be dissolved;—*a.* having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts; sufficient to pay all just debts.

SOLVER, sol'vur, *s.* One who solves or explains.

SOMATERIA, som-a-te're-a, *s.* A genus of the Fuliginæ, or Sea-ducks: Family, Anatidæ.

SOMATIC, so-mat'ik, } *a.* (*somatikos*, from *soma*,
SOMATICAL, so-mat'e-kal, } a body, Gr.) Corporeal; pertaining to a body.

SOMATIST, som'a-tist, *s.* (*somatikos*, material, from *soma*, body, Gr.) In Theology, one who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; a materialist.

SOMATOLOGY, som-a-tol'o-je, *s.* (*soma*, body, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of materialism. In Anatomy, a discourse or treatise on the human body.

SOMATOTOMY, som-a-tot'o-me, *s.* (*soma*, a body, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) The dissection of the human body.

SOMBRE, som'bur, *a.* (French, from *sombra*, a shade, Span.) Dull; cloudy; dusky; gloomy.

SOMBROUS, som'brus, *a.* Gloomy.

SOMBROUSNESS, som'brus-nes, *s.* State of being sombrous.

SOME, sun, *a.* (Saxon.) A word which denotes an indeterminate quantity or number, as *some* bread,

SOMERVILLITE—SOMNILOQUISM.

some people. It also denotes something not exactly known or specified as an individual, as *some* animal has done this; or as to time at some period or other of our lives. It is sometimes used as a noun.

Some flee the city, *some* the hermitage.—*Blair.*

As an affix to adjectives it indicates a degree of the quality, as *gladsome*, *blythsome*, &c. Its compounds are—*somebody*, a person unknown or uncertain; a person of consideration.

Boasting himself to be *somebody*.—*Acts v.*

Someday, in some degree—(obsolete). *Somehow*, one way or other; in some way not yet known. *Something*, an indeterminate or unknown event; a substance or material thing, indeterminate, unknown, or not specified; a part or portion more or less; a little; an infinite quantity or degree; distance, not great. *Sometime*, once; formerly; at one time or other hereafter. *Sometimes*, at times; at intervals; not always; now and then; at one time; opposed to another time. *Somewhat*, as a noun, something, though uncertain what; more or less; not a certain degree, but indeterminate; a part greater or less; as an adverb, in some degree or quality. *Somewhere*, in some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another. *Somewhile*, once; for a time—(obsolete). *Somewhither*, to some or determinate place.

SOMERVILLITE, som'er-vil-lite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Somerville, said to be the discoverer of the mineral.) A mineral of a pale dull yellow colour and vitreous lustre, which occurs among the ancient scoriae of Vesuvius. Composition—silica, 43.96; lime, 31.67; magnesia, 8.83; alumina, 0.50; protoxide of iron, 2.00; hardness, under 6.0.

SOMILEPTIS, som-e-lep'tis, *s.* (*soma*, the body, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fishes, the body of which is lanceolate, much compressed, and covered with small but conspicuous scales.

SOMMITE, som'mite, *s.* In Mineralogy, the same as Nepheline, so called from Monte Somma, a part of Vesuvius, where it occurs: it is of a greyish or greenish-white colour; it is found in grains, or in small six-sided prisms; fracture conchoidal; surface smooth and even; lustre vitreous; transparent to translucent; brittle. Composition—silica, 44.11; alumina, 33.73; soda, 20.46; moisture, 0.62: sp. gr. 3.270; hardness = 2.5.

SOMNAMBULATION, som-nam-bu-la'shun, *s.* (*somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, I walk, Lat.) The act of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULISM, som-nam'bu-lizm, *s.* The act or practice of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, som-nam'bu-list, *s.* A person who walks in his sleep.

SOMNER, sum'ner, *s.* A summoner.—Not in use.

SOMNIFEROUS, som-nif'er-us, *a.* (*somnifer*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, I bring, Lat.) Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

SOMNIFIC, som-nif'ik, *a.* (*somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOMNILOQUIST, som-nil'o-kwist, *s.* (*somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) One who talks in his sleep.

SOMNILOQUOUS, som-nil'o-kwus, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOMNILOQUY, som-nil'o-kwe, } *s.* A talking

SOMNILOQUISM, som-nil'o-kwizm, } in sleep.

SOMNITES—SONGISH.

SOMNITES, som'nitse, } *s.* A sect of Mohammedan
SONNITES, son'nitse, } traditionists who admit
 the *Sonna* or *Sonna*, a collection of traditions
 similar to the Mishna of the Jews, and which is
 equally considered as the test of orthodoxy.

SOMNOLENCE, som'no-lens, } *s.* (*somnolentia*, low
SOMNOLENCY, som'no-len-se, } Lat. from *somnus*,
 sleep.) The intermediate state between sleep and
 waking; drowsiness.

SOMNOLENT, som'no-lent, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.

SOMNUS, som'nus, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, the
 son of Erebus and Nox, and brother of Death, one
 of the infernal deities, who presided over sleep.

SON, sun, *s.* (Swedish, *sunu*, Sansc. and Sax. *sunu*,
 Goth. *sohn*, Germ. *syn* or *sin*, Rus.) A male
 child, correlative to father or mother; a male
 descendant however distant—hence, in the plural,
sons signifies descendants in general; the compella-
 tion of an old man to a young one, of a confessor
 to his penitent, or of a teacher to his disciple; a
 term of affection; the second person of the Trinity;
 a native or inhabitant of a country; the produce
 of anything;

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine.—*Blackmore*.
 any person or thing in which the relation of a son
 to a father is perceived or imagined—hence, in
 Scripture, the expressions *sons of pride*, *sons of*
light, *sons of Belial*, denote persons possessing the
 qualities of pride, of light, of Belial, as children in-
 herit the qualities of their parents. *Son-in-law*, a
 man married to one's daughter. In Law, *son assault*
demeane, a plea of justification in an action of
 assault and battery, stating that the plaintiff made
 the first assault, and that what the defendant did
 was in his own defence.

SONATA, so-ná'ta, *s.* (Italian, from *sonare*, to sound.)
 In Music, a composition executed wholly by in-
 struments: it is generally a free composition for ex-
 hibiting the composer's powers, without confining
 him within the rigid rules of counterpoint or measure.

SONATINA, son-a-te'na, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a
 short and easy sonata.

SONCHUS, song'kus, *s.* (*sonchos*, Gr. said to be altered
 from *somphos*, hollow or soft, in allusion to the
 soft feeble stem of the plants.) Sow-thistle, a
 genus of Composite plants of the thistle kind:
 Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SONDE, songd, *s.* In Surgery, the French term for
 a probe. *Sonde a dard*, a kind of catheter, fur-
 nished with a stilette. *Sonde conique*, a conical
 silver catheter.

SONG, song, *s.* (Saxon, *sang*, Dan. Germ. and Scotch.)
 That which is sung or uttered with musical mo-
 dulations of the voice, whether of the human voice
 or that of a bird; a little poem adapted to be
 sung; a hymn; a lay; a strain; a poem; poetry;
 verse. *An old song*, a mere trifle.

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was
 forced by a cobbler to resign all for an old song.—*Addison*.

Song of Solomon, a canonical book of the Old
 Testament, written by Solomon the son of David.
Song-bird, a bird which sings.

It is summer now,
 And the song-bird sits on the leafy bough.—
J. Henderson.

Song-ennobled, ennobled in song.

SONGISH, song'ish, *a.* Containing songs; con-
 sisting of songs.—Not used.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and
 variety of numbers, its intention being to please the
 hearing.—*Dryden*.

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SONGSTER—SOOT.

SONGSTER, song'stur, *s.* One who sings; one skilled
 in singing; not often applied to human beings, or
 only in slight contempt; a bird that sings.

SONGSTRESS, song'stres, *s.* A female singer.

SONIFEROUS, so-nif'er-us, *a.* (*sonus*, sound, and
fero, I bear, Lat.) Sounding; producing sound.

SONNAH.—See *Sunniah*.

SONNERATIA, son-ner-a'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M.
 Sonneret, a distinguished French traveller and
 botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceæ.

SONNET, son'net, *s.* (French, *sonetta*, Ital. *soneto*,
 Span.) A short poem of fourteen lines, two
 stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each,
 the rhymes being adjusted according to a particular
 rule; a short poem;—*v. n.* to compose sonnets.—
 Obsolete.

Once did I sonnet to my saint,
 My soul in numbers move;
 Once did I tell a thousand lies,
 And then I was in love.—*Jones*.

SONNETEER, son-net-teer, *s.* A writer of sonnets;
 a small poet, in-contempt.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
 In some starved hackney sonneteer or me!—*Pope*.

Shakspeare uses *sonneteer*, and *sonnetist* is also
 used by some writers.

SONOMETER, so-nom'e-tur, *s.* (*sonus*, sound, and
metrum, a measure, Lat.) An instrument for
 measuring sounds, or the intervals of sounds.

SONORIFIC, so-no-rif'ik, *a.* (*sonus*, sound, and *facio*,
 I make, Lat.) Producing sound.

SONORILA, so-no-rí'la, *s.* (*sootli soneri-ila*, the name
 of *S. Maculata*, in the Khassee language.) A
 genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

SONOROUS, so-no'rus, *a.* (*sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound,
 Lat.) Giving sound when struck; loud or clear
 sounding; high-sounding; magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, so-no'rus-le, *ad.* With sound; with
 a high sound.

SONOROUSNESS, so-no'rus-ness, *s.* The quality of
 being sonorous.

SONSHIP, sun'ship, *s.* (from *Son*.) The state of
 being a son, or of having the relationship of a son;
 filiation; the character of a son.

SOODRA, sood'ra, *s.* In Hindostan, the lowest of
 the pure Hindoo castes.

SOOFER, soo'fe, *s.* Among Mohammedans, an infidel.
SOOFEEISM, sú-fe'izm, *s.* Mohammedan infidelity.

SOOLIMAS, sú-le-mawz', *s.* A people of Western
 Africa.

SOOLOO, sú-loo', *a.* Pertaining to, or produced in,
 the Sooloo Isles, a chain of islands extending in a
 northerly direction from the north-eastern extrem-
 ity of Borneo, from the 4th to the 7th degrees of
 north latitude;—*s.* an inhabitant of the Sooloo
 Isles.

SOON, soon, *ad.* (*sona*, Sax. *suns*, Goth.) Early;
 quickly; readily; willingly. *As soon as*, *so soon*
as, immediately at or after another event. *Soon*
 appears formerly to have been used as an adjective,
 but is not now used as such.

Make your *soonest* haste.—*Shaks*.

SOONLY, soon'le, *ad.* Quickly; speedily.—Not in use.
 A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and
soonly approving of it, places it in his work.

SOOSOO, soo'sú, *s.* Among the Bengalese, the
 name of a cetaceous mammal, the Soosoo Gan-
 geticus of Lesson.

SOOT, sût, *s.* (*sot*, Sax. and Swed. *suth*, Irish, *sesta*,
 Welsh.) The pulverulent matter condensed from

SOOTED—SOPHISTER.

smoke. The soot of burnt pine, pitch, or other resinous substance, forms lampblack;—*v. a.* to cover or foul with soot.

SOOTED, soot'ed, *part. a.* Fouled or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, soot'er-kin, *s.* A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women, by sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sooth, *s.* (*soth*, Sax. *sooth*, Irish.) Truth; reality; future reality; pleasingness;—*a.* pleasing; true; faithful; that may be relied on.—Obsolete in all its senses.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine eke thee; if thy speech be sooth,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.—*Shaks.*

SOOTHE, sooth, *v. a.* (*gesoethian*, to flatter, Sax. this word is probably allied to Sooth.) To flatter; to mollify; to calm; to gratify.

SOOTHER, sooth'ur, *s.* A flatterer; he or that which soothes.

SOOTHINGLY, sooth'ing-le, *ad.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTHLY, sooth'le, *ad.* In truth; really.—Obsolete. He was fain to use his wits, and soothly to tell them, I have seen your face.—*Hales.*

SOOTHSAY, sooth'say, *v. n.* (see Sooth.) To tell of future reality; to predict.—Little used.

SOOTHSAY, sooth'say, } *s.* The foretelling
SOOTHSAYING, sooth'say-ing, } of future events without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from prophecy; true saying or veracity.—Obsolete in this sense, and also in the first form of the word.

SOOTHSAYER, sooth'say-ur, *s.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to predict future events without inspiration.

SOOTINESS, soot'e-nes, *s.* (from Sooty.) The quality of being sooty.

SOOTISH, soot'ish, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot.

SOOTY, soot'e, *a.* (*sotig*, Sax.) Producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; black like soot; dusky.

SOP, sop, *s.* (Saxon and Dutch, *soppa*, Swed.) Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, commonly to be eaten; anything given to pacify; so called from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop.—*Swift.*

Sop-in-wine, a kind of pink;

Bring coronations, and *sops-in-wine*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to steep or dip in liquor.

SOPH, sof, *s.* (probably from *sophista*, a sophist, a caviller, Lat.) In Colleges and Universities, a student in his second year.

SOPHI, so'fi, *s.* A title of the king of Persia.

SOPHICAL, sof'e-kal, *a.* (*sophos*, wise; *sophia*, wisdom, Gr.) Teaching wisdom.—Not in use.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sarah, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.—*Dr. Harris.*

SOPHISM, sof'izm, *s.* (*sophisme*, Fr. *sophisma*, Lat. and Gr.) A specious but fallacious argument, or one in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

SOPHIST, sof'ist, *s.* (*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Lat.) In Antiquity, a professor of philosophy; in modern language, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPHISTER, sof'is-tur, *s.* A sophist;—(now obsolete in the better meaning, and applied only to one

SOPHISTIC—SORANTHUS.

who teaches or practises the arts of subtle but fallacious reasoning, for which the ancient sophists were notorious;—*v. a.* to maintain by fallacious argument.—Obsolete in this sense.

It is well *sophistred* of you both: preposterous are your judgements evermore: yee judge evil good, and good evil.—*Lord Cobham* (1413).

SOPHISTIC, so-fis'tik, } *a.* (*sophistique*, Fr.)
SOPHISTICAL, so-fis'te-kal, } Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, so-fis'te-kal-le, *ad.* With fallacious subtlety.

SOPHISTICATE, so-fis'te-kate, *v. a.* (*sophistiquer*, Fr.) To render spurious; to destroy the genuine qualities of; to adulterate.

SOPHISTICATE, so-fis'te-kate, } *a.* Adulterated;
SOPHISTICATED, so-fis'te-kay-ted, } not pure; not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, so-fis'te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of adulterating.

SOPHISTICATOR, so-fis'te-kay-tur, *s.* One who sophisticates.

SOPHISTRY, sof'is-tre, *s.* Fallacious reasoning; sometimes, in a better sense, exercise of logic.

SOPHOMORE, sof'o-more, *s.* The same as Soph,—which see.

SOPHONISTE, so-fon-is'tay, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Antiquity, a sort of magistracy among the Athenians, whose chief business consisted in inspecting the manners, carriage, and behaviour of the youth of the city.

SOPHORA, so-fa'ra, *s.* (altered from *sophera*, the Arabic name of a papilionaceous flowering tree.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SOPHRONITES, sof-ro-ni'tes, *s.* (*sophron*, modest, Gr.) A genus of plants: Family, Orchidaceæ.

SOPITE, so-pite', *v. a.* (*sopio*, I lay asleep, Lat.) In Scottish Law, to render dormant.

SOPITING, so-pi'ting, *s.* (from Sopite.) A setting at rest; a quashing.

SOPORATE, sop'o-rate, *v. a.* (*soporo*, Lat.) To lay asleep.

SOPORIFEROUS, so-po-rif'er-us, *a.* (*sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, I bear or carry, Lat.) Having the power of inducing sleep; causing sleep.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sop-o-rif'er-us-nes, *s.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFIC, sop-o-rif'ik, *a.* (*sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep;—*s.* a medicine which induces sleep.

SOPOROUS, sop'o-rus, *a.* (*soporus*, from *sopor*, sleep, Lat.) In Pathology, inducing or characterized by drowsiness or morbid sleep, as apoplexy and other diseases.

SOPPER, sop'pur, *s.* (from Sop.) One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

SOPRA, so'pra, *a.* (Italian, above.) In Music, a term used to denote the upper or higher part, as *nelia parte di sopra*, in the upper part.

SOPRANIST, so-pra'nist, *s.* A treble singer.

SOPRANO, so-pra'no, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, the upper or treble part in composition.

SOPUBIA, so-pu'be-a, *s.* (*Sopubi* swa, the Nawaricè name of *S. trifida*.) A genus of perennial herbs, natives of Africa and India.

SORAMIA, so-ra'me-a, *s.* The name given in Guiana to a plant of the genus *Doliocarpus*.

SORANTHUS, so-ran'thus, *s.* (*soros*, a heap, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in reference to the close

SORB—SORDIDLY.

capitate umbels of the flowers.} A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

SORB.—See Sorbus.

SORBATE, sawr'bate, *s.* A compound of sorbic acid with a base.

SORBEFACIENT, sawr-be-fa'shent, *a.* (*sorbeo*, I absorb, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) In Medicine, producing absorption;—*s.* that which produces absorption.

SORBENT.—See Absorption.

SORBIC, sawr'bik, *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbus or Service-tree. *Sorbic acid*, an acid found in many fruits, particularly the apple, and hence called *malic acid*; but it is most commonly obtained from the berries of the rowan-tree, the *sorbus aucuparia*, and on that account termed *sorbic acid*. It forms large crystals, which may be obtained colourless; it has a very pleasant acid taste. Formula, $C_8H_4O_8 + 2H_2O$.

SORBILE, sawr'bile, *a.* (*sorbeo*, I absorb, Lat.) That may be drunk or sipped.—Not used.

SORBITION, sawr-bish'un, *s.* The act of drinking or sipping.—Not used.

SORBONICAL, sawr-bon'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a Sorbonist or the Sorbonne, the ancient theological university of Paris.

SORBONIST, sawr-bon-ist, *s.* A doctor of the Sorbonne.

SORBUS, sawr'bus, *s.* The Linnæan name for a genus of plants, including the Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree. It is now a subgenus of *Pyrus*,—which see.

SORCEROUS, sawr'ser-us, *a.* Containing enchantment.

Medicines black and sorcerous.—Chapman.

SORCERER, sawr'ser-ur, *s.* (*sorcier*, Fr. *sorcia*, Arm. supposed to be from *sors*, lot, Lat.) A conjuror; a magician; an enchanter.

SORCERESS, sawr'ser-es, *s.* A female magician or enchantress.

SORCERY, sawr'ser-e, *s.* Magic; witchcraft; enchantment; divination.

SORD, sawrd, *s.* Old manner of writing *sword*.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever

Ran on the green sord.—Shaks.

An altar — of grassy sord.—Milton.

SORDAWALITE, sawr-daw'a-lite, *s.* (from Sordawala, in Finland, where the mineral occurs.) A mineral occurring in opaque, greyish, or bluish-black coloured masses, which do not exhibit traces of cleavage; lustre, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal; streak, liver-brown; brittle. Composition—silica, 49.40; alumina, 13.80; peroxide of iron, 18.17; magnesia, 10.67; phosphoric acid, 2.68; water, 4.38: sp. gr. 2.53 to 2.58; hardness = 2.5 to 3.0.

SORDEIA, sawr-de'ya, *s.* (*sordes*, foulness, Lat.) In Botany, heaps of powdery bodies found in lichens lying upon any part of the surface of the thallus.

SORDES, sawr'des, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, the viscid matter discharged from ulcers, &c.; foulness; excretion; refuse; dregs.

SORDID, sawr'did, *a.* (*sordide*, Fr. *sordido*, Ital. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth, Lat.) Filthy; foul; dirty; gross—(nearly obsolete in these senses);

There Charon stands,

A sordid god; down to his hoary chin

A length of beard descends, uncombed, uncleaned.—

Dryden.

vile; base; mean; meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sawr'did-le, *ad.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

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SORDIDNESS—SORN.

SORDIDNESS, sawr'did-ness, *s.* Filthiness; dirtiness; meanness; baseness; niggardliness.

SORDINE, sawr'din, } *s.* (*sourdine*, Fr. from *surdus*, SORDET, sawr'det, } deaf, Lat.) A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller.—Bailey.

SORE, sore, *s.* (*sar*, Sax. Swed. and Icel. *soer*, Dutch, *saar*, Dan.) A place on an animal body which feels painful, as from a bruise or excoriation of the part; an ulcer. In Scripture, grief; affliction;—*a.* tender and painful to the touch; tender to the mind; easily vexed; susceptible of mental irritation; afflicted with inflammation, as *sore eyes*; violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; criminal—(not used in the last sense);

To lapse in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars.—Shaks.

—*ad.* with painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously; greatly; violently; deeply;

Sore sighed the knight who this long sermon made—

Dryden.

—*v. a.* to wound; to make sore—(obsolete as a verb);

The wyde wound

Was closed up as it had not been sore.—Spenser.

In Falconry, *sore age*, the first year of a hawk—hence, a *sore hawk* is any hawk from the time it is first taken from the eyrie, till after it has mewed. Among Sportsmen, a buck of the fourth year.

SOREHON, sore'hon, } *s.* (Irish and Scotch.) A SORN, sawrn, } kind of servile tenure, which

subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch: so when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorna*, or be a *sorner*.

SOREL, } sor'el, *s.* (from *sawr*, Fr.) A buck of the SOREEL, } third year.

I am but a mere *sorrel*; my head's not hardened yet.—Shaks.

SORELY, sore'le, *ad.* (from *Sore*.) With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; violently; severely.

SORENDEIA, so-ren-de'ya, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants, consisting of African and East Indian shrubs, with purple flowers: Order, Burseraceae.

SORENESS, sore'nes, *s.* The state of being sore; figuratively, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOREX, so'reks, *s.* (Latin.) The Shrew, a genus of Mammals: Type of the family Soricidae.

SORGHUM, sawr'gun, *s.* (*sorgho*, the Indian name.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

SORGO, sawr'go, *s.* A plant of the genus *Sorghum*.

SORI, so'ri, *s.* (*soros*, a heap, Gr.) In Botany, the small heaps of reproductive granules found growing upon the fronds of Polypodiaceous ferns.

SORICIDÆ, so-ris'e-de, *s.* (*sorex*, one of the genera.) A family of Mammals, comprehending the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. The word is also written Soricidae.

SORITES, so-ris'is, *s.* (*soros*, a heap, Gr.) In Logic, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in which the concluding term of each is made a premise of the succeeding one; as, $A = B$, $B = C$, $C = D$, therefore $A = D$.

SORN, sawrn, *v. n.* To obtrude on friends for the sake of bed and board.

SORNER—SORT.

SORNER, sawn'ur, *s.* One who sorns, or obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; a term in Scottish Law.

SOROCEPHALUS, so-ro-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*soros*, a heap, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. on account of the heads of the flowers being in clusters.) A genus of plants: Order, Protacæ.

SORORICIDE, so-ro're-side, *s.* (*soror*, a sister, and *cado*, I kill, Lat.) The murder or the murderer of a sister.

SORRAGE, sor'raje, *s.* The blades of green corn, wheat, rye, barley, &c.

SORRANCE, sor'rans, *s.* In Farriery, any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, sor'el, *a.* (*sauve*, yellowish-brown, *saurer*, to dry in the smoke, Fr.) Of a reddish colour, as, a *sorrel* horse;—*s.* a reddish colour; a faint red; a name given to two species of plants of the genus *Rumex*—common *sorrel*, *R. acetosa*; *sheep's sorrel*, *R. acetosella*. *Mountain sorrel*, *oxyria acida*. *Sorrel-tree*, the tree *Andromeda arborea*, a native of North America. *Salt of sorrel*, binoxalate of potash.

SORRILY, sor're-le, *ad.* Meanly; despicably.

SORRINESS, sor're-nes, *s.* Meanness; despicableness.

SORROW, sor'ro, *s.* (*sorg*, Sax. Swed. and Dan. *saurga*, Goth.) Grief; regret; sadness; mourning;—*v. n.* (*sarian*, Sax. *sorgion*, Goth.) to grieve; to be sad. *Sorrow-blighted*, blighted with sorrow. *Sorrow-stricken*, struck with sorrow; depressed.

SORROWED, sor'rode, *part. a.* Accompanied with sorrow.—Obsolete.

The much-wronged and over-sorrowed
State of matrimony.—Milton.

SORROWFUL, sor'ro-fal, *a.* Sad; producing sorrow; mournful, as a *sorrowful* accident; expressing grief; accompanied with grief; deeply serious; depressed.

SORROWFULLY, sor'ro-fal-le, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.

SORROWFULNESS, sor'ro-fal-nes, *s.* The state of being sorrowful; grief.

SORROWING, sor'ro-ing, *s.* Expression of sorrow.

— Her beauty was the sting
That caused all this instant *sorrowing*.—Browne.

SORROWLESS, sor'ro-les, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SORRY, sor're, *a.* (*sarig*, *sari*, from *sar*, sore, Sax.) Grieved for something past; feeling regret; dismal or melancholy;

They espyde
A *sorrie* sight as ever seen with eye.—Spenser.
mean; vile; worthless, as a *sorry* excuse.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the housewife's wool.—Milton.

SORT, sawrt, *s.* (Swedish and Danish, *sorte*, Fr. Germ. and Port.) Any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a kind or species—not being a technical word, it is used with greater latitude than genus or species in the sciences; manner; form of being or acting; class or order; a pair; a set; a suit; a company or knot of people;

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here.—Shaks.

condition above the vulgar; rank;

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know

SORTABLE—SOT.

none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*.—Shaks.
a lot;

Make a lottery,
And by decree, let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector.—Shaks.

—(obsolete in the last three senses);—*v. a.* to separate into classes; to reduce to order; to put together in distribution; to select;

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse.—Chapman.

—*v. n.* to be joined with others of the same species; to consort; to suit;—(*sortir*, to issue, Fr.) to terminate or come to some issue;

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat.—Bacon.

to fall out or happen.

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport.—Shaks.

—Obsolete in the last two senses.

SORTABLE, sawrt'a-bl, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable.

SORTABLY, sawrt'a-ble, *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

SORTAL, sawrt'al, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort.—Not in use.

SORTANCE, sawrt'ans, *s.* Suitableness; agreement.—Obsolete.

Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.—Shaks.

SORTANT ANGLE, sawrt'ant ang'gl, *s.* (from *sortir*, to go out, Fr.) The same as salient angle.—See under Salient.

SORTIE, sawr'te, *s.* (from *sortir*, to issue, Fr.) In Military language, a sudden attack by the inhabitants of a besieged city, made upon the besiegers.

SORTILEGE, sawr'te-lej, *s.* (French, *sortilegium*, from *sors*, lot, and *lego*, I select, Lat.) The act or practice of drawing lots.

SORTILEGIOUS, sawr'te-le'jus, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.

SORTITION, sawr-tish'un, *s.* (*sortitio*, Lat.) Selection or appointment by lot.

SORTMENT, sawrt'ment, *s.* The act of sorting; a parcel sorted. This word is superseded by Assortment.

SORUBINÆ, sor-u-bi'ne, *s.* (*sorubium*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Cobitidæ, consisting of fishes with large lengthened heads; broad and obtuse muzzles projecting beyond the lower jaw; the cirri long; two dorsal fins; the caudal lobed or forked, rarely lunate.

SORUBIUM, so-ru'be-um, *s.* A genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily Sorubinae.

SOREY, sor'e, *s.* A fossil substance, firm, but of a spongy, cavernous structure, rugged on the surface; a sulphate of iron.

SOSIPOLIS, so-sip'o-lis, *s.* In Mythology, a divinity worshipped at Elis. A female was the minister of the temple, and a cake made with honey formed the chief part of the oblations she presented. *Sosipolis* is also a surname of Jupiter.

SOSPIRO, sos-pi'ro, *s.* (Italian, a sigh.) In Music, the same as *Res*,—which see.

SOSPITA, sos-pe-ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a surname of Juno in Latium. Her most famous temple was at Lanuvium. She had also two at Rome, and her statue was covered with a goat-skin, buckler, &c.

SOSS, sos, *v. n.* (*sausen*, Germ.) To fall at once into a soft seat; to sit lazily;—*s.* a lazy fellow.—Not in use, or local.

SOT, sot, *s.* (French, *sodt*, Armor. *sot*, Dutch.) A

stupid person; a dull fellow; a blockhead; a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard;—*v. a.* to stupify; to infatuate; to besot;—*v. n.* to tipple to stupidity.

SOTERIA, so-te-re-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, sacrifices offered to the gods for delivering a person from danger; also, poetical pieces composed for a like purpose.

SOTERIOLOGY, so-te-re-o-l'o-je, *s.* (*soterios*, salubrious, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

SOTHIC, so'thik, *a.* Epithet of the Egyptian year, so called from Sothis, the Dog-star, at whose heliacal rising it commenced.

SOTTISH, sot'tish, *a.* Dull; stupid; drunken.

SOTTISHLY, sot'tish-le, *ad.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOTTISHNESS, sot'tish-nes, *s.* Dulness; stupidity; stupidity from intoxication.

SOTTO VOCE, sot'to vo'se, (Italian, low or under voice.) In Music, a soft or piano voice.

SOU, soo, *s.* A French copper coin = 5 centimes, or one halfpenny sterling, nearly.

SOURAHDAH, sū-ba-dār', *s.* In India, the viceroy or governor of a province; also, the title of a native Sepoy officer.

SOUCHONG, sū-shong', *s.* A kind of black tea imported from China.

SOUGH, sof, *s.* (Scottish, with the guttural sound of *gh*.) A murmuring sound, as of wind amidst the foliage of a wood or forest; a drain situated at the top of an embankment for the purpose of conveying the surface water to the side-drain.

SOUGHT, sawt. Pret. and past part. of *seek*.

SOUT-MANGO.—See Sun-bird.

SOUL, sole, *s.* The spiritual and rational being of man, as distinguished from mere animal life; intellectual principle; vital principle; spirit; essence; quintessence;

He has the very soul of bounty.—*Shaks.*

animating principle; internal power;

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,

If men observingly distil it out.—*Shaks.*

animal life;

To deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in famine.—*Ps.* xxxiii. 7.

spirit; courage; grandeur of mind; intelligent being;

Every soul in heaven shall bend the knee.—*Milton.*

heart; a human being; a person, as, every soul on board perished; affection.

The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David.—*1 Sam.* xviii.

In Scripture, appetite, as the hungry soul, the full soul.—*Job* xxxiii., *Prov.* xxvii.;—a familiar term expressive of some quality, as *poor soul*, *honest soul*, *good soul*;—*v. a.* to endure with a soul—(obsolete in this sense);

The Gost that from the Fader gan procede,
Had souled them withouten any drede.—*Chaucer.*

—*v. n.* (*enfl*, or *sofel*, bread, pottage, Sax.) to afford suitable sustenance.—Obsolete.

Bread and wildlings souling well.—

Warner's Albion's England.

Its compounds are—soul-destroying, soul-diseased, soul-dissolving or soul-melting, soul-entrancing, soul-felt, soul-searching, soul-selling, soul-sick, soul-stirring, soul-subduing, &c. *Soul-bell*, the passing bell.

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SOULAMIA, sow-la'me-a, *s.* (*soulamu*, the name of the plants in the Moluccas.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygalaceae.

SOULANGIA, soo-lan'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Soulange Bodin, a nurseryman near Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Rhamnaceae.

SOULLESS, sole'les, *a.* Without a soul.

SOULSCOT, sole'skot, *s.* (*soul* and *scot*.) In the laws of king Canute, a mortuary, a payment, originally voluntary, given to the priest, supposed for the benefit of the soul of the deceased.—*Blount.*

SOUND, sownd, *a.* (*sund*, Sax. and Swed.) Entire; unbroken; undecayed; whole; perfect; not carious; unhurt; healthy; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; right; correct; legal; profound; unbroken; undisturbed, as *sound sleep*; laid on with force, as a *sound beating*. *Sound-headed*, having sound principles. *Sound-hearted*, having a sound heart or affections;—*v. n.* to make or emit a noise; to exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound; to be conveyed in sound;

From you sounded out the word of the Lord.—

1 Thess. i. 8.

—*v. a.* to cause to make a noise; to exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound, as, it *sounds* rather like a fiction than truth; to celebrate, or cause to be reported, as, to *sound* his praise; to order or direct by sounds, as, to *sound* a retreat. In Navigation, to use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. In Law, to *sound* in damages, is when there is no specific value of property in demand to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort and trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c.;—*ad.* soundly; heartily;—*s.* noise; report; anything perceptible by the ear; empty, unmeaning noise. In Geography, (*sund*, Sax.) a strait or inlet of the sea, applied particularly to the strait which connects the German Sea with the Baltic. In Ichthyology, the air-bladder of a fish. In Surgery, a probe, an instrument for feeling what is beyond the reach of the fingers. *Sound-board*, a thin board placed over the head of a public speaker, to strengthen or extend the sound of his voice. In an organ, the *sound-board* is the reservoir, into which the wind, drawn in by the bellows, is conducted by a port-vent, and thence distributed into the pipes placed over the holes of its upper part. In Architecture, *sound-boarding*, short boards placed transversely between the joists, and supported by fillets fixed to the sides of the latter for holding plugging, which is any substance that will prevent the transmission of sound from one story to another. *Sound-post*, a post placed within a violin and some other similar musical instruments, as a prop between the back and the belly, and nearly under the bridge.

SOUNDING, sownd'ing, *a.* Sonorous; making a noise; having a magnificent sound;—*s.* the act of uttering noise; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinion or desires. In Navigation, the act of throwing the lead; a depth where bottom can be reached, usually written *soundings*. In *sounding*, being so near the land that a deep-sea-lead will attain the bottom, which is not practicable in the ocean. *Sounding-rod*, an iron instrument, having a small rope fastened to the upper end, used in ships of war to ascertain the depth of water in the well. In Surgery, the exploration of an opening by means of a *sound*.

SOUNDLESS—SOUTERRAIN.

SOUNDLESS, sownd'les, *a.* That cannot be fathomed or sounded.

SOUNDLY, sownd'le, *ad.* Healthily; heartily; severely; lustily; smartly; truly; without fallacy or error; firmly; fast; closely.

SOUNDNESS, sownd'nes, *s.* State or quality of being sound.

SOUP, soop, *s.* (*soupe*, Fr. *suppe*, Germ. *soep*, Dutch, *saup*, Icel.) Strong broth; a decoction of flesh for food highly seasoned;—*v. a.* (*supan*, Sax.) to sup; to swallow;—*v. n.* to sweep.

Now *souping* on side robes of royalty.—*Bp. Hall*.

—Obsolete as a verb.

SOUP, sowt, *a.* Acid to the taste, as vinegar or unripe fruit; harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; afflictive;

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;

For wise men say it is the wisest course.—*Shaks.*

expressing discontent, or peevishness; harsh to the feelings; rancid; musty; turned, as milk;—*s.* sourness; acidity;

A thousand *sours* to temper one so sweet.—*Spenser*.

to make acid, or cause to have a sharp taste; to make harsh, cold, or unkindly; to make harsh, cross, or crabbed in temper; to make uneasy or less agreeable. To *sour* lime, is to macerate and render it fit for plaster or mortar;—*v. n.* to become acid; to become peevish or crabbed. *Sour-dock*,—see *Sorrel*. *Sour-gourd*,—see *Adansonia*.

Sour-gum, the tree *Nyssa villosa*, a native of North America. *Sour-sop*, in Botany, Custard-apple,

Anona muricata.

SOURCE, sorse, *s.* (French.) Spring; fountain-head; original; first producer.

SOURCEOUT, sowr'krüt, *s.* (*sauer-kraut*, *sour-cabbage*, Germ.) Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

SOURING, sowr'ing, *s.* That which makes sour.

SOURISH, sowr'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

SOURLY, sowr'le, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony; discontentedly.

SOURNESS, sowr'nes, *s.* Acidity; austerity; asperity.

SOUTS, soo, *s.* The plural of *sou*, but with the same pronunciation.—See *Sea*.

SOUSE, sows, *s.* (*souseach*, watery, Irish.) Pickle made with salt; anything kept or steeped in pickle; the ear, as of a hog, from its being frequently pickled;—(*sous*, under, Fr.) in Architecture, a support or underprop;—(*sawen*, to rush, Germ.) violent attack, as of a bird upon its prey;—*v. a.* to steep in pickle; to parboil; in a ludicrous sense, to plunge into water; to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey;—*v. n.* to fall suddenly on; to rush with violence, as a bird on its prey;

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare.—

Dryden, Jun.

—*ad.* with sudden force.—Vulgar in this sense.

SOWSLIK, sows'lik, *s.* A name given to certain species of Marmots, furnished with cheek-pouches, forming the genus *Spermophilus* of F. Cuvier.

SOUTER, soo'tur, *s.* (*sutere*, Sax. *sutor*, Lat.) A shoemaker; a cobbler.—Obsolete.

SOUTERLY, soo'ter-le, *ad.* Like a cobbler.—Obsolete.

You *souterly* knaves, shew all your manners at once.

—Like *will to Like* (1687).

SOUTERRAIN, soo'ter-rane, *s.* (French, under-

SOUTH—SOW.

ground.) A grotto, passage, or cavern under ground.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.—*Arbuthnot*.

SOUTH, south, *s.* (*suth*, Sax. *sud*, Fr. Germ. and Dan.) One of the cardinal points, being that which is opposite the north; any part near the south; a southern region, country, or place, as the queen of the *south*, in Scripture; the wind that blows from the south—(obsolete in this sense);

All the contagion of the *south* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* southern; lying in a southerly direction, as the *south* sea. In any place north of the tropic of Cancer, *south* denotes pertaining to or lying in the meridian toward the sun;—*ad.* towards the south; from the south. The meaning and pronunciation of the following compounds are obvious:—South-east, south-eastern, southmost, southward, south-west, south-westerly, south-western. *South-sea tea*, or *emetic holly*, the plant *Ilex vomitoria*.

SOUTHERLY, suth'er-le, *a.* Being towards the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERN, suth'ern, *a.* Belonging or lying to the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHERNER, suth'ern-ur, *s.* An inhabitant or native of the south or southern states.

SOUTHERNLY, suth'ern-le, *ad.* Toward the south.

SOUTHERNMOST, suth'ern-moste, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, suth'ern-wüd, *s.* The common name of the plant *Artemisia abrotanum*.

SOUTHING, south'ing, *s.* In Navigation, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing southwardly. In Astronomy, the passing of any celestial body over the meridian: it is used particularly in regard to the moon.

SOUTHSAY. } —See Soothsay.

SOUTHSAYER. }

SOUVENANCE, soov'nans, *s.* (French.) Remembrance.—Little used.

SOUVENIR, soov'ner, *s.* (French.) A remembrancer.

SOVEREIGN, suv'er-in, *a.* (*sovereign*, Norm. *souverein*, Fr.) Superior to all others; supreme in power; chief; supremely efficacious;—*s.* a supreme lord or ruler; a magistrate possessed of the supreme power; a king; an English gold coin, first minted by Henry VII., 1485: its value varied at different times, and in 1666 it was superseded by the guinea; it was again struck in 1816. It is minted 22 carots fine, and at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce—hence, its weight is 5 dwts. 3.274 grains; but the sovereign of 5 dwts. 2½ grains, and the half-sovereign of 2 dwts. 13½ grains, are allowed currency by royal proclamation, 7th June, 1842.

SOVEREIGNIZE, suv'er-in-ize, *v. n.* To exercise supreme authority.—Not in use.

SOVEREIGNLY, suv'er-in-le, *ad.* Supremely.

SOVEREIGNTY, suv'er-in-te, *s.* Supremacy.

SOW, sow, *s.* (*suga*, Sax. *sav*, Germ.) A female of the hog kind; the feminine of boar; an oblong piece of lead; that part of the iron cast from a blast furnace which fills the main passage of the melted ore, and to which the pigs are attached; the name given to a centipede. In Military affairs, a kind of covered shed, formerly used by besiegers in filling up and passing the ditch of a

SOW—SPACEFUL.

besieged place, sapping or mining the wall, &c. *Sow-fennel*, one of the names of the plant *Peucedanum officinale*. *Sow-thistle*,—see *Sonchus*.

SOW, *so*, *v. a.* Pret. *sowed*, past part. *sown*, (*sauan*, Sax. *sāen*, Germ.) To scatter upon the ground for the purpose of growth, as, to *sow* a bushel of oats; to scatter seed over for the purpose of growth, as, to *sow* ground; to originate or propagate, as, to *sow* discord; to supply or stock with seed;

The worst husbandry in the world is to *sow* it with trifles.—*Hale*.

to scatter over or besprinkle;

He *sow'd* with stars the heaven.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to scatter seed for growth and a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy.—*Psalm* cxxvi.

Sow for *sow* is not in use.

SOWA, *sow'a*, *s.* The East Indian name of the plant *Anethum sowa*, a species of Dill.

SOWANS, *so'ins*, *s.* (Scottish.) An article of food made from the husks of the oat. In England it is called *flummery*.

SOWER, *so'ur*, *s.* One who sows; a breeder; a promoter.

There are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine.—*Bacon*.

SOWERBEE, *sow-er-be'n*, *s.* (in honour of the late James Sowerby, naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

SOWL, *sowl*, *v. a.* To pull by the ears.—Not in use.

He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome's gates by the ear.—*Shakspeare*.

SOWN, *sone*. Past part. of the verb *to sow*.

SOY, *soy*, *s.* A kind of sauce, prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, the fruit of the *Dolichos soja*. It is eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.

SOYMIDA, *soy-mi'da*, *s.* (from the Telinga name.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

SPA, *spaw*, *s.* (from a place of that name near Aix-la-Chapelle, celebrated for its mineral waters.) A mineral water; a place where mineral waters are found.

SPAAD, *spād*, *s.* (probably a corruption of *spath*, Span. Germ.) A vulgar name for a variety of asbestos.—Not in use.

English tale, of which the coarser sort is called *plaster*, the finer *spad*.—*Woodward*.

SPACE, *space*, *s.* (*espace*, Fr. *spatium*, Lat.) That which is apprehended as something distinct from material substances, and occupied, or possible to be occupied, by such substances; room; place; any quantity of extension. In Geometry, the area of a figure.

Two straight lines cannot enclose a *space*.—*Euclid*.

In Music, the void between the lines in a staff; there are four *spaces* and five lines. In Printing, a slip of wood or metal to make a space between words or lines;—quantity of time;

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night.—*Milton*.

a small time;

To stay your deadly strife a *space*.—*Spenser*.

—*v. n.* to rove—(obsolete in this sense);—*v. a.* to make space or room, as by increasing the distances between words or lines among printers.

SPACEFUL, *space'ful*, *a.* Wide; extensive.—Not used.

The ship, in those profound
And *spaceful* seas.—*Sandys*.

SPACIOUS—SPAN.

SPACIOUS, *spa'shus*, *a.* Wide; roomy; extensive; vast in extent.

SPACIOUSLY, *spa'shus-ly*, *ad.* Widely; extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, *spa'shus-ness*, *s.* Roominess; extensiveness; vastness of extent.

SPADDLE, *spad'dl*, *s.* (diminutive of *Spade*.) A little spade.

SPADE, *spade*, *s.* (Danish and Swedish, *spad*, *spada*, Sax.) An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle; a suit of cards; a deer three years old—written also *spaid*. *Spade-bone*, a name sometimes given to the scapula or shoulder-blade.

SPADEFUL, *spade'ful*, *s.* (*spade* and *full*.) As much as a spade will hold.

SPADICEOUS, *spa-dish'us*, *a.* (*spadicæus*, Lat.) Of a light-red colour, usually denominated *bay*. In Botany, a *spadicæous* flower is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets within a spathe, as in palms, &c.

SPADILLE, *spa-dil'*, *s.* (French.) In Gaming, the ace of spades at ombre.

SPADIX, *spa'diks*, *s.* (Latin, the branch of a palm or date tree.) In Botany, a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged round a fleshy rachis, and enclosed within a kind of bract called a spathe, as in palms and araceous plants.

SPAGYRIC, *spa-jir'ik*, *a.* (*spagircus*, Lat.)

SPAGYRICAL, *spa-jir'e-kal*, *s.* from *spao*, I extract, and *ageiro*, I collect, Gr.) Chemical.—Obsolete.

SPAGYRIC, *spa-jir'ik*, *s.* A chemist.—Obsolete.

SPAGIRIST, *spa-jir-ist*, *s.*

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrics* it is very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it.—*Boyle*.

SPAH, *spa'e*, *s.* (*sipah*, a cavalry soldier, Pers.) A soldier belonging to the spahis.

SPAHIS, *spa'is*, *s.* In Turkey, the name for a *SIPAHIS*, *se-pa'is*, corps of cavalry.

SPAKE. Preterite of *speak*.—Nearly obsolete.

Spoke is now used.

SPALAX, *spal'aks*, *s.* (*spalox*, a rat, Gr.) The Mole-rat, a genus of Rodents, natives of Eastern Russia.

SPALL, *spawl*, *s.* (*epaule*, Fr. *yspolde*, Welsh.) The shoulder;

And naked made each other's manly *spalls*.—*Spenser*.

(*spicell*, Sueco-Goth.) a chip,—written also *spole*, in which form it is in common use in Scotland; but the word is obsolete in England in both senses.

SPALLANZANIA, *spal-lan-za'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Abbe Spallanzani, a celebrated Italian naturalist.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SPAN, *span*, *s.* (Saxon, Dutch, and Swedish; *spanne*, Germ.) The space from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended; definitely, nine inches; any short distance or duration. In Architecture, an imaginary line across the opening of an arch or roof, by which its extent is estimated.

Span-roof, a roof consisting of two inclined sides, in distinction from a *shed-roof*, which consists of a single sloping surface. In Nautical language, a small line, the middle of which is attached to a stay. *Span-shackle*, a large bolt driven through the fore-castle, and forelocked under the fore-castle beam, both under and upon the upper deck beam. *Span-counter* or *span-farthing*, a game at which money is thrown within a span or circuit marked;—*v. a.* to measure by the hand with the fingers

SPANANTHE—SPANISH.

extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure;

His soul doth *span* the world.—Herbert.

to confine with ropes, as, to *span* the booms. To *span* the rigging, to draw the upper parts of the shrouds together by tackles. To *span* the runners, to take several turns with small rope round both runners abait the mast, and to frap the turns. *Span* is also an obsolete form of the preterite of *spin*—*spun* being now used. *Span-new*, quite new.—See Spick and Span.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eyes?—Deau. and Flet.

SPANANTHE, span-an'the, *s.* (*spanos*, rare, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of South America and Trinidad: Suborder, Orthosperma.

SPANCEL, span'sel, *s.* A rope with which to tie a cow's hinder legs;—*v. a.* to tie the legs of a horse or a cow with a rope.—Obsolete or local.

SPANDREL, span'drel, *s.* In Architecture, the irregular triangular space contained between the outer curve of an arch, a horizontal line from its apex, and a perpendicular from its springing. *Spandrel-bracketing*, a cradling of brackets fixed between one or more curves, each in a vertical plane, and in the circumference of a circle whose plane is horizontal. *Spandrel-wall*, a wall built on the back of an arch.

SPANLE, spane, *v. a.* (*spenen*, Germ. *speenen*, Dutch.) To wean.—Obsolete in England, but still common in North Britain, where it is usually written *span*, but with the same pronunciation.

SPANIELLED, span'eld, *a.* (probably from Span.) In Heraldry, applied to a horse which has the fore and hind leg of the near side fettered with fetlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

SPANG, spang, *s.* (*spange*, Dutch, *spanghe*, Tent.) A spangle or shining ornament.—Obsolete.

With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.—*Spenser*.

SPANGLE, spang'gl, *s.* A small plate of shining metal; a little thing sparkling and brilliant;—*v. a.* to set or sprinkle with spangles.

SPANGLED, spang'gld, *part. a.* Set with spangles, as, the *spangled* heavens.

SPANGLER, spang'glur, *s.* One who spangles.

SPANIARD, span'yard, *s.* A native of Spain.

SPANIEL, span'yel, *s.* (probably from Spain, on account of the supposed origin of the breed.) A variety of the dog, with long, shaggy, and pendulous ears, distinguished for its qualifications of finding and bringing game when killed to his master, and also remarkable for its fawning disposition; a mean, cringing person;—*a.* like a spaniel; mean; cringing;—*v. n.* to fawn; to cringe;—*v. a.* to follow like a spaniel.

The hearts that *spanielled* me at heels, is so happy a conjecture (in place of *pannelled*), that I think we ought to acquiesce in it.—*Tillot*.

SPANIOLITMINE, span-yo-lit'mine, *s.* (*spanos*, scarce, Gr. and *litmus*, in allusion to its being rarely present in litmus.) A substance of a bright-red colour obtained from litmus: it is soluble in alcohol or ether. Formula, C₁₈ H₇ O₁₆.

SPANISH, span'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Spain. *Spanish-brown*, a species of earth used in paints; its colour depends on the presence of the sesquioxide of iron. *Spanish-white*, a kind of white earth from Spain, used in paints. In

SPANK—SPARADRAP.

Botany, *Spanish-broom*, the plant *Spartium junceum*, which is ornamental and well fit for shrubberies. *Spanish-cress*, the plant *Lepidium curdumines*. *Spanish-elm* or *prince-wood*, the tree *Cordia gerascanthus*, a native of the West Indies, the wood of which is of a dark-brown colour. *Spanish-nut*, the plant *Morcea sisyrinchium*, a native of the south of Europe. *Spanish-plum-tree*, the plant *Spondias purpurea*, called also the *purple-fruited hog-plum*. *Spanish-potato*, the *Convolvulus batatas*, a native of both Indies and of China. It came first to Spain from the West Indies, from which it was imported annually, and sold as a delicacy. It is the potato of Shakspeare and contemporary writers; the present common potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, being then scarcely known in Europe. *Spanish or Alicant soda*, the plant *Salsola soda*, the one from which the best soda used in Europe is made. In Zoology, *Spanish flies*,—see *Cantharidae*. *Spanish-main duck*, the *Anas autumnalis* of Cuvier.

SPANK, spangk, *v. a.* (*pange*, a blow, Welsh.) To strike with the open hand; to slap.—Vulgar.

SPANKER, spangk'ur, *s.* A stout and tall person; one who moves vigorously with long strides; anything uncommonly large: it seems formerly also to have been the name of a small coin. In Nautical language, the name of the gaff-sail set on the mizenmast of a ship. *Spanker-boom*, a boom projecting from the mizenmast beyond the taffrail.

SPANKING, spangk'ing, *part. a.* Large; stout.—Vulgar.

SPANNER, span'nur, *s.* One who spans; formerly, the lock of a fusee, or the fusee itself; a screw-key, an iron instrument used in the manner of a lever, to tighten the nuts upon screws; it has usually a notch at each end, to suit nuts and screw-heads of different sizes.

SPANNERS, span'nurs, *s. plu.* A certain portion of some of the old steam-engines, whose object was to move the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam.

SPAR, spär, *s.* (Dutch and Danish, *sparren*, Germ. *esparr*, a fossil, Span.) In Mineralogy, a name given to those earths which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments, with polished surfaces. *Spar* constitutes the sixth order of the second class in the natural history system of mineralogy. It is non-metallic; its streak is white, grey, brown, or blue: sp. gr. 2.0 to 3.7; hardness = 3.5 to 7.0;—a round piece of timber, particularly such as is used for the yards and topmasts of ships; any small beam; a bar; in the plural, the common rafters of a roof for the support of the tiling or slating. *Spar-hung*, hung with spar. *Spar-piece*, a local name for the collar beam of a roof;—*v. a.* (*sparren*, Sax.) to shut close or fasten with a bar—(obsolete in this sense);

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.—*Ben Jonson*.

—*v. n.* (*spirian*, to argue or dispute, Sax.) to fight, as a pugilist in show, with flourishing prelusive action.

SPARABLE, spar'a-bl, *s.* Among Shoemakers, a kind of small nail for the soles of shoes, rows of which are driven into the leather to prevent its wearing away quickly.

SPARADRAP, spar'a-drap, *s.* (French.) In Pharmacy, cerecloth.

The common *sparadrap* for issues.—*Wismann*.

SPARAGUS—SPARIANÆ.

SPARAGE, spar'aje, } *s.* Vulgar forms of Aspa-
SPARAGUS, spar'a-gus, } ragus,—which see.

SPARANGIUM, spa-ran'je-um, *s.* (*sparganum*, a band, *Gr.* in reference to the ribbon-like leaves of the plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Typhaceæ.

SPARASION, spa-ra'se-un, *s.* (*sparasso*, I tear in pieces, *Gr.*) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Papivora.

SPARAXIS, spa-raks'is, *s.* (*sparasso*, I tear, *Gr.* from its lacerated spathas.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

SARE, spare, *v. a.* (*sparian*, *Sax.* *sparen*, *Germ.* *sparen*, *Dutch.*) To use frugally; to save or withhold from any particular occupation; to part with without much inconvenience; to do without; to omit; to forbear; to use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to punish, afflict, or destroy; to allow; to forbear to inflict;

Spare my sight the pain

Of seeing what a world of pain it cost you.—Dryden.

—*v. n.* to live frugally; to be parsimonious; to forbear; to be scrupulous; to use mercy;—*a.* scanty; parsimonious; not abundant; that can be dispensed with; superfluous; lean; meagre; thin;

O give me your spare men, and spare me the great ones.—Shaks.

slow—(local in this sense);—*s.* parsimony; frugal use—(obsolete as a noun.) In Ships, *spare-deck*, another name for the orlop.

SPAREDRUS, spa-re'drus, *s.* (*sparasso*, I tear, and *drus*, the oak, *Gr.*?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

SPARELY, spare'le, *ad.* Sparingly.

On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks.—Milton.

SPARENESS, spare'nes, *s.* State of being spare, lean, or thin.

SPARER, spare'ur, *s.* One who avoids unnecessary expense.

SPARERIB, spare'rib, *s.* (*spier*, a muscle, *Dutch*, or *spare* and *rib*.) A rib of an animal with little flesh on it.

SPARGANOPHORUS, spar-gan-of'o-rus, *s.* (*sparganum*, a band or fillet, and *phoreo*, I bear, *Gr.* because the seed is crowned with a membranous band or border.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SPARGANOSIS, spar-ga-no'sis, *s.* (from *spargan*, I tumefy, *Gr.*) In Pathology, puerperal tumid leg, an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins.

SPARGEFACTION, spar-je-fak'shun, *s.* (*spargo*, I sprinkle, *Lat.*) The act of sprinkling.

SPARGELSTEIN, spar-gel-stine, *s.* (*German.*) Asparagus-stone, a variety of apatite of a wine-yellow colour; translucent: it occurs imbedded in green talc.

SPARGIS, spar'jes, *s.* (*spargo*, I swathe, *Gr.*) A genus of sea tortoises or turtles, the shell of which is covered with a coriaceous skin: Family, Chelonidæ.

SPARIANÆ, spar-re-an'e, *s.* (*sparus*, one of the genera.) In Ichthyology, a subfamily of the Chætonodidæ, in which the pectorals are always pointed; the caudal forked; the fins naked; no spines on the operculum; the preoperculum generally smooth; the teeth strong; with teeth in the anterior row, and grinders on the sides.

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SPARING—SPARSE.

SPARING, spare'ing, *a.* Scarce; little; scanty; not plentiful; parsimonious; not liberal.

SPARINGLY, spare'ing-le, *ad.* Not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly; with abstinence; not with great frequency; cautiously; tenderly;

SPARINGNESS, spare'ing-nes, *s.* Parsimony; want of liberality; caution.

SPARISOMA, spar-e-so'ma, *s.* A genus of fishes belonging to the Scarinæ: Family, Chætonodidæ.

SPARK, spärk, *s.* (*spearc*, *Sax.*) A small particle of matter emitted suddenly during combustion; a small shining body or transient light; a small portion of anything active.

If any spark of life be yet remaining,

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.—Shaks.

a brisk, showy, gay man; a lover;—*v. n.* to emit particles in a state of combustion; to sparkle—(obsolete.)

Her eyes do spark as stars.—P. Fletcher.

Her eyes the fire of love doth spark.—Spenser.

To spark is in common use in Scotland.

SPARKFUL, spärk'fûl, *a.* Lively; brisk; airy.—Not used.

Our sparkful youth will laugh at their great grandfathers' English.—Camden.

SPARKISH, spärk'ish, *a.* Airy; gay; showy; well-dressed; fine.

SPARKLE, spärkl, *s.* A spark; a luminous particle;—*v. n.* to emit sparks; or send off small ignited particles; to glitter; to glisten; to wrinkle; to exhibit a spirit of animation; to emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors;—*v. a.* to scatter; to disperse; to throw about.—Obsolete as a verb active.

Beaten, and please your Grace,

With all his forces sparkled.—Beau. and Flit.

SPARKLER, spärk'lur, *s.* The person or thing that sparkles.

SPARKLET, spärk'let, *s.* A small spark.

SPARKLINESS, spärk'le-nes, *s.* Vivacity.—Not in use.

SPARKLING, spärk'ling, *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.

SPARKINGLY, spärk'ing-le, *ad.* In a sparkling or vivid manner.

SPARKLINGNESS, spärk'ling-nes, *s.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARLING, spar'ling, *s.* The Smelt,—which see.

SPARMANNIA, spar-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Andrew Sparmann, M.D., a Swedish botanist, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Tiliaceæ.

SPARROW, spar'ro, *s.* (*spearra*, *Sax.* *sparica*, *Goth.*) A bird of the genus *Pygita* and family *Fringillidæ*.

P. domestica, is a well-known and widely-diffused species. *Sparrow-hawks*, the common name given to birds belonging to the genus *Accipiter*. *Sparrow-grass*, corrupted from *Asparagus*,—which see. *Sparrow-ovels*, birds belonging to the genus *Nyctipetes*. In Botany, *Sparrowwort*, the common name of plants belonging to *Passerina*. *Sparrow-bill*,—see Sparable. *Spar-hawk*,—see Sparrow-hawk, under Sparrow.

SPARKY, spar're, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; spathose.

SPARSE, sparse, *a.* (*sparus*, *Lat.*) Thin scattered; set or planted here and there. In Botany, not

SPARSELY—SPATHELIA.

opposite; not alternate; not in any regular order;—*v. a.* to disperse.

They began to *sparse* pretty rumours in the north.—*Remedy for Sedition* (1536).

—Obsolete as a verb.

SPARSELY, spár'sed-le, *ad.* In a scattered manner.—Seldom used.

There are doubtless many such soils *sparingly* throughout this nation.—*Evelyn, Pomona, Pref.*

SPARSENESS, spár'sed-nes, *s.* Thinness; scattered state.

SPARTALITE, spár'ta-lite, *s.* (*spartos*, scattered, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Red oxide of zinc, a mineral which occurs embedded in small nodules, and massive; colour, bright-red; streak, orange-yellow; lustre, adamantine; translucent; brittle; easily scratched by the knife: sp. gr. 5.4 to 5.5; hardness = 4.0 to 4.5.

SPARTAN, spár'tan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; brave; undaunted;—*s.* a native of Sparta.

SPARTINA, spár'ti-na, *s.* (altered from *spartum*, the specific appellation *Lygeum spartum*, the plants being similar to the latter in habit.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

SPARTIUM, spár'she-um, *s.* (*sparton*, cordage, in allusion to the use made of the plants in former times.) Spanish-broom, a genus of Leguminous plants, natives of the south of Europe: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SPARTOTHAMNUS, spár-to-tham'nus, *s.* (*spartos*, broom, and *thamnus*, a shrub, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Myoporaceæ.

SPARUS, spá'rus, *s.* A genus of fishes with fusiform bodies; dorsal fin very slightly emarginate; hooked teeth in each jaw, but without grinders: Family, Chaetodontidæ.

SPASM, spazm, *s.* (*spasmos*, a cramp, Gr.) An involuntary contraction of the muscles, generally attended by pain.

SPASMODIC, spaz-mod'ik, *a.* (*spasmodique*, Fr.) Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm;—*s.* a medicine which has the tendency to relieve spasmodic attacks or convulsions.

SPASMOLOGY, spaz-mol'o-je, *s.* (*spasma*, spasm, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on convulsions.

SPASTIC, spás'tik, *a.* (*spastikos*, Gr.) Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

SPASTICITY, spás-tis'e-te, *s.* Tendency to or capability of suffering from spasm.

SPAT, spat. Preterite of *spit*—(nearly obsolete);—*s.* (from the root of *spit*, that which is ejected,) the spawn of shell-fish.

SPATALANTHUS, sĭ-a-ta-lan'thus, *s.* (*spatalos*, delicate, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

SPATANGUS, spa-tang'us, *s.* (*spatangos*, Gr.) A genus of Echinoderms, having the mouth lateral, and incomplete bands, usually four, forming a rosette on the back, the one which extends backwards being obsolete.

SPATHA, spa'tha, } *s.* (*spatha*, Lat. *spathe*, Gr.) In *SPATHE*, *spathe*, } Botany, a large and coloured bract, situated at the base of a spadix, enclosing the latter, and supposed to perform the office of a corolla.

SPATHACEOUS, spa-tha'shus, *a.* Furnished with a spathe; like a spathe.

SPATHELIA, spa-the'le-a, *s.* (*spathe*, the stem of the leaf of a palm-tree, Gr. in reference to the palm-

SPATHIC—SPAVIN.

like appearance of *S. simplex*.) A genus of plants, natives of Mexico and Jamaica; Order, Terebinthaceæ.

SPATHIC, spath'ik, *a.* (*spath*, spar, Germ.) Lamellar; foliated: applied to minerals.

SPATHIFORM, spath'e-fawm, *a.* Resembling spar in form.

SPATHODEA, spa-tho'de-a, *s.* (*spathe*, a spathe, Gr. in reference to the form of the calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

SPATHOMELE, spath-o-me'le, *s.* (*spathe*, a blade, and *mele*, a probe, Gr.) In Surgery, an edged probe.

SPATHOSE, spath'ose, *a.* The same as Spathiform, —which see. *Spathose iron*, a mineral of a lamellar, rhomboidal, or prismatic structure, and a brilliant and pearly lustre; colour, various shades of yellow, passing, on exposure, into brown and brownish-black. Analysis of an English specimen —protoxide of iron, 59.97; carbonic acid, 38.72; oxide of manganese, 0.39; lime, 0.92: sp. gr. 3.6 to 3.8; hardness = 3.5 to 4.5.

SPATHOUS, spa'thus, *a.* The same as Spathaceous, —which see.

SPATHULATE.—See Spatulate.

SPATIATE, spa'she-ate, *v. n.* (*spatior*, Lat.) To rove; to ramble.—Obsolete.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe.—*Bentley*.

SPATS, } spats, *s.* (Scotch—a contraction of Spatter-
SPATTS, } dashes.) A small kind of gaiters, reaching only a little above the ankle.

SPATTER, spat'tur, *v. a.* (allied to Spit.) To sprinkle with dirt or anything offensive, applied to fluid or moist substances; to throw out offensively;

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract.—*Shaks.*

to asperse or defame—(in this sense, *asperse* is generally used); to scatter about, as, to *spatter* water here and there;—*v. n.* to eject from the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter.

SPATTERDASHES, spat'ter-dash-es, *s.* (*spatter* and *dash*.) Coverings for the legs to keep them clear from mud; gaiters.

SPATTLE, spat'tl, *s.* (*spathl*, *spatl*, Sax.) Spittle.—Obsolete.

The *spattle* of their tongues.—*Bale* (1550).

Spatling-peppy, the plant *Silene inflata*.

SPATULA, spat'u-la, *s.* (*spathula*, a broad slice, Lat. in reference to the breadth of the instrument, or from its use in spreading things.) A thin knife, whose broadest end is at the extremity, used principally for extending, superficially, semifluid substances. In Botany, a spatulate-shaped process.

SPATULARIA, spat-u-la're-a, *s.* (*spathula*, a spatula, Lat. in reference to the form of the petals.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Violaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of fishes belonging to the sturgeon tribe, remarkable for the length of their snouts: the paddle-fish of the Mississippi is the type.

SPATULATE, spat'u-late, *a.* Formed like a spatula; of a roundish figure, tapering into an oblong base.

SPAVIN, spav'in, *s.* (*éparvin*, Fr. *spaviano*, *spavano*, Ital.) In Farriery, a disease of horses which generally causes lameness: it is of two kinds—the *bog spavin*, consisting of a bony enlargement of the inside of the hock joint, towards the lower part; and the *blood spavin*, a soft and elastic tumour, a

SPAVINED—SPEAR.

little higher and more on the inside than the *bog spavin*, or towards the bend of the joint.

SPAVINED, spav'ind, *a.* Affected with spavin.

SPAWL, spawl, *v. n.* (*spathl*, spittle, *spatlian*, to gather froth, Sax. *speichel*, spawl, Germ.) To throw saliva from the mouth, in a scattering, careless, dirty manner.

He spits and spawls, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another.—*Overbury*.

SPAWL, spawl, } *s.* Saliva thrown out care-
SPAWLING, spawl'ing, } lessly.

His marble floors with drunken spawl'ings shine.—*Congreve*.

SPAWN, spawn, *s.* (probably from the root of Spew or Spawl.) The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring, in contempt;—*v. a.* to deposit, as spawn; to produce or generate, in contempt;—*v. n.* to deposit eggs, as fish; to issue, as offspring, in contempt.

SPAWNER, spawn'ur, *s.* The female fish, correlative of milter.

SPAY, spay, *v. a.* (*spnein*, Armor. *spado*, Lat. *space*, Scotch.) To extirpate the ovaries of an animal for the purpose of rendering it unproductive.

SPEAK, speak, *v. n.* Pret. *spoke*, past part. *spoken*: *spake* for the pret. is nearly obsolete, (*spacan*, *specan*, Sax.) To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to talk; to give sound.

Make all your trumpets speak.—*Shaks.*

To speak for, to advocate the interest of.

An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself, when a knave is not.—*Shaks.*

To speak against, to say evil of; to reproach. To speak about, to talk or make mention of;—*v. a.* to utter with the mouth; to pronounce, to proclaim; to celebrate;

It is my father's music
To speak your deeds.—*Shaks.*

to talk or converse; to address, as, to speak one fair; to exhibit or make known;

Let heaven's wide circuit speak
The Maker's high magnificence.—*Milton*.

to express silently or by signs, as, the eyes speak the wishes of the heart; to communicate, as, to speak peace to the soul. To speak a ship, to hail and speak to her commander.

SPEAKABLE, speak'a-bl, *a.* That can be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, speak'ur, *s.* One who speaks; one who proclaims or celebrates. The officer who presides in either house of parliament: in the House of Lords, the lord chancellor, keeper of the great seal, or other person holding the sovereign's commission, is *speaker* ex-officio; he can speak and vote on any question that may come before the house: in the House of Commons, the *speaker* is elected by the members, whose choice must be confirmed by the crown; he cannot speak or vote on any question except in committee, when he is out of the chair, or in case of an equality of votes, when he has the privilege of giving a casting vote.

SPEAKING, speak'ing, *s.* The act of uttering words; discourse; declamation. *Speaking-trumpet*, a trumpet by means of which the sound of the human voice can be heard at a great distance: commonly used at sea.

SPEAR, spear, *s.* (*speare*, *spere*, Sax. *speer*, Dutch and Germ. *spær*, Dan.) A long pointed weapon used in war or in hunting; a lance; a lance with

SPECHT—SPECIES.

prongs, used in killing fish, called a fish-spear, and in Scotland, a lister; a shoot of grass;—*v. a.* to pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear;—*v. n.* to shoot into a long stem,—properly written *spire*. *Spearfoot*, the far foot behind, or hind right foot of a horse. *Spearman*, one armed with a spear. In Botany, the common name of the plant *Mentha veridis*. *Spearthistle*, the common plant *Carduus lanceolatus* of Linnaeus. *Spearwort*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Ranunculus*—*R. flammula*, being called the *lesser spearwort*, *R. reptans*, the *least spearwort*, and *R. lingua*, the *great spearwort*. In the Manege, the streak of the spear, a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse: it is also called the *feather* of the horse.

SPECHT, spekt, } *s.* (*specht*, Germ. *specke*, Swed.)
SPEIGHT, spite, } An old name for the Wood-
pecker, not now in use.

SPECIAL, spesh'al, *a.* (French, from *specialis*, Lat.) Noting a sort or species;

A special idea is called by the schools a species.—*Watts*. particular; peculiar; appropriate; designed for a particular circumstance, as *special* administration, *special* contract, *special* statute, &c. &c.; extraordinary; uncommon; chief in excellence;

The king hath drawn

The special heads of all the land together.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a particular.—Not used as a noun.

Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his services.—*Hammond*.

SPECIALIZE, spesh'al-ize, *v. a.* To mention specially; to particularize.—Not in use.

Our Saviour specializing and nominating the plagues.—*Sheldon Mir. of Antioch*. (1616.)

SPECIALLY, spesh'al-le, *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common; peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spesh'al-te, *s.* Particularity; a particular or peculiar case—(seldom used in the above senses.) Its common acceptation is, a special contract, obligation, or bond; any instrument under seal; a debt under such instrument is called a debt by *specialty*, in distinction from simple contract—hence, *specialty* creditor, one who has his debts secured to him by deed, and not by simple contract.

SPECIE, spe'she, *s.* (from the same root as *Special*) Gold and silver coin, in contradistinction to paper money; sort; kind; representation to the mind; appearance to the senses; show; visible representation;

Shows and species best serve with the common species.—*Bacon*.

coin. In Pharmacy, a simple or component part of a compound medicine. In Law, in *specie*, applied to a contract, signifies specifically, strictly, or according to its specific terms.

SPECIES, spe'shiz, *s.* (*specio*, I see, Lat.) In Zoology and Botany, the term *species* is given to an individual, or number of individuals, constituting a genus. A male and female of the same genus may procreate, and the offspring is called a male or hybrid. Mules in the animal kingdom cannot procreate. Hybrids in the vegetable kingdom produce endless varieties, but not new species, the permanent propagation of which is limited to the individuals which constitute a species. In Mineralogy, *species* is determined by the form of the primitive crystal, or the ingredients of which a

SPECIFIC—SPECTACLED.

mineral is composed; thus we speak of galena as a *species* of lead ore.

SPECIFIC, spe-sif'ik, } *a. (specific, Fr.)* Con-
SPECIFIC, spe-sif'e-kal, } stituting a species;
 that makes or characterizes a species: that is ap-
 propriated to the cure of a particular distemper.
Specific gravity, the relative weight of equal bulks
 of different kinds of matter. Distilled water is
 usually taken as the standard of comparison; and
 as a cubic foot of this fluid weighs 1000 ounces
 avoirdupois, the number, expressing the specific
 gravity of a body, indicates not only its relative
 weight with regard to an equal bulk of water, but
 also the absolute weight of a cubic foot of it, when
 the integer is taken at 1000 for the gravity of
 water: thus, 19258, the specific gravity of pure
 gold, is also the weight in avoirdupois ounces of a
 cubic foot of that metal. *Specific heat*, the capacity
 of different bodies for the reception of heat. *Spe-*
cific name, the name which, appended to the name
 of a genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the
 species;—*s.* in Pharmacy, a *specific* is a medicine
 which exercises a certain and determinate influence
 on a particular disease.

SPECIFICALLY, spe-sif'e-kal-le, *ad.* In such a man-
 ner as to constitute a specific; according to the
 nature of the species.

SPECIFICATE, spe-sif'e-kate, *v. a. (species and facio,*
I make, Lat.) To show, mark, or designate the
 species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing;
 to specify.

SPECIFICATION, spes-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of
 determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits;
 the act of specifying or particularizing; mention or
 designation of particulars; article or thing speci-
 fied. In Architecture, a description, at length, of
 the materials and workmanship to be used in the
 erection of a building.

SPECIFICNESS, spe-sif'ik-nes, *s.* Particular mark
 of distinction.

SPECIFY, spes'e-fi, *v. a. (specifier, Fr.)* To men-
 tion or name, as a particular thing; to designate
 in words.

SPECIMEN, spes'e-men, *s. (Latin.)* A part or small
 portion of anything, intended to exhibit the kind
 and quality of the whole, or of something not ex-
 hibited; a sample.

SPECIOUS, spe'shus, *a. (specieux, Fr. speciosus, Lat.)*
 Striking at first aspect; showy; superficially fair;
 plausible; not solidly, but apparently good or right.

SPECIOUSLY, spe'shus-le, *ad.* With a fair appear-
 ance; with show of right.

SPECIOUSNESS, spe'shus-nes, *s.* The state or qual-
 ity of being specious.

SPECK, spek, *s. (specca, Sax. spikkel, Dutch.)* A
 stain; a small spot: a very minute object;—*v. a.*
 to spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPECKLE, spek'kl, *s.* A speck; a little spot;—*v. a.*
 to mark with small spots of a different colour.

SPECKLED, spek'kld, *part. a.* Marked with specks;
 variegated with spots of a different colour from the
 ground or surface of the object.

SPECKLEDNESS, spek'kld-nes, *s.* The state of be-
 ing speckled.

SPECTACLE, spek'ta-kl, *s. (French, spectaculum,*
from spectro, I behold, Lat.) A show; anything
 exhibited to view as very remarkable; a gazing-
 stock; a sight.

SPECTACLED, spek'ta-kld, *a.* Furnished with spec-
 tacles.

SPECTACLES—SPECULATIVE.

SPECTACLES, spek'ta-klz, *s.* An optical instrument,
 consisting of two lenses set in a frame, and used
 for the purpose of assisting defective vision; figu-
 ratively, something that assists the intellectual
 sight.

Shakspeare needed not the *spectacles* of books to read
 nature.—*Dryden.*

SPECTACULAR, spek-tak'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to
 shows.

SPECTION, spek-ta'shun, *s. (spectatio, Lat.)* Re-
 gard; respect.—Little used.

SPECTATOR, spek-ta'tur, *s. (Latin.)* An onlooker;
 a beholder; one who is personally present.

SPECTATORIAL, spek-ta-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to
 a spectator.

SPECTATORSHIP, spek-ta'tur-ship, *s.* The act of
 beholding; the office or quality of a spectator.

SPECTATRESS, spek-ta'tres, } *s. (spectatrix, Lat.)* A
SPECTATRIX, spek-ta'triks, } female spectator.

SPECTRE, spek'tur, *s. (French, spectrum, from spectro,*
I behold, Lat.) An apparition; a ghost; some-
 thing made preternaturally visible. *Spectre-peopled*,
 peopled with ghosts.

SPECTRUM, spek'trum, *s. (Latin, an image.)* A
 visible form. In Optics, an elongated image of
 the sun or other luminous body, formed on a wall
 or screen by a beam of undecomposed light, and
 refracted by a prism.—see *Primary colours* under
Primary. *Ocular spectrum*, an image of a bright
 object, such as the sun, which continues for some
 time visible after closing and covering the eyes.
 In Entomology, a genus of Orthopterous insects:
 Family, Cursoria.

SPECULE, spek'u-le, *s. (Latin.)* In Roman Anti-
 quity, tickets of wood, according to which the em-
 perors distributed their presents in the theatre,
 circus, &c.

SPECULAR, spek'u-lur, *a. (specularis, from speculum,*
a mirror, Lat.) Having the qualities of a mirror;
 affording view; assisting sight. *Specular iron*, a
 mineral which occurs lamellar, and crystalized in
 many forms; fracture uneven; colour deep steel-
 grey, with a brilliant tarnish externally; internally
 it possesses a shining lustre. It is a pure peroxide
 of iron, in the proportion, according to Beudant, of
 iron, 69.34; oxygen, 30.66: sp. gr. 5.0 to 5.3;
 hardness = 5.5 to 6.5.

SPECULARIA, spek-u-la're-a, *s. (from the ancient*
name of Speculum veneris.) A genus of plants:
 Order, Campanulacæ.

SPECULATE, spek'u-late, *v. n. (speculor, I view, I*
contemplate, Lat.) To meditate; to contemplate;
 in a special sense, to lay out money with a view to
 more than usual success in trade;—*v. a.* to con-
 sider attentively.—Not used in this sense.

Speculate their nature with the eye of the understand-
 ing.—*Brown.*

SPECULATION, spek-u-la'shun, *s.* View or exami-
 nation by the eye—(little used in this sense);
 Let us descend now, therefore, from this top
 Of speculation.—*Milton.*

mental view; contemplation; train of thoughts
 formed by meditation; mental scheme; theory;
 power of sight—(obsolete in this sense);
 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
 Thou star'st with.—*Shaks.*

the act of speculating commercially.

SPECULATIST, spek'u-la-tist, *s.* A speculator.

SPECULATIVE, spek'u-la-tiv, *a.* Given to specula-
 tion; theoretical; pertaining to vision; prying.

SPECULATIVELY—SPEED.

SPECULATIVELY, spek'u-la-tiv-le, *ad.* In a speculative manner.

SPECULATIVENESS, spek'u-la-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPECULATOR, spek'u-lay-tur, *s.* An observer; a spy; one who forms theories; one who speculates in commerce.

SPECULATORY, spek'u-lay-tur-e, *a.* Exercising speculation; intended or adapted for spying or viewing.

SPECULUM, spek'u-lum, *s.* (Latin, *spiegel*, Dutch and Germ.) A mirror or looking-glass; a glass that reflects the images of objects. In Optics, a reflector formed of polished metal, in distinction to one made of glass, to which the term *mirror* is usually applied. *Speculum metal*, an alloy of two parts of copper and one of tin, of which the reflectors of telescopes are usually made: a little arsenic is sometimes added to improve the whiteness of the compound. In Astrology, a table framed after the erection of the figure of a nativity, containing the planets and cusps, with their aspects and terms. In Surgery, an instrument for opening and obtaining a view of parts.

SPECUS, spe'kus, *s.* (Latin, a cave or den.) In ancient Architecture, the canal into which the water flowed in aqueducts raised above the surface of the ground. It was covered over with a vault to preserve the water from the sun, and to prevent its being mixed with rain water.

SPED, sped. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to speed*.

SPEECH, speetsh, *s.* (*spac*, Sax.) The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; of expressing ideas by words; language or words expressing ideas; a particular language; that which is spoken; mention; common saying; public discourse, oration, or harangue; any declaration of thought; I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, replied.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to harangue—(obsolete as a verb.) *Speech-maker*, one who is accustomed to make speeches in company.

SPEECHIFY, speetsh'e-fi, *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech.

SPEECHLESS, speetsh'les, *a.* Destitute of the power of speech; mute; silent; not speaking for a time. *Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear.—*Milton*.

SPEECHLESSNESS, speetsh'les-nes, *s.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

SPEED, speed, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *sped*, *speeded*, (*spedian*, *spadan*, Sax. *spaden*, Dutch.) To make haste; to move with celerity; to have success; to prosper; to succeed, that is, to be successful in an enterprise; to have any condition, good or ill;

*Ships heretofore in seas like fishes sped,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.*—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* to despatch; to send away in haste; to hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion; to hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to help forward; to despatch, in the sense of to kill;

With a speeding thrust his heart he found.—*Dryden*.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped—

If foes they write, if friends they read me dead.—*Pope*.

swiftness; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch; rapid pace; success; prosperity in an undertaking. *God-speed*, probably more correctly good-

SPEEDFUL—SPENCE.

speed, *god* signifying *good* in the Anglo-Saxon; *gude-speed* is the form in the Scottish language, and seems to justify this opinion, as also the following passage of Scripture:—

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee send me good speed this day.—*Gen. xxiv.*

SPEEDFUL, speed'fúl, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.

SPEEDILY, speed'e-le, *ad.* Quickly; with haste.

SPEEDINESS, speed'e-nes, *s.* Quickness; celerity; despatch; haste.

SPEEDWELL, speed'wel, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Veronica*.

SPEEDY, speed'e, *a.* Quick; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion or performance.

SPEIGHT.—See *Specht*.

SPEISS, spise, *s.* A brittle, reddish alloy, composed chiefly of nickel and arsenic. It is a metallurgic production, obtained in forming smalt from the roasted ores of cobalt.

SPELK, spelk, *s.* (*spele*, Sax.) A splinter.—*Obsolete* or local.

SPELL, spel, *s.* (*spel*, or *spell*, a story; narration; saying; fame; report; a magic charm, or song. Sax.; hence, *gospel*, or *godspell*.) A tale or narration—(obsolete in this sense);

*Now hearken to my spell
Of battle and of chivalrie.*—*Chaucer*.

a charm, consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of labour; relief, particularly at sea, as, a *spell* at the pump, &c.;—*v. a.* to name the letters in a word; to write or print words with the proper characters; to take the place of another temporarily in any labour or service; to charm, as, *spelled* with words of occult power; to read; to discover by characters;

We are not left to spell out a God in the works of creation.—*Smith*.

(*spellian*, Sax.) to relate; to teach—(obsolete in this sense);

*Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies spell in mystic rhymes.*—*Warton*.

—*v. n.* to form words of letters; to read.

*Where I may sit and rightly spell,
Of every star that heaven doth show,
And every herb that sips the dew.*—*Milton*.

Spell-land, a land of spells or charms.

SPELLER, spel'ur, *s.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELLING, spel'ing, *s.* The act of naming, writing, or printing the letters in words; orthography. *Spelling-book*, a book for teaching children in the earliest stages of reading.

SPELT, spelt. The preterite and past part. of *to spell*—colloquial;—*v. a.* (*spalten*, Germ. *spälden*, Dan.) to split—(obsolete in this sense);

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer.—*Mortimer*.

—*s.* (*spelte*, Sax.) in Botany, the common name of the grass *Triticum spelta*, grown in Switzerland as wheat. The straw is almost solid; but the grain is light, and makes indifferent bread. It is also called German wheat.

SPELTER, spel'tur, *s.* (*spiauter*, Dutch and Germ.) The commercial term for zinc.

SPENCE, spens, *s.* (*dépense*, Fr.) A buttery; a larder—(obsolete.)

As betel in the spence.—*Chaucer*.

In Scotland, the interior or better room of a farmhouse.

SPENCER—SPERMATOZOA.

SPENCER, spen'sur, *s.* One who has the care of the spence or buttry—(obsolete in this sense); an outer coat or jacket without skirts.

SPEND, spend, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *spent*, (*spendan*, Sax. *spendera*, Swed. *expendo*, Lat.) To lay out; to squander; to consume; to exhaust; to waste; to bestow for any purpose, often with *on* or *upon*: to exert; to fatigue;

Some *spent* with toil.—*Dryden*.

—*v. n.* to make expense; to be lost or wasted; to be dissipated; to be consumed; to prove in the use.

Butter *spent* in the use, as if it came from the richer soil.—*Temple*.

SPENDER, spend'ur, *s.* One who spends; a prodigal. **SPENDING**, spend'ing, *s.* The act of laying out, expending, consuming, or wasting.

SPENDTHRIFT, spend'thrift, *s.* (*spend* and *thrift*) One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; a lavish.

SPENNER, spen'er-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Spenner, a German botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

SPENT, spent, *part. a.* Exhausted of force or strength. *Spent ball*, a cannon or musket ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it.

SPERABLE, spere'a-bl, *a.* (*sperabilis*, from *spero*, I hope, Lat.) That may be hoped.—Obsolete.

SPIRE, spere, *v. a.* (*spyrion*, Sax. *spyrion*, Icel.) To ask; to inquire.—Local.

SPIRGULA, sper'gu-la, *s.* (*spergo*, I scatter, Lat. because it scatters its seed abroad.) Spurry, a genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

SPIRGULARIA, sper-gu-la're-a, *s.* (altered from *Spirgula*,—which see.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

SPIRGULASTRUM, sper-gu-las'trum, *s.* (*spergula*, the plant spurry, and *astrum*, a star, Lat.) A genus of plants, natives of North America.

SPIRM, sperm, *s.* (*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat. and Gr.) Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated; spawn of fishes or frogs; an oil obtained from the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, a species of whale found chiefly in the South Seas.

SPIRMACETI, sper-ma-se'te, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *cetus*, a whale, Lat.) The white substance obtained from the oil incorrectly called *sperm*. It is white, transparent, brittle, smooth, but not greasy, and it possesses a peculiar lustre. Fine candles are made of it. Sp. gr. 0.948.

SPIRMACOCK, sper-ma-ko'se, *s.* (*sperma*, a seed, and *akoke*, a point, Gr.) Button-weed, a genus of plants, natives of America: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SPIRMADICTION, sper-ma-dik'te-on, *s.* (*sperma*, a seed, and *diktyon*, a net, Gr. on account of the manner in which the seeds cover the placenta.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SPIRMATIC, sper-mat'ik, } *a.* (from *sperma*,
SPIRMATICAL, sper-mat'e-kal, } seed, Lat.) Con-
sisting of seed; seminal; pertaining to the secre-
tion or transmission of the seminal fluid, as *spermatic* veins, &c.

SPIRMATIZE, sper'ma-tize, *v. n.* To yield seed.—Not in use.

SPIRMATOCELE, sper-mat-o-se'le, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, a swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testes.

SPIRMATOZOA, sper-mat-o-zo'a, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *zoon*, an animal, Gr.) Spermatic animalcula.

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SPERMXYRUM—SPHACELLARIA.

SPERMXYRUM, sper-maks'e-rum, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *axyra*, an anchor, Gr. the umbilical follicle being in the form of an anchor.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order, Olacaceæ.

SPIRMESTES, sper-mes'tis, *s.* (*sperma*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Coccothraustineæ, or Hardbills, chiefly natives of India: Family, Fringillidæ.

SPIRMIDIUM, sper-mid'e-um, *s.* (*sperma*, a seed, Gr.) In Botany, a kind of small seed-vessel, resembling a seed. It is also called *achanium*,—which see.

SPIRMODERM, sper'mo-derm, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) In Botany, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate.

SPIRMOIDEA, sper-mo-id'e-a, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr.) A name given by Fries to a certain altered form of the seeds of rye and other grasses, and to which the name *ergot* and *spurred-grain* has been commonly applied.

SPIRMOLOGIST, sper-mol'o-jist, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) One who treats of seeds—hence, a botanist.

SPIRMOPHAGA, sper-mof-a-ga, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A genus of finches, belonging to the Coccothraustineæ, or Hardbills: Family, Fringillidæ.

SPIRMOPHILA, sper-mof'e-la, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds, allied to the Bullfinches, natives of America: Family, Fringillidæ.

SPIRMOPHILUS, sper-o-mof'e-lus, *s.* A genus of Rodents, allied to the *Marinots*.

SPIRMOSPIZA, sper-mo-spi'za, *s.* (*sperma*, seed, and *spizo*, I chirp, Gr.) A genus of birds, belonging to the Coccothraustineæ, or Hardbills: Family, Fringillidæ.

SPIRSE, spers, *v. a.* To disperse.—Not used.

The wrathful wind—

That *spers'd* those clouds.—*Spenser*.

SPIET, spet, *v. a.* To spit;

The dragon womb

Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air.—*Milton*.

—*s.* spittle.—Obsolete in both senses.

SPIEW, spu, *v. a.* (*spicam*, Sax. *spuacen*, Dutch.) To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject; to cast out with loathing;—*v. n.* to vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

SPIEWER, spu'ur, *s.* One who spews.

SPIEWING, spu'ing, *s.* The act of vomiting.

SPIEWY, spu'e, *a.* Wet; boggy.—Local.

SPIHACEL, sfas'el, } *s.* (*sphakelos*, Gr. *sphace-*
SPIHACELUS, sfas'e-lus, } *lus*, Lat.) In Pathology,
deep mortification; a deep-seated gangrene of a
limb or organ; the death of a bone.

SPIHACELATE, sfas'e-late, *v. n.* To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh; to decay or become carious, as bone;—*v. a.* to affect with gangrene.

SPIHACELATE, sfas'e-late, } *a.* Attacked by
SPIHACELATED, sfas'e-lay-ted, } sphacel; mortified.

SPIHACELATION, sfas-e-lu'shun, *s.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

SPIHACELE, sfas'e-le, *s.* (*sphakos*, sage, from its similarity to plants of that name.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

SPIHACELLARIA, sfa-sel-la're-a, *s.* (*sphakelos*, mortification, from the appearance of the truncated extremities of the shoots, in which the reproductive

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SPHENODESME—SPHÆROMA.

- organs are situated.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.
- SPHENODESME**, sfe-no-des'me, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *desme*, a fascicle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceae.
- SPHENOGYNE**, sfe-noj'e-ne, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *gyne*, a female, Gr. in allusion to the wedge-shaped stigmas.) A genus of small, annual, composite, flowery plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- SPHÆRA**, sfæ'ra, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of fossil bivalves, found in the cretaceous system of Kent.
- SPHÆRALACEA**, sfe-ra-la'se-n, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *akis*, a rent, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.
- SPHÆREDA**, sfe-re'da, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A fossil plant, from the Coal formation of the Yorkshire coast.
- SPHÆRIA**, sfæ're-a, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.
- SPHÆRIDIDIUM**, sfe-rid'e-um, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *eidol*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of lamellicorn Coleopterous insects: Family, Hydrophyllidae.
- SPHÆRIODACTYLUS**, sfe-re-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr. from the toes being subcylindrical) A genus of lizards: Family, Iguanidae.
- SPHÆRISTERIUM**, sfe-ris-te're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, a circular court for playing tennis and other exercises.
- SPHÆRITES**, sfe-r'i'tes, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Silphidae.
- SPHÆROBOLUS**, sfe-rob'o-lus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *bollos*, I throw, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.
- SPHÆROCARPUS**, sfe-ro-kār'pus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *karpus*, a seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Hepaticae.
- SPHÆROCARYA**, sfe-ro-kar'e-a, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *karyon*, a nut, Gr. the nuts being round.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Rhamnaceae.
- SPHÆROCERA**, sfe-ro'se-ra, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *keras*, a horn or antenna, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.
- SPHÆROCCITES**, sfe-ro-kok-si'tes, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *kokkos*, a nut, Gr.) A genus of fossil Fuci, found in the Oolite of Yorkshire.
- SPHÆROCOCCUS**, sfe-ro-kok'kus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *kokkos*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Algae: Order, Ceramiales.
- SPHÆROCORIS**, sfe-rok'o-ris, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *kore*, a doll, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Pentomidae.
- SPHÆRODERUS**, sfe-rod'er-us, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *dere*, the neck, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.
- SPHÆRODUS**, sfæ-ro-dus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the Chalk and Oolite systems.
- SPHÆROIDINA**, sfe-roy-di'na, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *eidol*, likeness, Gr.) A genus of Foraminiferous Mollusca.
- SPHÆROLOBUM**, sfe-ro-lo'be-um, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in allusion to the round legumes.) A genus of Leguminous plants, natives of Australia: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- SPHÆROMA**, sfe-ro'ma, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda. In Pathology, a fleshy, globular protuberance.

SPHÆRONITES—SPHÆCIDÆ.

- SPHÆRONITES**, sfe-ro-ni'tes, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A group of fossil Echinodermata, found in the Silurian and Devonian strata.
- SPHÆROPHORON**, sfe-rof'o-ron, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Cænothalamii.
- SPHÆROPHYSA**, sfe-ro-fi'za, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *physa*, a bladder, Gr. in reference to the shape of the legumes.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.
- SPHÆROSIDERITE**, sfe-ro-sid'er-ite, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *sideros*, iron, Gr.) A spheroidal and radiated variety of sphatose iron from Hanan.
- SPHÆROSTEMA**, sfe-ro-ste'ma, *s.* (*sphaira*, a globe, and *stema*, a stigma, Gr.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Anonaceae.
- SPHÆROSTEMMA**, sfe-ro-stem'ma, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. the stamens being seated on a globose disk.) A genus of plants, consisting of climbing shrubs, natives of Java: Order, Schizandraceae.
- SPHÆROSTIGMA**, sfe-ro-stig'ma, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *stigma*, a spot, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Onagraceae.
- SPHÆROTHECA**, sfe-ro-the'ka, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *theke*, a case or sheath, Gr. in reference to the globular capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.
- SPHÆROTUS**, sfe-ro'tus, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *ous*, otos, the ear, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.
- SPHÆRULACEA**, sfe-ru-la'se-a, *s.* (see *Sphæralacea*.) A family, in the arrangement of Blainville, of Foraminifera, comprising the genera *Miliola*, *Melenia*, *Saracenaria*, and *Textularia*. Lamarck uses the term for his fourth family of Cephalopoda.
- SPHÆRULITE**, sfæ'ru-lite, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in small botryoidal and spheroidal masses: structure compact, fibrous; fracture conchoidal; colour grey, brown, red, yellow, of various shades; opaque; translucent on the edges; brittle. Composition—silica, 79.12; alumina, 12.00; potash and soda, 3.58; magnesia, 1.10; oxide of iron, 2.45; water, 1.75: sp. gr. 2.4 to 2.54; hardness = 7 to 7.5.
- SPHÆRULITES**, sfe-ru-li'tes, *s.* (*sphaira*, a sphere, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Rudista of Lamarck, the shells of which have the valves roughened by irregularly-raised plates: Family, Ostracea.
- SPHAGEBRANCHUS**, sfa-je-brang'kus, *s.* (*sphage*, the throat, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Sybranchidae.
- SPHAGNOUS**, sfag'nus, *a.* Mossy; containing peat-moss.—See *Sphagnum*.
- SPHAGNUM**, sfag'nun, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to designate some kind of moss which grew on trees.) A genus of moss plants which contribute largely to the growth of peat. The species grow in watery situations.
- SPHALLEROCARPUS**, sfal-ler-o-kār'pus, *s.* (*sphallo*, I deceive, and *karpus*, a seed, Gr. from the fruit being liable to be taken for cumin seed.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermae.
- SPHÆCIDÆ**, sfæ'se-de, *s.* (*sphex*, one of the genera.) A family of Hymenopterous insects, distinguished by a pedunculated abdomen, which is frequently of great length and very slender: they prey upon spiders and caterpillars.

SPHECODES—SPHERE.

SPHECODES, sfo-kó'dis, *s.* (*sphcodes*, wasp-like, Gr.) A genus of parasitical Hymenopterous insects: Family, Andrenidae.

SPHECOMYIA, sfo-ko-mí'e-a, *s.* (*sphex*, *sphexos*, a wasp, and *myia*, a fly, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

SPHECOTHERES, sfo-ko-thé'ris, *s.* (*sphex*, a wasp, and *therao*, I hunt, Gr.) A genus of birds, natives of Australia.

SPHENANDRA, sfo-nan'dra, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *aner*, *andros*, a male, Gr. in allusion to the wedge-shaped anthers.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

SPHENE, sfene, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, Gr.) A mineral of a foliated texture, and vitreous or adamantine lustre; colour, various shades of grey, green, yellow, and brown: it is found interspersed in primary rocks, as in granite and gneiss, and more particularly in cyanite. The results of the analysis of sphene vary considerably: the following is by Klaproth:—titanic acid, 33; silicic acid, 35; lime, 33: sp. gr. 3.468 to 3.6.

SPHENISCUS, sfo-nis'kus, *s.* (*spheniskos*, a dim. of *sphen*, a wedge, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

SPHENOCANTHUS, sfo-no-kan'thus, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *kantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the Coal formation of Scotland.

SPHENOID, sfo-noy'd, } *a.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Wedge-like, applied in Anatomy to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones. *Spheno-basilar*, relating to the sphenoid and occipital bones. *Spheno-maxillary*, relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones. *Spheno-palatine*, relating to the sphenoid and palate bones. *Spheno-parietal*, relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones. *Spheno-temporal*, relating to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHENONCHUS, sfo-nong'kus, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *onchos*, a barb, Gr.) A genus of fishes from the Lias and Wealden strata of England.

SPHENOPHYLLUM, sfo-no-fil'lum, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Dicotyledonous fossil plants, with deeply furrowed branches; leaves verticillate, wedge-shaped, and having dichotomous veins.

SPHENOPTERIS, sfo-nop'ter-is, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr. from the wedge-shaped nature of the leaves.) A genus of fossil plants found in the Coal formation: Order, Filices.

SPHENOTOMA, sfo-not'o-ma, *s.* (*sphenoo*, I cleave, and *tome*, a section, Gr. in reference to the deep divided limb of the corolla.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Epacridaceae.

SPHENURUS, sfo-nu'rús, *s.* (*sphen*, a wedge, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds of the pigeon kind: Family, Columbidae.

SPHERE, sfere, *s.* (French, *sphaera*, Lat. *sphaera*, Gr. *sfera*, Ital.) In Geometry, a solid body described by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter, or a solid contained under one surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre; an orb or globe of the mundane system;

First the sun, a mighty sphere, he framed,—
Milton.

an orbicular body; a globe; a representation of the earth on the surface of a globe, which has also

SPHERICAL—SPHEROSTILBITE.

represented on it an assemblage of circles, showing the positions of the equator, ecliptic, meridians, &c.: when the poles are in the horizon, it is called a *right sphere*; when the poles are in the zenith and nadir, a *parallel sphere*; and in every other position, an *oblique sphere*; the concave expanse of the heavens, which, having no definite limit, appears to the eye as the interior surface of a sphere; circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment; rank; order of society. *Armillary sphere*, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere by means of brass rings. *Sphere of activity*, the whole space or extent reached by the active powers of a person or thing. *Projection of the sphere*,—see under *Projection*;—*v. a.* to place in a sphere—(unusual in this sense);

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthron'd, and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest.—Shaks.

to form into roundness. *Sphere-born*, born among the spheres. *Sphere-descended*, descended from the spheres. *Sphere-melody*, melody of the spheres. *Sphere-music*, the music or harmony of the spheres.

SPHERIC, sfer'ik, } *a.* Globular; orbicular;
SPHERICAL, sfer'e-kal, } planetary. *Spherical Geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes. *Spherical Trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which teaches how to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles. *Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles, or circles whose planes pass through the centre. *Spherical excess*, the sum by which the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles. *Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed by the intersection of three such circles.

SPHERICALLY, sfer'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfer'e-kal-nes, } *s.* The state or
SPHERICITY, sfer-is'e-te, } quality of being orbicular; roundness.

SPHERICLE, sfer'e-kl, *s.* A small sphere.

SPHERICS, sfer'iks, *s.* The doctrine of the sphere and spheroid.

SPHEROID, sfo-royd', *s.* (*sphaira*, a globe, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A solid approaching the figure of a sphere, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its axis: when it is produced by the revolution of the ellipse about its transverse or longest diameter, it is called an *oblong spheroid*; when about its conjugate or shortest diameter, a *prolate spheroid*.

SPHEROIDAL, sfo-royd'al, } *a.* Having the
SPHEROIDIC, sfo-royd'ik, } form of a spheroid.
SPHEROIDICAL, sfo-royd'e-kal, } roid. In Crystallography, bounded by several convex faces. In Architecture, *spheroidal bracketing*, bracketing formed to receive the plastering of a conoid.

SPHEROIDITY, sfo-royd'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHEROMETER, sfo-rom'e-tur, *s.* (*sphaira*, a globe, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for ascertaining the precise thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

SPHEROSIDERITE.—See *Sphaerosiderite*.

SPHEROSTILBITE, sfo-ro-stil bite, *s.* (*sphere* and *stilbite*.) A mineral which occurs in globular masses, which present a radiated structure, a

SPHERULE—SPICCATO

pearly lustre, and a brilliant fracture; the fibres are flexible, and the surfaces of the globules may be scratched by the nail. Composition—soda, 0.68; silica, 55.91; alumina, 16.61; lime, 9.03; water, 17.84; sp. gr. 2.31; hardness, above 3.0.

SPHERULE, sfer'ule, *s.* (*sphærule*, Lat.) A little globe or sphere; a minute spherical body.

SPHERULITE, sfer'u-lite, *s.* (*sphaira*, a globe, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A variety of obsidian, of various shades of brown and grey: it occurs embedded in spheroidal masses; fracture conchoidal; translucent on the edges; opaque; brittle: sp. gr. 2.416 to 2.452; hardness = 7.25.—*Thomson*.

SPHERY, sfer'e, *a.* Belonging to the spheres.

Love virtue —
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime.—*Milton*.

SPHEX, sfeks, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Type of the family Sphecidae.

SPHIGMOMETER, sfig-mom'e-tur, *s.* (*sphigmos*, the pulse, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations.

SPHINCTER, sfing'k'tur, *s.* (*sphincter*, I close, Gr.) In Anatomy, a general name for any muscle whose function consists in closing the natural orifice which it surrounds.

SPHINX, sfingks, *s.* (Greek and Latin.) In Antiquity, a fabled monster, half woman and half lion, said by the Greek poets to have infested the city of Thebes, devouring its inhabitants, till such time as a riddle it had proposed to them should be solved. In Entomology, the Hawk-moths, a genus of Lepidopterous insects: Type of the tribe Sphingides.

SPHRAGID, sfraj'id, *s.* A kind of ocherous earth, which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles: it is also called earth of Lemnos.

SPHRAGISTÆ, sfraj-is'te, *s.* (*sphragis*, a seal, Gr.) An order of Egyptian priests, whose office was to stamp the sacred seal on the bullock previous to sacrifice.

SPHRAGISTICS, sfraj-is'tiks, *s.* (*sphragis*, a seal, Gr.) The science of seals, describing their history, peculiarities, and distinctions, especially with a view to the means which they afford of ascertaining the age and genuineness of the documents to which they are affixed.

SPHYGMIC, sfig'mik, *a.* (*sphygmos*, the pulse, Gr.) Pertaining to the pulse, or to the knowledge or doctrine of the pulse.

SPHYRENA, sfi-re'na, *s.* (*sphyraina*, the Greek name of the hammer-fish.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.

SPHYRÆNODUS, sfi-re'no-dus, *s.* (*sphyræ*, a hammer, and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes from the London clay.

SPIAL, spi'al, *s.* A spy; a scout.—*Obsolete*.

The privy *spials* placed in all his way.—*Spenser*.

SPICA, spi'ka, *s.* (*spica*, an ear of corn, Lat. from the similarity of the leaves to an ear of wheat.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ. In Surgery, a bandage, so called from its turns being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn. In Astronomy, *Spica virginis*, a bright fixed star of the first magnitude, in the ear of corn in the constellation Virgo.

SPICATE, spi'kate, *a.* Eared like corn; having spikes.

SPICCATO, spik-kat'o, *s.* (Italian, divided.) In Music, a term indicating that every note is to have

SPICE—SPIKE.

its distinct sound. When used in relation to instruments played with a bow, it is to be understood that every note is to have a bow distinct from the preceding or succeeding one.

SPICE, spise, *s.* (*epice*, Fr. *specie*, Ital. *especia*, Span.) A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the taste, used in sauces and in cookery; a small quantity; sample or specimen;

Thy by-gone fooleries are but *spices* of it.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to season with spice; to mix with aromatic substances, as, to *spice* wine; to render nice; to season with scruples.

You have such a *spiced* consideration,

Such qualms upon your worship's conscience.—

Beau. and Flea.

SPICER, spi'sur, *s.* One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, spi'ser-e, *s.* (*epicerie*, Fr.) Spices in general; a repository of spices or doubts.

SPICINESS, spi'se-nes, *s.* The quality of being spicy.

SPICK, spik, *a.* A word only used in the phrase, *spick and span* new; that is, quite new; now first used.

SPICOSITY, spi-kos'e-te, *s.* (*spica*, a spike, Lat.) The state of being full of ears, like corn.

SPICULAR, spik'u-lar, *a.* (*spiculum*, a dart, Lat.) Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPICULATE, spik'u-late, *v. a.* (*spica*, a spike, Lat.) To make sharp at the points.

SPICULE, spik'ule, *s.* A spikelet or little spike; applied to grasses that have many florets on one calyx.

SPICY, spi'se, *a.* Producing spice; abounding with spice; having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic.

SPIDER, spi'dur, *s.* (probably from *Spinner*.) An animal belonging to the family Araneidae, characterized by its spinning a web or thread for the purpose of catching flies, on which it preys. *Spider-catcher*, the bird *Picus mararius*. *Spider-ophrys*, the plant *Ophrys arenifera*.

SPIDERLIKE, spi'der-like, *a.* Resembling a spider.

SPIDERWORT, spi'der-wurt, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Tradescantia*.

SPIELMANNIA, speel-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Spielmann of Strasburg.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Verbenaceæ.

SPIGELIA, spi-je'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Adrian Spigelius, born at Brussels, 1578, professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Spigeliaceæ.

SPIGELIACEÆ, spi-je-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*spigelia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or subshrubs, with opposite stipulate leaves, and regular flowers in equal parts; calyx free, and irregularly five-parted; stamens five, arising from the corolla; style inserted in the top of the ovary; stigma simple; seeds small.

SPIGNEL, spign'el, *s.* The plant *Athamanta Macedonica*, used in some parts of the East in scenting clothes,—written sometimes *spicknel*.

SPIGOT, spig'ot, *s.* A pin or peg put into a hole in a cask of liquor.

SPIKE, spike, *s.* (*spica*, Lat.) A long piece of iron or wood, sharp at the point; a species of lavender. In Botany, a form of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile along a common axis, as in *Plantago*; an ear of corn. *Spike-rush*, a plant of the genus *Eleocharis*: Order, Cyperaceæ;—*v. a.* to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent with spikes, as, to *spike* cannon.

SPIKENARD—SPINDLE.

SPIKENARD, spi-ke'nård, *s.* (*spica nardi*, Lat.) The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Nardostachys*.

SPIKY, spi'ke, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SPILANTHES, spi-lan'this, *s.* (*spilos*, a spot, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the heads of the original species, which are yellow with a brown disk.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SPILL, spil, } *s.* (*spil*, a pivot, Dutch.) A small
SPILE, spile, } peg or wooden pin; a stake driven into the ground; a little sum of money—(not used in this sense);—*v. a.* (*spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Germ.) to suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to suffer to be shed; to cause to flow out or lose, as, to *spill* blood; to waste or destroy—(obsolete in this sense);

Crack nature's mould, all germs *spill* at once,
That make ungrateful man.—*Shaks.*

to throw away; among seamen, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail;—*v. n.* to waste; to be lavish; to be shed; to be lost by being shed.

SPILLER, spil'lur, *s.* One who spills or sheds; a kind of fishing-line.

SPILLING, spill'ing, *a.* *Spilling lines*, in Navigation, ropes for furling more conveniently the square sails.

SPILOMA, spi-lo'ma, *s.* (Greek, a spot.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Idiothalamii*.

SPILT, spilt, Pret. and past part. of the verb *to spill*.

SPILTH, spilth, *s.* (from *Spill*.) Anything poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine.—*Shaks.*

SPILOS, spi'lus, *s.* (*spilos*, a spot, Gr.) In Pathology, a congenital spot, appearing to consist of a partial thickening of the rete mucosum.

SPIN, spin, *v. a.* Pret. *spun* or *span*, past part. *spun*, (*spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Germ.) To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or a machine; to draw out tediously: to form by a slow process, or by degrees; to protract; to give a rotatory motion to, as a top; to draw out a filament from the body, as the spider or silkworm; to *spin* hay, to make ropes of it;—*v. n.* to practise spinning; to move round rapidly; to whirl; to issue, as a small current.

The blood out of their helmets *span*.—*Drayton.*

SPINA BIFIDA, spi'na be-fi'da, *s.* (*bis*, twice, and *findo*, I cleave, Lat.) A disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebrae, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebrae. The name is also given to an analogous tumour, sometimes occurring on children's heads, attended with an imperfect ossification of a part of the cranium. *Spina ventosa*, a name now commonly employed to designate the disease called white swelling.

SPINACH, spi'nak, } *s.* (*spinacia*, Lat. *spinace*, Ital.
SPINAGE, spin'aje, } *spinach*, Pers.) A plant of the genus *Spinacia*.

SPINACIA, spi-na'she-a, *s.* (*spina*, a prick, Lat. on account of the process of the seed.) Spinage, a genus of annual plants: Order, *Chenopodiaceæ*.

SPINAL, spi'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone, as the *spinal* cord. *Spinal marrow*,—see *Medulla*.

SPINDLE, spin'dl, *s.* (from *Spin*; *spindel*, Sax. and Dan.) The instrument used for twisting thread;

SPINE—SPINOSISM.

a slender pointed rod on which anything turns; the lower end of a capstan shal with iron. In Geometry, the solid generated by the revolution of a curve line about its base or double ordinate. In Mechanics, the axis of a wheel or roller. In Botany, a long slender stalk—(obsolete in this sense.) *Spindle-legs*, or *spindle-shank*, a tall, slender person, in contempt. *Spindle-shanked*, having long slender legs. *Spindle-shaped*, having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. *Spindle-tree*, the common name of the plant *Euonymus europæa*, and other species belonging to the same genus;—*v. n.* to shoot or grow into a long slender stalk or body.—Obsolete in this sense.

When the flower begins to *spindle*.—*Mortimer.*

SPINE, spine, *s.* (*spina*, Lat.) The back-bone of an animal; a thorn; the prickly ray of the fin of a fish.

SPINEL, spi'nel, } *s.* (*spinelle*, Fr. *spinella*, Ital.)
SPINELLE, spi-nel', } A mineral exhibiting various shades of red, violet, or yellow, and sometimes, though rarely, black; structure lamellar, but not very distinctly so; fracture flat, conchoidal, with a splendid vitreous lustre. It is a variety of the ruby. Composition of the red spinel—alumina, 74.50; magnesia, 8.25; silica, 15.50; lime, 0.75; protoxide of iron, 1.50: sp. gr. 3.5; hardness = 8.0.

SPINELLANE, spi-nel'lane, *s.* A mineral which bears a considerable analogy to sodalite. Its crystalline form is the rhomboidal dodecahedron, sometimes elongated into six-sided prisms with triedral terminations; colour generally ash-grey; crystals small and translucent; it scratches glass, but is brittle. Composition, according to Klaproth—soda, 19.0; silica, 43.0; alumina, 29.5; lime, 1.5; oxide of iron, 2.0; sulphuric acid, 1.0; water, 2.5: sp. gr. 2.28.

SPINESCENT, spi-nes'sent, *a.* (from *Spine*.) Becoming hard and thorny.

SPINET, spin'et, *s.* (*spinetta*, Ital.) A musical instrument, with a key-board, &c., similar in construction to a harpsichord. It had but one string to each note. The outline of its ordinary form was that of a harp laid horizontally, supposing the key-board to be placed on the outside of the trunk, or sounding part of the last-named instrument.

SPINET, spi'net, *s.* A small wood or place where thorns and briars grow.—Not used.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, who advanced his head above the top of the wood, &c.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPINIFEROUS, spi-nif'er-us, *a.* (*spina*, a spine, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, spink, *s.* The Chaffinch, or *Fringilla cœlebs* of ornithologists.

The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.—*Harte.*

SPINNER, spin'nur, *s.* One who spins; a spider.

SPINNING, spin'ing, *s.* The act, practice, or art of drawing out, and twisting into threads, as wool, flax, or cotton. *Spinning-jenny*, or *spinning-genie*, a machine for spinning cotton, long since superseded by the *mule*. It was invented about 1767, by James Hargreaves, a weaver, who resided near Blackburn in Lancashire. *Spinning-wheel*, a wheel for spinning wool, flax, or cotton into threads.

SPINOSISM, } spin'o-zizm, *s.* The system of philo-
SPINOZISM, } sophy founded in the 17th century,

SPINOSIST—SPIRE.

by Benedict Spinoza of Amsterdam. In it he deduces mathematically, from a few axioms, that 'there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God; and nothing can be conceived without God,'—hence, his system is styled Pantheistic.

SPINOSIST, } spin-o'-zist, *s.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPINOZIST, } trines of Spinoza.

SPINOSITY, spi-nos'e-te, *s.* (from Spine.) The state of being thorny or spiny; crabbedness.

SPINOUS, spi'nus, *a.* (*spinous*, from *spina*, a spine, Lat.) Full of spines; armed with spines; thorny.

SPINSTER, spin'stur, *s.* (from Spin.) A woman who spins. In Law, the usual name for a girl or maiden.

SPINSTRY, spin'stre, *s.* The business of spinning.

SPINTHERE, spin'there, *s.* A name given by Haüy to a mineral of a greenish-grey colour, found in the department of the Isère in France.

SPINY, spi'ne, *a.* (from Spine.) Full of spines; thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

SPIO, spi'o, *s.* A genus of Annelides: Order, Dorsibranchiata.

SPIRACEÆ, spi-ra'se-e, *s.* (*spiræa*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, composed of herbs or shrubs, with simple trifoliate or pinnate leaves; calyx five-cleft; petals five; perigynous and equal; stamens twenty to fifty, arising from the calyx or the disc; anthers innate, two-celled, and bursting lengthwise; ovaries superior, and free from the calyx.

SPIRACLE, spi-ra'-kl, *s.* (*spiraculum*, from *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small orifice or vent; a pore; a minute passage; any small aperture or vent.

SPIRADICLIS, spi-ra-dik'lis, *s.* (*speira*, a spire, and *diklis*, folding-doors with valves, Gr. in allusion to the valves being divided into two parts, and also being twisted at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SPIRÆA, spi-re'a, *s.* (said to be from *speirao*, I become spiral, Gr. in allusion to the fitness of the plants to be twisted into garlands.) A genus of plants: Type of the natural order Spiracææ.

SPIRAL, spi'ral, *a.* (from *spira*, a spire, Lat.) Circularly involved like a screw; winding:—*s.* in Geometry, the name given to a class of curves distinguished by the general property of continually receding from a centre or pole, while they continue to revolve about it. Spirals receive different names from the properties which characterize them, or from the names of their discoverers; as, the *equable spiral*, the *hyperbolic spiral*, the *logarithmic spiral*, the *spiral of Cotes*, &c. *Spiral pump*, another name for the screw of Archimedes. In Botany, *spiral vessels*, membranous tubes lined with an elastic fibre, twisted spirally. Their function is that of the conveyance of air.

SPIRALEPIS, spi-ra'le-pis, *s.* (*speira*, a spire, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SPIRALLY, spi'ral-le, *ad.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

SPIRATION, spi-ra'shun, *s.* (*spiratio*, Lat.) A breathing.—Not used.

God did, by a kind of *spiration*, produce them.—Barrow.

SPIRE, spire, *s.* (*spira*, Lat. *speira*, Gr.) A winding like that of a screw; a body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; the top or uttermost point.

The *spire* and top of praises.—Shaks.

SPIRED—SPIRITOUSNESS.

In Architecture, a steeple which diminishes as it ascends, either pyramidally or conically. In ancient Architecture, the base of a column, and sometimes the astragal or torus of the base;—*v. n.* to shoot up as a spire;

The *spiring* turrets glitter through the skies.—Shenstone.

to sprout, as grain in malting; to breathe—(not used in this sense);—*v. a.* to shoot forth.—Obsolete in this sense.

In lady's brests, and bounteous race
Of womankind, it, fayrest flower, doth *spire*,
And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste desire.—Spenser.

SPIRITUAL—SPIROPTERA.

SPIRITUAL, spir'it-u-al, *a.* (*spirituel*, Fr. *spiritualis*, Lat.) Having or partaking the nature of a spirit; existing imperceptibly to the organs of sense; mental; intellectual; separated from the things of sense; in a special application, ecclesiastical; not lay or temporal; pure; holy; pertaining to divine things.

SPIRITUALISM, spir'it-u-al-izm, *s.* In Philosophy, the system according to which all that is *real* is *spirit*: it is directly opposed to *materialism*; the state of being spiritual.

SPIRITUALIST, spir'it-u-al-ist, *s.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual; a believer in spiritualism.

SPIRITUALITY, spir'it-u-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of being spiritual; essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; that which belongs to the church. In Law, *spiritualities of a bishop*, the profits which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character, in contradistinction to the profits which he acquires in his temporal capacity as a baron and lord of parliament, and which are termed his *temporalities*.—*Cowel*.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spir'it-u-al-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of spiritualizing.

SPIRITUALIZE, spir'it-u-al-ize, *v. a.* (*spiritualiser*, Fr.) To refine the intellect; to convert to a spiritual meaning. In Chemistry, to extract spirit from natural bodies.

SPIRITUALIZER, spir'it-u-al-i-zer, *s.* One who spiritualizes.

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-u-al-le, *ad.* In a spiritual manner. *Spiritually-minded*, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, or of holy principles. *Spiritually discerned*, known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit.

SPIRITUALTY, spir'it-u-al-te, *s.* The clergy.—Not in use.

We of the spirituality
Shall raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time.—*Shaks.*

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-u-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of spirit; ardent; having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; lively; gay; vivid.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-u-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being spirituous.

SPIRICKETING, spir'ket-ting, *s.* In Shipbuilding, the plank on the side between the water-way and the port-sill.

SPIROGLYPHUS, spi-ro-glif'us, *s.* A genus of Annelides, allied to *Serpula*: Family, Tubicolidae.

SPIROIL, spir'oil, *s.* In Chemistry, the supposed base of the volatile oil extracted from the flowers of the *Spiræa ulmaria*. The oil itself is a compound of C₁₂ H₅ O₄.

SPIROILATE, spir'oil-ate, *s.* A compound of spir-oilic acid and a base.

SPIROILIC ACID, spir-oil'ik as'id, *s.* A solid crystalline acid obtained from the volatile oil of *Spiræa ulmaria*. It has scarcely any smell, is tasteless, but produces a violent feeling of irritation in the pharynx, dissolves readily in alcohol and ether, and shows a tendency to crystallize.

SPIROLINA, spi-ro-li'na, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, Lat.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

SPIROLOCULINA, spi-ro-lok-u-li'na, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, and *loculus*, a partition, Lat.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

SPIROPTERA, spi-ropt'er-a, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, and

SPIROBIS—SPITTED.

pteron, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Nematodea.

SPIROBIS, spi-raw'bis, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, and *orbis*, a circle, Lat.) A genus of Annelides, allied to *Serpula*: Family, Tubicolidae.

SPIROSPERMUM, spi-ro-sper'mum, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. the embryo being long and spirally twisted.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Memispermaceæ.

SPIRT, spirt, *v. n.* To spring or stream out as a fluid suddenly, or at intervals;—*v. a.* to throw out in a jet;—*s.* sudden ejection; sudden effort; a fit.—See *Spurt*, of which this word is a different orthography.

SPIRTLE, spirt'l, *v. a.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

SPIRULA, spi'ru-la, *s.* (*spira*, a spire, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, of the order Cephalopoda, and forming the family Spirulidae.

SPIRULIDÆ, spi-ru'le-de, *s.* (*spirula*, the only genus belonging to the family.) A name given by Professor Owen to a family of polythalamous, decapodous, dibranchiate Cephalopods, the shells of which are partly internal, cylindrical, multilocular, and discoid; the whorls separated; septa transverse and concave next the outlet, and with regular intervals; the siphon marginal and internal.

SPIRY, spi're, *a.* (from *Spire*.) Pyramidal; curled; wreathed.

SPISS, spis, *a.* (*spissus*, Lat.) Close; firm; thick.—Not used.

Spiss and dense, yet polished.—Brerewood.

SPISSATED, spis'sa-ted, *a.* Thickened.

SPISSITUDE, spis'se-tude, *s.* Grossness; thickness.

SPISULA, spis'u-la, *s.* A genus of bivalve Mollusca, founded on *Macra fragilis* and similar species, characterized by the ligament being subexternal, marginal, and not separate from the cartilage; posterior lateral teeth double and single.

SPIT, spit, *s.* (Dutch: *spitu*, Sax. *spett*, Swed. *spid*, Dan.) An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted; such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once; a small point of land running into the sea;—*v. a.* to thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to pierce; to spade; to dig.

SPIT, spit, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *spit*; *spat* is obsolete, (*spittan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.) To eject from the mouth; to eject or throw out with violence;—*v. n.* to throw out saliva from the mouth;—*s.* (*spyt*, Dan.) what is ejected from the mouth; saliva. *Spit-box*, a vessel to receive discharges of spittle. *Spit-venom*, poison ejected from the mouth.

SPITAL, spit'al, *s.* A corrupt orthography of **SPITTEL**, spit'tel, *s.* hospital,—which see.

SPITCHCOCK, spitsh'kok, *v. a.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it;—*s.* an eel so prepared.

SPIKE, spite, *s.* (*spyt*, Dutch.) Malice; rancour; hate; malignity. In *spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of. To *outrage one's spite*, to entertain a temporary hatred for something;—*v. a.* to be angry or vexed at; to treat maliciously; to thwart; to fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex.

SPIKEFUL, spite'fûl, *a.* Filled with spite; malignant.

SPIKEFULLY, spite'fûl-le, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

SPIKEFULNESS, spite'fûl-nes, *s.* Malice; malignity.

SPITTED, spit'ted, *part. a.* Shot out into length, as a deer's horn.

SPITTER—SPLENDENT.

SPITTER, spit'tur, *s.* One who puts meat on a spit; one who ejects saliva from his mouth; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.

SPITTLE, spit'tl, *s.* The moisture of the mouth; saliva; a small sort of spade;—*v. a.* to dig or stir with a small spade.—Local in this sense.—See also Spital.

SPIZELLA, spi-zel'la, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidae.

SPLACHNUM, splak'num, *s.* (*splachnon*, one of the Greek names of moss.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.

SPLANCHNIC, splangk'nik, *a.* (*splanchna*, the bowels, Gr.) Belonging to the viscera, as the *splanchnic* nerves.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY, splangk-nog'gra-fe, *s.* (*splanchnu*, the bowels, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An anatomical description of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, splangk-nol'o-je, *s.* (*splanchna*, the bowels, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) An anatomical treatise on the viscera.

SPLASH, splash, *v. a.* (from Plash.) To spatter with water, or with water and mud;—*v. n.* to strike and dash water about;—*s.* water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle or the like.

SPLASHY, splash'y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, splay, *v. a.* To dislocate and break a horse's shoulder-bone; to spread;

Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*.—*Mir. for Mag.*

—*a.* displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLAYED, splayd, *a.* Spread, or broad; turned outward. In Architecture, applied to whatever has one side making an oblique angle with the other, as the jambs or sides of a window, for the better lighting of a room.

SPLAYFOOT, spla'füt, } *a.* Having the foot
SPLAYFOOTED, spla'füt-ed, } turned outward;
having a wide foot. *Splay-mouthed*, having a wide mouth.

SPLEEN, spleen, *s.* (*splen*, Gr. and Lat.) In Anatomy, an organ situated on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium. Its outer surface is convex. The inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen*. Its uses are unknown;—anger; latent spite; ill humour; a fit of anger; a sudden motion; a fit;

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both earth and heaven.—*Shaks.*

melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

SPLEENED, spleend, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. Animals *spleened* grow falacious.—*Arbuthnot.*

SPLEENFUL, spleen'fúl, } *a.* Angry; peevish; fret-
SPLEENISH, spleen'ish, } ful.

SPLEENISHLY, spleen'ish-le, *ad.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEENISHNESS, spleen'ish-nes, *s.* State of being spleenish.

SPLEENLESS, spleen'les, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild.

SPLEENWORT, spleen'wurt, *s.* The common name of the Ferns of the genus *Asplenium*.

SPLEENY, spleen'e, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLENALGIA, splen-al'je-a, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the spleen.

SPLIDENT, splen'dent, *a.* (*splendens*, Lat.) Shining; glossy; beaming with light; very conspicuous; illustrious.

SPLENDID—SPLINTER.

SPLENDID, splen'did, *a.* (*splendidus*, Lat.) Shining; very bright; showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; illustrious; heroic; brilliant; famous; celebrated.

SPLENDIDLY, splen'did-le, *ad.* With great brightness or brilliant light; magnificently; richly; sumptuously; with great pomp or show.

SPLENDOR, splen'dur, *s.* (*splendor*, Lat.) Great brightness; brilliant lustre; great show of riches and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliance; eminence.

SPLENDOROUS, splen'drus, *a.* Having splendour.—Not used.

Whose *splendrous* arms shone like a mighty flame.—*Drayton.*

SPLENETIC, splen-et'ik, *a.* (*spleneticus*, Lat.) Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful;—*s.* a person affected with spleen.

SPLENIC, splen'ik, *a.* (*splenique*, Fr.) Belonging to the spleen, as the *splenic* vein.

SPLENISH, splen'ish, *a.* Fretful; peevish; splenetic.

SPLENITIS, splen-i'tis, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, Gr.) Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENITIVE, splen'e-tiv, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate.—Obsolete.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous.—*Shaks.*

SPLENIUS, splen'o-us, *s.* (*splenium*, a strap, Lat. in reference to its form.) In Anatomy, a muscle arising from the last cervical and six upper dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal, and to the occipital bone: it brings the head and neck backwards laterally, and, when both act, they pull the head directly backwards.

SPLENIZATION, splen-e-z'a-shun, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, Gr.) In Pathology, a changed produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen.

SPLENOCELE, splen'o-sele, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In Pathology, hernia of the spleen.

SPLENOGRAPHY, splen-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An anatomical description of the spleen.

SPLENOLOGY, splen-o'l'o-je, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENORRHAGY, splen-or'a-je, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *rhagnymi*, I burst out, Gr.) Hemorrhage from the spleen.

SPLENOTOMY, splen-ot'o-me, *s.* (*splen*, the spleen, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Anatomical dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT, splint, *s.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of a horse; a splint,—see Splint. *Splint coal*, an inferior kind of cannel coal: in some places the term *splint* or *splint*, is applied to a hard variety of laminated coal.

SPLICE, splice, *v. a.* (*splissen*, Swed. *splissen*, Dutch.) In Horticulture, to graft the top of one tree into the stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together. In Naval language, to join the end of one rope with the end or bight of another, by untwisting the strands of both, and laying them up again involved. To *splice the main brace*, a term applied to an extra allowance of spirits in cases of cold or wet;—*s.* the union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPLINT, splint, } *s.* (*splinter*, Dutch, *splint* or
SPLINTER, splint'ur, } *splinter*, Germ.) A frag-

SPLINTERY—SPOLIATE.

ment split off. In Surgery, a long, thin piece of wood, tin, &c., used for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process of their uniting. *Splint-bone*, the fibula or small bone of the leg;—*v. a.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; to confine with splints, as a broken limb;—*v. n.* to be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINTERY, splint'er-e, *a.* Consisting of or resembling splinters.

SPLIT, split, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *split*, (*splitten*, Dutch, *splitter*, Dan.) To divide longitudinally; to divide; to cleave; to rive; to rend; to crack;—*v. n.* to burst asunder; to crack; to be broken, as against rocks. To *split on a rock*, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated. In Surgery, *split-cloth*, a bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails.

SPLITTER, split'tar, *s.* One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splut'tar, *s.* A bustle; a stir;—*v. n.* to speak hastily and confusedly.—A vulgar word.

SPODIUM, spod'e-um, *s.* (*spodion*, Gr.) An old name for many powders obtained by calcination, as ivory black, metallic calces, &c.

SPODUMANCY, spod'u-man-se, *s.* (*spodoo*, I reduce to ashes, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by ashes.

SPODUMENE, spod'u-mene, *s.* A mineral of a lamellar structure, shining and slightly pearly lustre, and greyish or light-green colour; it is translucent, capable of scratching glass, and brittle; it occurs massive. Composition—silica, 66.40; alumina, 35.30; lithia, 8.85; oxide of iron, 1.45: sp. gr. 3.0 to 3.2; hardness = 6.5 to 7.0.

SPOIL, spoyl, *v. a.* (*spolier*, Fr. *spolio*, Lat.) To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; (*spillen*, Sax.) to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin or destroy; to injure so as to be useless. In Mast-making, to take the greatest distance of the irregularities between two pieces of timber to be fayed together;—*v. n.* to practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless; to decay; to be corrupted;—*s.* (*spolium*, Lat.) that which is taken from others by violence, particularly in war; plunder; pillage; booty; that which is taken from another without license; the art or practice of plundering; robbery; waste; corruption; cause of corruption;

Villanous company hath been the *spoil* of me.—*Shaks.*
the slough or cast skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old.—*Bacon.*

SPOILER, spoyl'ur, *s.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOILFUL, spoyl'ful, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious.—Little used.

Oft in battles vanquished
Those *spoilful* Piets and swarming Easterlings.—*Spenser.*

SPOILING, spoyl'ing, *s.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE. Pret. of *speak*;—*s.* (*spaca*, Sax. *spaaak*, Dutch,) the radius or ray of a wheel; the spar or round of a ladder.

SPOKEN, spo'kn. The past part. of *to speak*.

SPOKESHAVE, spoke'shave, *s.* A sort of plane used in dressing carved work, to which a common plane cannot be applied.

SPOKESMAN, spoke'sman, *s.* One who speaks for another.

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SPOLIATE—SPONGIFORM.

SPOLIATE, spo'le-ate, *v. a.* (*spolio*, Lat.) To plunder; to pillage;—*v. n.* to practise plunder; to commit robbery.

SPOLIATION, spo-le-a'shun, *s.* The act or practice of plundering; the act of a clerical incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Writ of spoliation*, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or received them to his prejudice.—*Cowel.*

SPONDAIC, spon-da'ik, } *a.* (see Spondee.)

SPONDAICAL, spon-da'e-kal, } Pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry. *Spondaic verse*, a hexameter line, in which the last two feet are spondees, instead of the usual termination, a dactyl and a spondee.

SPONDEE, spon'de, *s.* (from *sponde*, a libation, Gr.) In Greek and Latin poetry, the name of a foot consisting of two long syllables. It was so called from its being originally employed in the hymns sung in honour of the gods during the offering up of a sacrifice.

SPONDIACEÆ, spon-de-a'se-e, *s.* (*spondias*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees with unequally pinnate, alternate, extipulate leaves; calyx five-cleft, regular, permanent, and deciduous; petals five; stamens ten, perigynous, inserted with the petals; disk annular in the male flowers; orbicular; ten-toothed.

SPONDIAS, spon'de-as, *s.* (the Greek name for plum, from the fruit exactly resembling a plum.) *Hog-plum*, a genus of plants, consisting of tall trees, natives of the West Indies and South America: Type of the order Spondiaceæ.

SPONDILITIS, spon-de-lit'is, *s.* (*spondylus*, a joint of the back-bone, Lat.) Inflammation of the vertebral column.

SPONDYL, spon'dil, } *s.* (*spondylus*, Lat.) A joint

SPONDYLE, spon'dile, } of the spine; a vertebra.

SPONDYLUS, spon'de-lus, *s.* A genus of rough, slightly-eared, inequivalved, marine bivalves, with unequal beaks; hinge with two recurved teeth, separated by a small hollow.

SPONGE, spunj, *s.* A porous marine substance used for wiping and cleansing, and for imbibing moisture,—see *Spongia*. In Gunnery, an instrument to clean a gun when fired. *Sponge tent*, or *S. preparata*, is formed by dipping sponge into hot, melted wax-plaster, and pressing it till cold between two iron plates: it is then cut into pieces, and used for dilating wounds;—*v. a.* to wipe away, as with a sponge; to clean with a sponge; to drain, as by a sponge; to squeeze, as from a sponge—hence, to get by mean arts; to clean a gun out with the sponge;—*v. n.* to suck in as a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance.

SPONGER, spun'jur, *s.* One who sponges.

SPONGIA, spun'je-a, *s.* A genus of Zoophytes, which form the connecting link of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Sponge consists of an albuminous skeleton and gelatinous matter, forming a mass not irritable, with numerous holes connected internally with anastomosing canals. The skeleton is either simple, when consisting of horny fibres, as the species so commonly used for domestic purposes, or compound, when strengthened by calcareous or silicious spicula.

SPONGIFORM, spun'je-fawrin, *a.* Of the form of

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SPONGINESS—SPOON.

sponge. *Spongiiform quartz*, the name given to a white or grey porous variety of quartz, so light as to swim on water, and also called *floatstone*.

SPONGINESS, spun'je-nēs, *s.* The quality of being spongy.

SPONGING, spun'jing, *s.* The act of squeezing out what remains—hence, *sponging-house*, a name for the house of a bailiff.

SPONGIOLE, spun'je-ole, *s.* In Botany, the lax cellular tissue and mucus situated at the extremities of roots, having the property of absorbing fluid like a sponge—whence the name.

SPONGIOUS, spun'je-us, *a.* Of the nature of sponge; full of small pores.

SPONGY, spun'je, *a.* Like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing; soaked. In Anatomy, *spongiosa ossa*, bones situated in the lower part of the side of the nose: they are of a triangular form and spongy appearance.

SPONK.—See Spunk.

SPONSAL, spon'sal, *a.* (*sponsalis*, Lat.) Relating to a marriage or to a spouse.

SPONSIBLE, spon'se-bl, *a.* Worthy of credit.—Local.

SPONSION, spon'shun, *s.* (*sponsio*, Lat.) The act of becoming security for another. In international Law, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized, or exceeding the limits of the authority under which it purports to be made. Such a convention must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification; the latter of which is implied from the fact of acting under it, as if bound by its stipulations.

SPONSOR, spon'sur, *s.* (Latin.) A surety, or one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his faults. In the Church of England, the *sponsors* in baptism are sureties for the proper education of the child baptized.

SPONSORIAL, spon-so're-al, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

SPONSORSHIP, spon'sur-ship, *s.* The state of being a sponsor.

SPONTANEITY, spon-ta-ne'e-te, *s.* (*spontanéité*, Fr. *sponte*, of free will, Lat.) Voluntariness; spontaneity.

SPONTANEOUS, spon-ta-ne-us, *a.* (*spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will, Lat.) Voluntary; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; acting or growing of itself.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spon-ta-ne-us-le, *ad.* In a spontaneous manner; voluntarily; by its own force or energy.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spon-ta-ne-us-nes, *s.* The quality of being spontaneous.

SPONTOON, spon-toon', *s.* (*esponton*, Fr. and Span.) A military weapon borne by officers of infantry; a sort of half-pike.

SPOOL, spool, *s.* (*spule*, Germ.) A hollow cylinder on which yarn is wound. It is larger than the pin on which yarn is wound for the shuttle: if small, it is called a *quill*;—*v. a.* to wind on spools. *Spool-stand*, an article containing spools of fine yarn, used by ladies at their work.

SPOOM, spoom, *v. n.* (probably a different orthography of *spoon*, or from *spume*, foam.) To be driven swiftly, with steady force, as a ship.

When virtue *spooms* before a virtuous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.—Dryden.

SPOON, spoon, *s.* (*spoun*, Icel. *spune*, Scot.) A domestic utensil, consisting of a small bowl with a

SPOONBILL—SPORTULARY.

handle, used at table for taking up liquids;—*v. n.* to put before the wind in a gale—(not in use.)

Spoon-meat, liquid food that is or must be taken with a spoon.

SPOONBILL, spoon'bíl, *s.* An aquatic bird of the genus *Platalea*, so named from the shape of its bill.

SPOONDRIFT, spoon'drift, *s.* The light spray blown off the waves in a violent wind.

SPOONFUL, spoon'fúl, *s.* As much as a spoon can contain; a small quantity of liquid.

SPOONWORT, spoon'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*: called also *Scurvy-grass*.

SPORADES, spo-ra'dis, *s.* In Antiquity, a name given to the stars which were not included in any constellation: they are now distinguished by the name of *unformed stars*.

SPORADIC, spo-rad'ik, } *a.* (*sporadique*, Fr.)

SPORADICAL, spo-rad'ik-al, } *s.* (*sporadikos*, Gr.)

Scattered; dispersed. In Pathology, applied to diseases which attack man individually, and independently of season and situation—hence opposed to *endemic* and *epidemic*.

SPORANGIOLUM, spo-ran'je-o-lum, *s.* A microscopic sporangium.

SPORANGIUM, spo-ran'je-um, *s.* (*sporas*, a spore, Gr.) In Botany, the case in which the reproductive matter of ferns, mosses, and many other Cryptogamic plants is enclosed.

SPORE.—See Spore.

SPORIDERMUM, spo-re-der'me-um, *s.* (*sporas*, a spore, and *derma*, a skin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomyces.

SPORIDIOLA, spo-re-di'o-la, *s.* The sporules or reproductive granules of Fungi.

SPOROBOLUS, spo-rob'o-lus, *s.* (*sporas*, a seed, and *ballo*, I throw, Gr. in allusion to its grains being loose, and falling readily out of the husks.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

SPORT, sporte, *s.* (*boert*, jest, Dutch, *spott*, a make-game, Icel.) That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; mirth; mockery; contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays, or which is driven about; idle jingle; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing. *To sport*, to do a thing in sport is to do it in jest or for diversion;—*v. a.* to divert; to make merry, used with the reciprocal pronoun;

Against whom do ye sport yourselves?—*Isaiah* lxi.

to represent by any kind of play,—*v. n.* to play; to frolic; to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTER, sporte'ur, *s.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, sporte'fúl, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; ludicrous.

SPORTFULLY, sporte'fúl-le, *ad.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORTFULNESS, sporte'fúl-nes, *s.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness.

SPORTIVE, sporte'iv, *a.* Gay; merry; wanton; frolicsome; inclined to mirth; playful.

SPORTIVENESS, sporte'iv-nes, *s.* Playfulness; merriment; mirth; disposition to mirth.

SPORTLESS, sporte'les, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTSMANSHIP, sporte'man-ship, } *s.* The pra-

SPORTSMANSHIP, sporte'man-ship, } tice of sports-

men.—Seldom used.

SPORTSMAN, sporte'man, *s.* One who pursues the sports of the field.

SPORTULARY, spaw'tu-la-re, *a.* (*sporta*, a basket,

SPORTULE—SPRAIN.

or alms-basket, Lat.) Subsisting on charitable contributions or alms.—Not in use.

SPORTULE, spaw'tule, *s.* (*sportula*, a little basket, Lat.) An alms; a charitable gift or contribution.

SPORULE, spor'ule, *s.* (*sporos*, Gr.) That part of a Cryptogamous plant which represents the seeds of other plants.

SPORULIFEROUS, spor-u-lif'er-us, *a.* Bearing sporules.

SPOT, spot, *s.* (*spot*, Dutch, *spette*, Dan.) A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a stain on reputation; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; a small extent of space; a place; any particular place; a space of a particular colour from the rest, as the *spots* of a leopard; a variety of the pigeon. *Upon the spot*, upon the place, without moving; immediately;—*v. a.* to make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolour; to stain; to patch by way of ornament; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish. *To spot timber*, to cut and chip it in preparation for hewing.

SPOTLESS, spot'les, *a.* Free from spots; free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent.

SPOTLESSNESS, spot'les-ness, *s.* Freedom from spot, stain, or reproach; purity.

SPOTTED, spot'ted, *part. a.* Marked with spots, as a *spotted* garment. *Spotted-leaved laurel*, the plant *Acuba japonica*.

SPOTTEDNESS, spot'ted-ness, *s.* The quality of being spotted.

SPOTTER, spot'ter, *s.* One who spots.

SPOTTY, spot'te, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured patches.

SPOUSAGE, spow'zage, *s.* The act of espousing.—See Spouse.

The glorious *spousage* of the Lambe.—*Bale.*

SPOUSAL, spow'zal, *a.* (from Spouse.) Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; connubial; bridal; conjugal;—*s.* marriage; nuptials.

SPOUSE, spowz, *s.* (*epouse*, Fr. *sposo*, *sposa*, Ital. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, from *spondeo*, I engage, Lat.) One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife;—*v. a.* to wed; to espouse—the word generally used.

They led the vine
To wed the elm; she, *sposued*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms.—*Milton.*

SPOUSELESS, spowz'les, *a.* Destitute of a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spowt, *s.* (*spuit*, Dutch, allied to *Spit*.) A pipe; a projecting mouth to a vessel for directing the stream of a liquid poured out; water falling in a body; a water-spout. *Water-spout*, a violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind;—*v. a.* to throw out, as a liquid from a narrow orifice or pipe—hence, figuratively, to utter or deliver by way of practice, in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator;—*v. n.* to issue violently, as from a *spout*.

SPOUTER, spowt'ur, *s.* One who spouts speeches.

SPOUTING, spowt'ing, *s.* The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a spout; a violent or affected speech.

SPRAG, sprag, *a.* Sprightly; vigorous;
A good *sprag* memory.—*Shaks.*
—*s.* a young salmon.—Local.

SPRAIN, sprayn, *v. a.* (probably from *spranga*, to break or loosen, Swed. *sprenger*, to spring, burst, or crack, Dan.) To overstrain the ligaments, as of a joint; to weaken the motive power of a

SPRAINED—SPRIGTH.

part by sudden and excessive exertion;—*s.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

SPRAINED, spraynd, *part. a.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRAINTS, spraynts, *s. plu.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG, sprang, The preterite of *sprig*.—Obsolete.

SPRAT, sprat, *s.* (*sprot*, Dutch, *sprotte*, Germ.) The fish *Clupea sprattus*, resembling a small herring, found in large shoals on the coasts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Essex.

SPRAWL, sprawl, *v. n.* (the origin of this word is uncertain, but the Scotch *sprachle* has the same signification.) To spread or stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to scramble or scramble in creeping.

SPRAY, spray, *s.* (allied to *Sprig*.) A small shoot or branch; the extremity of a branch; the water that is driven from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles.

SPREAD, spred, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *spread*, (*spreidan*, *spreidan*, Sax. *spreder*, Dan.) To extend superficially in all directions; to extend in breadth; to stretch; to place; to pitch, as to *spread* a tent; to cover by extending;
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face.—*Granville.*
to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to cover a greater space, as trees *spreading* their branches; to divulge; to publish; to cause to be made extensively known; to cause to affect greater numbers, as to *spread* a disease; to emit; to diffuse, as effluvia; to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions, as to *spread* a table; to unfold; to unfurl;—*v. n.* to extend or expand; to be extended by drawing or beating; to be propagated;—*s.* extent; compass; expansion of parts. *Spread-eagle*, in Botany, the Orchideous plant, *Oneidium carthagenense*. *Spread-net*, a net consisting of four square meshes for catching partridges.

SPREADER, spred'ur, *s.* One who spreads; a publisher.

SPREADING, spred'ing, *part. a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide;—*s.* the act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

SPREE, spre, *s.* (*esprit*, spirit, vivacity, Fr.) A frolic.

SPRENGELIA, spren-je'le-a, *s.* (in honour of C. C. Sprengel of Spandow, in Brandenburg.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Epacridaceae.

SPRENT, sprent, The past part. of *sprinkle*.—Obsolete.

SPRIG, sprig, *s.* (*ysbrig*, Welsh, from *ys*, a prefix, and *brig*, top, summit; that is, a shoot, or shooting to a point.) A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a spray; a brad, or nail without a head; the representation of a small branch in embroidery. In Shipbuilding, a small eye-bolt which is ragged at the point. *Sprig-crystal*, crystal found in the form of a hexagonal column, adhering to the stone, and terminating at the other end in a point;—*v. a.* to mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs.

SPRIGGY, sprig'ge, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGTH, } sprite, *s.* (*spreet*, Germ.) A spirit;
SPRITE, } shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent;
a walking spirit; an apparition; power which

SPRIGHTFUL—SPRING.

gives cheerfulness and courage; a species of arrow, formerly used in sea-fights, discharged from muskets;—*v. a.* to haunt, as a *sprite*.—Obsolete as a verb.

I am *sprighted* with a fool.—*Shaks.*

SPRIGHTFUL, *sprite'fūl*, *a.* Sprightly; vigorous; lively; gay.

Steeds *sprightful* as the light.—*Cowley.*

SPRIGHTFULLY, *sprite'fūl-ly*, *ad.* Briskly; vigorously.
SPRIGHTFULNESS, *sprite'fūl-nes*, } *s.* Liveliness;
SPRIGHTLINESS, *sprite'le-nes*, } vigour; gaiety;
vivacity.

SPRITLESS, *sprite'les*, *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish.

SPRITELY, *sprite'le*, *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay.

SPRING, *spring*, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *sprung*; *sprang* is nearly obsolete for the pret. (*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Germ. and Dut. *springen*, Dan.) To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear above ground, as plants; to arise; to come into existence; to issue; to proceed, as from a cause; to grow; to issue from a fountain; to appear suddenly; to rush hastily; to bound; to leap; to jump; to start; to fly with elastic power; to rise, as from a covert or source; to shoot; to issue with great speed;

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof.—*Dryden.*

to bend or wind from a straight direction or plain surface, as a piece of timber is said by mechanics to *spring* in seasoning; to *spring at*, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap; to *spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in great haste; to *spring forth*, to rush out; to *spring on or upon*, to leap or rush on; to assault;—*v. a.* to start or rouse, as game; to produce suddenly or unexpectedly;

The nurse, surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.—*Dryden.*

to contrive, produce, or propose on a sudden; to cause by bursting, as, to *spring* a leak; to cause to explode, as, to *spring* a mine. In Roofing, to set the boards together with bevel joints for the purpose of keeping out the rain. In Architecture, to *spring an arch*, to set off or commence an arch from an abutment or pier. To *spring a butt*, to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom. To *spring a fence*, to spring or leap over a fence—(only used, and improperly, by Thomson:)

To *spring* the fence, and rein the prancing steed.

To *spring a leak*, is said of a ship, when, by any accident, the water passes a breach through her sides or bottom into the hull. To *spring a luff*, to yield to the effort of the helm by sailing nearer to the wind. To *spring a mast*, to be cracked; applied to a mast when it is cracked, but not broken;—*s.* a leap; a bound; a jump; a flying back, as a body from a bent position; elastic force or power;

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm!—*Dryden.*

an elastic body, as the *spring* of a watch; any power by which motion or action is produced;

Like nature letting down the *springs* of life.—*Dryden.*

a fountain or issue of water from the earth, or the basin in which the water collects at the place of issue; the place where water usually issues—thus we say, the *spring* is dry; this is improper,

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SPRINGAL—SPRINKLE.

the *spring* is dried up, is better; the source from whence supplies are drawn; rise; origin; cause; the season of the year in which plants spring from the ground. Obsolete in the three following senses—a plant, shoot, or young tree; a youth, for springal; a hand, or shoulder of pork. In Nautical language, a crack running transversely or obliquely through any part of a mast or yard; also, a rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from the bow, when she lies at anchor; a rope reaching diagonally from the stern of a ship to the head of another which lies abreast of her. *Spring-arbor*, the part in the middle of the spring-box of a watch, about which the spring is wound. *Spring-balance*, a machine in which the elasticity of a spring of tempered steel is employed to measure weight or force. *Spring-box*, the cylindrical box which contains the spring of a watch. *Spring-grass*,—see *Anthoxanthum*. *Spring-halt*, a kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs. *Spring-head*, a fountain or source. *Spring-tides*, the tides at the new and full moon; at these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their joint effect in raising the waters of the ocean is a maximum, and the tides are consequently the highest. *Spring-wheat*, a species of wheat to be sown in the spring, so called in distinction from that sown in the latter part of the year.

SPRINGAL, *spring'al*, *s.* A youth.—Obsolete.

I do not rail against the hopeful *springal*,
That rears up monuments in brass.—*Born*, and *Flet.*

SPRINGBOK, *spring'bok*, *s.* The Dutch name given to the Antelope Euchore, or Springer Antelope, a native of South Africa.

SPRINGE, *spring*, *s.* (from Spring.) A gin; a noose which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird;—*v. a.* to catch in a spring; to ensnare.

SPRINGER, *spring'ur*, *s.* One who springs; one of the names given to the Grampus. In Architecture, the impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. In Sporting, a variety of the dog, differing little in figure from the setter.

SPRINGINESS, *spring'e-nes*, *s.* Elasticity; the power of springing; the state of abounding with springs; wetness or springiness of soil.

SPRINGING, *spring'ing*, *s.* The act or process of leaping, rising, issuing, or proceeding; growth; increase. In Architecture, the lower part of an arch, or that part from which it rises. *Springing-course*, the horizontal course of stones, from which an arch springs or rises. In Heraldry, applied to beasts of chase, as *salient* is to those of prey;—*a.* in Law, contingent, as in *springing use*, a use which may arise on a contingency.

SPRINGLE, *spring'gl*, *s.* A springe.—Not in use.

SPRINGTIME, *spring'time*, *s.* The spring.

SPRINGY, *spring'e*, *a.* Elastic; having great elastic powers; able to leap far; full of springs; wet, as a *springy* land.—Not usual in this sense.

SPRINKLE, *spring'kl*, *v. a.* (*sprinkler*, Danish, *sprekelen*, Dutch.) To scatter; to disperse; to scatter on, or disperse in small drops or particles; to wash; to cleanse or purify;

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience.—

Neb. x. 22.

SPRINKLER—SPUD.

—*v. n.* to perform the act of scattering in small drops or particles;
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.—
Lev. xiv. 16.

—*s.* a small quantity scattered; also, a utensil for sprinkling.

SPRINKLER, spring'ler, *s.* One who sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, spring'ling, *s.* The act of scattering in small drops or parcels; a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately.

SPRIT, sprit, *v. a.* (*sprytan*, to sprout, Sax. *spruder*, *sproyter*, to spurt, Dan.) To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spurt;—*v. n.* to sprout; to germinate;—*s.* a shoot; a sprout. In Nautical affairs, a small boom or pole which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally, from the mast to the upper aftmost corner. *Sprit-sail*, a sail extended by a sprit; a sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

SPRITE.—See Spright.

SPRITEFUL, **SPRITEFULLY**, &c.—See Sprightful, &c.

SPROD, sprōd, *s.* A salmon in its second year.—
Local.

SPRONG, sprong. The preterite of *to spring*.—
Obsolete.

Till these new curiosities *sprong* up.—*Hooker.*

SPROUT, sprowt, *v. n.* (*sprytan*, Sax. *spruiten*, Dutch.) To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots, or into ramifications; to grow, like shoots of plants;

And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear.—*Ticksel.*

—*s.* the shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump or root of a tree,—in the plural, young coleworts.

SPRUCE, sproos, *s.* In Botany, the name given to several species of fir-trees of the genus *Abies*;—*a.* nice; trim; neat, without elegance or dignity;—*v. a.* to trim; to dress with great neatness;—*v. n.* to dress one's self with affected neatness. *Spruce* was formerly used as a corrupted form of Prussian, as in *spruce-leather*. *Spruce-beer*, a liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.

SPRUCELY, sproos'le, *ad.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, sproos'nes, *s.* Neatness of dress; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRUE, } sproo, *s.* (*spreuw*, or *spreuw*, the dis-
SPREW, } ease called the thrush.) A disease of the mucous membrane, confined to the mouth and alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs; slog; scoria.—A vulgar local word.

SPRUNG, sprung. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to spring*.

SPRUNT, sprunt, *v. n.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward;

See this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see how he *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach.—*Sommerville.*

—*a.* active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong.

SPRUNTLY, sprunt'le, *ad.* Youthfully; sprucely.

How do I look to-day—am I not drest *spruntly*?—
Ben Jonson.

SPRY, spri, *a.* Lively; active; nimble.—Local.

SPUD, spud, *s.* (*spyd*, a spear, Gr.) A short knife; a thing short, in contempt; a tool of the fork kind, used by farmers;—*v. a.* to loosen the earth with a spud.—Not in use in any of its senses, or local.

SPULLER—SPURIOUS.

SPULLER, spul'ler, *s.* One employed to inspect yarn, and see that it is well spun and fit for the loom.—
Local.

SPUMARIA, spu-ma're-a, *s.* (*spuma*, froth, Lat.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

SPUME, spume, *s.* (*spuma*, Lat. and Ital. *espuma*, Span.) Froth; foam; scum;—*v. a.* to froth; to foam.

SPUMESCENCE, spu-mes'sens, *s.* Frothiness; the state of foaming.

SPUMIFEROUS, spu-mif'er-us, *a.* (*spuma*, foam, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing foam.

SPUMOUS, spu'mus, } *a.* Consisting of foam or

SPUMY, spu'me, } froth; foamy.

SPUN, spun. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to spin*. *Spun-hay*, hay spun for carriage. *Spun-yarn*, a line of rope-yarns twisted.

SPUNGE, &c.—See Sponge.

SPUNK, spungk, *s.* Touchwood; a match; hence, in vulgar language, temper easily kindled; mettle; spirit.

SPUR, spur, *s.* (*spura*, Sax.) An instrument worn on the heel by horsemen, for urging the horse to greater speed; anything resembling or acting as a spur; a snag or sharp protuberance; the short wood buttress of a post; a mountain that projects from the principal range with which it is connected; a sea swallow; the sharp protuberance on the leg of a cock; the hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur; the fungus *Spermodia clavus*. In Architecture, a brace which props the two pillars supporting a wooden bridge. In Fortification, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart, and joins the town wall. In Nautical language, *spurs* are pieces of timber fixed on the bulgeways, their upper ends being bolted to the ship's side above water, for the security of the bulgeways. *Spurs of the beams*, curved pieces of timber serving as half beams, to support the decks where a whole beam cannot be placed on account of the hatchway. *Spur-royal* or *spur-rial*, a gold coin first struck in the reign of Edward IV. It was worth 15s. in the reign of James I. In Machinery, *spur-gear*, wheels whose axes are parallel to each other, or wheels whose teeth are perpendicular to their axes: one of the wheels is called a *spur-wheel*;—*v. a.* to prick with spurs, so as to incite to a speedier pace; to incite; to instigate, urge, or encourage to action or more vigorous pursuit; to put spurs on;—*v. n.* to travel with great expedition;

The Parthians shall be there,
And *spurring* from the fight confess their fear.—
Dryden.

to press forward.

SPURGALL, spur'gawl, *v. a.* To gall or wound with the spur;—*s.* the place on the side of a horse which is galled or excoriated by the use of the spur.

SPURGE, spurj, *s.* (*epurge*, Fr. *spurgo*, a purge, Ital.) A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. *Spurge-flax*, the plant *Daphne gnidium*, a native of Spain. *Spurge-laurel*, the shrub *Daphne laureola*. *Spurge-olive*, the shrub *Daphne oleoides*.

SPURGING, spur'ing, *s.* Act of purging; discharge.—
Obsolete.

The *spurging* of a dead man's eyes.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPURIOUS, spu're-us, *a.* (*spurius*, Lat.) Not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate; not legitimate; bastard, as *spurious* issue. *Spurious* disease, a

SPURIOUSLY—SPY.

disease commonly mistaken for, and called by, the name of something which it is not; a *spurious pleurisy*, i. e., rheumatism of the intercostal muscles.

SPURIOUSLY, spu're-us-le, *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, spu're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being false or not genuine; illegitimacy.

SPURLESS, spur'les, *a.* Without spurs. *Spurless-violet*, the plant *Erpeton reniformis*.

SPURLING, spur'ling, *s.* A small sea-fish.

All saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* of your house.—*Tusser*.

Among Seamen, *spurling-line*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.

SPURN, spurn, *v. a.* (*spurnan*, from *spur*, Sax.) To kick: to drive away, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn to receive or accept;—*v. n.* to manifest disdain by rejecting or resisting; to make contemptuous opposition; to kick or toss up the heels;

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*—*Gay*.

—*s.* disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.—*Shaks*.

SPURNER, spurn'ur, *s.* One who spurns.

SPURRY, spur'ne, *s.* A plant, probably a corruption of *spurry*.

SPURRED, spurd, *part. a.* Wearing spurs, as, booted and spurred. *Spurred eularian*, a plant belonging to the genus *Centranthus*.

SPURRER, spur'ur, *s.* One who spurs.

SPURRIER, spur'e-ur, *s.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPURRY, spur're, *s.* The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Spergula*.

SPURT, spurt, *v. a.* (*spurta*, Sax.) To drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice;—*v. n.* to gush out in a stream, or rush from a confined place in a small stream;—*s.* a sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort.—Vulgar in this sense.

SPURTLE, spur'tl, *v. a.* (from *Spurt*.) To shoot in a scattering manner—not in use;—*s.* *spurtle* is used in Scotland for a stick with which a pot is stirred—probably from the Saxon *sprytle*, a piece of wood or stone, splint or chip.

SPURWAY, spur'way, *s.* A horseway; a bridle road, distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION, spu-ta'shun, *s.* (*sputum*, spittle, Lat.) Act of spitting.

SPUTATIVE, spu'ta-tiv, *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit.

SPUTTER, sput'tur, *v. n.* (*sputo*, I spit, Lat.) To spit in scattered small drops, as in rapid speaking; to speak hastily and obscurely;—*v. a.* to throw out or utter with haste and noise;—*s.* moisture sputtered out of the mouth.

SPUTTERER, sput'ter-ur, *s.* One who sputters.

SPUTUM, spu'tum, *s.* (Latin.) Spittle; that which is expectorated from the lungs; any kind of expectoration.

SPY, spi, *s.* (*spia*, Ital. *espia*, Span.) One sent on the watch to catch and send intelligence of private or party transactions; one who watches the conduct of others;

These wretched *spies* of wit.—*Dryden*.

SPYISM—SQUALL.

—*v. n.* to see; to gain sight of; to espy; to gain a knowledge of by artifice;—*v. n.* to search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse.—*Shaks*.

Spy-boat, a boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Spy-glass*, a small telescope.

SPYISM, spi'izm, *s.* The act or business of spying. *SQUAB*, skwawb, *a.* (*quabbelig*, plump, sleek, Germ. *quopped*, fat, plump; *quopper*, to shake, Dan.) Fat; thick; plump; bulky; unfledged or unfeathered, as a *squab* pigeon;—*s.* a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion;

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.—*Pope*.

a young pigeon;—*ad.* with a heavy fall, as of something plump and fat;

The eagle dropped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock.—*L'Estrange*.

—*v. n.* to fall plump. *Squab-pie*, a pie made of *squabs*, or young pigeons.

SQUABBISH, skwaw'bish, } *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

SQUABBY, skway'be, }

SQUABBLE, skwaw'bl, *v. n.* To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; to wrangle; to debate peevishly; to dispute;—*s.* a scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwaw'blur, *s.* One who squabbles; a brawler.

SQUAD, skawd, *s.* (*escouade*, Fr.) A little party or set of soldiers set apart for some purpose, usually for practising their exercise; any small party.

SQUADRON, skawd'rūn, *s.* (*escadron*, Fr. from *quadratus*, square, Lat.) A body of men drawn up in the form of a square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined.—*Milne*.

In Military affairs, a body of troops drawn up in some regular form; part of an army; a body of cavalry, averaging from one to two hundred men. In Naval matters, a detachment of ships employed on any particular expedition; one-third part of a naval armament.

SQUADRONED, skaw'drūn, *a.* Formed into squadrons.

They gladly hither haste, and by a choir
Of *squadroned* angels hear his praises sung.—*Milne*.

SQUALID, skawl'id, *a.* (*squalidus*, Lat.) Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

SQUALIDÆ, skwa'le-de, *s.* (*squalus*, one of the genera.) The Shark family, consisting of fishes having the body pisciform; all the fins free and distinct; snout or forepart of the head more or less broad, and protruded beyond the mouth, which is placed beneath; the vertebrae extending into the upper lobe of the tail, which is longer than the under.

SQUALIDITY, skwaw'id'e-te, } *s.* Foulness; filthiness; dirtiness.

SQUALIDNESS, skwaw'id-nes, }

SQUALIDLY, skwaw'id-le, *ad.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

SQUALINÆ, skway'li-ne, *s.* The Typical Sharks, a subfamily of the Squalidæ, characterized by having the spiracles or air-holes behind the eyes either entirely wanting or exceedingly minute, so as to become obsolete; dorsal fins two, without spines.

SQUALL, skawl, *v. n.* (*squall*, Swed. *squall* or *skelloch*, Scotch, from *skello*, Icel.) To cry out or scream violently, as a child or woman frightened;—*s.* a loud scream; a harsh cry;—(*squall*,

SQUALLER—SQUANDERINGLY.

Swed.) in Nautical language, a gust of wind, or a short, temporary increase in the force of the wind. *Squalls* are termed black, white, or thick, according to the state of the atmosphere.

SQUALLER, skwaw'lur, *s.* One who squalls; a screamer.

SQUALLING, skwaw'ling, *s.* A shrill crying; a harsh screaming.

SQUALLY, skwaw'le, *a.* Abounding with squalls; gusty.

SQUALOID, skwa'loyd, *a.* (*squalus*, a shark, Lat. and *eidor*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling the shark. In Geology, applied to the third division of fossils of the family of sharks: they appear for the first time in the Chalk formations, and extend through all the tertiary deposits to the present period.

SQUALORARIA, skway-lo-ra're-a, *s.* (*squalus*, a shark, Lat.) A genus of fossil fishes found in the Lias formation.

SQUALUS, skwa'lus, *s.* (Latin.) The Sharks, a genus of fishes, remarkable for their voraciousness: Type of the family Squalidae.

SQUAMA, skwa'ma, *s.* (Latin.) A scale. In Botany, applied to the scale-like plates with which various parts or organs of plants are invested. The floriferous bractee of the catkins of the hazel and the poplar, and the nectariferous gland of the petal-claw of the ranunculus, are also sometimes denominated *squamæ*. In Pathology, *squamæ* is applied by Willan to his second order of cutaneous diseases. In Zoology, the term is employed to denote the hard and horny covering with which the bodies or various parts or organs of many animals are invested, as in reptiles, fishes, various shell-fish, &c.

SQUAMIFORM, skwam'e-fawrin, *a.* Having the form of scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS, skwa-mij'er-us, *a.* (*squama*, a scale, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) Bearing or having scales.

SQUAMIPENNES, skwa-me-pen'nes, *s.* (*squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a wing or fin, Lat.) A family, in Cuvier's arrangement, of Acanthopterygious fishes, so called because the soft, and frequently the spinous, parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which encrust them as it were, and render it difficult to distinguish them from the mass of the body.

SQUAMOUS, skwa'mus, } *a.* Scaly; covered with
SQUAMOSE, skway-mose', } scales. In Anatomy, applied to a suture of the cranium, from the edges covering like the scales of a fish; and also to the scaly part of the temporal bone. In Botany and Zoology, applied to surfaces covered with scales. In Conchology, consisting of scales spreading every way, or standing upright, and not parallel with the plane.

SQUAMULA, skwa'mu-la, *s.* (the diminutive of *squama*, Lat.) A little scale; usually applied to the small internal organ which, in the flower of grasses, is placed nearest the seed.

SQUANDER, skwawn'dur, *v. a.* (*verschwenden*, Germ.) To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; to scatter or disperse—(not used in this sense.)

Upon the skirts
Of Arragon our squandered troops he rallies.—Dryden.

—*s.* the act of squandering.

SQUANDERER, skwawn'dur-ur, *s.* One who squanders.

SQUANDERINGLY, skwawn'dur-ing-le, *ad.* In a squandering manner; by squandering.

SQUARE.

SQUARE, skware, *a.* (*quadr*, Welsh, *carre*, *quarre*, Fr. probably from *quatuor*, four, Lat.) Having four equal sides, and as many right angles; forming a right angle. Among workmen, applied to anything, two of whose sides are perpendicular to each other; parallel; exactly suitable; true; She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. —Shaks.

that does equal justice; exact; fair; even; leaving no balance; having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving. *Square measures*, the squares of the lineal measures. *Square shoot*, a wooden trough for discharging water from a building. In Algebra and Arithmetic, the *square root* of any quantity is the quantity which, being multiplied into itself, produces the given one,—see also under Root. In Architecture, *square staff*, a piece of wood used for fortifying the angles of plaster-work intended to be papered over. Among Joiners, *square-framed* is applied to work which has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square, without being moulded. In Nautical language, *square* is applied to yards or sails, implying either that they are at right angles with the mast or keel, or that they are of greater extent than usual—thus, when the yards are at right angles with the masts, they are said to be *square by the lifts*: when they hang perpendicularly to the plane of the keel, they are *square by the lifts and braces*, or, in other words, they hang directly across the ship, and parallel to the horizon. *Square-rigged*, carrying square-sails; applied to vessels which carry sails of that description. *Square-sails* are extended by yards suspended horizontally, or slung by the middle. *Square-sail* is also the name of a sloop's or cutter's sail, which hauls out to the lower yard, called the *square-sail-yard*. *Square-sail-boom*, a boom lashed across the deck of a vessel with one mast, and used to spread the foot of the square-sail. *Three-square*, *five-square*, &c., triangular, pentangular, &c.; an abusive use of *square*;—*s.* a figure consisting of four equal sides, and as many equal angles; an area of such form surrounded with buildings, and generally ornamented in the centre with a lawn, shrubs, trees, &c.; the contents of the side of a figure squared; a mathematical instrument which consists essentially in having at least one side at right angles to another: it is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, &c.; level; equality;

We live not on the square with such as these.—Dryden.

conformity; a quartile in Astrology. In Algebra and Arithmetic, the product of a quantity by itself. Every odd square is of the form $8n + 1$, and every even one of the form $4n$. In Military affairs, a form into which troops are disposed on particular occasions, as in resisting a charge of cavalry; such squares are either hollow, solid, or oblong. Obsolete or little used in the following senses:—rule; regularity; exact proportion; a quaternion; the number four. *Squares go*, used in such phrases, as, *let us see how the squares go*, that is, how the game proceeds, in reference to the game of chess, the chess-board being formed with squares;—*v. a.* (*equarrer*, *carrer*, Fr.) to form as a square; to form with right angles; to multiply into itself; to adjust, accommodate, or make even; to form quartile with; to reduce to any given measure or

SQUARELY—SQUEAMISH.

standard. To square the circle, to attempt to produce a rectilinear figure equal to a given figure. To square the yards or sails, to place them at right angles with the mast or keel;—*v. n.* to suit; to fit; to quadrate; to take an attitude of offence or defence—a sense formerly general, but now restricted to the attitudes of a boxer.

SQUARELY, skware'le, *ad.* In a square manner.

SQUARENESS, skware'nes, *s.* The state of being square.

SQUARISH, skware'ish, *a.* Nearly square.

SQUARROSE, skwar-rose', } *a.* (*squarrosus*, from
SQUARROUS, skwar'rus, } *squarra*, roughness of
skin, Lat.) Rough; scabby; scurvy; scaly. In Natural History, applied to surfaces which are invested with scales widely divaricating.

SQUARROSELY, skwar-rose'le, *ad.* In a squarrose manner. *Squarrosely-imbricated*, laid on in a squarrose manner.

SQUASH, skwawsh, *v. a.* (from the root of Quash; *quasso*, Lat.) To crush into pulp; to batter or make flat;—*s.* anything easily squashed; something unripe and soft, in contempt; a sudden fall of a heavy or soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the falls of Niagara.—*Swift*.

Squash-gourd, the plant *Cucurbita melolepo*, the fruit of which is made into pies, or boiled and eaten with meat instead of turnips or potatoes. It can be kept several months in a fresh state, and is therefore of great use in long voyages.

SQUASHY, skwawsh'e, *a.* Like a squash; muddy.

SQUAT, skwawt, *v. n.* (*yscotion*, Welsh, *quattare*, Ital.) To sit down on the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal. In America, to settle on another's land without pretence of title;—*v. a.* to bruise or make flat by a fall—(obsolete in this sense);—*a.* cowering close to the ground; resembling one who squats; short and thick;—*s.* the posture of one who squats; a sudden fall—(obsolete in this sense.) Among Miners, a bed of ore extending only a small distance; hence applied sometimes to a mineral which consists of tin, ore, and spar.

SQUATAPOLA, skwaw-ta-ro'la, *s.* A genus of birds of the Plover kind: Family, Charadriidae.

SQUATINA, skwaw-ti'na, *s.* (Latin, a skate.) A genus of Cartilaginous fishes, of which the Angel or Devil-fish of our seas is the type: Family, Squalidae.

SQUATTER, skwaw'tur, *s.* One who squats. Applied to colonists, as in Ireland, to those who settle on waste lands to which they are not entitled.

SQUAW, skwaw, *s.* Among some American Indian tribes, a female or wife.

SQUEAK, skweek, *v. n.* (*squaka*, to cry like a frog, Swed. *gwiçian*, to squeak, Welsh.) To cry with a shrill, acute tone; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like; to break silence or secrecy for fear of pain; to speak;—*s.* an acute, shrill cry or sound, suddenly uttered.

SQUEAKER, skweek'ur, *s.* He or that which squeaks.

SQUEAKING, skweek'ing, *part. a.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound.

SQUEAL, skweel, *v. n.* (a different orthography of Squall.) To squeak continuously.

SQUEAMISH, skweem'ish, *a.* (probably allied to Qualmish.) Having a stomach easily turned; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily

SQUEAMISHLY—SQUINT.

disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

SQUEAMISHLY, skweem'ish-le, *ad.* In a squeamish manner.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skweem'ish-nes, *s.* The state of being squeamish.

SQUEASINESS, skwe'ze-nes, *s.* Queasiness; nausea.—Obsolete.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.—*Hammond*.

SQUEASY, skwe'ze, *a.* Queasy; squeamish.—Obsolete.

In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall.—*Dryden*.

SQUEEZE, skweez, *v. a.* (*ocysan*, Sax. *gucaga*, Welsh.) To press or crush between two bodies; to press closely; to harass; to oppress by hardship or extortion; to crush; to embrace closely; to force between close bodies, as to press water through felt. To squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid;—*v. n.* to press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to crowd. To squeeze through, to pass through by pressing;—*s.* pressure; compression between bodies; a close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZING, skweez'ing, *s.* The act of pressing; compression; oppression; that which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

SQUELCH, skwelsh, } *v. a.* (probably a corruption of
SQUELISH, skwelsh, } Squash.) To crush.

Oh, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd*.—*Beau. and Flut.*

—*s.* a flat, heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwib, *s.* (probably allied to *schip*, denoting that which is thrown.) A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker; a flash; a petty lampoon; a petty fellow—(obsolete in this sense);

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or sub.—*Spenser*.

—*v. n.* to throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.—Colloquial as a verb.

SQUIBBING, skwib'bing, *s.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUILL, skwil, *s.* (*squille*, Fr. *squilla*, Lat. and Ital.) A plant of the genus *Scilla*. The *Scilla maritima*, a perennial bulbous-rooted plant found on the shores of Spain, Portugal, north of Africa, and the Levant: the bulbs are pear-shaped, and vary in size from that of the fist to the compass of a child's head: they are the only parts used. In shops, *squill* is usually met with in the form of dried shreds of the roots, and it is used medicinally chiefly as an expectorant. The *squill* is also called the Sea-onion;—an animal of the genus *Squilla*; an insect, so called from its resemblance to the *Squilla*, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and flat.

SQUILLA, skwil'la, *s.* (Latin, a lobster or prawn.) A genus of Crustaceans, belonging to the order Stomatopoda, and family Uropeltata of Cuvier.

SQUINANCY, skwin'an-se, *s.* (*squinanzia*, Ital. *squinancie*, Fr.) The quinsy,—the weed commonly used.

SQUINT, skwint, *a.* (*schuin*, oblique, *schuiste*, a slope, Dutch.) Looking obliquely; optic axes of both eyes not coinciding, occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral recti muscles, and

SQUINTIFEGO—STAB.

a permanent elongation of its antagonist; looking suspiciously;—*v. n.* to see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to slope; to deviate from a true line;—*v. a.* to turn the eye to an oblique position; to look with non-coincident optic axes. *Squint-eye*, an eye that squints. *Squint-eyed*, having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; malignant, as *squint-eyed* praise.

SQUINTIFEGO, *skwint-if-e'go*, *s.* Squinting,—a cant word used by Dryden.

SQUINTING, *skwint'ing*, *s.* The act or habit of looking squint.

SQUINTINGLY, *skwint'ing-le*, *ad.* With squint look; by side glances.

SQUINY, *skwin'e*, *v. n.* To squint,—a cant form of the word, and not used.

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me?—*Shaks.*

SQUIRE, *skwire*, *s.* (a contraction of *esquire*,—see *Esquire*.) The attendant on a noble warrior; a country gentleman; an attendant at court. In Heraldry, the next degree of honour below a knight;—*v. a.* to attend as a squire; to chaperon.

SQUIREARCHY, *skwire'ar-ke*, *s.* A term sometimes applied to country gentlemen collectively.

SQUIREHOOD, *skwire'hood*, *s.* The rank and state

SQUIRESHIP, *skwire'ship*, *s.* of a squire.

SQUIRELY, *skwire'le*, *a.* Becoming a squire. One very fit for this *squirely* function.—*Shelton.*

SQUIRESHIP, *skwire'ship*, *s.* The office of a squire.

SQUIRREL, *skwer'rel*, *s.* (*ecureuil*, Fr.) The common name of the small nimble rodents of the genus *Sciurus*. *Squirrel-tail-grass*, the plant *Hordeum murinum*.

SQUIRT, *skwert*, *v. a.* To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice;—*v. n.* to prate; to let fly;

Given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering.—*L'Estrange.*

—*s.* an instrument by which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a small, quick stream. *Squirting-cucumber*, the plant *Momordica elaterium*.

SQUIRTER, *skwert'ur*, *s.* One who squirts.

ST. A contraction for Saint. *St. Debeoc's heath*, the plant *Daboecia polifolia*. *St. John's bread*, the fruit of the tree *Ceratonia liliqua*, or Carob-tree, much cultivated in the south of Europe for the sake of its pods, the pulp of which is eaten. *St. John's-wort*, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Hypericum*. *St. Peter's-wort*, the plant *Hypericum quadrangulum*. *St. Stanislaus*, a Polish order of knighthood, founded by Stanislaus, king of Poland, in 1765; renewed by the Emperor Alexander in 1815.

STAAVIA, *sta-a've-a*, *s.* (in honour of Martin Staaf, a correspondent of Linnaeus.) A genus of plants; Order, *Bruniaceae*.

STAB, *stab*, *v. a.* (*staven*, old Dutch, *stippen*, to point or prick, modern Dutch.) To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mischievously or mortally; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood, as, to *stab* one's reputation;—*v. n.* to give a wound with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.—*Shaks.*

To *stab* at, to offer a stab;—*s.* the thrust of a pointed weapon; the wound inflicted by a pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark; a sly mischief.

STABBER—STACK.

STABBER, *stab'bur*, *s.* One who stabs; a privy murderer. In Sail-making, an instrument like a prick.

STABBING, *stab'bing*, *s.* The act of wounding or killing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

STABBLINGLY, *stab'bing-le*, *ad.* In a stabbing manner; in a manner so as to wound the character or reputation of others.

STABILIMENT, *sta-bil'e-ment*, *s.* (*stabilimentum*, Lat.) Act of making firm; firm support.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.—*Derham.*

STABILITATE, *sta-bil'e-tate*, *v. a.* To make stable; to establish.—Obsolete.

The soul about herself circumscribes.
Her various forms, and what she most doth love
She oft before herself *stabilitates*.—*Moré's Immort. of the Soul* (1647).

STABILITY, *sta-bil'e-te*, *s.* (*stabilitas*, Lat.) Firm-

STABLENESS, *sta-bl'nes*, *s.* (*stabilitas*, Lat.) Firm-

ness; steadiness; constancy; strength to stand; firmness of resolution; fixedness.

STABLE, *sta'bl*, *a.* Fixed; able to stand; steady; constant; fixed in conduct or resolution; fixed in state or condition; durable; strong;—*v. a.* to make stable; to fix; to establish—(obsolete as a verb in this sense);—*v. n.* (*stabulo*,) to put or keep in a stable; to kennel; to dwell or lodge in a stable;

In their palaces,
Where late luxury reigned, sea-monsters whelp'd
And stabled.—*Milton.*

—*s.* a house or shade for beasts, particularly horses. *Stable-boy*, a boy who attends the stable. *Stable-man*, one who attends the stable. *Stable-stand*, an old law term for one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer—as when found standing in the forest with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long-bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash, ready to let slip.—*Manwood*, p. 2, c. 18.

STABLENESS.—See under Stability.

STABLING, *sta'bling*, *s.* The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable; a house or shed in which horses or cattle are kept.

STABLISH, *stab'lish*, *v. a.* (*stabilio*, Lat. *etabli*, Fr.) To fix; to settle in a state of permanence; to make firm. *Establish* is now used.

STABLY, *stabe'le*, *ad.* Fixedly; firmly; steadily.

STACCATO, *stak-kat'o*, *a.* (Italian, separated.) A musical term denoting that the notes to which it is affixed are to be detached in a striking manner from each other.

STACHYLIDIUM, *stak-e-lid'e-um*, *s.* (*stachys*, a spike, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr. the sporules being dispersed in a sort of spiked manner on the filaments.) A genus of Fungi: Order, *Coniomycetes*.

STACHYS, *stak'is*, *s.* (Greek, a spike, in reference to the spiked inflorescence.) A genus of plants: Order, *Lamiaceae*.

STACHYTARPHETA, *stak-e-tar'fo-ta*, *s.* (*stachys*, a spike, and *tarpheios*, dense, Gr.) Bastard-vervain, a genus of plants: Order, *Verbenaceae*.

STACK, *stak*, *s.* (*ystac*, Welsh, *stacadh*, Irish, *stach*, Swed.) A large conical pile of hay, grain, or straw, generally thatched; a number of funnels or chimneys;—*v. a.* to make stacks, as, to *stack* hay or grain. *Stack-band* or *stack-belt*, a band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack. *Stack-yard*, a yard or enclosure for stacks of hay or corn.

STACKHOUSEÆ—STAFF.

STACKHOUSEÆ, *stak-hows'e-e*, } *s.* (*stack-*
STACKHOUSEACEÆ, *stak-hows'e-a'se-e*, } *housia*,
 one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous
 plants, consisting of herbs, occasionally somewhat
 shrubby, with simple alternate leaves; stipules
 lateral and very minute; spike terminal, each
 flower with three bracts; calyx one-leaved, five-
 cleft, equal, with an inflated tube; petals five,
 equal, arising from the top of the tube of the calyx,
 their claws combined in a tube longer than the
 calyx, their limb narrow and stellate; stamens
 five, unequal, arising from the throat of the calyx;
 ovary superior, three or five-celled, the cells par-
 tially separated; styles three to five; stigmas
 simple.

STACKHUSIA, *stak-hows'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of M.
 Stackhouse, a botanist.) A genus of plants:
 Type of the order Stackhouseaceæ.

STACKING-STAGE, *stak'ing-staj*, *s.* A stage used
 in building stacks.

STACTE, *stak'te*, *s.* (Greek, Latin, and Saxon.) A
 sort of myrrh.

STADDLE, *stad'ül*, *s.* (*stutzel*, from *stut*, a prop,
 Dutch.) Anything which serves for a support;
 a staff; a crutch; a small tree of any kind, par-
 ticularly a forest tree;

Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,
 Though seller and buyer despatched the rest.—
Tusser.

—*v. a.* to leave sufficient staddles when a wood is
 cut.

First see it well fenced ere hewers begin,
 Then see it well staddled without and within.—
Tusser.

STADIUM, *stad'e-um*, *s.* (Latin, *stadium*, Gr.) In
 Antiquity, a measure of length = 600 Greek, or
 625 Roman feet, or the eighth part of a Roman
 mile: it consequently contained 606½ English
 feet. The *stadium* was also an open oblong area,
 used for exercises by the Grecian youth.

STADMANNIA, *stad-man'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Stad-
 mann, a German botanical traveller.) A genus of
 plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

STADTHOLDER, *stad-hole'dur*, *s.* (*stadhouder*, city-
 holder, Dutch.) The name formerly given to the
 commander-in-chief of the military forces in the
 republic of the United Netherlands.

STADTHOLDERATE, *stad'hole-der-ate*, } *s.* The
STADTHOLDERSHIP, *stad'hole-der-ship*, } office of
 a stadtholder.

STÄHELINA, *ste-he-li'na*, *s.* (in honour of Benoit
 Stäbelin, a Swiss botanist.) A genus of Com-
 posite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

STÆLIA, *sta-e'le-a*, *s.* (in honour of Baron Augustus
 de Stæli, Holstein.) A genus of plants: Order,
 Cinchonaceæ.

STAFF, *staf*, *plu.* *Staves*, *s.* (*staef*, Sax. *staf*, Dutch.)
 A stick carried in the hand for support when
 walking; that which props or supports;

Hope is a lover's *staff*.—*Shaks.*

a stick or club used as a weapon; any piece of
 wood, as the round of a rack in a stable, or of a
 ladder; the pole upon which a flag is hoisted and
 displayed, called a flag-staff, jack-staff, ensign-
 staff, &c. In Law, *staff-herding*, a right to drive
 cattle on a common gently, without hounding or
 violence.—*Cunningham.* In Military affairs, those
 officers attached to the commander of an army to
 assist him in carrying his plans into execution:
 they consist of a quartermaster-general, adjutant-

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STAFFISH—STAGING.

general, majors of brigade, &c.; the personal staff
 are the officers immediately about the general;
 there is also a garrison staff, a medical staff, &c.
 In Music, the five lines and spaces between them,
 on which music is written; (*stef*, Icel.) a stanza.

When Crito once a panegyrick show'd,
 He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode.—*Horne.*

Staff-tree, the common name of the plants belong-
 ing to the genus *Celastrus*.

STAFFISH, *staf'fish*, *a.* Stiffish; harsh.—Ob-
 solete.

Somewhat *staffish* for learning,
 And whole course of living.—*Ascham.*

STAG, *stag*, *s.* (Horne Tooke considers *stag* to be
 derived from *stigan*, to ascend, Sax. from the
 raised and lofty head of the animal being the most
 striking circumstance at the first sight of him.)
 The male of the red deer; the male of the hind;
 a colt or filly; a romping girl—(local in the last
 two senses.) In Sporting, a game-cock of the
 second year. *Stag-beetle*, a Coleopterous insect
 of the family Lucanidae, particularly *Lucanus*
cervus. *Stag-hound*, the largest and most power-
 ful kind of dog kept for hunting in England: it is
 the produce of a cross between the old English
 hound and the fox-hound. *Stag-worm*, a para-
 sitical insect which infests deer.

STAGE, *staj*, *s.* (*elaje*, a story, a degree, Fr. *stiges*,
 to ascend, Sax. *stege*, a ladder, Swed.) A tem-
 porary erection on which workmen stand, in repair-
 ing buildings, caulking ships, &c. In Architecture,
 a floor or story. In a theatre, the floor on which
 the performers act. In Ecclesiastical Architecture,
 the stage of a buttress is the part between one
 played projection and the next;—the theatre;
 place of action or performance, as the stage of life;
 a place of rest upon a public road, or where a relay
 of horses is taken; the distance between two
 places on a public road; a single step; degree of
 advance; degree of progression. *Stage-coach*, a
 coach which runs by stages at set times on a pub-
 lic road, for the accommodation of travellers.
Stage-play, theatrical entertainment. *Stage-*
player, an actor on the stage.—Not in use.

STAGELY, *staj'le*, *a.* Belonging to the stage; be-
 fitting the stage.

STAGER, *staj'ur*, *s.* A player; one who has long
 acted on the stage of life; a practitioner.

STAGERY, *staj'er-e*, *s.* Scenic exhibition; show on
 the stage.

STAGEVIL, *stag'e-vil*, *s.* A disease in horses, being
 a kind of palsy in the jaw.

STAGGARD, *stag'gärd*, *s.* A four-year-old stag.

STAGGER, *stag'gur*, *v. n.* (*staggeren*, Dutch.) To
 reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and then
 to the other in walking; to fail; to cease to stand
 firm; to begin to give way; to hesitate; to fall
 into doubt; to become less confident;—*v. a.* to
 cause to reel; to cause to doubt and waver in pur-
 pose; to make to hesitate; to make less ready or
 confident; to shock; to alarm.

STAGGERING, *stag'ger-ing*, *s.* Act of reeling; the
 cause of reeling.

STAGGERINGLY, *stag'ger-ing-ly*, *ad.* In a reeling
 manner; with hesitation.

STAGGERS, *stag'gurs*, *s.* A kind of apoplexy in
 horses.

STAGGERWORT.—See Ragwort.

STAGING, *staj'ing*, *s.* A structure of posts and boards
 for support.

STAGIRITE—STALACTIC.

STALACTIFORM—STALKER.

STAGIRITE, } *staj'e-rite, s.* A native of Stagira,—
STAGYRITE, } applied distinctively to Aristotle.

STAGMARIA, *stag-ma're-a, s.* (*stazo*, I run out, Gr. in reference to the bark exuding a resin.) A genus of plants, natives of the Sumatra and other East Indian islands.

STAGNANCY, *stag'nan-se, s.* State of being stagnant.

STAGNANT, *stag'nant, a.* (*stagnans*, Lat.) Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; not agitated.

The gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul.—Johnson.

STAGNATE, *stag'na-te, v. n.* (*stagna*, Lat. *stagnare*, Ital.) To lie motionless; to have no course or stream; to cease to be brisk or active.

STAGNATION, *stag-na'shun, s.* The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; state of being motionless; the cessation of action, or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

STAID, *stayd, a.* Pret. and past part. of *stay*. Sober; grave; steady; regular; not volatile, wild, or fanciful.

STADNESS, *stayd'nes, s.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of wildness.

STAIN, *stayn, v. a.* (*ystaenaw*, Welsh.) To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; to dye or tinge with a different colour; to impress with figures in colours different from the ground; to blot; to soil with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on;—*s.* discoloration from foreign matter; blot; a spot of a different colour from the ground; Swift trouts diversified with crimson stains.—Pope.

taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; cause of reproach; shame.

STAINER, *sta'nur, s.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

STAINLESS, *stayn'les, a.* Free from stains or spots; free from reproach of guilt; free from sin.

STAIRCASE, *stare'kase, s.* That part or subdivision of a building containing the stairs.

STAIRS, *stayrz, s.* (*stager*, from *stigma*, to ascend, Sax. *staghre*, Irish.) Steps by which we ascend from the lower to a higher part of a building; a step. The word is seldom used in the singular, except in Scotland, where it is common for one flight of steps, or even more than one flight when contained in the same staircase.

STAITH, *stayth, s.* The stage from which coals are put into ships.—Local.

STAKE, *stake, s.* (*stac*, Sax. *staak*, Dutch, *stake*, Dan.) A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of long rough wood, especially the post to which a beast is tied to be baited, or a heretic to be burned; figuratively, martyrdom; that which is pledged or wagered; the state of being laid or pledged as a wager, as, his honour is at *stake*; a small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon;—*v. a.* to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits by stakes, as, to *stake* out the ground; to wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of a competition or future contingency.

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain strays.—Pope.

Stake-head, in Rope-making, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side, to keep the strands apart.

STALACTIC, *sta-lak'tik, a.* (from *Stalactite*.)
STALACTICAL, *sta-lak'te-kal, a.* Pertaining to *stalactite*.
STALACTITIC, *sta-lak'tit'ik, a.* lactite; resembling an icicle.

STALACTIFORM, *sta-lak'te-fawrm, a.* Having
STALACTITIFORM, *sta-lak'tit'e-fawrm, a.* the form of stalactite.

STALACTITE, *sta-lak'tite, s.* (*stalaktos*, from *stalasso*, I drop, Gr.) A conical concretion of carbonate of lime attached to the roof of a calcareous cavern, formed by the gradual dropping of the water holding the carbonate in solution.

STALAGMITE, *sta-lag'mite, s.* (*stalagmos*, Gr. *stalagmium*, a drop, Lat.) A deposit of calcareous or other matter, formed by drops from the roofs, on the floors of mineral caverns.

STALAGMITES, *sta-lag'me-tis, s.* (*stazo*, I run out, Gr. because the trees exude a yellow resinous juice when cut.) A genus of plants: Order, Clusiaceae.

STALAGMITIC, *sta-lag-mit'ik, a.* In the
STALAGMITICAL, *sta-lag-mit'e-kal, a.* form of stalagmite.

STALAGMITICALLY, *sta-lag-mit'e-kal-le, ad.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

STALDER, *stawl'dur, s.* A wooden frame to set casks upon.

STALE, *stale, a.* (from the same root as *Still*; *stellen*, to set, Germ. and equivalent to stagnant.) Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its spirit or flavour; having lost the vivacity and graces of youth; worn out; decayed; worn out by use; trite; very common, and therefore having lost its power to please, as a *stale* jest;—*s.* something set or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose;

Still, as wont, he crafty *stales* did lay.—Spenser.

a prostitute; old beer, somewhat acidulated; urine, applied to that of horses or cattle. In Law, *stale-affidavit*, one held above a year;—(*stel*, a stick, Sax.) a long handle, as the *stale* of a rake—(obsolete as a noun in the foregoing senses.) In Chess-playing, *stale* has its primary meaning, *i. e.*, a state fixed—a *stale* or stalled mate being that into which the king cannot move, but into check. In Sporting, a fowl which is used as a decoy bird;—*v. a.* to make vapid or useless; to destroy the beauty of; to wear out—(obsolete in this sense.)

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety.—Shaks.

—*v. n.* (*staller*, Dan. *stallen*, Germ.) to discharge urine, as cattle or horses.

STALELY, *stale'le, ad.* Of old; of a long time.

All your promised mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with.—
Ben Jonson.

STALENESS, *stale'nes, s.* The state of being stale; vapidness; triteness; commonness; oldness.

STALK, *stawk, s.* The stem or main axis of a plant; the pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant; the stem of a quill; a tall chimney connected with a public work; a high, proud, stately step or walk. In Architecture, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which is sometimes fluted, and from which the volutes and helices spring; it resembles the stalk of a plant;—*v. n.* to walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse, or behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must *stalk*.—Bacon.

STALKED, *stawk't, a.* Having a stalk.

STALKER, *stawk'ur, s.* One who stalks.

STALKING—STAMINIFEROUS.

STALKING, stawk'ing, *part. a.* Walking with proud and lofty steps. In Sporting, the act of going gently, step by step, under cover of a horse to kill game—hence, deer-stalking, &c. *Stalking-horse*, a horse, real or fictitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game he is intending to kill—hence, a mask; a pretence.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion.—*L'Estrange*.

STALKLESS, stawk'less, *a.* Having no stalk.

STALKY, stawk'e, *a.* Resembling a stalk; consisting of stalks.

STALL, stawl, *s.* (Saxon.) A stand; a station; a stable; the crib in a stable; a bench or form on which anything is set for sale; a small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on, as a butcher's *stall*. In Architecture, an elevated seat in the choir or chancel of a church, appropriated to an ecclesiastical, such as the prebendal *stall* of a cathedral;—*v. a.* to put into a stable, or to keep in a stable; to install—the word commonly used;—*v. n.* to inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world.—*Shaks.*
to kennel; to be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALLAGE, stawl'age, *s.* In Law, a toll or duty payable for the liberty of erecting a *stall* in a fair or market; formerly, dung; compost.

STALLATION, stawl-la'shun, *s.* Installation.—*Obsolete*.

His *stallation* drew near.—*Lord Herbert*.

STALLED, stawld, *a.* Fed in a stall, as a *stalled* ox.
STALLFED, stawl'fed, *part. a.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable.

STALLFEED, stawl'feed, *v. a.* (*stall* and *feed*.) To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder, in distinction from *grass-feeding*.

STALLION, stal'yun, *s.* (*etalon*, Fr. *stallone*, Ital. probably from the root of *Stall*.) An uncastrated horse.

STALWORTH, stawl'worth, *a.* Stout; strong; brave. Dr. Johnson gives *stallworth*, but there is no such word.

STAMEN, sta'men, *s.* (Latin, a filament.) In Botany, the male organ of fructification in flowers, consisting of the filament supporting an anther; the vessel containing the pollen, or fecundating dust. *Stamens* is the plural in Botany.—See *Stamina*.

STAMIN, stam'in, *s.* In Archaeology, a kind of under woollen garb, or inner tunic, worn by the Benedictines instead of the penitentiary shirt;

Wearing of here or *stamin*.—*Chaucer*.

STAMINA, stam'in-a, *s.* The plural of *stamen*; that which constitutes the principal strength or support of anything, as the solids of the human body; the ligneous part of trees. *Stamina* for *stamens*, in Botany, is almost out of use.

STAMINAL, stam'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to the stamens; consisting in stamens.

STAMINATE, stam'e-nate, *a.* Furnished with stamens;—*v. a.* to endue with stamens.

STAMINEOUS, sta-min'e-us, *a.* (*stamineus*, Lat.) Consisting of stamens; possessing stamens; pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it.

STAMINIDIA, stam-e-nid'e-a, *s.* (*stamen* and *eidōs*, likeness, Gr.) In Botany, those bodies which are supposed to be in Hepaticæ and other cryptogamous plants, the equivalent of anthers in more perfect plants.

STAMINIFEROUS, stam-e-nif'er-us, *a.* (*stamen* and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Stamen-bearing; applied to

STAMMEL—STAND.

such flowers and florets as contain one or more stamens and no pistils; they are necessarily parallel.

STAMMEL, stam'mel, *s.* (*estamel*, old Fr.) A species of red colour;

Red-hood, the first that did appear

In *stammel*, scarlet is too dear.—*Ben Jonson*.

a kind of woollen cloth, perhaps a corruption of *stamin*;—*a.* of a reddish colour.—*Obsolete*.

His bed with all its rich furniture of cloth of *stammel* colour.—*Warton*.

STAMMER, stam'mur, *v. n.* (*stama*, Swed. *stammula*, Germ. *stamer*, one who stammers, Sax.) To pronounce with hesitation; to have a spasmodic impediment in speech;—*v. a.* to utter with stammering;

I think fame but *stammers* them.—*Boau, and Fleet*.

STAMMERER, stam'mer-ur, *s.* One who stammers.

STAMMERING, stam'mer-ing, *part. a.* Apt to stammer;—*s.* the act or practice of uttering words with unintentional breaks or interruptions.

STAMMERINGLY, stam'mer-ing-le, *ad.* With stammering.

STAMP, stamp, *v. a.* (*stampen*, Dutch, *stampfen*, Germ. *stamper*, Dan.) To strike by thrusting the foot down upon; to impress with a mark or figure; to imprint; to fix a mark by impressing it; to coin; to mint;

We are bastards all;

And that most venerable man, whom I

Did call my father, was I know not where

When I was *stamped*.—*Shaks.*

to pound, as in a mortar;

And I took your sin, the calf which ye had made, and burnt it with fire, and *stamped* it, and ground it very small.—*Deut. ix. 21*.

—*v. n.* to strike the foot forcibly downward;—*a.* any instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an impression; the thing impressed; a picture cut in wood or metal;

At Venice, they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices.—*Addison*.

a government mark on things that pay duty; a character of reputation, good or bad; authority; currency; cast; form.

STAMPER, stamp'ur, *s.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STANCH, stantsh, *v. a.* (*etancher*, Fr. *stanco*, Armor.) To stop, as applied to blood; to hinder from running;—*v. n.* to cease to flow. This word was formerly written *staunch*.

STANCHER, stantsh'ur, *s.* He or that which *stanches*.

STANCHION, stan'tshun, *s.* (*etancon*, Fr.) A prop. In Nautical language, any upright support. In Architecture, the upright mullions or bars of a window or open screen.

STANCHLESS, stantsh'les, *a.* Not to be stopped.

STAND, stand, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *stood*, (*staudan*, Sax.) To be upon the feet, as an animal; opposed to sit, kneel, or lie; to be erect, as a tree in a state of growth; to be on its foundation, as a building; to be situated, as a town on the bank of a river; to remain upright, in a moral sense;

To stand or fall,

Free in thy own arbitrament it lies.—*Milton*.

to become erect, as, his hair *stood* with horror; to stop or halt; to be at a stationary point;

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*?—*Pope*.

to be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure; to be fixed or steady; not to vacillate, as, his mind *stands* unmoved; to be in or main-

STANDARD.

tain a posture of resistance; to be placed with regard to order, rank, or estimation; to be in any particular state, as, I *stand* in need of his services; to continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void;

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him.—Ps. lxxxix. to consist; to have its being and essence;

Sacrifices — which *stood* only in meats and drinks. —Heb. ix. 9, 10.

to have a place; to be in any state, as, things now *stand*; to be in a particular relation, as, to *stand* godfather; to be, with regard to state of mind;

Stand in awe and sin not.—Ps. lv.

to succeed; to maintain one's ground, as, to *stand* or fall by public opinion; to hold a course at sea, as, to *stand* for the shore or harbour; to have a direction; to offer one's self as a candidate; to stagnate; not to flow; to be satisfied or convinced; Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty.—Shaks.

to make delay, as, I cannot *stand* to examine every particular; to adhere to, as, to *stand* to the truth; to be permanent; to endure; not to fade, as, the colours will *stand*. To *stand* against, to oppose; to resist. To *stand* by, to be present without being an actor; to support; to defend; not to desert; to rest in. To *stand* for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain; to profess to support. To *stand* from, to direct the course from. To *stand* in for, to direct the course towards. To *stand* it, to suffer; to endure. To *stand* off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear intimacy; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Stand* out is now used in this sense. To *stand* off and on, to keep alternately near to the shore and out to sea. To *stand* on, to continue the course in which a ship is sailing. To *stand* out, to project; to be prominent; to persist in opposition or resistance; to direct the course from land or a harbour. To *stand* to, to ply; to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion; not to yield. To *stand* to sea, to direct the course from land. To *stand* under, to undergo; to sustain. To *stand* up, to erect one's self; to arise in order to obtain notice; to make a party. To *stand* up for, to defend; to justify. To *stand* upon, to concern; to interest; to value; to insist. To *stand* with, to be consistent;—v. a. to endure; to sustain; to bear; to resist without yielding or receding; to await; to suffer; to abide by. To *stand* fire, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. To *stand* it, to bear; to be able to endure. To *stand* one's ground, to keep the ground or position one has taken. To *stand* trial, to sustain trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial;—s. a stop; a halt; a station, rank, or post—(*standing* is now used in this sense); point beyond which progression is stayed; a difficulty, as causing a stop; a frame or table on which articles are placed. A *stand* of arms, a musket with its usual appendages.

STANDARD, stand'ard, s. (Saxon, *stendardo*, Ital. *standaard*, Dutch, *standarte*, Germ.) That which is established, or stands permanently for a test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tested; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree; an ensign in war, as being that under which the soldiers stand, or to which they rally. In Botany, the upright and erect petal of the corolla of papilionaceous plants. The name *standards* is

STANDEL—STANZAIC.

applied to the upright pieces in a plate-rack, or above a dresser to support the shelves; when the edges of standards are cut into mouldings across the fibres of the wood, they are called *cut standards*. In Shipbuilding, *standards* are inverted knees placed above the deck, instead of beneath it, and having their vertical branch pointed upwards. *Standard-bearer*, he who carries the ensign.

STANDEL, stand'el, s. In Law, a young store oak tree, twelve of which are to be left in every acre of ground when the wood is felled.—Howell.

STANDER, stand'ur, s. One who stands; a standel; a tree which has stood long. *Stander-by*, one who stands near; a mere spectator. *Stander-up*, one who takes a side.

STANDING, stand'ing, part. a. Erect; settled; not temporary; lasting; stagnant; fixed; permanent. *Standing orders*, the rules adopted by the houses of parliament for the permanent guidance and order of their proceedings;—s. continuance; station or place to stand on;

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.—Ps. lxxix. 2.

rank or condition in society.

STANDISH, stand'ish, s. (*stand* and *dish*.) A dish or stand for pen and ink.

STANDSTILL, stand'stil, s. (*stand* and *still*.) A stop.

STANG, stang, s. (*stang*, a pole, Sax.) A pole or perch;

Woods of half a *stang*.—Swift.

a long bar or wooden pole. To *ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders in derision, —see *To ride skimmington*;—v. n. to shoot with pain.—This word is still in common use in the North of Britain.

STANK, stangk. Preterite of *stink*. Obsolete in the following senses:—a. weak; worn out;

I am so stiff and so *stank*.—Spenser.

—s. (*ystanc*, Welsh,) a dam or mound to stop water.

Thei lighted and abiden beside a water *stank*.—Trans. of Longloft.

STANLEYA, stan-le'ya, s. (in honour of Edward Lord Stanley.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

STANNARY, stan'nâr-e, s. (*stannum*, tin, Lat.) A tin mine; the tin mines of a district; the royal rights in respect to such a collection of mines; the tinners within a particular district;—a. pertaining to a stannary. The *stannary courts*, in Cornwall and Devon, are held before the lord-warden and his substitutes, in virtue of a privilege granted to the workers in the tin mines there, to sue and be sued in their own courts, that they may not be drawn from their business.—4 Inst. 232.

STANNATE, stan'nayt, s. A soluble compound of the peroxide of tin with an alkali.

STANNEL, stan'nel, } s. The kestrel.—See Kestrel.

STANNYEL, stan'ne-el, } trel.

STANNIC ACID, stan'nik as'id, s. (*stannum*, tin, Lat.) Peroxide of tin. Its equivalent is 73.9: symb. SO₂.

STANZA, stan'za, s. (Italian, a stop.) A series of lines in a poem, having a certain arrangement frequently repeated; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. In Architecture, an apartment or division in a building.

STANZAIC, stan-za'ik, a. Consisting of stanzas.

STAPEDIUS, sta-pe'de-us, *s.* (from Stapes.) In Anatomy, a small muscle attached near the mastoid cells, and into the head of the stapes.

STAPELIA, sta-pe'le-a, *s.* (named by Linnaeus in honour of Boderus a Stapel, a physician of Amsterdam.) A genus of fleshy leafless plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

STAPES, sta-pes, *s.* (Latin, a stirrup.) In Anatomy, one of the bones of the internal ear, so called from its shape.

STAPHYLEA, staf-e-le'a, *s.* (*staphyle*, a bunch of grapes, Gr. the fruit and flowers being disposed in clusters.) A genus of plants: Order, Celastraceae.

STAPHYLINAE, staf'e-line, *a.* (*staphyle*, a bunch of grapes, Gr.) Pertaining to the uvula; having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.

STAPHYLINIDÆ, staf-e-lin'e-de, *s.* (*staphylinus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, characterized by considerably abridged elytra, beneath which their expansive wings are folded up. They are excessively active, and fly with great velocity.

STAPHYLINUS, staf-e-lin'us, *s.* The Rove-beetles, a genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Staphylinidæ.

STAPHYLOMA, staf-e-lo'ma, *s.* (*staphyle*, a grape, Gr.) In Pathology, an increase in the size of the cornea, almost invariably accompanied by more or less opacity. There are seven species of this disease.

STAPHYLONCUS, staf-e-long'kus, *s.* (*staphyle*, a grape, and *onkos*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, tumefaction of the uvula.

STAPHYLOGRAPHY, staf-e-lor'a-fe, *s.* (*staphyle*, a grape, and *raphe*, a suture, Gr.) A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.

STAPHYSINE, staf'e-sine, *s.* (from its occurring with delphine in Delphinium staphysagra.) A chemical compound, the formula of which is given as C₃₂H₂₃NO₂?

STAPLE, sta'pl, *s.* (*stapel*, a stake, Sax. and Germ.) A settled mart or market; an emporium. In former times, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public—hence the term *staple* commodities, which were principally wool, leather, and hides; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; a small piece of iron pointed at each end, and bent round, so that the two ends may be parallel to each other, and of equal lengths, to be driven into wood, or into a wall, thus forming a loop for fastening a hasp or bolt. *Staple of land*, the particular quality or nature of land;—*a.* settled; established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold; chief; principal; regularly produced for the market, as *staple* commodities.

STAPLER, sta'plur, *s.* A dealer in staple commodities, as a *wool-stapler*.

STAR, stâr, *s.* (Dutch, *steorra*, Sax. *aster*, Gr. *stara*, Bengalese, *tar*, Sans.) A luminous heavenly body, whether fixed or planetary; an asterisk, marked thus *; the figure of a star; a badge of honour, as, the *star* of the order of the garter; a distinguished and brilliant actor. In Law, *stars* was an ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews.—*Cowel*. In Botany, *star-apple*, a plant of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. *Star of Beth-*

lehem, a plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*. *Star of the earth*, the plant *Plantago coronopus*, found on the sea-shore. *Star-flower*, a plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*. *Star-grass*, a plant of the genus *Callitriche*, and one also of the genus *Ale*. *Star-hyacinth*, a plant of the genus *Scilla*. *Star-jelly*, a fungus of the genus *Tremela*. *Star-slime*, a gelatinous substance often found in wet meads and formerly supposed to be the extinguished light of a shooting-star. It is, however, not of a teoric, but of vegetable origin, belonging to a fungus of the genus *Tremella*. *Star-thistle*, the plant *Centaurea calcitrapa*. *Star-retch*, the common name of plants of the genus *Astrolobium*. *Star-fish*, the plant *Stapelia asterias*, the flowers resembling that animal in form. In Zoology, a many radiated animal of the genus *Asterias*. *Star-chamber*, a chamber at Westminster, so called from its ceiling being adorned with images of great stars. It gave its name to a court which consisted of several of the lords spiritual and temporal, but privy-councillors, together with two judges of courts of common law, without the intervention of any jury: their legal jurisdiction extended to riots, perjury, misbehaviour of public officers, other notorious misdemeanors.—*Blount*. *Star-crowned*, crowned with stars. *Star-encircled*, circled with stars. *Star-gazer*, one who gazes at the stars; applied in contempt to an astrologer and sometimes ludicrously to an astronomer. *Star-gazing*, the act or practice of observing the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies; astrology. *Star-led*, led by the stars. *Star-light*, the light proceeding from the stars; lighted by stars. *Star-paved*, studded with stars.

The road of heaven *star-paved*.—*Milton*.

Star-proof, impervious to the light of the stars, 'a *star-proof* elm.'—*Milton*. *Star-read*, the trine of the stars; astronomy—(obsolete.)

Egyptian wizards old,

Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight.

Star-roofed, roofed with stars. *Star-spangled*, spangled with stars. *Star-stone*,—see *Stellite*. *Seven stars*, the popular name of the Pleiades.

STARBOARD, stâr borde, *s.* (*steor-board*, Sax.) The right-hand side to a person on ship-board, looking toward the head;—*a.* pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

STARCH, stârtsh, *s.* A vegetable product which occurs abundantly in the seeds of the Cerealia; many roots, such as the potato and arrow-root, and in the stems of palms, &c., and in lichen. Its formula, when dried at the ordinary temperature, is C₁₂H₉O₉HO + 2 aq.; when dried at 212°, C₁₂H₉O₉HO. It is used to stiffen dress—hence, *a.* stiff; precise; rigid;—*v.* *a.* to stiffen with starch. *Starch-hyacinth*, the plant *Musa racemosum*, grows in grassy fields and among reeds. **STARCHED**, stârtsh, *part. a.* Stiff; precise; fast. **STARCHEDNESS**, stârtsh'ed-nes, *a.* Stiffness; manners; formality.

STARCHER, stârtsh'ur, *s.* One who starches, whose occupation is to starch.

STARCHLY, stârtsh'le, *ad.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STARCHINESS, stârtsh'nes, *s.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCHY, stârtsh'e, *a.* Consisting of or resembling starch; stiff; precise.

STARE—START.

STARE, *stare*, *v. n.* (*starian*, Sax. *starren*, Germ.) To look with fixed eyes, as an effect of wonder, stupidity, horror, or impudence; to gaze; to stand out or be prominent. To stare in the face, to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident;—*s.* a fixed look with eyes wide open;—(*staer*, Sax.) a staring.

STARER, *sta'ur*, *s.* One who stares.

STARK, *stark*, *a.* (*sterc*, Sax. *stark*, Germ.) Stiff; strong; full; still; deep; mere; absolute;—*ad.* wholly; entirely; absolutely.

STARKIA, *stark'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. Mr. Stark of Gros Tchernia, in Silesia.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

STARKLY, *stark'le*, *ad.* Stiffly; strongly.

As fast locked up in sleep as guiltless labour, When it lies starkly in the traveller's bones.—*Shaks.*

STARLESS, *star'les*, *a.* Having no stars visible, as, a starless night.

STARLIKE, *star'like*, *a.* Resembling a star; stellate; radiated like a star.

STARLING, *star'ling*, *s.* The common name of birds of the genus *Sturnus*. In Architecture, the term *starlings*, or *sterlings*, sometimes *stills*, is applied to an assemblage of piles driven round the piers of a bridge to give it support.

STAROST, *sta'rost*, *s.* A title under the Polish republic, enjoyed by noblemen who were in possession of certain castles and domains, called *starosties*.

STAROSTY, *sta'ros-te*, *s.* A fief; a domain held by feudal service.

STARRED, *stard*, *part. a.* Decorated with stars; influenced in fortune by the stars;

My third comfort
Starr'd most unluckily.—*Shaks.*

cracked in the form of a star, as a starred bottle, or pane of glass.

STARRY, *star're*, *a.* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of stars; stellar; shining like stars; resembling stars.

START, *start*, *v. n.* (*storten*, to pour, spill, fall, rush, or tumble, Dutch; *stiran*, to move, Sax.) To move suddenly, as by a twitch, or by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm; to move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap; to shrink; to wince; to move suddenly aside; to deviate; to set out, as in racing, or in the commencement of a journey. To start up, to rise suddenly;—*v. a.* to alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse; to rouse suddenly from concealment, as in starting game; to bring into motion; to produce suddenly into view or notice; to bring within pursuit; to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate, as to start a bone. In Nautical language, to empty, applied to liquids; to move, applied to solids—hence, to punish, formerly applied with a rope's end, as a cure for laziness;—*s.* a sudden motion or twitch of the body; a spring; a sudden rousing to action;

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it start again.—*Shaks.*

sally or sudden effusion; sudden fit; sudden motion, followed by intermission; a quick spring; first motion from a place; the act of setting out. To get the start, to begin before another; to obtain advantage over another;

Get the start of the majestic world.—*Shaks.*

(*steort*, Sax.) a projection; a long handle; a horn; a tail, as in the name of the bird Redstart.

STARTER—STATE.

STARTER, *start'ur*, *s.* One who starts; one who shrinks from his purpose;

Stand to it boldly and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no starter.—*Hudibras.*

one who suddenly starts a question or objection; a dog that rouses the game.

STARTFUL, *start'ful*, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STARTFULNESS, *start'ful-ness*, *s.* Aptness to start.

STARTING, *start'ing*, *s.* The act of moving suddenly. Starting-hole, evasion; loop-hole—(obsolete.)

What trick, what starting-hole canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame?—*Shaks.*

Starting-post, the post or barrier from which horses start in racing.

STARTINGLY, *start'ing-le*, *ad.* By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

STARTISH, *start'ish*, *a.* Apt to start; shy; skittish.

STARTLE, *start'l*, *v. n.* To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or fear;—*v. a.* to fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror, surprise, or alarm; to deter; to cause to deviate;—*s.* sudden motion caused by an unexpected alarm; surprise, or apprehension of danger; sudden impression.

STARTLINGLY, *start'ing-le*, *ad.* In a startling manner.

STARTUP, *start'up*, *s.* One who comes suddenly into notice—we now use Upstart;

That young startup hath all the glory of my overthrow.—*Shaks.*

a kind of high-heeled shoe—(obsolete;)

Which starts like lazy maists upon the ground,
Soak through your startups.—*Fletcher.*

—*a.* suddenly coming into notice.

A new startup sect.—*Warburton.*

STARVATION, *star'-va'shun*, *s.* (from *Starve*.) The act of starving, or state of being starved.

STARVE, *starv*, *v. n.* (*stearfian*, Sax.) To perish with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent;

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed.—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* to kill with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; to destroy by want of proper nutriment, as plants; to kill with cold;

From beds of raging fire, to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth.—*Milton.*

to deprive of force or vigour.—Not usual in this sense.

The powers of their minds are starved by disuse.—*Locke.*

STARVELING, *starv'ling*, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want;—*s.* an animal or plant in an unhealthy state through want of proper nutriment.

STARWORT, *star'wurt*, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Aster*.

STASIS, *sta'sis*, *s.* (Greek, standing.) In Pathology, stagnation of the blood or animal humours.

STATALINUS, *sta-ta-li-nus*, *s.* (from *sto*, I stand, *statanus*, *sta-ta-nus*, *s.* (Lat.) In Roman Mythology, a god invoked to assist infants, and give them the power of standing upright and walking.

STATARY, *sta'ta-re*, *a.* (from *State*.) Fixed; settled.—Not in use.

The set and statary times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair.—*Brown.*

STATE, *state*, *s.* (*status*, from *sto*, I stand, Lat.) Condition, as determined by whatever circum-

STATED—STATICAL

stances; rank; quality; pomp; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever be its form; a commonwealth; civil community or government, as in the phrase, church and state; in the plural, possessions, as the *states* of the church. Obsolete or unusual in the following senses:—crisis; stationary point, or that from which the next movement is regression; estate; a seat of dignity; She affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy.—*Arbutnot*.

a canopy;

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was placed.—*Milton*.

a person of high rank;

He, being so great a *state*, would visit hospitals.—*Wits, I'is, and Fancies* (1614).

in the plural, the principal persons in a government.

The bold design

Pleased highly those infernal *states*.—*Milton*.

Single state, individuality, as opposed to community. *State affairs*, the affairs of the state; public affairs. *Stateronger*, one versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs. *State policy*, the policy of the state; public policy. *State-room*, a magnificent room in a palace or great house; an apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin. In French History, *states-general*, an assembly which held occasional meetings from 1302 till 1614, when they were discontinued till 1789, at which period they were again summoned. *Statesman*, a man versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political abilities; one employed in public affairs. *Statesmanlike*, having the manner or wisdom of statesmen. *Stateswoman*, a woman who interferes much in the affairs of the state;—*v. a.* to place in mental view, or represent with all circumstances of modification; to settle; to regulate; to narrate or recite, as, to *state* the whole case. **STATED**, sta'ted, *part. a.* Settled; established; regular; fixed.

STATEDLY, sta'ted-le, *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally.

STATELESS, state'les, *a.* Without pomp.

STATELINESS, state'le-nes, *s.* (from *Stately*.) Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; dignity, real or affected.

STATELY, state'le, *a.* lofty; majestic; magnificent; elevated in sentiment;—*ad.* majestically; loftily.

STATEMENT, state'ment, *s.* The act of stating; a series of facts or circumstances stated.

STATER, sta'tur, *s.* (from *State*.) One who states; (*stater*, Gr.) an ancient Greek measure of value: the common gold currency in the republican times of Greece consisted of staters: the Attic golden stater weighed two drachms, and was equal in value to twenty; but the value of the coin struck by different states with this denomination varied greatly. The *stater* is also an apothecary's weight of 1½ oz.

STATERA, sta-to'ra, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a kind of balance, commonly called the Roman balance, much the same as the steelyard.

STATESMANSHIP, stayts-man-ship, *s.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STATIC, stat'ik,

STATICAL, stat'e-kal, } *a.* (see *Statics*.) Pertaining to statics; acting by mere weight.

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STATICE—STATIST.

STATICE, stat'e-se, *s.* (*statizo*, I stop, Gr. said by Pliny to stop diarrhoea.) Sea-lavender, a genus of plants: Order, Plumbaginaceae.

STATICS, stat'iks, *s.* (*statique*, Fr. *statice*, Lat. *statike*, Gr.) That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at rest, as Dynamics does of those in motion. In Pathology, a kind of epilepsies, or persons seized with epilepsies.

STATING, stat'ing, *s.* (from *State*.) The act of making a statement; a statement made.

STATION, sta'shun, *s.* (French; *statio*, from *sto*, I stand, Lat.) The act of standing—(obsolete in this sense;)

In *station* like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.—*Shaks*.

a state of rest; the spot or place where one stands, post assigned; office; position; employment; character; state; rank or condition of life. In Astronomy, that position of a planet in which its right ascension ceases, or its apparent place in the ecliptic remains for a few days unaltered. In Ecclesiastical Antiquity, a name given to the week fasts of Wednesdays and Fridays. Saturday was made a *station* day by the council of Elvira, which it is said led to the gradual neglect of the Wednesday *station* in the western church. In the Church of Rome, *station* is applied to certain churches in which indulgences are granted on certain days. In Railways, a place at which a halt is made for the purpose of receiving or letting down passengers or goods: the last stations on a railway are called *termini*. In Surveying, the place selected for planting the instrument with which an angle is to be measured. In Nautical language, *station-bill*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship. *Station-pointer*, an instrument used in maritime surveying, for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place, from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been observed. *Station-staff*, an instrument for taking angles in surveying;—*v. a.* to place; to set; to appoint to a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONAL, sta'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STATIONARY, sta'shun-ar-e, *a.* Fixed; not moving; not appearing to move, as a planet when at its station; respecting place or station; not advancing, in a moral sense. *Stationary-engine*, a steam-engine which draws loads on a railway, by a rope or other means of communication extended from the station of the engine along the line of road, in opposition to a *locomotive-engine*.

STATIONER, sta'shun-ur, *s.* Originally, one who kept a shop or stall, in distinction from an itinerant vender; hence, specially, a bookseller; at present, one who sells paper, pens, and other furniture for writing.

STATIONERY, sta'shun-er-e, *s.* The articles usually sold by a stationer, such as paper, pens, ink, &c.;—*a.* pertaining to a stationer.

STATISM, sta'tizm, *s.* Policy; the art of government.

The politician is the greatest fool; for he turns his religion into hypocrisy, into *statism*, yea, into atheism.—*Junius*.

STATIST, sta'tist, *s.* A statesman; a politician.

I do believe,
Statist though I'm none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war.—*Shaks*.

STATISTIC—STATUTE.

STATISTIC, sta-tis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
STATISTICAL, sta-tis'te-kal, } state of society, to
 the condition, economy, property, and resources of
 the people.

STATISTICIAN, sta-tis-tish'an, *s.* One versed in
 statistics.

STATISTICS, sta-tis'tiks, *s.* A collection of facts
 respecting the state of society, the condition of the
 people in a nation or country, their health, lon-
 gevity, domestic economy, arts, property, political
 strength, &c.

STATIVE, sta'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STATOR, sta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity,
 a public servant who attended on the magistrates
 in the provinces. In Mythology, a surname of
 Jupiter, given him by Romulus, because he stopped
 the flight of the Romans in a battle with the Sa-
 bines.

STATUARY, stat'u-a-re, *s.* (*statuarius*, Lat. *statuaria*,
 Ital.) The art of forming images or statues; one
 who makes images or statues: the name is given
 at present, not to a sculptor, but one who makes
 copies of sculpture, or moulds images. In authors
 not quite modern, the distinction between sculpture
 and statuary is not always attended to.

STATUE, stat'u, *s.* (*statua*, from *statuo*, I set, Lat.
 in reference to its being something set or fixed.)
 A solid representation of any living being; an
 image;—*v. a.* to place as a statue; to form a
 statue of.

STATUMINATE, sta-tu'me-nate, *v. a.* (*statumino*,
 Lat.) To prop or support.—Not used.

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.—*Ben Jonson.*

STATU QVO, stat'u kwo. A Latin expression,
 frequently used by English authors, signifying the
 state in which it is at the moment of speaking, the
 words in Italics being understood—hence, in the
 former state, as things were before.

STATURE, stat'ure, *s.* (*statura*, Lat. and Ital.) The
 natural height of any animal, particularly of man.

STATURED, stat'urde, *a.* Arrived at full stature.

How doth the giant honour seeme
 Well *statu'd* in my fond esteeme!—*J. Hall* (1646).

STATUTABLE, stat'u-ta-ble, *a.* (from *Statute*.)
 Made or introduced by statute; according to
 statute.

STATUTABLY, stat'u-ta-ble, *ad.* In a manner
 agreeable to statute.

STATUTE, stat'ute, *s.* (*statut*, Fr. *statutum*, from
statuo, I set or fix, Lat.) A law; an edict of the
 legislature, as distinguished from an unwritten
 law, or one founded on immemorial custom, and
 the precedents of trials. *Statute* is commonly ap-
 plied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of
 representatives: in monarchies, the laws of the
 sovereign are called edicts, decrees, ordinances,
 rescripts, &c. The term *statute* is also applied to
 an act of a corporation or of its founder, intended
 as a permanent rule or law, as the *statutes* of a
 university. In Law, *statute-merchant*, a writing
 in the nature of a bond, introduced in the reign
 of Edward I., for the purpose of allowing lands to
 be charged with the payment of debts contracted
 in trade.—*Blount.* *Statute of jeoffailles*, a statute
 by which a pleader is enabled to correct any error
 or oversight which he may have committed in his
 proceedings. *Statute of limitations*, a statute
 which prescribes the time within which any action
 at law must be commenced. *Statute-run*, applied
 to debts—the legal remedy for the recovery of

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STATUTORY—STAY.

which is barred by the statute of limitations.
Statute-staple, a security for a debt acknowledged
 to be due before the mayor of the staple,—see
Staple.—*Blount.* *Statuto mercatorio*, a writ that
 lay for imprisoning him who had forfeited a bond
 called *statute-merchant*, until the debt were satis-
 fied.—*Cowel.* *Statuto-stapula*, a writ that lay
 for imprisoning and seizing the lands and goods of
 him who had forfeited a bond called *statute-staple*.
 —*Cowel.* *Statutum laborantis*, a judicial writ
 that lay for the apprehension of such labourers as
 refused to work according to the statute. *Statutum*
sessionem, the *statute* or *petty sessions*, a meeting
 in every hundred of all the shires of England, to
 which the constables and others, both householders
 and servants, repaired, for the debating of differ-
 ences between masters and servants, for the rating
 of servants' wages, &c.—*Cowel.*

STATUTORY, stat'u-tur-e, *a.* Enacted by statute;
 depending on statute for its authority.

STATYRA, sta-te'ra, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous in-
 sects: Family, Trachilidæ.

STAUNCH.—See *Stanch*.

STAUNTONIA, stawn-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Sir
 George Staunton.) A genus of plants: Order,
 Memispermaceæ.

STAUACANTHUS, staw-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*stauros*, a
 cross, and *akanthos*, a spine, Gr. in reference to the
 spines having each two small ones at the side, pre-
 senting the appearance of a cross.) A genus of
 Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

STAUANTHERA, staw-ran-the'ra, *s.* (*stauros*, a
 cross, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in allusion to
 the anthers cohering in a cruciate manner.) A
 genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

STAUOLITE.—See *Harmotome*.

STAUOTIDE, staw-ro-tide, } *s.* (*stauros*, a cross,
STAUOLITE, staw-ro-lite, } from the cruciferous
 appearance of its twin crystals.) A mineral of a
 darkish red-brown colour, always crystallized;
 primary form of the crystal, a right rhombic prism;
 lustre vitreous; fracture conchoidal. According to
 an analysis by Dr. Thomson, its constituents are—
 silica, 50.076; alumina, 35.900; protoxide of
 iron, 13.908; magnesia, a trace; moisture, 1.200;
 sp. gr. 3.273; hardness = 6.75. It is also called
 Grenitite.

STAUOTYPOUS, staw-ro-ti'pus, *a.* (*stauros* and
typos, form, Gr.) In Mineralogy, having the macles
 or spots in form of a cross.

STAVE, stave, *s.* (from *Staff*.) A thin, narrow
 piece of timber used in cask-making; a staff or
 metrical series so disposed, that when it is con-
 cluded, the same order begins again; the five lines
 and spaces on which music is written;—*v. a.*
 pret. and past part. *stove* and *staved*; to break
 into staves; hence, to break, generally; to pour
 out, by breaking the cask; to furnish with staves,
 as a ladder; to push, as with a staff, with off; to
 delay, as, to *stave off* a creditor;—*v. n.* to fight
 with staves—(not used in this sense.)

—Beard
 So many warriors, and so stout,
 As he had done, and *stav'd* it out.—*Hudibras.*

to loosen a fighting dog with a staff.

STAVESACK, stavz'ayk-er, *s.* One of the names
 of the plant *Delphinium staphysagæa*, or *Lousewort*
Larkspur.

STAY, stay, *v. n.* (*etayer*, Fr. *estay*, the stay of a ship,
estado, a stay or a remaining, Span.; in Scotland,
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STAYED—STEADINESS.

besides the common English significations, it also means steep, and in this sense is evidently derived from *steygh*, steep, Tent. or *stigan*, to ascend, Sax.) To continue in a place; to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to forbear to act; to stop; to rest on a topic in discourse; to wait; to rely; to trust;—*v. a.* to stop or hold from proceeding; to delay; to obstruct; to keep from departure; to stop from motion or falling; to prop; to support;—*s.* continuance in a place; stand; stop; obstruction; a fixed state; restraint; prudence; caution.

The wisdom, stay, and moderation of the king.—*Bacon.*

In the rigging of a ship, a large strong rope employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship. The *fore-stay* reaches from the foremast-head toward the bowsprit-end, the *main-stay* extends to the ship's stem, the *mizen-stay* is stretched to a collar on the mainmast, above the quarter-deck, &c. In Seamanship, *stay*, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of the ship, with a shifting of the sails. To be in stays, to lie with the head to the wind, and the sails so arranged as to check the progress of the ship. To miss stays, to fail in the attempt to go about. Stay-sail, any sail extended on a sail. Stay-tackle, a large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, &c. Stay-lace, a lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. Staymaker, one who makes stays. The stay and the staff, the means of supporting and preserving life.—*L. aiah* iii.

STAYED, STAYEDLY, &c.—See Staid, &c.

STAYER, sta'ur, *s.* One who stops or restrains; one who upholds or props; that which props.

STAYLESS, sta'les, *a.* Without stop or delay.

They fled the field

With stayless steps, each one his life to shield.—*Mir. for Mag.*

STAYS, stayz, *s. plu.* A bodice or stiff waistcoat, worn chiefly by women; station; fixed anchorage;

They were come upon the stays.—*Sidney.*

any support; that which keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your stays upon the weft.—*Dryden.*

Stays of a ship,—see under Stay.

STEAD, sted, *s.* (*stede*, Sax. *stad*, Sæc-Goth.)

Primarily; place;

Fly this fearful stead.—*Spenser.*

place or room which another had or might have, usually preceded by *in*;

Abraham went and took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt-offering in the stead of his son.—*Gen.* xxii. 13 the frame of a bed, as being the place on which a bed is laid.

The genial bed

Sallow the feet, the borders, and the stead.—*Dryden.*

To stand in stead, to be of great use or advantage;—*v. a.* to help; to support; to assist to fill the place of another.—Obsolete as a verb.

STEADFAST, sted'fast, *a.* Fast fixed; firm; fixed; constant; resolute; not fickle or wavering; steady.

STEADFASTLY, sted'fast-le, *ad.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

STEADFASTNESS, sted'fast-nes, *s.* Immutability; fixedness; firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY, sted'e-le, *ad.* Without tottering or shaking; without variation; without wavering, or inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating.

STEADINESS, sted'e-nes, *s.* Firmness of standing or

STEADY—STEARIC.

position; state of not tottering; not being easily shaken; firmness; constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, sted'e, *a.* (*stedig*,) Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform;—*v. a.* to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support.

STEAK, stake, *s.* (*stek*, from *steka*, to broil, Swed.)

A slice of flesh broiled, or cut for broiling.

STEAL, steel, *v. a.* Pret. *stole*, past part. *stolen*,

(*stolan*, Sax. *stehlen*, Germ. *steelen*, Dutch.) To take and carry away feloniously what belongs to another, and without his consent; to withdraw or convey without notice or clandestinely; to gain or win by address, or gradual imperceptible means; So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel.—

2 Sam. xv.

—*v. n.* to withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived; to practise theft; to take feloniously.

STEALER, steel'ur, *s.* One who steals; a thief.

STEALINGLY, steel'ing-le, *ad.* Slyly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

STEALTH, stelh, *s.* The act of stealing; theft;

secret act, way, or manner, not perceived;

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.—*Pope.*

clandestine practice; the thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bore

Of nightly stealths, and pillage several.—*Spenser.*

STEALTHFUL, stelh'ful, *a.* Given to steal.

STEALTHFULLY, stelh'ful-le, *ad.* In a stealthful manner.

STEALTHILY, stelh'e-le, *ad.* By stealth.

STEALTHY, stelh'e, *a.* Done clandestinely; performed by stealth; unperceived.

Now withered murder, with his stealthy pace,

Moves like a ghost.—*Shaks.*

STEAM, steem, *s.* The vapour of water, or the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water or other fluid. In common language, the mist formed by condensed vapour, which is water in a minute state of division;—*v. n.* to rise or pass off in vapour by means of heat; to fume; to send off visible vapour; to pass off in visible vapour;—*v. a.* to exhale; to evaporate.

How ill did him beseech,

In slouthful sleep his moulten heart to steam.—*Spenser.*

The compounds of steam are—Steam-boat, steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-car or steam-carriage, steam-engine, steam-packet, steam-whistle, &c.

STEAMER, ste'mur, *s.* A vessel propelled by steam;

a steam-boat; a vessel for cooking in by steaming.

STEAN, stene, *s.* (*stana*, Sax.) A kind of earthen or stone drinking vessel or jar.—Obsolete.

Upon a huge great earthenpot stean he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Roman
flood.—*Spenser.*

STEARATE, ste'a-rate, *s.* (*stear*, fat, Gr.) A combination of stearic acid with a base.

STEARIC ACID, ste'a-rik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained from stearine, an impure variety of which is largely used as a substitute for wax in candle-making. In its pure state, it is a firm white solid: when melted, it congeals at 158° into a crystalline mass, which feels greasy, but is pulverizable, and insoluble in water: from alcohol, it is deposited in brilliant pearly scales: it burns like wax, with a clear white flame: it is the most important of all

STEARINE—STEEP.

the oily acids. Formula of the anhydrous acid, $C_{68}H_{68}O_5$; of the hydrated acid, $C_{68}H_{68}O_5 + 2H_2O$. In the liquid state at 170° , its specific gravity is 0.854; in the solid state, 1.01.

STEARINE, *ste'a-rine*, *s.* The harder portion of animal fats; the softer parts being oleine and margarine.

STEAROPTINE, *ste-a-rop'tine*, *s.* A crystalline substance obtained from many of the essential oils, and of which camphor is an example.

STEATITE, *ste'a-tite*, *s.* (*stear*, *steatos*, fat, Gr.) A mineral which presents various shades of white, grey, yellow, green, and red, and is met only massive: it has generally an unctuous feel, yields to the knife, but does not adhere to the tongue; fracture splintery, sometimes slaty; somewhat translucent on the edges; hardens below the blow-pipe, and becomes black, but is infusible. Composition—silica, 59.5; magnesia, 30.5; oxide of iron, 2.5; water, 5.5; sp. gr. 2.65.—See Soap-stone.

STEATITIC, *ste-a-tit'ik*, *a.* Containing steatite; resembling steatite.

STEATOCELE, *ste-a-to-se'le*, *s.* (*stear*, fat, and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) A tumour of the scrotum containing fat.

STEATOMA, *ste-a-to'ma*, *s.* (Greek, from *stear*, fat.) In Pathology, a wen, or encysted tumour, containing a fat-like matter.

STEATOMATOUS, *ste-a-tom'a-tus*, *a.* Resembling steatoma; exhibiting the nature of steatoma.

STEE, *ste*, *s.* A ladder.—Not in use or local.

STEED, *steed*, *s.* (*stede*, Sax.) A horse; a horse for state or war.—Used chiefly in poetry.

STEEKAN, *ste'kan*, *s.* A Dutch wine measure of about five gallons.

STEEL, *steel*, *s.* (*style*, Sax. *stahl*, Germ.) Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; figuratively, weapons, particularly offensive weapons, as swords, spears, &c.; proverbially, extreme hardness, as, heads and hearts of *steel*;—*a.* made of steel;—*v. a.* to overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

Lies well steel'd with weighty arguments.—Shaks.

Steel-clad, clad or armed with steel. *Steel-girt*, girded with steel. *Steel-hearted*, having a hard heart. *Steel-plated*, plated with steel.

STEELER, *steel'ur*, *s.* In Shipbuilding, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post.

STEELY, *steel'e*, *a.* Made of steel; consisting of steel.

STEELYARD, *steel'yárd*, *s.* A sort of balance, consisting of a lever with unequal arms; the short one supports the substance to be weighed, and an invariable weight is made to slide along the other, till the two forces are in equilibrium,—when the weight required is indicated on the graduated edge of the long arm of the instrument. *Merchants of the steelyard*, a body of aliens who enjoyed various commercial privileges in England, from an early period to the middle of the sixteenth century.

STEEN.—See *Stean*.

STEENING, *steen'ing*, *s.* In Architecture, the **STEANING**, *steen'ing*, *s.* brick or stone lining of a well or cess-pool.

STEENKIRK, *steen'kirk*, *s.* Formerly a cant term for a peckcloth.

STEEP, *steep*, *a.* Precipitous; ascending or descending with a great inclination, as a hill;—*s.* a pre-

STEEPER—STEGANOGRAPHY.

cipice; an ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity; a local term for a liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet bag;—*v. a.* (*stippen*, Dutch,) to soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

STEEPER, *steep'ur*, *s.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped.

STEEPINESS, *steep'e-nes*, *s.* Precipitous declivity.

STEEPLE, *steep'pl*, *s.* (*stepel*, Sax.) A lofty erection attached to a church, chiefly intended to contain its bells. *Steeple* is a general term, and applies to every appendage of this nature, whether tower or spire, or a combination of the two. *Steeple-chase*, a hunt in which the fox is followed directly over the country, regardless of all obstructions, as hedges, ditches, &c. *Steeple-race*, a race sometimes got up on the same plan as a steeple-chase.

STEEPLY, *steep'le*, *ad.* With precipitous descent.

STEEPLY, *steep'e*, *a.* Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, *steer*, *s.* (*steor*, Sax. *stier*, Dutch.) A young ox; the rudder or helm of a ship—(obsolete in this sense.)

A naked ship without steer.—Gower.

—*v. a.* (*steoran*, Sax.) to direct; to govern; particularly, to direct a ship's way by the movements of the helm;—*v. n.* to direct a course at sea;

*A ship—where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers and shifts her sail.*—Milton.

to conduct one's self.

STEERAGE, *steer'age*, *s.* The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; direction; regulation; management; that by which any course is guided; the part of a ship which the tiller traverses; an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition; or an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for passengers. In Nautical language, *steerage* also denotes the efforts of the helm—hence, *steerage-way*, that degree of progressive motion communicated to a ship, by which she becomes susceptible of the effects of the helm to govern her course.

STEERER, *steer'ur*, *s.* One who steers; a pilot.

STEERING, *steer'ing*, *s.* The act or art of directing a vessel in her course; the act of guiding or managing. *Steering-wheel*, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned.

STEERLESS, *steer'les*, *a.* Having no rudder; incapable of being steered.—Obsolete.

STEERSMAN, *steerz'man*, *s.* The person employed

STEERSMATE, *steerz'mate*, *s.* at the helm to regulate a ship's course; a pilot.

STEEVE, *steer*, *v. a.* (probably from *stay*, *stey*, Scot. *steegh*, steep, Teut.) In Shipbuilding, to give to the bowsprit a certain angle of elevation with the horizon;—*v. n.* to rise angularly from the horizon, as a bowsprit.

The bowsprits of French men-of-war steeve more than those of the English.—Fulcomer.

STEEVING, *steev'ing*, *s.* In Nautical language, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEG, *steg*, *s.* (*stegge*, the male of birds, Icel.) A gander.—Local.

STEGANOGRAPHIST, *steg-a-nog'ra-fist*, *s.* One who practises steganography.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *steg-a-nog'ra-fo*, *s.* (*steganos*, covered, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of writing in cypher.

STEGANOTROPIS—STELLIONATE.

STEGANOTROPIS, steg-a-not'ro-pis, *s.* (*steganos*, covered, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr. in allusion to the keel being covered by the vexillum.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

STEGNOSIS, steg-no'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, constriction; constipation.

STEGNOTIC, steg-not'ik, *a.* Binding; rendering costive; constrictive;—*s.* a stegnotic medicine; an astringent.

STEINHEILITE, steen'e-lite, *s.* (in honour of Count Steinheil.) In Mineralogy, a variety of iolite from Finland.—See Iolite.

STEINMANNITE, steen-man'nite, *s.* A mineral with a fine granular composition and metallic lustre; colour pure lead-grey; botryoidal; massive; surface of the crystals smooth. It appears to consist of lead, antimony, silver, and sulphur: sp. gr. 6.833; hardness = 2.5.

STELA, ste'la, *s.* (*stela*, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a small column without base or capital, usually with an inscription to record an event, or to perpetuate the memory of some deceased person: it was also used for marking distances.

STELF, steel, *s.* (Dutch; *stela*, Sax.) A handle; a stalk.—Obsolete.

STELENE, stel'ene, *a.* (*stela*, a column, Gr.) Columnar.

STELIS, stel'is, *s.* (the Greek name of some plant found growing upon trees.) In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae. In Entomology, a genus of Hymenopterous insects of the Bee kind: Family, Apidae.

STELLA, stel'la, *s.* (Latin, a star, in reference to its appearance on the back.) In Surgery, a bandage or roller so as to keep back the shoulders.

STELLAR, stel'lar, } *a.* (*stellaris*, from *stella*, a star, Lat.) Pertaining to stars; astral; full of stars; set with stars.

STELLARIA, stel-la're-a, *s.* (*stella*, a star, Lat. from the stellate form of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceae.

STELLATE, stel'late, } *a.* (*stellatus*, Lat.) Resembling a star; radiated.

STELLATION, stel-la'shun, *s.* Radiation of light.

STELLED, stel'led, *a.* Starry.—Obsolete.

And quench'd the stelled fires.—Shaks.

STELLERA, stel'ler-a, *s.* (in honour of G. W. Steller of St. Petersburg.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceae.

STELLERIDÆ, stel-ler'e-de, *s.* Lamarck's name for a family of Radiata, including the Star-fishes.

STELLERIDAN, stel-ler'e-dan, *s.* The seal *Stellerus borealis*.

STELLERUS, stel'ler-us, *s.* (in honour of Steller, the naturalist.) A genus of Cetacea, allied to the Dugong.

STELLIFEROUS, stel-lif'er-us, *a.* (*stella*, a star, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Having or abounding with stars.

STELLIFORM, stel'le-fawm, *a.* (*stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Like a star; radiated.

STELLIFY, stel'le-fi, *v. a.* To turn into a star.—Obsolete.

Whether Jove will me stellify.—Chaucer.

STELLIO, stel'le-o, *s.* (Latin, a lizard.) A genus of Agamian reptiles, belonging to the family Iguanidæ.

STELLION, stel'le-un, *s.* The common name of an animal of the genus *Stellio*.

STELLIONATE, stel'le-o-nate, *s.* (from *stellio*, a lizard, Lat. in allusion to the insidious nature of the crime.) In Law, the name formerly given to fraudulent dealings or cozenage, particularly that of selling another person's property as one's own.

STELLIRIDIA—STEMPLES.

STELLIRIDIA, stel-le-rid'e-a, } *s.* The name

STELLIRIDIANS, stel-le-rid'e-ans, } given by De Blainville to the third order of his Actinozoaria, comprehending the Asterias or Star-fishes of Linnaeus. Agassiz divides the Stelliridians into three families or principal sections—the Asterians, Ophiurians, and the Crinoidians.

STELLITE, stel'ite, *s.* (*stella*, a star, Lat.) A mineral hitherto observed only in the neighbourhood of Kilsyth, near Glasgow; colour snow-white; lustre silky, shining; translucent; tough; having some slight resemblance to asbestos. It consists of a congeries of small crystals, issuing like rays from several centres. Composition—silica, 48.465; lime, 30.960; magnesia, 5.580; alumina, 5.301; protoxide of iron, 3.534; water, 6.108: sp. gr. 2.612; hardness = 3.25. The name is also given to a fossil Asteria, or Star-fish.

STELLULAR, stel'lu-lar, *a.* Starlike.

STEOGRAPHY, ste-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*stela*, a pillar, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

STEM, stem, *s.* (*stemi*, Sax. *stamm*, Germ. *stamm*, Dutch and Swed.) The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the main stock; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; the stock of a family; progeny or branch of a family;

This is a stem
Of that victorious stock.—Shaks.

a circular piece of timber, into which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests on its upper end. *False stem*, that which is fixed before the right one when it is too flat, so that the ship cannot keep the wind well. In Music, the upright or downright line added to the head of a note. *From stem to stern*, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length. *Stem-clasping*, embracing the stem with its base, as a leaf or petiole. *Stem-leaf*, a leaf growing from the stem;—*v. a.* to oppose or resist as a current; to make progress against a current; to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force.

STEMLESS, stem'les, *a.* Having no stem.

STEMMATA, stem'ma-ta, *s.* In Entomology, three smooth hemispherical dots, generally on the top of the head; observable chiefly in Hymenopterous insects.

STEMMATOPUS, stem-mat'o-pus, *s.* A subgenus of the Phocidæ, or Seal family.

STEMODIA, ste-mo'de-a, *s.* (*stemon*, a stamen, and *di*, double, in reference to each stamen bearing two anthers or two distinct lobes.) A genus of plants, usually herbaceous: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

STEMONITIS, ste-mo-ni'tis, *s.* (*stemon*, a stamen, Gr. in allusion to the form of some of the species.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

STEMPHILA, stem'fe-la, *s.* (*stemphylon*, Gr.) In Antiquity, the husks of grapes, or the remains of the pressings of wine; also used by some writers for the remaining mass of olives after the oil is pressed out.

STEMPHYLITES, stem-fe-li'tes, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a sort of wine pressed hard from the husks.

STEMPLES, stem'pls, *s. plu.* (in Scotland, a stemple

STEMSON—STENOGRAPHER.

- or *staple* is a plug.) In Mining, the cross-bars of wood in the shaft of a mine.
- STEMSON**, stem'sun, *s.* In Shipbuilding, an incurved piece of timber fixed within the apron of a ship to reinforce the scarf.
- STENANTHERA**, sten-an-the'ra, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. the filaments being broader than the anthers, which makes them appear narrow.) A genus of plants: Order, Epacridaceæ.
- STENCH**, stentsh, *s.* (*stenc*, *stency*, Sax.) An ill smell: offensive odour, used by Dryden in an opposite sense;
Clouds of savoury *stench* involve the sky.
—*v. a.* to cause to emit a hateful smell; to stench.
They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it.—*King Charles.*
—Not used as a verb.
- STENCHY**, stentsh'e, *a.* Having an offensive smell.
Where *stenchy* vapours often blot the sun.—*Dyer.*
- STENCIL**, sten'sil, *s.* A piece of thin leather, oil-cloth, or similar substance, used in painting on walls to imitate paper: the pattern is cut out on the leather, &c., which is then laid flat on the surface to be painted, and the colour brushed over it;—*v. a.* to paint or colour in figures with stencils.
- STENCILLING**, sten'sil-ling, *s.* The method of painting on walls, &c., with a stencil, so as to imitate the figures on paper hangings, books, &c.
- STENOSAURUS**, sten-o-o-saw rus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of extinct Saurians of the Crocodile kind.
- STENIA**, ste'ne-a, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, Gr. in allusion to the form of the pollen masses.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- STENIDE**, sten'e-de, *s.* (*stenus*, one of the genera.) A family of Coleopterous insects, the bodies of which are nearly cylindrical. They have long exerted palpi and antennæ, clavate at the top, and very prominent eyes. They are very active and predaceous.
- STENOCARDIA**, sten-o-kâr'de-a, *s.* (*stenos*, close, contracted, and *kardia*, the heart, Gr.) In Pathology, constriction of the heart.
- STENOCARPUS**, sten-o-kâr'pus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *karpus*, seed, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Protaceæ.
- STENOCHILUS**, sten-o-ki'lus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *cheilos*, a lip, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Myoporaceæ.
- STENOCHORIA**, sten-o-ko're-a, *s.* (*stenos*, close, and *chorion*, skin, Gr.) In Pathology, contraction of the vagina.
- STENOCIONOPS**, sten-o-si'o-nops, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, *kion*, a pillar, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- STENOCELIUM**, sten-o-se'le-um, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *cellos*, hollow, Gr. in reference to the narrow furrows of the fruit.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.
- STENODACTYLUS**, sten-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, *daktylos*, a finger, Gr.) A genus of reptiles: Family, Geckoidæ.
- STENODERUS**, sten-o-de'rus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *deras*, skin, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.
- STENOGRAPHER**, ste-nog'ra-fur, } *s.* (*stenos*, close,
STENOGRAPHER, ste-nog'ra-fist, } narrow, and
grapho, I write, Gr.) One skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STENOGRAPHIC—STENTOROPHONIC.

- STENOGRAPHIC**, sten-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
STENOGRAPHICAL, sten-o-graf'e-kal, } stenography; expressed in short-hand.
- STENOGRAPHY**, ste-nog'ra-fe, *s.* The art of writing in short-hand, in which characters, or at least abbreviations, are used for whole words.
- STENOGYNE**, sten'o-jine, *s.* (*stenos* and *gyne*, a female, Gr. so called in reference to the subulate lobes of the style.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.
- STENOLOBIUM**, sten-o-lo'be-um, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr. in reference to the narrow linear silique capsule.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Bignoniaceæ.
- STENOLOPHUS**, sten-o-lo'fus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *lophos*, a crest, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidæ.
- STENOMESSON**, sten-o-mes'son, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *messon*, middle, Gr. in allusion to the form of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryl-lidaceæ.
- STENOPETALUM**, sten-o-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. on account of the petals being narrow.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizæ.
- STENOPS**, sten'ops, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of animals allied to the Sloths: Family, Lemuridæ.
- STENOPTERUS**, ste-nop'ter-us, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidæ.
- STENOPUS**, sten'o-pus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of fresh-water Gasteropods, the body of which is long and linear; the disc very narrow and superior; the tentacula thickened and clavate; shell thin, nearly discoid, and nearly equal in size to the animal.
- STENORHYNCHUS**, sten-o-ring'kus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) In Zoology, the small-nosed Seal, or narrow-muzzled Seal, the *Phoca leptonyx* of De Blainville, a subgenus of Cetacea of the Seal family; also, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans of the family Brachyura. In Botany, a genus of Orchideous plants.
- STENOSTOMA**, sten-os'to-ma, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *stoma*, mouth, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.
- STENOSTOMUM**, ste-nos'to-mum, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. in reference to the narrow mouth of the corolla.) A genus of plants, consisting of West Indian trees: Order, Cinchon-aceæ.
- STENOTRACHELUS**, sten-o-trak'e-lus, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, and *trachelos*, the throat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.
- STENT**, stent, *v. a.* (Scottish, from *stynta*, to shorten, old Swed.) To confine; to restrain—(obsolete);
To the ground her threw: yet would she *stent*
Her bitter raving and fœble revilement.—*Spenser.*
—*s.* in Kent, an allowance of anything is called a *stent*, i.e. 'the quantity to which they are stinted.' In Papermaking, the technical term for the quantity given out to each woman to look over.—See *Stint*.
- STENTORIAN**, sten-to're-an, *a.* (from *Stentor*, a person said by Homer to have had a voice as loud as that of fifty men.) Extremely loud; able to utter a very loud sound.
- STENTOROPHONIC**, sten-tor-o-fon'ik, *a.* Speaking or sounding very loud. *Stentorophonic tube*, a speaking-trumpet.

STENUS—STERCULIACEÆ.

STENUS, sten'us, *s.* (*stenos*, narrow, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Type of the family Stenidae.

STEP, step, *v. n.* (*steppan*, *steppan*, Sax.) To make one pace, as in walking; to walk gravely; to go; to walk a little distance. To *step forth*, to move or come forth. To *step aside*, to walk to a little distance; to retire from company. To *step in* or *into*, to advance suddenly in; to enter for a short time; to obtain possession without trouble. To *step back*, to move mentally; to carry the mind back;—*v. a.* to set, as the foot. To *step a mast*, to erect and secure it in its proper position, in readiness for setting sail;—*s.* (*step*, Sax. *stop*, Dutch), a pace; the space passed by the foot in walking or running; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; act of advancing; print of the foot; gait; proceeding; measure; action; the round of a ladder. In Architecture, the degree or gradient of a stair, composed of two parts—the tread or horizontal part, and the riser or vertical part; a stair. In Engineering, a part that receives the lower gudgeon of an upright shaft; called also a *bearing*. In Nautical affairs, the piece of timber on which a mast or capstan stands; any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it. *Step-tone*, a stone laid before a door, as a stair to rise on in entering a house. *Step* (*steop*, from *steopan*, to bereave, Sax.) is also used as a prefix, implying relationship arising out of orphanage, as in *step-brother*, *step-child*, *step-dame*, *step-daughter*, *step-father*, *step-mother*, *step-sister*, *step-son*.

STEPHANOMIA, ste-fa-no'me-a, *s.* (*stephanoma*, a crown, Gr.) A genus of Aculephans, of the order Hydrostatica.

STEPPE, step'pe, *s.* In Russia, and some other places, a large extent of uncultivated flat pasture land.

STEPPING, step'ping, *s.* The act of walking or running by steps. *Stepping-stone*, a stone to assist the step in a difficult or dirty way; an aid or means.

STER, ster. An affix in nouns, such as webster, spinster, from the Saxon *steore*, guidance, direction.

STERCORACEOUS, ster-ko-ra'shus, *a.* (*stercoreus*, *stercorosus*, from *stercus*, dung, Lat.) Pertaining to dung; of the nature of dung.

STERCORAL, ster'ko-ral, *a.* In Pathology, pertaining to or connected with the fœces, as *stercoral abscess*.

STERCORANIST, ster'ko-ran-ist, } *s.* In Ecclesi-
STERCORARIAN, ster-ko-ra're-an, } astical History, a name of reproach given to one of those divines in the ninth century, who affirmed that the elements of the eucharist suffered the same changes as other food.

STERCORARY, ster'ko-rar-e, *s.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STERCORATION, ster-ko-ra'shun, *s.* (*stercoratio*, Lat.) The act of manuring.

STERCORIANISM, ster-ko're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine of the Stercorians, or Stercoranists.

STERCULIA, ster-ku'le-a, *s.* (*sterculium*, a dunghill, Lat. in reference to the fetid smell of the leaves and flowers of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Sterculiaceæ.

STERCULIACEÆ, ster-ku-le-a'se-e, *s.* (*sterculia*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants,

STERE—STEREOTYPOGRAPHER.

composed of large umbrageous tropical trees, with simple or compound leaves, and axillary panicles or racemes of small white, greenish, or brownish flowers; calyx naked; deciduous; petals none, four, five, or twenty; anthers bilocular; styles equal in number to the cells of the ovary; carpels four or five, distinct.

STERE, stere, *s.* In the new system of measures in France, the unit of solid measure = a cubic metre, or 35.316581 imp. cubic feet.

STEREOBATA, ste-re-o-ba'ta, *s.* In Architecture, the lowest division in an order of columns.—See Pedestal.

STEREOCAULON, ster-e-o-kaw'lon, *s.* (*stereos*, hard, and *caulon*, a stem, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Cænothalam.

STEREOCHROMY, ste-re-ok'ro-me, *s.* (*stereos*, hard or solid, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.) A method of painting walls, proposed to supersede fresco, and by which the material can be consolidated at pleasure.

STEREOGRAPHIC, ster-e-o-graf'ik, } *a.* (from
STEREOGRAPHICAL, ster-e-o-graf'e-kal, } *Stereo-*
graphy.) Made or done according to the rules of
stereography. *Stereographic projection*, the pro-
jection of the sphere upon the plane of one of its
great circles, the eye being placed in the pole of
that circle.—See Projection.

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, ste-re-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.*
By delineation on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, ste-re-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) That branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties, and shows the construction, of all regularly-defined solids; the art or art of delineating solids on a plane.

STEREOMETER, ste-re-om'e-tur, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) In Hydrodynamica, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of solid, porous, and liquid bodies. An instrument more recently invented for the same purpose is called a *conimeter*.

STEREOMETRICAL, ste-re-o-met're-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STEREOMETRY, ste-re-om'e-tre, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) The mensuration of solids, or the finding of the cubic contents of bodies.

STEREOPES, ste're-o-pis, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *pos*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

STEREOTOMICAL, ste-re-o-tom'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STEREOTOMY, ste-re-ot'o-me, *s.* (*stereos*, solid, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) The science of cutting solids to suit certain conditions required for their forms.

STEREOTYPE, ste're-o-tipe, *s.* (*stereos*, fixed, solid, and *typos*, type, form, Gr.) Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books; the art of making such plates; the art of printing with such plates; also, the impression made by such plates, as, the book is printed in *stereotype*;—*a.* pertaining to or done by stereotype, as, a *stereotype* copy of the work;—*v. a.* to make stereotype; to print with stereotype,—hence, a phrase or expression which any one habitually employs is called 'a *stereotyped* expression.'

STEREOTYPER, ste're-o-ti-pur, *s.* One who makes stereotype.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHER, ste-re-o-ti-pog'ra-fur, *s.* A stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY—STERNACHIDÆ.

STERNAGE—STERNUM.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *ste-re-o-ti-pog'ra-fe*, *s.* The art of stereotype printing.

STERIGMA, *ste-rig'ma*, *s.* (Greek, a fork, because the larger stamens are connected at the base and forked at the top.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizæ.

STERILE, *ster'il*, *a.* (French, *sterilis*, Lat.) Barren or unfruitful; producing no young or no crop; destitute of ideas or sentiment. *Sterile flower*, the name given by Tournefort to those flowers which bear stamens only.

STERILITY, *ster-il'e-te*, *s.* (*sterilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*, Lat.) The state of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness.

STERILIZE, *ster'e-lize*, *v. a.* To make sterile; to exhaust of fertility.

STERLING, *ster'ling*, *a.* (probably from *Easterlings*, or East Saxons, who, in the time of the Heptarchy, were authorized to coin money of the legal standard; or from *steorn*, government, Sax. i. e. the government coin, or coming up to the value of the government coin.) Coined in full proportion or weight; applied to English money, as, a pound *sterling*; genuine; pure; of excellent quality, as, a work of *sterling* merit;—*s.* English coin; standard weight;

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England.—*Leake*.

It sometimes occurs for the *starling*, or defence to the pier of a bridge. *Sterling-penny*, the smallest English coin before the reign of Edward I. It was marked with a cross, or two strokes crosswise, so that, upon occasion, it might be cut into *halfpence* or *farthings*, i. e. *four things*.

STERN, *stern*, *a.* (*stern*, Sax. *starr*, *störig*, *störig*, Germ.) Austere; severe of countenance or manner; harsh; unrelenting; hard; afflictive; rigidly steadfast; immovable;

Stern virtue is the growth of few soils.—*Hamilton*.

—*s.* (probably from *stearn*, the stern, *steorern*, the steering-place, Sax.) the hind part of a ship where the rudder is placed; the post of management; direction—in this sense *helm* is now used;

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.—*Shaks*.

the hinder part of anything. In Sporting, the tail of a greyhound or wolf. *By the stern*, a phrase that denotes the condition of a vessel which is more deeply laden abaft than forward. *Stern-board*, loss of way in making a tack. *To make a stern-board*, to fall back from the point gained on the last tack. *Stern-chasers*, cannon placed in the after-part of a ship, and pointing backwards, intended to annoy any vessel in pursuit of her. *Stern-fast*, a rope used to confine the stern of a vessel to a wharf, jetty-head, &c. *Stern-frame*, the several pieces of timber that form the stern of a ship. *Stern-port*, a port or opening in the stern of a ship. *Stern-post*, a long straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel, to sustain the rudder. *Stern-sheets*, that part of a boat contained between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers. *Stern-way*, the movement of a vessel backward.

STERNA, *ster'na*, *s.* The Terns, a genus of birds belonging to the Lariæ, or Gull family.

STERNACHIDÆ, *ster-nak'e-de*, *s.* (*sternachus*, one of the genera.) A family of Apodal fishes, with linear, compressed, anguilliform, and often with small scales.

STERNAGE, *stern'aje*, *s.* The steerage or stern.—*Obsolete*.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.—*Shaks*.

STERNAL, *ster'nal*, *a.* (from *sternon*, the breast-bone, Gr.) Pertaining to the breast-bone.

STERNALGIA, *ster-nal'je-a*, *s.* (*sternon*, the sternum, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain about the sternum.

STERNAPSIS, *stern-ap'sis*, *s.* A genus of Mesobranchiate Annelides: Family, Thalassamenidæ.

STERNARCHUS, *ster-nark'us*, *s.* A genus of fishes: Type of the family Sternachidæ.

STERNBERGIA, *stern-ber'je-a*, *s.* (in honour of the celebrated botanist, Count Caspar Sternberg.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaryllidaceæ. Also, a singular genus of fossil plants from the Coal formation, called *Columnaria* by Sternberg.

STERNBERGITE, *stern-ber'jite*, *s.* (in honour of Count Caspar Sternberg of Prague.) A mineral which occurs generally in implanted crystals, attached to the matrix laterally, so as to form rose-like aggregations; colour, pinchbeck-brown; lustre, in some parts, highly metallic. Composition—silver, 33.2; iron, 36.0; sulphur, 30.0: sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.25; hardness = 1.0 to 1.5.

STERNED, *stern'd*, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape, as, square-sterned, pink-sterned, &c.

STERNLY, *stern'le*, *ad.* (from the adjective *Stern*.) In a stern manner; severely.

STERNMOST, *stern'moste*, *a.* (*stern* and *most*.) Farthest in the rear; farthest astern.

STERNNESS, *stern'nes*, *s.* Severity of look or of manners; austerity; rigour.

STERNODYNIA, *ster-no-din'e-a*, *s.* (*sternon*, the sternum, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) The same as *Sternalgia*.

STERNON, *ster'nun*, *s.* (Greek.) See *Sternum*, the word chiefly or wholly used.

STERNOPTYX, *ster-nop'tiks*, *s.* A genus of fishes with short broad bodies, but excessively thin and subpellucid; the head and eyes large: Family, Salmonidæ.

STERNOTHELUS, *ster-no-the'rus*, *s.* A subgenus of Emydæ, or River Tortoises, being a section of the genus *Emys*.

STERNUM, *ster'num*, *s.* (the Latin form of *sternon*, the breast-bone, Gr.) The breast-bone. It constitutes the anterior paries of the thoracic cavity in man; it is articulated laterally with the clavicle and the seven superior or sternal ribs, and terminated below by the ensiform cartilage. *Sterno-clavicular*, designating an articulation which exists between the sternum and clavicle. *Sterno-cleido-mastoidens*, a muscle arising from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone; it turns the head to one side, and bends it forward. *Sterno-costal*, pertaining to the sternum and the ribs; applied particularly to a muscle lying on each side of the under surface of the sternum, upon the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. *Sterno-hyoideus*, a muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the os hyoides; it depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw. *Sterno-thyroidens*, a muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroid cartilage; it draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTATION—STEWARD.

STERNUTATION, ster-nu-ta'shun, *s.* (*sternutatio*, from *sternuo*, I sneeze, Lat.) The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, ster-nu-ta-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, ster-nu-ta-tor-e, *a.* Sternutative; —*s.* a substance that provokes sneezing.

STERQUILINOUS, ster-kwil'e-nus, *a.* (*sterquilinum*, a dunghill, Lat.) Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry;

Now, — any *sterquilinous* rascal is licensed to dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. —*Howell* (1684).

STERTORIOUS, ster-to're-us, } *a.* (*sterto*, I snore, Lat.) Snoring. In

Pathology, the heavy breathing of a comatose patient.

STERVE, sterv, *v. n.* (*sterfen*, Germ.) To perish; Britomart

Released her, that else was like to *sterve*,
Through cruel knife, that her deare heart did kerve. —*Spenser*.

to starve. — Obsolete in both senses.

STET, stet, (Latin, it may stand.) A word written on a proof-sheet when the words marked to be deleted or altered, are to remain as printed or written. In Law, *stet processus*, an entry on the roll, in the nature of a judgment, that by consent of the parties all further proceedings may be stayed. —*Lush's Pract.*

STETHOSCOPE, steth'o-scope, *s.* (*stethos*, the breast, and *skopeo*, I examine, Gr.) A surgical instrument for examining the condition of the thoracic organs in the living state. This is an ill-chosen term, since its application is not confined to the breast, and the termination *scope* does not well express its use. *Phonophorus*, or sound-conductor, would be preferable.

STEVIA, ste've-a, *s.* (in honour of J. P. Esteve, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

STEVEN, ste'ven, *s.* (*stefuvin*, to call, Sax.) An outcry; a clamour. — Obsolete.

STEVENIA, ste've-ne'a, *s.* (in honour of Christian Steven, counsellor of the University of Moscow.) A genus of Cruciferous plants, natives of Siberia: Suborder, Pleurorhizææ.

STEVEDIA, ste'ven-de-a, *s.* (in honour of Edward Stevens, late consul for the United States at St. Domingo.) A genus of plants, natives of St. Domingo: Order, Cinchonacææ.

STEW, stu, *v. a.* (*stewer*, Fr. *stufure*, Ital. *stooven*, Dutch, from *stoof*, a stove.) To seethe in a moist heat with little water; to boil slowly, or with a simmering heat; —*v. n.* to be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture; —*s.* meat stewed; a bagnio; a hothouse;

As burning Etna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames. —*Spenser*.

a brothel, or house of prostitution; generally, though not always, used in a plural form in this sense:

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'erturn the *stew*. —*Shaks.*

a prostitute; a store pond, or small pond where fish are kept for the table — (obsolete in the last two senses); confusion, as when the air is full of dust — (local in this sense.) *Stew-pan*, a pan in which things are stewed.

STEWARD, stu'ard, *s.* (probably from the Sax. *stede*, or *stow*, place, and *ward*, guardianship) A superintendent of another's affairs; an officer of

STEWARDSHIP—STICHOMETRY.

state, as, lord high steward, steward of the household, &c. Steward of Scotland, in ancient times, an officer of the highest dignity and trust: he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army next to the king: from this the royal house of Stuart took its surname, but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown. —*Erskine*. In Colleges, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the concerns of the kitchen. In a ship of war, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew: in other ships, a person who superintends the provisions and liquors, and supplies the table. In Scripture and Theology, figuratively, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel; —*v. a.* to manage as a steward. — Obsolete in this sense.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the state? —*Fuller*.

STEWARDSHIP, stu'ard-ship, *s.* The office of a steward.

STEWARTRY, stu'art-re, *s.* The act or office of overseeing or superintending.

The *stewantry* of provisions. —*Tooke*.

In Scotland, synonymous with county in England. The word county occurring in any future or existing act, shall comprehend and apply to any *stewantry* in Scotland. —*1 Vic. c. 29*.

STEWED, stude, *part. a.* (from *Stew*.) Gently boiled; seethed in heat and moisture, as *stewed* meat.

STEWING, stu'ing, *s.* The act of seething slowly.

STEWISH, stu'ish, *a.* Soiting a brothel.

STHENIA, sthen'e-a, *s.* (*sthenos*, strength, Gr.) In Pathology, excess of rigidity in the animal tissues; excess of organic action; undue exaltation of the phenomena of life.

STHENIC, sthen'ik, *a.* Exhibiting the characters of, or induced by sthenia.

STHENOPYRA, sthen-op'e-ra, *s.* (*sthenos*, strength, and *pyra*, fever, Gr.) Inflammatory fever.

STIBADIUM, sti-ba'de-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a large couch in the shape of a half-moon, made use of at entertainments to hold all the guests.

STIBIAL, stib'e-al, *a.* (*stibe*, *stibium*, antimony, Lat.) Antimonial; like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

STIBIARIAN, stib-e-a're-an, *a.* (*stibium*, antimony, Lat.) A cant term for a violent person. —*N* in use.

STIBIATED, stib'e-ay-ted, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIBIUM, stib'e-um, *s.* (Latin.) Antimony; hence, Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonious acids under the names stibious and stibic.

STICA, sti'ka, *s.* In Archaeology, a Saxon coin, in value about half a farthing.

STICH, stik, *s.* (*stichos*, a row or verse, Gr.) A verse; a row of trees.

STICHOMANCY, stik'o-man-se, *s.* (*stichos*, a line, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard: it has also been called *bibliomancy*, and *sortes biblicæ*.

STICHOMETRY, stik-om'e-tre, *s.* (*stichos*, a line, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) A catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.

STICK, stik, *s.* (*sticca*, Sax. *stikke*, Dan. *stiecn*, Ital. *sticken*, Germ.) A piece of wood, small and long; the small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub; a staff; a post, beam, or rafter; many instruments which are long and slender are called sticks, as a compositor's *stick*; a thrust or stab. *Stick of eels*, the number of twenty-five; a bind contains ten sticks;—*v. a.* (*stiecn*, *stician*, Sax. pret. and past part. *stuck*.) to pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument—hence, to kill by piercing; to thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing, as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve; to fasten, by causing to adhere, as a plaster; to set; to fix in; to set with something pointed; to fix on a pointed instrument, as, to *stick* an apple on a fork;—*v. n.* to adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface; to be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to; to rest with the memory; to abide; to stop; to hesitate; to scruple; to remain;

I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat.—*Shaks.*

to cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate; to be stopped or hindered; to be embarrassed or puzzled; to adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.—*Prov. xviii.*

To *stick* to or by, to adhere; to close. To *stick* up, to dwell upon—(not elegant). To *stick* out, to project; to be prominent; to refuse compliance. *Stick lac*, lac or lac resin, which still adheres to the sticks or twigs of the tree from which it has exuded: it is of coarser quality than shell lac. *Gold stick*, a name given to the two colonels of Life Guards, whose duty it is to be in immediate attendance on the sovereign on all state occasions. These officers do duty for a month alternately, the one on duty being called the *gold stick* in waiting: the field officer of the Life Guards, when on duty, is called *silver stick*. The term originated in the sovereign presenting the colonel of the Life Guards with a *gold stick* on his receiving the regiment.

STICKINESS, stik'e-nēs, *s.* The quality which makes a substance adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; glutinousness; tenacity.

STICKLE, stik'kl, *v. n.* (Dr. Johnson considers this word as derived from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks to interpose on the occasion.) To take part with one side or another; to contend for; to contest; to altercation; to trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other;—*v. a.* to arbitrate—(obsolete as an active verb).

Here Weever, as a flood affecting godly peace,
His place of speech resigns, and to the muse refers
The hearing of the cause, to *stickle* all these stirs.—*Drayton.*

Stickle-back, the popular name of two small fishes of the genus *Gasterosteus*.

STICKLER, stik'lur, *s.* A sidesman to a fencer; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat; an obstinate contender about anything; formerly an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon.

STICKY, stik'e, *n.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

STICTA, stik'ta, *s.* (*stiktos*, dotted, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, *Cerothalamii*.

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STICTIS, stik'tis, *s.* (*stiktos*, spotted, Gr. from the punctiform appearance of many of the species.) A genus of minute gregarious Fungi: Tribe, *Hymenomyces*.

STIDDY, stid'de, *s.* (*stedlin*, Icel.) An anvil; also, a smith's shop.—Not in use, or local.

STIFF, stif, *a.* (*stif*, Sax. *steif*, Germ. *stuf*, Swed. and Dutch.) Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; strong; violent; impetuous in motion, as a *stiff* gale; hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued; obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or resistance; harsh; formal; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural. *Stiff vessel*, among seamen, one that will bear sufficient sail without danger of oversetting. *Stiff-hearted*, obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Stiff-necked*, same as stiff-hearted.

STIFFEN, stif'n, *v. a.* (*stifun*, Sax. *styeon*, Dutch, *stirner*, Dan. *steifen*, Germ.) To make stiff or inflexible; to make torpid; to make more thick or viscid;—*v. n.* to become stiff; to become less flexible and more rigid; to become less fluid; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate;

Some souls we see

Grow hard and stiffen with adversity.—*Dryden.*

STIFFENING, stif'ning, *s.* Anything used to make a substance more thick or obstinate.

STIFFLY, stif'le, *ad.* Firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness; proudly; haughtily, as, he behaved *stiffly*.

STIFFNESS, stif'nes, *s.* Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; inaptitude to bend or move; torpidity; thickness; tension, as, the *stiffness* of a cord; obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness; formality of manner; constraint; affected precision; rigorousness; harshness; affected or constrained manner.

STIFLE, stif'l, *v. a.* (*etouffer*, Fr.) To suffocate; to stop; to oppress; to stop the breath temporarily, as, to *stifle* with kisses; to extinguish, check, or restrain; to deaden; to quench; to suppress or conceal;—*s.* that part of the hind leg of a horse which advances towards his belly, similar to the small cramp-bone in a leg of mutton; a disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

STIGMA, stig'ma, *s.* (Greek.) A brand; a mark with a burning-iron; any mark of infamy; anything which destroys reputation. In Botany, the upper extremity of the style without a cuticle, in consequence of which it has almost uniformly a humid and papillose surface: it is the part upon which the pollen falls, and where it is stimulated into the production of the pollen tubes, which are indispensable to the act of impregnation. In Pathology, a small red speck in the skin, occasioning no elevation of the cuticle.

STIGMANTHUS, stig-man'thus, *s.* (*stigma*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the large stigma.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonaceae*.

STIGMAPHYLLUM, stig-ma-fil'lum, *s.* (*stigma*, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the stigma being foliaceous.) A genus of plants: Order, *Malpighiaceae*.

STIGMARIA, stig-ma're-a, *s.* (*stigma*, Gr. from its dotted stem.) A genus of aquatic fossil plants found in the Coal formation, having stems with long cylindrical leaves spread out at right angles to the axis, to which they seem to have been attached by a kind of ball and socket process: they are of very

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STIGMAROTA—STILITE.

frequent occurrence in the ironstones, shales, and sandstones of the Coal formations of Scotland.

STIGMAROTA, stig-ma-ro'ta, *s.* (*stigma*, and *rota*, a wheel, Lat. in allusion to the razed stigmas.) A genus of plants, natives of Asia: Order, Flacourtiaceae.

STIGMATA, stig'ma-ta, *s.* In Theological language, the marks of the wounds of our Saviour. In Entomology, spiracles from which the tracheae of insects commence.

STIGMATIC, stig-mat'ik, } *a.* Marked with a
STIGMATICAL, stig-mat'e-kal, } stigma, or with something reproachful to reputation; impressed with infamy or reproach.

STIGMATIC, stig-mat'ik, *s.* A notorious profligate or criminal who has been branded; one who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment; one on whom nature has set a mark of disgrace.—Not used.

Foul *stigmatic*, that's more than thou canst tell.—*Shaks.*

STIGMATICALY, stig-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIGMATIZE, stig'ma-tize, *v. a.* To mark with a brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace by some mark of reproach or infamy.

STIGMUS, stig'mus, *s.* (*stigma*, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Crabronidae.

STIGOMENA, stig-o-me'na, *s.* (*stigma*, a mark, in allusion to the regular annular dots of the filaments.) A genus of Algae: Order, Confervaceae.

STILAGINACEAE, stil-a-je-na'se-e, *s.* (*stilago*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate coriaceous leaves; stipules twin, and deciduous; flowers minute, and in axillary scaly spikes; calyx two, three, or five-parted; no corolla; stamens two or more, arising from a tumid receptacle; anthers innate, and usually two-lobed; ovary free, and one or two-celled; ovules antropeal, and suspended in pairs; fruit drupaceous.

STILAGO, stil'a-go, *s.* (perhaps from the length of the style.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Stilaginaceae.

STILAR.—See *Stylar*.

STILBITE, stil'bite, *s.* (from *stilbo*, I glitter, Gr. in reference to the shining appearance of the stone.) A mineral of a white, grey, red, or brown colour, and vitreous lustre; translucent. A specimen of the red stilbite from Dumbarton was found by Dr. Thomson to consist of silica, 52.50; alumina, 17.37; lime, 11.52; water, 18.45: sp. gr. 2.0 to 2.2; hardness = 3.5 to 4.0.

STILBOSPORA, stil-bos'po-ra, *s.* (*stilbo*, I shine, and *sporos*, a spore, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Coniomyces.

STILBUM, stil'bum, *s.* (*stilbos*, shining, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Hymenomycetes.

STILE, stile, *s.* (*stigel*, a step, a ladder, Sax. *steil*, Dan.) A step, or set of steps, for passing the division between one enclosure and another. In Architecture, the vertical piece in framing or panelling.—See also *Style*.

STILETTO, ste-let'to, *s.* (Italian, dim. of *stilo*, a style, a dagger.) A small dagger with a round pointed blade; a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

STILICUS, stil'e-kus, *s.* (*stile*, a drop, Gr.?) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

STILITE.—See *Stylite*.

STILL—STILPNOSIDERITE.

STILL, stil, *v. a.* (*stillan*, Sax. *stillen*, Germ. *stilla*, Swed.) To silence; to quiet; to appease; to make motionless;—(*stillo*, I drop, Lat.) to distil;—*v. n.* to fall in drops—(obsolete in this sense);

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew.—*Chapman.*

—*a.* silent; quiet; calm; motionless; gentle; not loud; constant or continual—(obsolete in this signification);

I, of these, will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning.—*Titus Andronicus.*

—*ad.* till now; nevertheless; in an increasing degree; always; continually; after that; in continuance;—*s.* calm; silence;

Herne the hunter—
Doth all the winter-time, at *still* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.—*Shaks.*

a vessel used in distillation. *Still-born*, dead at the birth; abortive, as a *still-born* poem. *Still-burn*, to burn in the process of distillation, as, to *still-burn* brandy. *Still-life*, a term in painting for such things as are without animal life. *Still-stand*, absence of motion.

The tide swelled up unto his height,
Then makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.—*Shaks.*

STILLATITIOUS, stil-la-tish'us, *a.* (*stillatitius*, Lat.) Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stil'la-tur-e, *s.* An alembic; In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.—*Bacon.* a laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*.—*Wotton.*

STILLED, stild, *part. a.* Calmed; appeased; quieted; distilled.

Stilled water.—*Barret* (1590).

STILLER, stil'lur, *s.* One who stills or quiets.
STILLICIDE, stil'le-side, *s.* (*stillicidium*, from *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, I fall, Lat.) A continuous falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water.—*Bacon.*

STILLICIDIOUS, stil-le-sid'e-us, *a.* Falling in drops.
STILLINGIA, stil-lin'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, an English botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

STILLNESS, stil'nes, *s.* (from *Still*.) Calm; quietude; silence.

STILLY, stil'le, *ad.* (from *Still*.) Silently; gently; calmly.

STILPNOMELAN, stilp-nom'e-lan, *s.* (*stilpnos*, glittering, and *melan*, ink, Gr. in reference to the dark colour and glittering appearance of the stone.) A mineral which occurs in crystalline, lamellar, and fibrous masses; colour greenish or black; streak greenish to liver-brown; lustre vitreous. Analysis by Rammelsberg—silica, 46.500; protoxide of iron, 33.892; alumina, 7.100; lime, 0.197; magnesia, 1.888; water, 7.00: sp. gr. 3.27 to 3.4; hardness = 3.0 to 4.0.

STILPNOSIDERITE, stilp-no-sid'er-ite, *s.* (*stilpnos*, glittering, and *sideros*, iron, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in botryoidal groups, massive and dendritic; of a black or brownish-black colour, with a splendid lustre both internally and externally; fracture conchoidal; opaque; brittle; streak yellowish-brown. Composition—oxide of iron, 80.50; silica, 2.25; water, 16.00: sp. gr. 3.6 to 3.65; hardness = 4.5.

STILT-STINK.

STILT, stilt, *s.* (*stelt*, Dutch, *stylta*, to go on crutches, Sueo-Goth.) A prop with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking in a raised position. In Architecture, a name sometimes given to the starling of a bridge. In Scotland, a crutch; also, the handle of a plough;—*v. a.* to raise on stilts; to elevate, as on stilts.

This antic prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often stilted.—*Young.*

STIMMI, stim'mi, *s.* (Greek.) A substance, probably antimony, which the ancients used to apply to their eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving their eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STIMULANT, stim'u-lant, *a.* (*stimulans*, Lat.) In Pharmacy, calculated to excite or stimulate the organic action of the various systems of the animal economy;—*s.* a medicine which produces such excited action. *Stimulants* are general or topical, according as they affect the whole, or only a particular part.

STIMULATE, stim'u-late, *v. a.* (*stimulo*, I goad, I excite, Lat.) To prick; to goad; to excite by a physical or intellectual stimulus.

STIMULATION, stim-u-la'shun, *s.* The act of goading or exciting. In Pathology, the action of stimulants; the condition of a stimulated tissue.

STIMULATIVE, stim'u-la-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating;—*s.* that which stimulates.

STIMULATOR, stim'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who stimulates. **STIMULUS**, stim'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A goad; something that rouses the mind or spirits; a stimulant.

STING, sting, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *stung*; *stang* for the preterite is obsolete, (*stigewan*, Goth. *stingan*, Sax.) To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely;

Slander *stings* the brave.—*Pope.*

—*s.* (Saxon,) a sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence, and which they thrust from the hinder part of their body to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them—it is generally a tube through which a poisonous matter is discharged; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that stings or gives acute pain; the point in the last verse, as the *sting* of an epigram.

STINGER, sting'ur, *s.* He or that which stings.

STINGILY, stin'je-le, *ad.* (from *Stingy*.) In a stingy manner; niggardly.

STINGINESS, stin'je-nes, *s.* Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STINGINGLY, sting'ing-le, *ad.* (from *Sting*.) With stinging.

STINGLESS, sting'les, *a.* Having no sting.

STINGO, sting'go, *s.* (from *Sting*, in reference to the sharpness of the taste.) Old beer.

Shall I set a cup of old *stingo* at your elbow?—*Addison.*

STINGY, stin'je, *a.* (*stinge*, stiff, forbidding, Scotch, from *stinn*, Sueo-Goth. or *stinur*, Icel.) Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted.

STINK, stink, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *stunk*; *stank* for the preterite is obsolete, (*stinken*, Germ. *stinken*, Sax.) To emit a strong offensive smell, particularly of putrefaction;—*s.* a strong offensive smell. *Stink-pot*, an artificial composition which yields an offensive smell when burning. In Mineralogy, *stinkstone*, the same as Anthraconite,—which see.

STINKARD-STIPULARIA.

STINKARD, stink'ard, *s.* A paltry, stinking fellow.

STINKER, stink'ur, *s.* Anything intended to offend by the smell.

STINKING, stink'ing, *part. a.* Emitting an offensive odour. *Stinking-horehound*, a plant of the genus *Ballota*.

STINT, stint, *v. a.* (*stintan*, Sax.) To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine;—*v. n.* to stop; to cease—(obsolete as a neuter verb);

The pretty wench left crying, and said, Ay—

And, pretty fool, it *stinted*, and said, Ay.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* limit; bound; restraint; quantity assigned, as in Coal Mining, a measure of work used under ground, two yards long and one broad, which each miner clears before he removes to another place—(see *Stent*). In Ornithology, a small grallatory bird, the *Tringa cinclus*.

STINTANCE, stint'ans, *s.* Restraint; stoppage.—Obsolete or local.

Two or three days hence, I shall weep without any *stintance*.—*The London Prodigal*, Act I. Scene 1.

STINTER, stint'ur, *s.* He or that which stints.

STIPA, sti'pa, *s.* (*stipos*, a stake or stipe, Gr.) Feather-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

STIPE, stipe, *s.* (*stipes*, Lat. *stypus*, a stake, Gr.)

In Botany, the stem or base of a frond; a species of stem passing into a leaf, or not distinct from the leaf; the stem of a palm-tree—it differs essentially in form, structure, and mode of growth, from the trunk increasing in length only, and not in thickness; the stem of a fungus is also called a *stipe*, as is the thread or slender stalk which supports the down and connects it with the seed.

STIPEND, sti'pend, *s.* (*stipendium*, from *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, I pay, Lat.) Wages; settled pay. In Scotland, this word is chiefly used for the annual salary of a clergyman;—*v. a.* to pay by settled wages.

STIPENDIARY, sti-pen'de-ar-e, *a.* Receiving salary; performing services for stated wages or salary;—

s. one who performs services for a stated payment.

STIPIFORM, stip'e-fawm, *a.* Resembling a stipe.

STIPITATE, stip'e-tate, *a.* In Botany, supported by a stipe, as a pappus.

STIPPLE, stip'pl, *v. a.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines;—*s.* the instrument used in stippling.

STIPPLING, stip'pling, *s.* In Engraving, the method of producing shadows by means of dots of greater or less size, according to the intensity of shadow required; also, in Drawing, a mode adopted by some artists of putting in tints and shadows of black-lead or crayon, by means of the end of a piece of coiled paper charged with the pigment.

STIPULA, stip'u-la, } *s.* (*stipula*, a straw or stubble, *stipule*, } Lat.) In Botany, a small appendage situated upon each side of the base of a petiole, most commonly of a less firm texture than the latter, and having a subulate termination; the term is also used in describing Hepaticæ, to denote the appendages which are occasionally present at the bases of the leaves, but of which they seem rather to be lobes than distinct organs.

STIPULACEOUS, stip-u-la'shus, } *a.* (*stipula*, *stipular*, } *laris*, Lat.) Resembling stipules; consisting of stipules; growing on stipules, as *stipular* glands.

STIPULARIA, stip-u-la'ria, *s.* (so named from the large stipules.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

STIPULATE—STITCH.

STIPULATE, stip'u-late, *v. n.* (*stipular*, Lat.) To make an agreement to do or forbear anything; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain;—*a.* (from *stipula*) furnished with stipules, as, a *stipulate* stalk.

STIPULATION, stip-u-la'shun, *s.* (French, *stipulatio*, Lat.) The act of stipulating; agreement; bargain. In Botany, the situation and structure of the stipules.

STIPULATOR, stip'u-lay-tur, *s.* One who stipulates. **STIPULE**.—See *Stipula*.

STIPULED, stip'ulde, *a.* Furnished with stipules.

STIR, ster, *v. a.* (*stirian*, *styrian*, Sax.) To move; to change place in any manner; to agitate; to incite to action; to instigate; to excite; to put in motion. To *stir up*, to incite; to animate; to put into action, as, to *stir up* strife; to quicken; to enliven; to disturb, as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor;—*v. n.* to move one's self; to be in motion; to become the object of notice or conversation;

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears.—*Watts*.

to rise in the morning—(colloquial in this sense); —*s.* agitation; bustle; tumult; public disturbance or commotion; conflicting passion;

The *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship.—*Shaks*.

Stir-about, a dish of oatmeal boiled to a certain consistency, and eaten with butter or milk.—*Local*.

STIRIATED, ster'e-ay-ted, *a.* (*stiria*, an icicle, Lat.) Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIRIOUS, ster'e-us, *a.* Resembling icicles.—*Little* used.

STIRK, sturk, *s.* (*styre*, Sax.) A young ox or heifer—sometimes spelled *sturk*.—*Local*.

STIRLESS, ster'les, *a.* Motionless.

STIRP, stirp, *s.* (*stirps*, Lat.) Stock; race; family. Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are *stirps* of nobles.—*Bacon*.

STIRPES, ster'pis, *s.* (*stirps*, a root, lineage, Lat.) In Law, taking property by representation is called succession *per stirpes*, in opposition to taking it in one's own right, or as a principal, which is termed *per capita*.—*Blount*.

STIRRER, ster'ur, *s.* One who stirs; one who rises early in the morning; Come on; give me your hand, Sir; you are an early stirrer.—*Shaks*.

an instigator; an inciter.

STIRRING, ster'ring, *a.* Active; active in business; habitually employed;—*s.* the act of putting in motion.

STIRRUP, stir'rup, *s.* (*stige-rapa*, step-rope, from *stigan*, to ascend, and *rap*, a rope, Sax.) In the Manege, the iron attached by a strap to the saddle to assist the rider to mount, and afterwards to aid him in preserving a proper seat. In Nautical affairs, *stirrups* are short ropes, having their upper ends plaited and nailed round the yards, and eyes made in their lower ends, through which the horses are reeved, to keep them parallel to the yards. In Carpentry, an iron band passed through the floor above, under a weak joint, to hold it up. **Stirrup-leather**, the strap which supports a stirrup.

STITCH, stitsh, *v. a.* (*sticken*, Germ.) To sew in a particular manner, as on a collar or wristband; to

STITCHING—STOCK.

sew the leaves or sheets of a book together. To *stitch up*, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; figuratively, to unite loosely;

Having *stitched* together these animadversions.—*Wotton*.

—*v. n.* to practise needlework;—*s.* a single pass of the needle in sewing; a single link in knitting; a ridge in ploughed ground, (probably from *stick*, a row.)

Many men at plough he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly.—*Chapman*.

In Pathology, a spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, &c. *Stitch-fallen*, fallen as a stitch in knitting.

A *stitch-fallen* cheek, that hangs below the jaw
Such wrinkles, as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape.—*Dryden*.

STITCHING, stitsh'ing, *s.* The act of making stitches; the act of forming land into ridges.—*Usual* in New England in the latter sense.

STITCHWORT, stitsh'wurt, *s.* The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Stellaria*.

STITH, stith, *a.* (Saxon.) Strong; rigid—(local); —*s.* an anvil.—*Obsolete*.

The smith
That forgoth sharpe swordes on his *stith*.—*Chaucer*.

STITHY, stith'e, *s.* (*study* and *stutty*, Scot. from *stedia*, Icel.) An anvil; a smith's shop;

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to forge on an anvil.

STIVE, stive, *v. a.* (from the same root as *Stew* or *Stuff*.) To stuff up close. In Shipbuilding—see to *Steeve*.

STIVER, sti'ur, *s.* (*stifcer*, Swed. *stuiver*, Dutch.) A copper coin of Holland and the Netherlands: in the former, its value is 1.075; and in the latter, 0.874 pence English.

STIZOLOBIUM, stiz-o-lo-be-um, *s.* (*stizo*, I prick, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. from the highly irritating prickles produced on the outside of the pods of *S. arvens* and *S. puriens*.) Cow-age or Cow-itch, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of twining shrubs, natives of the West Indies: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

STIZUS, sti'zus, *s.* (*stizo*, I sting, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossoræ.

STOA, sto'a, *s.* (Greek.) In Grecian Architecture, a portico; a colonnade.

STOAT, stote, *s.* The *Mustela erminea*, an animal of the weasel kind; its fur is reddish: it is an inhabitant of cold countries, where it becomes white during the winter, and has then the name of *Ermine*. It is frequently found in Scotland both as a *stoat* and as an *ermine*.

STOBEA, sto-be'a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Stobæus of Lund, a patron of Linnaeus.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

STOCH, sto'ka, *s.* (Irish.) An attendant; a wallet-boy.—*Not used*.

The strength of all that nation is in the kern, gall-glasse, *stoch*, horseman, and horseboy.—*Spenser*.

STOCCADO, stok-ka'do, *s.* (*stoccato*, from *stocco*, a stock, a rapier, Ital. *estocade*, Fr.) A stab; a thrust with a rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.—*Shaks*.

STOCK, stok, *s.* (*stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree, Sax. *stock*, Germ. *stok*, a stem, a stick, a block, Dan. *estoc*, Fr. *stocco*, a stock, a race, a rapier, Ital.

STOCK.

It seems to be the past part, of the Sax. *stican*, to stick; its primary sense being something set or fixed.) The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the trunk as receiving the graft; a log; a post; anything fixed, solid, and inanimate—hence, a person very stupid, dull, and senseless;

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoics, nor no stocks.—*Shaks.*

a kind of cravat or band for the neck; the whole wooden part of many different instruments, as the stock of a gun, &c.; the original progenitor; the race or line of a family; lineage; a fund; the money or goods employed in trade, as the stock of a banking company; money lent to government, or property in a public debt—in this sense it generally occurs in the plural; supply provided; store;

Prodigal men

Feel not their own stock wasting.—*Ben Jonson.*

farming store, distinguished into *live* and *dead*—in this sense, applied by slaveholders to the slaves of a plantation. In the plural, a machine consisting of two pieces of wood, in which the legs of criminals were confined; a frame erected on the shore of a river or harbour, on which to build shipping; a cover for the leg,—now Stocking; His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other.—*Shaks.*

a thrust with a rapier—(obsolete in the last two senses.)

To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy stock, thy reverse.—*Shaks.*

In Book-keeping, stock stands for the owner or owners of the books. In Botany, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Mathiola*; —*v. a.* to store; to lay up in store; to supply with domestic animals, as to stock a farm; to supply with seed, as to stock land; to suffer to retain milk too long, applied to cows; to put in the stocks—(obsolete in this sense.)

You shall do small respect
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger.—*Shaks.*

To stock up, to unfix, used only with reference to trees.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but stocks up her roots.—*Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To stock an anchor, to fix the end of it firmly in the stock. To stock-to the anchor, to stow it by means of a tackle on the upper end of the stock. Stock of an anchor, two long pieces of oak, tapering from the middle, and fastened together with iron hoops and tree-nails, and fixed on the shank of an anchor transversely to the arms. Stock and bit—(see Brace and Bit, under Brace). Stock-broker, a broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds. Stockholder, a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. Stock-jobber, one who speculates in the public funds for gain; a stock-broker. Stock-jobbing, the act or art of dealing in the public funds. Stock-lock, a lock fitted into a wooden case. Stock-shave, a large knife with a handle at one end and a hook at the other, by which it hooks into an iron staple driven firmly into a block of wood: it is used by blockmakers for paring off the rough wood from the shells of blocks, &c. It is also used by other artificers for similar purposes. Stock-still, still as a fixed post; perfectly still. In Law, stockland and bondland, two kinds of

STOCKADE—STOLE.

copyhold estates in the manor of Wadhurst in Sussex, so called, and descendible by custom to several manors.—*Tomlins.* In Zoology, stock-dove, the wild pigeon *Columbus ænas* of Linnæus. Stock-duck, the name given by the residents at Hudson's Bay to the Mallard or common Duck, *Boschas domestica*. Stock-fish, the cod-fish dried and not salted.

STOCKADE, stok-kade', *s.* (from the root of Stock.)

A sharpened post, or a line of posts set in the earth; a slight fortification;—*v. a.* to fortify with sharpened posts driven into the ground.

STOCKING, stok'ing, *s.* (said to be a corruption of Stocken, the plural of stock.) A garment made to cover the leg and foot closely;—*v. a.* to dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes.—*Dryden.*

STOCKISH, stok'ish, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish.—*Obsolete.*

Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;

Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,

But music for the time doth change his nature.—

Shaks.

STOCKS.—See under Stock.

STOCKY, stok'e, *a.* Thick and firm; stout.

STONE, ste'be, *s.* (a name given by Pliny to a rough and spiny plant, supposed to have been *Poterium spinosum*.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

STOIC, sto'ik, *s.* (*stóikos*, from *stoa*, a porch in Athens, where Zeno taught, Gr.) A follower of the opinions of Zeno, who taught that a wise man is unmoved by joy, grief, or other passion, and esteems all things as governed by unavoidable necessity.

STOIC, sto'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or
STOICAL, sto'e-kal, } to their doctrines; not affected by passion; unfeeling; cold; severe.

STOICALLY, sto'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility.

STOICALNESS, sto'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICHIOMETRY, sto-e-ke-om'e-tre, *s.* (*stóichizo*, I arrange, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) That branch of chemical knowledge which treats of the proportions that substances must have when they counteract each other's effects, or neutralize each other.

STOICISM, sto'e-sizm, *s.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STOKER, sto'kur, *s.* One who attends to the fire in a brewhouse, or to that of a steam-engine.

STOKESIA, sto-ke'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Stokes.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

STOLA, sto'la, *s.* (Latin, *stole*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a female dress worn over the tunic. It came as low as the ankles or feet, and was fastened round the body by a girdle, leaving broad folds above the breast. It was the characteristic dress of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the Roman men.

STOLE, stole, *s.* (*stola*, Lat.) A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. Groom of the stole, an officer in the king's household in the lord chamberlain's department. His title is derived from the long robe worn by his majesty on solemn occasions. He is first lord of the bed-chamber. In Bot ny, (*stolo*, Lat.) a sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which, in some instances, the plant may be propagated,—see Stolen. Stole is also the pretense of to steal.

STOLED—STOMALGIA.

- STOLED**, *stolde*, *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe. After them flew the prophets, brightly *stol'd* In shining lawn.—*G. Fletcher.*
- STOLEN**, *stolne*. Past part. of *to steal*.
- STOLID**, *stolid*, *a.* (*stolidus*, Lat.) Dull; foolish; stupid.
- STOLIDITY**, *sto-lid'e-te*, *s.* Dulness; stupidity.
- STOLON**, *sto'lun*, *s.* (*stolo*, Lat.) In Botany, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant, as in the strawberry.
- STOLONIFEROUS**, *sto-lon-if'er-us*, *a.* Producing or putting forth suckers from a trunk or stem.
- STOMACACE**, *stom-ak'a-se*, *s.* (*stoma*, the mouth, and *kakos*, evil, Gr.) In Pathology, fetid ulceration or scurvy of the mouth.
- STOMACH**, *stum'ak*, *s.* (*stomachus*, Lat.) A membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion in animals, in which the food is prepared for passing into the several parts of the body for its nourishment; appetite; inclination or liking; He who hath no *stomach* to this fight, Let him depart.—*Shaks.*
- anger; violence of temper; Is't near dinner-time?—I would it were, That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat, And not upon your maid.—*Shaks.*
- sullenness; resentment; pride; haughtiness; He was a man Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking Himself with princes.—*Shaks.*
- (obsolete or inelegant in all the foregoing senses except the first);—*v. a.* to remember with anger; to brook; to bear without open resentment;—*v. n.* to be angry.—Not used in this sense.
- STOMACHAL**, *stum'ak-al*, *a.* Cordial; helping the stomach.
- STOMACHALGIA**, *stum-ak-al'je-a*, *s.* (*stomachos*, the stomach, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the stomach.
- STOMACHED**, *stum'akd*, *a.* Filled with resentment. High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire.—*Shaks.*
- STOMACHER**, *stum'a-tshur*, *s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
- STOMACHFUL**, *stum'ak-ful*, *a.* Wilfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse.—Obsolete.
- A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter.—*L' Estrange.*
- STOMACHFULNESS**, *stum'ak-ful-nes*, *s.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.—Obsolete.
- Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness, avail but little.—*Granger.*
- STOMACHIC**, *stum-ak'ik*, *s.* (*stomachikos*, pertaining to the stomach, Gr.) A medicine that strengthens the stomach, and excites its action. *Stomachic* is very often improperly used in this sense.
- STOMACHIC**, *stum-ak'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to,
STOMACHICAL, *stum-ak'e-kal*, } involving, or ge-
nial to the stomach.
- STOMACHING**, *stum'ak-ing*, *s.* Resentment.—Obsolete.
- This is no time for private *stomaching*.—*Shaks.*
- STOMACHLESS**, *stum'ak-less*, *a.* Without appetite.
- STOMACHOUS**, *stum'ak-us*, *a.* Obstinate; angry; sullen.
- With stern looks and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.—*Spenser.*
- STOMALGIA**, *stom-al'je-a*, *s.* (*stoma*, the mouth, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the mouth.

STOMAPODA—STONE.

- STOMAPODA**, *stom-ap'o-da*, } *s. plu.* (*stoma*, the
STOMAPODS, *stom'a-pods*, } mouth, and *pous*,
a foot, Gr.) An order of Crustaceans, with elongated bodies, furnished with seven or eight pairs of feet, often presenting the same conformation.
- STOMATA**, *stom'a-ta*, *s. plu.* (Greek.) In Botany, passages through the epidermis of plants, having the appearance of an areola, in the centre of which is a slit that opens or closes according to circumstances, and lies over a cavity in the subjacent tissue. They are universally regarded as spiracles or breathing pores.
- STOMATELLA**, *stom-a-tel'la*, *s.* (*stoma*, a mouth, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) An order of Crustaceans, comprehending those in which the maxillary feet are formed like the first four thoracic feet.
- STOMATIA**, *stom-a'she-a*, *s.* (*stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Haliotis, or Ear-shells. The shell resembles that of Haliotis, but without perforations.
- STOMATIC**, *stom-at'ik*, *a.* (*stoma*, the mouth, Gr.) Calculated to relieve diseases of the mouth.
- STOMATOGRAPHY**, *stom-a-tog'ra-fe*, *s.* (*stoma*, the mouth, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) An anatomical description of the mouth or its cavity.
- STOMATORRHAGIA**, *stom-a-tor-ra'je-a*, *s.* (*stoma*, the mouth, and *rhégnymi*, I burst forth, Gr.) In Pathology, hemorrhage from the mouth.
- STOMBUS**, *stom'bus*, *s.* (*stombos*, loud sounding, Gr.) A genus of Frogs, formed by Gravenhorst from the *Ceratophrys granoso* of Cuvier. The head is large, and the tympanum concealed under the skin.
- STOMIAS**, *sto'me-as*, *s.* (*stoma*, a mouth, Gr. from its large mouth.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.
- STOMO-GASTRIC**, *stom-o-gas'trik*, *a.* Pertaining to the mouth of the stomach, as the *stomo-gastric* artery.
- STOMOTECHNIUM**, *sto-mo-te'ke-um*, *s.* (*stomoe*, I close the mouth, and *echion*, the plant Buglos, Gr. in reference to the genus differing from Echium, in the mouth of the corolla being closed by vaulted processes.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.
- STOMOXYS**, *sto-moks'is*, *s.* (*stoma*, a mouth, and *oxys*, sharp, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.
- STOND**, *stond*, *s.* A stand.—Obsolete.
- Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain.—*Spenser.*
- STONE**, *stone*, *s.* (*stan*, Sax. *staina*, Goth. *stein*, Germ.) An indurated mass of earthy matter; metaphorically, torpidness and insensibility; a gem; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a calculus; the disease arising from the presence of a calculus in the animal system; a testicle; the case containing the seed in a drupe; a measure of weight in different parts of Europe, the standard British stone being = 14 lbs. avoirdupois: a stone of meat is 8 lbs. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification, as, *stone-dead*, perfectly dead; dead as a stone. *To leave no stone unturned*, a proverbial expression, which signifies to do everything that can be done;—*a. mads* of stone; or like a stone, as, a *stone* jug;—*v. a.* (*stanan*, Sax.) to pelt, beat, or kill with stones; to harden;
- O perjurd woman, thou dost *stone* my heart.—*Shaks.*
- to free from stones, as, to *stone* plums; to wall or face with stones, as, to *stone* a well or cist.

STONER—STOOP.

Stone-blind, blind as a stone; perfectly blind. *Stone-blue*, a compound of indigo and starch. *Stone-bow*, a cross-bow for shooting stones. *Stone-coal*, a name for anthracite. *Stone-cray*, a distemper in hawks. *Stone-cutter*, one whose occupation is to hew stones. *Stone-cutting*, the business of hewing stones. *Stone-galls*, a technical term for nodules of clay occurring in sandstone: they often fall out on exposure to weather, and render the stone unfit for architectural purposes. *Stone-hearted*, or *stony-hearted*, hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. *Stone-horse*, a horse not castrated. *Stone-house*, a house built of stone. *Stone-pit*, a pit or quarry where stones are dug. *Stone-pitch*, hard inspissated pitch. *Stone's-cast*, or *stone's-throw*, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand. *Stone-squarer*, one who squares stones.

Hiram's builders did hew them, and the stone-squarers. —1 Kings v. 18.

Stone-still, still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless. *Stone-wall*, a wall built of stone. *Stone-ware*, a species of potter's ware, glazed and baked. *Stonework*, a building of stone. In Botany, *stone-bramble*, the plant *Rubus saxatilis*. *Stone-break*, —see Saxifrage. *Stone-crop*, a plant belonging to the genus *Sedum*. *Stone-fruit*, fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell, enveloped in the pulp. *Stone-parsley*, a plant belonging to the genus *Sison*. In Ornithology, *stone-chat*, a bird of the genus *Saxicola*; the *Sylvia rubicola* of Latham, and *Motacilla rubicola* of Linnaeus. *Stone-curlew*, the bird *Edicnemus crepitans* of Timminck. *Stone-plover*, or *stone-curlew*, the bird *Pluvialis cinerea*. In Zoology, *stone-borer*, —see *Lithodromus*.

STONER, sto'nur, *s.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who builds walls of stones.

STONINESS, sto'ne-nes, *s.* The quality of being stony.

STONY, sto'ne, *a.* Made of stone; consisting of stone; full of stones; petrifying:

Now let the stony dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart.—Spenser.

Stony-hearted, —see under *Stone*.

STOOD, Preterite of to stand.

STOOK, stook, *s.* (*stock*, a heap, Teut. *ystec*, a shock of grain, Welsh.) A small collection of sheaves set up in the field; —*v. a.* to set up sheaves of grain in stooks.—Local.

STOOL, stool, *s.* (*stol*, Sax. and Swed. *stuhl*, Germ.)

A seat without a back, as distinguished from a chair; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; the root of a timber tree which throws up shoots; a sucker,—see *Stole*. In Shipbuilding, *stools* are small channels fixed to a ship's sides, to contain the dead-eyes for the back stays; also, pieces of plank fastened to the ship's side, to receive the berthing of the gallery. In Scotland, *stool of repentance*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons are placed as a punishment for fornication and adultery: this practice is now obsolescent, if not quite obsolete. *Stool-ball*, a rural play with a ball, in which it is driven from one stool to another.

STOOM, stoom, *v. a.* To prevent fermentation in wine, by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

STOOP, stoop, *v. n.* (*stupi-n*, Sax. *stupien*, Dutch.) To bend the body downward or forward; to lean in walking; to yield; to descend; to be inferior;

STOOPER—STOPPER.

to condescend; to come down upon prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing;

Satan ready now

To stoop with wearied wing and willing feet.—Milton.

—*v. a.* to cause to incline downward, as, to stoop a cask of liquor; to cause to submit;

Sole cause that stoops

Their grandeur to man's eye.—Young.

—*s.* the act of stooping; descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; fall of a bird on its prey; (*stoppa*, Sax. *stoop*, Dutch,) a vessel for liquids, containing about two quarts;

Come, lieutenant, I have a stoop of wine.—Shaks.

(*stolpe*, a pillar, Sueso-Goth.) a post; a post fixed in the earth.—Local in the last two senses.

STOOPER, stoop'ur, *s.* One who stoops.

STOOPINGLY, stoop'ing-le, *ad.* With a stoop or bend.

STOOTER, stoot'ur, *s.* In Holland, a small silver coin, in value two-and-a-half stivers.

STOOTHINGS, stooth'ings, *s.* (*stuthe*, a pale or stake, Sax.) In Architecture, the battening of walls.—Local.

STOP, stop, *v. a.* (*stoppen*, Dutch, *stopfen*, Germ. *stoppa*, Swed.) To hinder from further motion or operation, or change of state; to stay; to intercept; to suspend; to suppress; to regulate the sounds of musical strings; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct or render impassable, as, to stop a way; to point, as a written composition; in Seamanship, to make fast. In Farriery, to stop a horse's foot, to fill up the hollow of it with a poultice or other moist application, for the purpose of softening the sole; —*v. n.* to cease from any motion or course of action; —*s.* the act of stopping; cessation; obstruction; repression; interruption; that which obstructs; a vent of a wind instrument; a distance on the string or wire of a stringed instrument, which, by the pressure or removal of the finger, or anything supplying its place, produces a particular note; the act of applying the stops in music; a point in writing. In Mast-making, stops are square projections, or shoulders, left on the outside of the cheeks, at the upper part of the hounds of lower masts; also on topmasts and topgallant-masts, and at the outer end of jib-booms. *Stop-cock*, a pipe with a turning cock. *Stop-gap*, a temporary expedient.

STOPPLESS, stop'les, *a.* Not to be stopped.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,

And stopple as a running multitude.—Davenant.

STOPPAGE, stop'paje, *s.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; the state of being stopped; money retained, as damages from a sum stipulated to be paid. In Law, *stoppage in transitu*, the right which the seller of goods has to stop them in their passage to the buyer, if the buyer has become bankrupt or insolvent before they come into his custody, and is unable to pay their price.

STOPPER, stop'pur, *s.* The person or thing that stops. In Nautical affairs, stoppers are short pieces of rope, which are usually knotted at one or both ends, for suspending any weighty body, retaining a cable, shroud, &c., as the stoppers of the anchor for securing it to the bow, stoppers for the cable, rigging, &c. *Stopper-bolts*, large ring-bolts driven into the deck for the use of the stoppers; —*v. a.* to close with a stopper. In Nautical language, stopper the cable, the order to put stoppers on the cable, to prevent its running out when the ship is riding at anchor.

STOPPLE, stop'pl, *s.* That which stops or closes; the mouth of a vessel.

STORAGE, sto'raje, *s.* The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping, or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price charged for keeping goods in a store.

STORAX, sto'raks, *s.* A powerful and fragrant balsam, the produce of the plant *Styrax officinalis*; also, the common name of plants of the genus *Styrax*.—See *Styrax*.

STORE, store, *s.* (*stor*, Sax. and Dan.) A large number or quantity; great plenty; abundance; a stock or supply; a storehouse, warehouse, or magazine; a shop in which goods of any kind are sold. *In store*, in hoard for future use; in a state of accumulation;—*a.* accumulated; hoarded;—*v. a.* to furnish; to supply; to replenish; to stock against a future time; to lay up; to hoard; to warehouse. *Storehouse*, a building in which grain or goods of any kind is stored; a repository.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.—*Spenser*.

Storekeeper, one who has the charge or keeping of a store.

STORENA, sto-re'na, *s.* (*storennymi*, I extend, Gr.) A genus of spiders: Order, Pulmonaria.

STORIAL, sto're-al, *a.* Historical.—Not used.

Of storial thing that toucheth gentlesse.—*Chaucer*.

STORIED, sto're-ed, *s.* Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings; told or related in story.

STORIER, sto're-ur, *s.* A relater of stories; a historian.—Not in use.

The storie — made of three moost
Famess and credible *stories*.—*Bp. Peck* (1440).

STORK, stawrk, *s.* (*stork*, Sax. *stork*, Swed. and Dan.) The common name of birds of the genus *Ciconia*. In Heraldry, the emblem of piety and gratitude. *Stork's-bill*, in Botany, the common name of plants of the genus *Pelargonium*.

STORM, stawrm, *s.* (Saxon, from *stryman*, to agitate, *sturm*, Germ.) A violent wind; a tempest; a violent assault on a fortified place; civil commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, violence; vehemence; tumultuous force; clamour; tumult; disturbance; bustle; affliction; calamity; distress;

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to assault, as in a siege;—*v. n.* to raise a tempest, as, it *storms*; to rage; to give loud utterance to anger; to fume. *Storm-beat*, beaten or impaired by storms. *Storm-menacing*, threatening a storm. *Storm-presaging*, presaging a storm. *Storm-tossed*, tossed by high winds or storms. *Storm-veezed*, harassed with storms.

STORMFUL, stawrm'fal, *a.* Abounding with storms. **STORMFULNESS**, stawrm'fal-nes, *s.* Abundance of storms.

STORMINESS, stawrm'e-nes, *s.* Tempestuousness; state of being stormy.

STORMY, stawrm'e, *s.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous;

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her.—*Campbell*.
violent; passionate.

STORTHING, stawrth'ing, *s.* The parliament of Norway: it is elected every three years, and holds an annual session.

STORY, sto're, *s.* (*storia*, Gr. and Ital. *historia*, Lat. *storia*, Sax.) A verbal or written narration of a

series of facts and events; history; a small or petty narrative; a fiction; a trifling tale.

A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandame.—*Shaks*.

In popular language, a lie. In Architecture subdivision of the height of a house, comprising the height ascended by one flight of stair floor, or set of rooms on the same level. *St. post*, a vertical post to support a floor or an incumbent wall. *Story-rod*, a rod equal in length to the height of a story, and divided into as many parts as there are intended to be steps in stair, for measuring and laying them off accurately.—*v. a.* to tell in story; to relate; to range under the other. *Story-teller*, one who relates tales in conversation; a historian.

STOR, stot, *s.* (*stotte*, a poor horse, Sax.) A horse.—(obsolete);

This reve sate upon a right good *stot*,
Which was all pomelee gray and hight *Scot*.—*Chas*
a young bullock or steer.—*Local*. In Scotland also a castrated bull.

STOTE,—see *Stot*. (Scotch, to ache, *stunde*, Ice *stound*, stownd, *v. n.* To be in pain or sore used for *stunned* in the following passage:

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge sail.—*Sp*
—*s.* sorrow; grief; mishap;

Begin and end the bitter *stound*.—*Spenser*,
a shooting pain;

Keep your corpse from the careful *stounds*
That in my carrion carcase abounds.—*Spenser*

(this sense is retained in Scotland;) astonishment; amazement;

As we stood in a *stound*,
And wet with tears like dew the ground.—*Chas*
(*stund*, Sax. Swed. Dan. and Icel. *stunde*, Ger. hour; time; season.—*Local*.

Till that *stound* could never wight him harm.—*Sp*

STOUP, stowp, *s.* (Scotch, from *stoppa*, a pe flagon, Sax.) A basin for holy water, in use at the entrance of a Roman Catholic church. Scotland, a pitcher or bucket for carrying water narrower at the top than at the bottom, and is applied to any deep narrow vessel, as a gill or a pint *stoup*, &c.

And surely you'll be your pint *stoup*.—*Barrow*.

STOUR, stowr, *s.* (from *styrian*, to stir, Sax.) a salt or tumult.—Obsolete.

Ragtag now therein with restless *stours*.—*Spenser*

STOUT, stowt, *a.* (Dutch.) Strong; lusty; intrepid; valiant; brave; large; bulky; powerful; resolute; obstinate; firm;—*s.* a name for strong beer. *Stout built* or *strong made*, stout built or made; having a strong frame. *St. hearted*, having a stout heart.

STOUTLY, stowt'le, *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stowt'nes, *s.* State or quality of being stout.

STOVE, stove, *s.* (*stofa*, Sax. *stooft*, stove, Du *stufca*, Swed. *estufa*, Span. and Port.) A house; a room artificially heated; an iron grate or fire-grate, in which fire is kept to warm an apartment;—*v. a.* to keep warm in a house by means of artificial heat.

STOVER, sto'vur, *s.* (contraction of *satur*, a fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder consisting of thrashed grain.

The turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch with *stover* them to keep.—*Shaks*
Sedge and reed for thatch and *stover* fit.—*Drayton*

STOW—STRAIN.

STOW, sto, *v. a.* (Saxon, a place.) To lay by compactly; to lay up; to deposit; as an affix, it signifies place, as Barnstow.

STOWAGE, sto'age, *s.* Room for stowing; state of being laid up or stowed; money paid for stowing goods.

STRABISM, stra'bizm, *s.* (*strabismus*, from *straba*, a squint-eyed person, Lat.) In Pathology, squinting; a defect of parallelism in the axis of vision, the eyes not being directed simultaneously to the same object.

STRADDLE, strad'll, *v. a.* (*strade*, a stride, from *stredan* or *stregan*, to scatter or spread, Sax.) To stand or walk with the legs far apart; to part the legs wide.

STRADDLING, strad'lling, *part. a.* Having the legs far apart.

Let man survey him, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked straddling animal, with bandy legs.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

STRAGGLE, strag'gl, *v. n.* (from *stragan*, to scatter, Sax.) To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to ramble; to wander at large or dispersedly; to exuberate; to shoot too far in growth; to be dispersed or apart from any main body, as *straggling* rocks.

STRAGGLER, strag'glur, *s.* A wanderer; a rover; one who departs from the proper and direct course; a vagabond; a wandering, worthless person; something that stands by itself.

STRAIGHT, strate, *a.* (*stræc*, *strec*, Sax.) Not crooked or bent; in a direct line—in the sense of narrow, *strait* is the word generally used; upright; according to justice and rectitude. *Straight edge*, a small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight, used to ascertain if a surface be perfectly plane;—*ad.* immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

STRAIGHTEN, stra'tn, *v. a.* To make straight; to reduce from a curved or bent to a straight line.

STRAIGHTENER, stra'tn-ur, *s.* The person or thing that straightens.

STRAIGHTFORTH, strate'forthe, *ad.* Directly; henceforth.

STRAIGHTFORWARD, strate-for'wurd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS, strate-for'wurd-nes, *s.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

STRAIGHTLINED, strate'lind, *a.* Having straight lines, as a geometrical figure.

STRAIGHTLY, strate'le, *ad.* In a right line; not crookedly; tightly; closely.

STRAIGHTNESS, strate'nes, *s.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAY, strate'way, *ad.* Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

STRAIKS, strays, *s. plu.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the felloes.—*Webster.*

STRAIN, strane, *v. a.* (*etrendre*, Fr. *stringo*, Lat.) To stretch; to draw with force; to cause to draw with force or with excess of exertion; to put to the utmost strength; to press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to sprain; to make tighter; to constrain; to filter;—*v. n.* to make violent efforts; to be filtered, as water *straining* through sand becomes pure;—*s.* a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; style or manner of speaking or writing; that which is

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STRAINABLE—STRAMONINE.

sounded on a string—hence, a song; a note; a sound; mode of action; generation; descent;

He is of noble strain.—*Shaks.*

hereditary disposition;

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the strain of a nation.—*Tillotson.*

rank or character.—Not used in the last two senses.

STRAINABLE, stra'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being strained.—Not in use.

A thing capacious and strainable.—*Dacon.*

STRAINER, stra'nur, *s.* That through which any liquid is strained; an instrument for filtration.

STRAINING, stra'ning, *s.* The act of stretching; act of filtering; filtration. In Architecture, *straining-piece* or *strutting-piece*, a beam placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach, as rafters, beams, struts, &c. If such a piece serves also the office of a sill, it is called a *straining-sill*.

STRAINT, straint, *s.* A violent stretching or tension.—Obsolete.

Sir Artigal

Upon his collar gripped fast,
That with the straint his wisand nigh he brast.—*Spenser.*

STRAIT, strate, *a.* (*etroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital. *estretto*, Port. from *strictus*, Lat.) Narrow; close; not broad; intimate; strict; rigorous;

After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.—*St. Paul, Acts xxvi. 5.*

difficult; distressful; not crooked—*straight* is the proper orthography in this sense. *Strait-handed*, parsimonious. *Strait-handedness*, parsimoniousness; niggardliness. *Strait-laced*, gripped with stays; stiff; constrained; rigid in opinion; strict. *Strait-waistcoat* or *strait-jacket*, an apparatus to confine the arms of a mad person;—*s.* distress; difficulty.

I am in a strait betwixt two.—*Philip. i. 23.*

In old authors, the word is often written *streight*.

In evil *streight*

This day I stand before my Judge.—*Milton.*

In Geography, a narrow pass or frith, separating one country from another—the plural is generally used, as, the *straits* of Gibraltar, *straits* of Magellan, &c.;—*v. n.* to be put to difficulties.

You were *straited* for a reply.—*Shaks.*

STRAITEN, stra'tn, *v. a.* To make narrow; to contract; to make tight, without including the notion of making not crooked; to deprive of necessary room; to put into difficulties.

STRAITLY, strate'le, *ad.* Narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously; intimately.

STRAITNESS, strate'nes, *s.* Narrowness; strictness; rigour; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity or narrowness of means.

STRAKE, strake. The obsolete preterite of *strike*; Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven.—*Acts xxvii. 17.*

a streak,—which see; a narrow board; the iron band of a wheel.—Obsolete or local.

STRAMASH, stram-ash', *v. a.* (Scotch, disturbance; broil; from *stramazare*, to beat or strike down, Ital. or *estramacon*, a blow, Fr.) To strike, beat, or destroy.—A local and vulgar word.

STRAMINEOUS, stra-min'e-us, *a.* (*stramineus*, Lat. from *stramen*, straw, Lat.) Strawy; consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw; light.

STRAMONINE, stram'o-nine, *s.* A neutral principle

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STRAMONIUM—STRANGLE.

obtained from the *Datura stramonium*: it has the form of acicular crystals, which are white, inodorous, and insipid.

STRAMONIUM, *stra-mo'ne-um*, *s.* (a contraction of *strychnon monikon*, the Greek name of the mad-apple.) One of the names of the plant *Datura stramonium*, or common Thorn-apple: every part of the plant is a strong narcotic poison.

STRAMONY.—See *Stramonium*.

STRAND, *strand*, *s.* (Saxon.) A sea-beach or shore, or of a large lake that slopes gradually down to the water's edge; (*strand*, Russ.) one of the twists or divisions of which a rope is composed;—*v. a.* to drive or run aground on the sea-shore; to break one of the strands of a rope;—*v. n.* to drift or be driven ashore; to run aground.

STRANDED, *strand'ed*, *part. a.* Run ashore;

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way.—*Prior*,
having a broken strand, as a rope.

STRANGE, *stran'je*, *a.* (*etranger*, Fr.) Foreign; belonging to another country; not domestic; belonging to others; new; wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity; odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way; remote; unknown; unacquainted; as an interjection, strange expresses wonder—this is elliptical for *it is strange*;—*v. a.* to alienate; to estrange;

My wits changen,

And all lusts from me *strangen*.—*Gower*.

—*v. n.* to wonder at; to be estranged—(obsolete as a verb.) *Strange-looking*, having an odd or unusual appearance or look.

STRANGELY, *stran'je'ly*, *ad.* So as to be in a strange country;

Commend it *strangely* to some place,

Where chance may nurse or end it.—*Shaks.*

in a strange manner; wonderfully; in a manner so as to excite surprise or wonder.

STRANGENESS, *stran'je'nes*, *s.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country;

No *strangeness* of country can make a man a stranger to me.—*Sprat*.

uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour; remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness; mutual dislike—(unusual in this sense);

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations.—*Bacon*.

wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder.

STRANGER, *stran'je'ur*, *s.* (*etranger*, Fr.) A foreigner; one who belongs to another country; one unknown or unacquainted; a guest; a visitor;

Bring forth and pour

Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*.—*Milton*.

one not admitted to any communication.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,

And, *strangers* to the sun, yet ripen there.—*Granville*.

In Law, one not privy or party to an act;—*v. a.* to estrange; to alienate.—Obsolete as a verb.

Strangered with our oath,

Take her or leave her.—*Shaks.*

STRANGLE, *strang'gl*, *v. a.* (*estrangler*, Fr. *strangulare*, Ital. *strangulo*, Lat.) To choke; to suffocate; to kill; to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance;

By the clock 'tis day,

And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame?—*Shaks.*

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STRANGLEABLE—STRATEGY.

STRANGLEABLE, *strang'gl-a-bl*, *a.* That may be strangled.—Seldom used.—*Chesterfield*.

STRANGLER, *strang'glur*, *s.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, *strang'gls*, *s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGLING, *strang'gling*, *s.* The act of destroying life by stopping the breath; strangulation.

STRANGULATED, *strang'gu-lay-ted*, *a.* In Surgery having the circulation stopped in any part by compression, as in hernia, when compressed so as to obstruct circulation in the part protruded.

STRANGULATION, *strang'gu-la'shun*, *s.* The act of strangling; suffocation; that kind of suffocation common in hysterics; also, compression of the intestines in hernia.

STRANGURIOUS, *strang'gu're-us*, *a.* Labouring under strangury.

STRANGURY, *strang'gu-re*, *s.* (*stranz*, a drop, *ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Pathology, excretion of urine, effected with extreme difficulty and pain.

STRAP, *strap*, *s.* (*strapp*, Sax. *strop*, a rope or handle, Dutch, Dan. and Swed.) A long narrow piece of leather, of various forms and of various uses, the strap of a boot or shoe. In Botany, the part of the corollet in ligulate flowers; also, a leaf exclusive of its sheath in some grasses.—*Martyn*. In Carpentry, a thin piece of wood or iron, securing the junction of two or more pieces of wood transversely;—*v. a.* to beat or chafe with a strap; to bind or fasten with a strap; rub on a strap for the purpose of sharpening, as a razor. *Strap-shaped*, in Botany, ligulate.

STRAPPADO, *strap-pa'do*, *s.* (from *strappare*, to pull, Ital.) A military punishment, formerly practised consisting in drawing the offender suddenly to the top of a beam, and then letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated;—*v. s.* torture.

They had neither been hated by your gehenna at Lebeth, nor *strappadoed* with an oath *ex officio* by your bowmen of the arches.—*Milton*.

STRAPPING, *strap'ping*, *s.* Binding with a strap.—*a.* tall; lusty.

STRAPWORT, *strap'wurt*, *s.* The popular name of plants belonging to the genus *Corrigiola*.

STRASS, *stras*, *s.* The basis of facitious glass pastes.

STRATA, *stra'ta*, *s. plu.* (*stratum*, Lat.) In Geology beds or layers; strata occur horizontal, more or less inclined, vertical, and contorted.

STRATAGEM, *strat'e-jem*, *s.* (*strategema*, Lat. *stratageme*, Fr.) An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; any artifice or trick by which some advantage is sought to be obtained.

STRATAGIST, *strat'a-jist*, *s.* One skilled in the art of arranging an army for conflict.

STRATARITHMETRY, *strat-a-rith'me-tre*, *s.* (*stratagema*, *arithmos*, number, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) The art of drawing up a certain number of men in an army; also, the art of expressing the number of men which may be arranged in a given geometrical figure.—*Burley*.

STRATEGIC, *stra-te'jik*, *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice.

STRATEGUS, *stra-te'gus*, *s.* (*strategos*, Gr.) In Ancient History, the title of a general officer among the Athenians.

STRATEGY, *strat'e-je*, *s.* That branch of military

STRATH—STRAY.

science which consists in teaching or knowing how to conduct an army in conflict, or in the preparation of battle; the science of military command.

STRATH, *strath*, *s.* (*srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river, Gael.) In Scotland, a valley of considerable size through which a river runs, as Strathbogie, Strathspey, &c.

STRATHSPEY, *strath-spa'*, *s.* A Scottish dance in which two persons are engaged, so called from the district of Strathspey.

STRATIFICATION, *strat-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of stratifying or depositing in mineral layers; the style of being formed in layers or strata.

STRATIFORM, *strat'e-fawrm*, *a.* In the form of strata.

STRATIFY, *strat'e-fi*, *v. a.* (*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.) To form or lay into strata.

STRATIOLIS, *strat-e-o'lis*, *s.* (*stratos*, a camp, Gr. from the military appearance of the plants, with its sword-like leaves and flowers, which resemble long white plumes.) A genus of aquatic plants: Order, Hydrocaridaceae.

STRATOCRACY, *strat-ok'ra-se*, *s.* (*stratos*, an army, and *krateo*, I hold, Gr.) Government by military chiefs; a military government.

STRATOGRAPHY, *strat-to'gr'a-fe*, *s.* (*stratos*, an army, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) Description of military affairs or of armies.

STRATONIC, *strat-on'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to an army.

STRATOTIC, *strat-to't'ik*, *a.* Warlike; military.

NOTE.—This and the former word is given by Webster without authority: they are unnecessary.

STRATUM, *strat'um*, *s.* (Latin.) A bed or layer of mineral or earthy matter.

STRATUS, *strat'us*, *s.* (Latin, spread abroad.) In Meteorology, a fog; a mist; an extensive sheet of clouds that rests on the earth's surface.

STRAUGHT, *strawt*, The obsolete form of the pret. and past part. *stretched*;

Twenty fathoms of wede the armes *straught*.—*Chaucer.*

straught, to stretch, is still used in Scotland.

STRAVADIUM, *strava'de-um*, *s.* (from Isjeria Samtravadi, the Malabar name of one of the species.) A genus of Asiatic trees, allied to *Barringtonia*: Order, Myrtaceae.

STRAVENSIA, *straven'she-a*, *s.* (in honour of the Hon. W. Fox Strangways.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceae.

STRAW, *straw*, *s.* (*strew*, Sax. *stra*, Swed.) The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.; a mass of such stalks collectively; anything proverbially worthless;—*v. a.* to spread or scatter—(see to *strew*). The compounds are—straw-built, straw-colour, straw-coloured, straw-crowned, straw-cutter, straw-drain, straw-roofed, straw-stuffed, straw-worm.

STRAWBERRY, *straw'ber-re*, *s.* (*strawberrie*, *strew-berrie*, Sax.) The popular name of plants belonging to the genus *Frugaria*, and of its fruit: Order, Rosaceae. *Strawberry-blite*,—see *Blitum*. *Strawberry-pear*, the plant *Cactus triangularis*, the fruit of which is much esteemed in the West Indies, being slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling. *Strawberry-tree*, the popular name of the tree *Arbutus unedo*, and plants of the same genus.

STRAWY, *straw'e*, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.

STRAY, *stray*, *v. n.* (probably from *stragan*, to scat-

STRAYER—STREET.

ter, to spread, Sax.) To wander; to rove; to err;—*v. a.* to mislead—(obsolete in this sense);

Hath not else his eye
Strayed his affection in unlawful love?—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a creature strayed; the act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*
To match you where I hate.—*Shaks.*

STRAYER, *stra'ur*, *s.* A wanderer.

STRAYING, *stra'ing*, *s.* The act of wandering.

STREAK, *streek*, *s.* (*strica*, a line, direction, *strican*, to go, *stric*, a stroke, Sax. *streich*, a stroke, a stripe, Germ.) A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe. In Mineralogy, the appearance which arises from scratching a mineral with the point of a knife. In Nautical affairs, *streaks* are the uniform range of planks on the bottom or sides of a ship, sometimes pronounced *strakes*;—*v. a.* to mark with streaks; to stripe; to stretch.—Obsolete in this sense.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks.—*Chapman.*

STREAKED, *streekt*, *part. a.* Variegated with streaks.

STREAKY, *streek'e*, *a.* Having stripes; streaked.

STREAM, *stream*, *s.* (Saxon, *ström*, Swed. and Dan. *stroom*, Dutch.) A current of water or other fluid; a river or brook; a current of the ocean; anything issuing from a source, and flowing with a continued succession of parts, as a *stream* of words, a *stream* of lava; current; drift. Among Miners, *stream-tin*, tin ore found beneath the surface of alluvial ground, and separated from the earthy matters by passing a stream of water over it. *Stream-works*, certain works in tin mines, in which the miners follow the veins of metal by cutting trenches. In Nautical affairs, *stream-anchor*, an anchor smaller than the bower-anchor, and used to moor a ship in a river or haven sheltered from the wind and sea, &c. *Stream-cable*, the cable attached to the stream-anchor;—*v. n.* to flow; to emit in abundance; to issue with continuance, not by fits; to shoot in streaks, as light; to extend or stretch in a long line, as a flag *streaming* in the wind;—*v. a.* to pour;

She at length will *stream*
Some dew of grace into my withered heart.—*Spenser.*

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold.—*Pope.*

To *stream* the buoy, to let it fall from the ship's side into the water, preparatory to letting go the anchor, that it may not be retarded by the buoy-rope as it sinks to the bottom.

STREAMER, *stream'ur*, *s.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a luminous beam or column, one of the forms of the *Aurora Borealis*.

STREAMING, *stream'ing*, *part. a.* Flowing; emitting; floating loosely, as a flag.

STREAMLET, *stream'let*, *s.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STREAMY, *stream'e*, *a.* Abounding with running water; flowing with a current or streak.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray.—*Pope.*

STREBLA, *streb'la*, *s.* (*strebile*, a roller, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Pupipara.

STREEK, *streek*, *v. a.* (*strecan*, to stretch, Sax.) To lay out a dead body.—Local.

STREET, *street*, *s.* (*straete*, *strete*, Sax. *straede*, Dan.) A paved way; in usage, any way or road in a city

STREIGHT—STREPENT.

or town, chiefly a main way in distinction from a lane or alley; proverbially, any public place.
That there be no complaining in our streets.—*Ps.* cxliv. 14.

Street-walker, a prostitute. *Street-ward*, an officer who formerly took care of the streets.—*Cowel*.

STREIGHT, strate, *a.* An obsolete mode of spelling Straight and Strait.

STRELITZ, stre'litz, *s.* (Russian.) A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.

STRELITZIA, stre-lit'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of Charlotte, queen of George III., of the family of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who is said to have patronized botany.) A genus of plants: Order, Musaceae.

STREMA, strem'ma, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

STREMPFELIA, strem-pe'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Charles Fred. Strempel, Berlin.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Cinchonaceae.

STRENA, stre'na, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, a present given on a festive day, and for the sake of a good omen.

STRENE, strene, *s.* (*streng*, *strang*, Sax.) Race; offspring.—Obsolete.

STRENGTH, strength, *s.* (Saxon, from *streng*, strong.) Active power of an animal body; power to resist; power to overcome resistance; intellectual power; support or aid;

My God, my strength, in whom I will trust.—*Ps.* xviii. 2.

vigour; animation; spirit or potency of liquor; a fortification or fortress;

Betrayed in all his strengths, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.—*Deham*.

armament; power of convincing; confidence; vehemence; momentum, as the strength of the wind, the strength of the tide; degree of brightness; vividness; legal force; validity, as the strength of the law; moral force, as the strength of public opinion; force of writing or speaking; nervous diction;—*v. a.* to strengthen.—Obsolete as a verb.

Edward's happy-ordered reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state.—*Daniel*.

STRENGTHEN, strength'n, *v. a.* To make strong or stronger; to confirm; to animate; to cause to increase in power or security;—*v. n.* to grow strong or stronger.

STRENGTHENER, strength'n-ur, *s.* He or that which increases strength physically or morally.

STRENGTHLESS, strength'les, *a.* Wanting strength; spiritless.

STRENTIA, stre'ne-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the presents which relations and friends made to each other at the new year and other festive occasions.

STRENUA, stren'u-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a goddess at Rome, who gave vigour and energy to the weak and indolent.

STRENUOUS, stren'u-us, *a.* (*strenuus*, Lat.) Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold and active; intrepid and ardent.

STRENUOUSLY, stren'u-us-le, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.

STRENUOUSNESS, stren'u-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; active zeal.

STREPENT, strep'ent, *a.* (*strepens*, Lat.) Noisy; loud.

Peace to the strepent horn!
Let no harsh dissonance disturb the morn.—
Shenstone.

STREPEROUS—STRETCH.

STREPEROUS, strep'er-us, *a.* Loud; noisy; boisterous.

Porta conceives, because in a streperous eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning.—*Brown*.

STREPICEROUS, strep-is'e-rus, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) The Koodoo, a subgenus of Ruminants, with smooth spirally-curved horns, allied to the Damalis. The Koodoos are natives of South Africa.

STREPITOSO, strep-e-to'zo, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, prefixed to a part to indicate that it is to be performed in an impetuous and boisterous style.

STREPSILUS, strep'se-lus, *s.* (*strepsis*, a turning, Gr.) Turn-stone, a genus of birds: Family, Scolopaciidae.

STREPSIPTERA, strep-sip'ter-a, *s.* (*strepsis*, a crowing, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Styopidae.

STREPTANTHERA, strep-tan-the'ra, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceae.

STREPTANTHUS, strep-tan'thus, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the twisted claws of the petals.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizeae.

STREPTAXIS, strep-taks'is, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted or bent, and *axis*, an axis, Gr.) A genus of pulmoniferous Mollusca, so named from the eccentricity of the penultimate whorl of the shell, which is bent towards the right and dorsal side of the axis: Family, Helicidae.

STREPTIUM, strep'she-um, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, Gr. in allusion to the spiral tube of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceae.

STREPTOCARPUS, strep-to-kar'pus, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. the capsule being spirally twisted.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneriaceae.

STREPTOPUS, strep'to-pus, *s.* (*strepho*, I turn, and *pous*, a foot, Gr. in allusion to the twisted stem.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceae.

STREPTOSPONDYLUS, strep-to-spon'de-lus, *s.* (*streptos*, twisted, and *spondylos*, vertebrae, Gr.) In Paleozoology, an extinct genus of crocodiles from Honfleur, so named from the nature of the vertebrae, which are joined by a ball and socket articulation.

STRESS, stres, *s.* (*strece*, violence, Sax. *trais*, force, oppression, Welsh.) Force; importance; violence; strain;—*v. a.* to press; to urge; to distress;

Stirred with pity of the stress'd plight
Of this sad realm.—*Spenser*.

STRETCH, stretch, *v. a.* (*strecan*, Sax. *strekian*, Dan.) To draw out to a greater length; to extend or draw out in all ways; to expand; to display; to reach; to strain; to make tense; to extend mentally; to exaggerate or extend too far, as, to stretch the truth;—*v. n.* to be extended locally or intellectually; to bear extension without breaking; to sally beyond the truth; to make violent efforts in running. To stretch to, to reach. In Nautical affairs, to proceed under a great quantity of sail, in distinction from to stand, which denotes a moderate quantity. In Rowing, stretch out fore and aft, the order to a boat's crew to haul and fall back to the utmost, in order to give the boat as great a velocity as possible. In Architecture, stretching-course, a course in which the bricks or stones are laid horizontally with their length, in the direction of the face of the wall;—*s. trans-*

STRETCHER—STRICTURE.

tion; force; effort; utmost extent, as of meaning or power; exaggeration. In Sailing, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack; course; direction.

STRETCHER, stretsh'ur, *s.* He or that which stretches; a slight rail inserted near the lower ends of the feet of a piece of furniture, as a chair or table. In Architecture, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of a wall. In Nautical affairs, *stretchers* are a sort of staves fixed athwart the bottom of a boat for the rowers to place their feet against, in order to communicate a greater impulse to the oars.

STRETTA, stret'ta, *s.* (Italian, a throng.) In Music, a term often applied to the last allegro of a finale, &c., in an opera: it also signifies a kind of peroration or winding up of a piece of music, particularly of a fugue.

STRETTO, stret'to, *a.* (Italian, narrow.) In Music, the opposite of *Largo*; affixed to a measure to indicate that it is to be performed short and concise—hence, quick.

STREW, stroo, *v. a.* (*streuean*, Sax. *streuen*, Germ. *strö*, Swed.) To spread by scattering; to spread by being scattered over; to scatter loosely.

STREWING, stroo'ing, *s.* The act of scattering or spreading over; anything fit to be strewed.

The herbs, that have on them the cold dew o' the night, Are *strewings* fit't for graves.—*Shaks.*

STREWMENT, stroo'ment, *s.* Anything scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful —
Yet here she is allowed her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.—*Shaks.*

STRİE, strî'e, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Architecture, the lists or fillets between the flutes of columns. In Natural History, small channels in the shells of cockles and other substances.

STRİATE, strî'ate, *a.* Formed with small channels; striated, *strî'a-ted*, *s.* In Botany, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines. In Mineralogy, *striated fracture*, a fracture consisting of long narrow separable parts laid on or beside each other. In Zoology, *striated monkey*, a pretty little quadrumanous animal from tropical America, the *Simea jacobus* of Linnaeus, the *Hypales jacobus* of Illiger, and *Jacobus vulgaris* of Desmarest.

STRİATURE, strî'a-ture, *s.* Disposition of striae.

STRİCH, strîsh, *s.* (*striz*, the owl, Lat.) A bird of ill omen.

The rueful *strich*, still waiting on the bier.—*Spenser.*

STRİCKEN, strîk'kn, *part. and a.* (from *Strike*.)

Struck; smitten, as a *stricken* deer; advanced; worn; far gone.

Abraham was old and well-*stricken* in age.—*Gen. xxiv. 1.*

STRİCKLE, strîk'kl, *s.* A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. By some old authors this word is also written in the various forms of *strickler*, *strickless*, and *stritchel*.

STRİCT, strîkt, *a.* (*strictus*, from *stringo*, I bind, Lat.) Exact; rigorously nice; rigorous; severe; confined; close; tense.

STRİCTLY, strîkt'le, *ad.* With rigorous accuracy; severely; closely; positively.

STRİCTNESS, strîkt'nes, *s.* Rigorous accuracy; severity; closeness.

STRİCTURE, strîkt'ure, *s.* (*strictura*, Lat.) Literally,

STRIDE—STRIKE.

a binding; a stroke; specially, a slight touch on any subject; critical remark; censure. In Pathology, a contracted state of some part of a tube or duct; also, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude in strangulated hernia.

STRİDE, strîde, *s.* (*strade*, a step, *gestridan*, to stride, Sax.) A long step: a step taken with violence; a wide stretch of the legs:—(pret. *strode*, past part. *stridden*;)—*v. n.* to walk with strides; to straddle.

STRİDOR, strîdor, *s.* (Latin.) A harsh creaking noise, or a crack.

Juturna from afar beheld her fly,
And knew the ill omen by her screaming cry,
And *stridor* of her wings.—*Dryden.*

In Pathology, *stridor dentium*, grinding of the teeth, a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation.

STRİDULOUS, strîd'u-lus, *a.* (*stridulus*, Lat.) Making a small harsh sound, or a creaking; chattering. Not a *stridulous* jay, not a petulant sparrow.—*Bp. Hall.*

STRİFE, strîfe, *s.* (*estrij*, Norm.—see *Strive*.) Exertion or contention for superiority; contest; struggle for victory; contrariety; opposition.

STRİFEFUL, strîf'ful, *a.* Contentious; discordant.

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen.—*Dr. Maine.*

STRİGA, strîga, *s.* (so named from the strigose habit of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceae.

STRİGÆ, strî'je, *s.* (*strigosus*, slender and lank, Lat.) In Botany, little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their roots.

STRİGES, strî'jes, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Architecture, the channels of a fluted column.

STRİGIA, strî'je-a, *s.* (*strigosus*, lank, lean, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Trematoidea.

STRİGIDÆ, strî'je-de, *s.* (*strix*, one of the genera.) The Owls, a family of rapacious birds, generally of nocturnal habits, characterized by having the head very large, the eyes surrounded with a circle of radiated feathers, forming a facial disk; the plumage soft and lax; the ears large.

STRİGIL, strîj'il, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, an instrument to scrape off the sweat during gymnastic exercises, and in the bath.

STRİGILIA, stre-gil'e-a, *s.* (*strigilis*, a comb, Lat. in reference to the denticulations of the anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Moliaceae.

STRİGMENT, strîg'ment, *s.* (*strigmentum*, Lat.) A scraping; that which is scraped off.—Obsolete.

The *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands.—*Brown.*

STRİGOCEPHALUS, strî-go-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*strigx*, an owl, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of fossil Brachiopoda, allied to *Terebratula*.

STRİGOLNIK, strîgol-nik, *s.* A member of a sect of Russian schismatics, the most ancient in that country: they attempted to blend the laws of Moses with the doctrines of the gospel.

STRİGOSE, strî-gose, *a.* Covered with strigae.

STRİGOSELY, strî-gose'le, *ad.* In a strigose manner.

STRİKE, strîke, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *struck*. The former preterite and past participle *strook* is obsolete; *stricken*, for the past participle, is obsolete, or nearly so, except as an adjective.—see *Stricken*; (*astrican*, Sax. *stryken*, to strike; to smooth; to anoint or rub over; to slide, Dutch; *streichen*, to pass, move, or ramble; to depart; to

STRIKER—STRIKING.

stroke; to lower or *strike*, as sails; to carry, Germ.) To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to—hence, to punish; to afflict; to act upon in any way by a blow, or by something of a like sudden kind; to dash;

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts.—*Exod.* xii. 7.

to sound, as a bell or a drum; to stamp; to mint; to thrust in, or cause to enter and penetrate, as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep; to impress strongly, as, to *strike* with wonder or alarm; to make and ratify, as, to *strike* a bargain; to produce by a sudden action;

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
—*Milton.*

to affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse, as, to *strike* one dumb; to level with a *strike*, as grain. In Joinery, to run a moulding with a plane. In Nautical affairs, to lower or let down anything, as the ensign or top-sail, in saluting, or the yards, topmasts, &c., in tempestuous weather. To *strike the bell*, to strike the clapper against the bell as many times as there are half hours of the watch elapsed—hence the expressions, it is two bells, three bells, &c. To *strike soundings*, to ascertain the depth of water with the hand-lead, &c. To *strike a tent*, to loosen the cords of a tent for the purpose of removing it. In Law, to *strike a jury*, to select or nominate a jury of twelve men out of the whole number of jurors on the panel.—*Blount.* To *strike up*, to cause to sound; to begin to beat;

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest.—*Shaks.*

to begin to sing or play, as, to *strike up* a tune. To *strike off*, to erase from an account; to deduct, as to *strike off* the interest of a debt; to impress or print, as to *strike off* 3000 copies of a book; to separate by a blow or any sudden action. To *strike out*, to produce by collision, as to *strike out* sparks with steel;

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.—*Dryden.*
to blot out; to erase; to form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to contrive;—*v. n.* to make a blow or an attack;

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory.—*Shaks.*

to collide; to act by repeated percussion; to act by external influx; to run upon; to be stranded; to penetrate; to dart;

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion
strikes through the obscurity of the poem.—*Dryden.*

to break forth, as, to *strike* into reputation—(obsolete in this sense); to cease from work. To *strike in*, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear. To *strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once. To *strike out*, to wander; to make a sudden excursion, as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life;—*s.* a ceasing from work; an instrument with a flat edge for levelling a measure, as of grain—hence, the measure itself; definitely, a bushel. In Geology, the direction in which the edge of a stratum appears at the surface. In Joinery, *strike-block*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting short joints.

STRIKER, stri'ker, *s.* He or that which strikes; a person given to striking.

STRIKING, stri'king, *part. a.* Affecting with strong

STRIKINGLY—STRIP.

emotions; surprising; exact; adapted to make impression, as, a *striking* likeness.

STRIKINGLY, stri'king-le, *ad.* So as to affect with surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIKINGNESS, stri'king-ness, *s.* The quality of being striking.

STRING, string, *s.* (Saxon; *streng*, Dan. and Dutch.)

A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening things; a ribbon; a thread on which any set of things is filed, and hence, a line of things, as, a *string* of beads; the cord of a musical instrument, or of a bow; a fibre, as of a plant; a nerve or tendon of an animal body; a series of things connected or following in succession, as, a *string* of propositions; the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of Leguminous plants. In Architecture, that part of a flight of stairs which forms the ceiling or soffit. *String-board*, a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase, which receives the ends of the steps. *String-course*, a course running quite along the face of a building, the projection of which is small in proportion to its height. In Farriery, *string-halt*, a disease, in labouring under which a horse, on first going off, lifts his hind legs unusually high, or rather suddenly, as if the muscles were affected with spasm: it is sometimes called *blind spavin*. Dr. Jenner was of opinion that it arose from a disease of the spine. In Shipbuilding, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling. To *have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views;

He that has two *strings to his bow*,
And burns for love and money too.—*Hudibras.*

—*v. n.* pret. and past part. *strung*; to furnish with strings; to tune; to file, or put upon a line; to make tense or firm; to deprive of strings, as, to *unstring* beads.

STRINGED, string'd, or string'ed, *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strin'gent, *a.* (*stringo*, I bind, or bind fast, Lat.) Binding; contracting; strict; severe. STRINGER, string'ur, *s.* One who makes bow-strings.—Obsolete.

Stringers ought more diligently to be looked upon than either bowyer or fletcher.—*Ascham.*

STRINGINESS, string'e-ness, *s.* The state of being stringy.

STRINGING, string'ing, *s.* In Cabinet-making a particular kind of inlaying; also the material inlaid: it consists of very small, square, triangular pieces of wood, united by their various edges with glue, so that, when done, the whole resembles a long, thin, and regular lath or string of wood of various colours, according to the wood employed: this is let into a channel cut on the surface to be ornamented, glued down, and polished.

STRINGLESS, string'les, *a.* Having no strings.

STRINGY, string'e, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid.

STRIP, strip, *v. a.* (*streifen*, Germ. *strippen*, Dan. *bestrypan*, Sax.) To make naked; to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to divest; to rob; to press out the last milk at a milking—(local in this sense); to unrig, as, to *strip* a mast or a ship; to cast off;

His unkindness
That *stript* her from his benediction.—*Shaks.*

STRIPE—STROKE.

to separate from something connected ; Who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and strip them not from the marks men use for them.—*Locke*.

—(not used in the last two senses);—*s.* (*streif*, a stripe, Germ. *strie*, Dan.) a narrow piece, comparatively long ; a shred.

STRIPE, stripe, *s.* A line, or long narrow division of anything ; a streak ; a discolouration made by a lash ; and hence, a lash ; a blow ; affliction ; punishment ;—*v. a.* to variegate with lines or stripes ; to lash.—Little used in this sense.

STRIPED, stripte, *part. a.* Marked with stripes of different colours.

STRIPLING, strip'ling, *s.* A youth ; one just passing from boyhood to manhood.

STRIPPER, strip'pur, *s.* One who strips.

STRIPPINGS, strip'pings, *s.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.—*Local*.

STRIVE, strive, *v. n.* Pret. *strove*, past part. *striven*, (*streben*, Germ. *streeven*, Dutch.) To make efforts ; to struggle ; to labour ; to contend ; to contest ; to oppose by contrariety of qualities ; Now pity *strove* with public hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.—*Denham*. to be comparable to ; to emulate ; to contend in excellence ;

Nor the sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castilian spring, mixed with this paradise
Of Eden strive.—*Milton*.

STRIVER, stri'vur, *s.* One who labours ; one who contends.

STRIVING, stri'ving, *s.* Contest ; the act of making efforts.

STRIVINGLY, stri'ving-le, *s.* With earnest efforts ; with struggles.

STRIX, striks, *s.* (Latin, an owl.) The Owl, a genus of rapacious nocturnal birds : Family, Strigidae. In Architecture, a channel in a fluted column.—See also Strich.

STROBILANTHUS, strob'e-lan'thus, *s.* (*strobilos*, a top or pine cone, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants : Order, Acanthaceae.

STROBILE, strob'il, } *s.* (*strobilus*, Lat.) The
STROBILUS, strob'e-lus, } fruit of the fir-tree, to which the common name of cone is applied : it is a spike of very imperfect flowers suspended by bracts, which are wood, pressed close to each other, and in many cases consolidated.

STROBILIFORM, strob'il-e-fawrm, *a.* (*strobile* and *form*.) Exhibiting the figure of the strobile or vegetable cone.

STROBILINE, strob'il-ine, *a.* Cone-shaped ; growing on the cone of the fir.

STROBILUS, strob'e-lus, *s.* (*strobilos*, a top, Gr. in reference to the form of the fruit.) A genus of plants : Order, Boraginaceae.

STROBOLITES, strob-o-li'tes, *s.* (*strobilos*, a cone, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil fruits, found in the Cretaceous and Oolitic systems of England.

STROKAL, stro'kal, *s.* An iron instrument used in glass-making to empty the metal from one pot to another.

STROKE, stroke, *s.* (from Strike.) A blow ; the striking of one body against another ; a sudden effect or attack, as a *stroke* of affliction, the *stroke* of death ; the sound of a clock ; the touch of a pencil ; a masterly effort, as the boldest *strokes* of poetry ; power ; efficacy ;

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation.—*Ray*.

STROKER—STROMBUS.

a dash in writing or printing ; a line ; a touch of the pen, as a hair-*stroke* ; series of operations, as to carry on a great *stroke* of business—(colloquial in this sense) ; a single sweep of the oars in rowing. *Stroke of a piston*, the distance which the rod of a pump or of a steam-engine piston rises each time, reckoning from its lowest to its highest point of motion ;—*v. a.* (*stracan*, Sax. *stryka*, Swed.) to rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness and tenderness ; to rub gently in one direction ; to make smooth ; to soothe. *Stroke* is also an obsolete form of the preterite of *strike*.

Men knew who *stroke* him.—*Sidney*.

STROKER, stro'kur, *s.* One who strokes ; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STROKESMAN, strokes'man, *s.* The person who rows the aftmost oar in a boat, and gives the stroke which the rest are to follow.

STROLL, strole, *v. n.* (probably formed on *troll*, roll.) To rove ; to wander on foot ; to ramble idly or leisurely ;—*s.* a wandering on foot ; a ramble.

STROLLER, strole'lur, *s.* One who strolls ; a vagabond ; a vagrant.

STROMATEUS, stro-ma'te-us, *s.* (the Greek name of a flat fish marked with various colours.) A genus of fishes, with oblong rhomboid bodies : Type of the subfamily Stromatinae.

STROMATIC, stro-mat'ik, *a.* (*stroma*, *stromateis*, patchwork, Gr.) Miscellaneous ; composed of different kinds.

STROMATINÆ, stro-ma-ti'ne, *s.* (*stromateus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Coryphenidae fishes, which have the body very thin, short, and rhomboidal ; the back with minute prickles ; the head obtuse ; generally without ventral fins.

STROMATOPORA, stro-ma-top'o-ra, *s.* (*stromateis*, patchwork, a coverlet, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals, from the Silurian and Devonian strata.

STROMATOSPHERA, stro-ma-tos-fe'ra, *s.* (*stroma*, a layer or bed, and *sphaira*, a globe, Gr. in allusion to the imbedded character of the species.) A genus of Fungi : Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

STROMBIDÆ, strom'be-de, *s.* (*strombus*, one of the genera.) Winged-shells, a family of Gasteropods, the shells of which have the outer lip dilated, or thickened internally, or detached from the preceding whorl by a sinus ; operculum small.

STROMBIDEA, strom-bi'de-a, *s.* A genus of the Strombinae, the shells of which have the outer lip angulated, but not dilated or detached from the preceding whorl : upper sinus obsolete, or nearly wanting ; the lower one distinct : Family, Strombidae.

STROMBINÆ, strom-bi'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Strombidae or Winged-shells, in which the outer lip is well dilated, but never toothed, with a sinus near the base.

STROMBODES, strom-bo'des, *s.* (*strombos*, a top, Gr.) A genus of fossil corals, found in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous limestones.

STROMBOSIA, strom-bo'zhe-a, *s.* (*strombos*, a turban or top, Gr. from the shape of the fruit.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of Japan : Order, Aquifoliaceae.

STROMBUS, strom'bus, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the univalve shell has the outer lip entire ; the margin not reflected, with a deep sinus near the base, and the upper part not ascending to the top of the

STROMNITE—STROP.

spire; the basal lobe rarely inflected, and never toothed.

STROMNITE.—See Barystrontianite.

STROND, strond, *s.* The beach or strand.—Obsolete.

So looks the *strond*, whereon the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation.—*Shaks.*

STRONG, strong, *a.* (*strong*, *strang*, or *streng*, Sax. *streng*, Germ. *strang*, Swed.) Having great physical power; having physical passive power, or ability to bear or endure; vigorous; hale; forceful; forcible; powerful; mighty; violent; impetuous; ardent; eager; earnest; positive; potent or intoxicating, as *strong* wine; having a particular quality in a great degree; affecting the sight, taste, or smell powerfully; well fortified; not easily subdued; powerful in resources, military or naval, as a *strong* nation; having great wealth, means, or resources, as a *strong* company; adapted to make a deep impression, as *strong* language; well-established, and hence not easily overthrown or altered; able of mind; determined; powerful to an extent of force named. *Strong-coloured*, having strong colours. *Strong-figed*, having a strong hand; muscular. *Strong-hand*, violence; force; power. *Strong-handed*, having strong hands; having many hands for the execution of a work. *Strong-hold*, a fastness; a fortified place; a place of security. *Strong-minded*, having a vigorous mind. *Strong-set*, firmly set or compacted. *Strong-voiced*, having great strength of voice. *Strong-waters*, distilled spirits.

STRONGLY, strong'ly, *ad.* With strength; forcibly; firmly; vehemently.

STRONGYLUM, stron-jil'e-um, *s.* (*strongylos*, round, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Stenelytra.

STRONGYLES, stron'je-lus, *s.* (*strongylos*, round, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Silphidae.

STRONTIA, stron'she-a, *s.* (see Strontites.) An earth contained in the mineral strontites: it is the protoxide of strontium. The only preparation of strontia used in the arts is the nitrate, which, mixed with charcoal or gunpowder, burns with an intensely crimson flame, and hence used in artificial fireworks and theatrical exhibitions.

STRONTIAN, stron'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to strontia.

STRONTITIC, stron-tit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to strontia.

STRONTITES, stron-ti'tes, *s.* (from Strontian, in Argyleshire, where it was first discovered.) A mineral which occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and regularly crystallized; it is translucent, yields easily to the knife, and is brittle; colour grey, green, or brown. Composition—carbonic acid, 29.94; strontia, 67.51; lime, 1.28: sp. gr. 3.6 to 3.8; hardness = 3.5. It is also called *strontianite*.

STRONTIUM, stron'she-um, *s.* A metal obtained from the earth strontia; it is heavy, and similar in appearance to barium: it decomposes in water with evolution of hydrogen gas, and oxidizes quickly in the air, being in both cases converted into strontia. Equiv. 43.8; symb. Sr.

STROOK, strook. The pret. and past part. of *strike*.—Obsolete.

Like lightning strook
My blasted soul.—*Waller.*

STROP, strop, *s.* (see Strap.) A strap or leather for sharpening razors, and giving them a fine smooth edge; a piece of rope spliced into a circu-

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STROPHANTHUS—STRUCTURE.

lar wreath, and put round a block for hanging—*v. a.* to sharpen by means of the strop, razor.

STROPHANTHUS, stro-fan'thus, *s.* (*strophos*, a turning, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

STROPHE, strof'e, *s.* (Greek, a turn, from *strophē*, turn.) In Greek Poetry, a stanza, the first member of a poem: it was so called because the singer turned in one direction while they recited that portion of the poem; they then turned round sang the next portion, which was exactly of same length and metre as the preceding, and termed the *antistrophe*.

STROPHIOLA, stro-fi'o-la, *s.* (*strophium*, a girdle, Lat.) In Botany, a round protuberance at base of some seeds.

STROPHIOLATE, stro-fe-o-late, *a.* Furnished with strophioles.

STROPHIOLATED, stro-fe-o-lay-ted, *a.* With strophioles; having little fungous excrescences growing round the hilum.

STROPHIUM, strof'e-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a girdle or belt worn by women round the waist and over the inner tunic or chemise: it appears to have been usually made of leather.

STROPHODUS, strof'o-dus, *s.* (*strophos*, a twist and *odus*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil fish from the Oolitic and Cretaceous strata of England.

STROPHONEMA, strofo-ne'ma, *s.* (*strophos*, twisted cord, and *nema*, a thread, Gr.) A distinct genus of fossil Brachiopoda, with a regularly subequivalve shell, one valve flat, and the other slightly curved.

STROPHOS, strof'os, *s.* (Greek, a twisted cord, &c.) In Pathology, Tormina, or griping pain in the bowels.

STROPHULUS, strof'u-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A genus of cutaneous diseases, comprising several popular affections, peculiar to infants, known by the name of gum-rash, red-gum, tooth-eruption, &c., consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, joints, generally in clusters, surrounded with a red dish halo.

STROUDS, strowds, *s.* In Nautical affairs, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

STROUT, strowt, *v. n.* To strut; to swell with appearance of greatness; to swell out;

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only stalk,
That makes each udder *stroat* abundantly with milk.—*Keats.*

—*v. a.* to swell or puff out; to enlarge by distention.

I will make a brief list of the particulars to an historical truth nowise *strowed*, nor made greater by guage.—*Bacon.*

—Obsolete.

STROVE. Pret. of *strive*.

STROW, a different orthography of *Strew*,—see.

STROWL, an obsolete orthography of *Stroll*,—see.

'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with mumm'ring pae.—

STRUCK, struk. Pret. and past part. of *strike*.

STRUCKEN, struk'kn. Past part. of *strike*.—

—Obsolete.

Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute.—*Milton.*

STRUCTURAL, struk'tu-ral, *a.* Pertaining to structure.

STRUCTURE, struk'ture, *s.* (French, *structure*, from *struo*, I build, Lat.) Act or manner of building; form; construction; an edifice; manner of sup-

STRUGGLE—STRUTHANUS.

zation of animals and vegetables, &c. In Mineralogy, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.

STRUGGLE, strug'gl, *v. n.* (of uncertain origin. It is probably from *strucken* or *struchelen*, to stumble, Teut. We have the old English word *strokeinge*, and *strogelyn*, a wrestling, Promp. Parv.) To strive or make efforts with twisting or contortion of the body—hence, to use great efforts; to contend; to contest; to labour in difficulties; to writhe with agony;—*s.* great labour; forcible effort to obtain an object or avoid an evil; contest; contention; strife; agony; contortion of distress.

STRUGGLER, strug'glur, *s.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUGGLING, strug'gling, *s.* The act of striving or contending; vehement or earnest effort.

STRUMA, stroo'ma, *s.* (Latin, *scrofula*.) In Pathology, a name given by some authors to scrofula, and by others to an induration of the thyroid gland, a disease which is endemic in Switzerland and the Tyrol. In Botany, a swelling that is present in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected to the lamina: the term is also used, in describing mosses, to denote a dilatation or swelling that is sometimes present upon one side of the base of the theca.

STRUMARIA, strū-ma're-a, *s.* (*struma*, a tubercle, Gr. from the swelling on the middle of the style.) A genus of plants: Order, Amariellidaceæ.

STRUMFIA, strum'fe-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Christopher Charles Strumpf, Magdeburgh.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

STRUMOSUS, stroo'mus, *a.* Affected with scrofula; scrofulous.

STRUMPET, strum'pet, *s.* (*striopach*, Gal. The old French word *strupe*, denotes whoredom, and seems derived from the Gaelic—hence, probably, *strupet* may have been corrupted into strumpet.) A prostitute;—*a.* like a strumpet; false; inconstant;

How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggared by the strumpet wind.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* to debauch;
Gilded honour shamefully misplaced,
And maiden virtue rudely strumpeted.—Shaks.

STRUNG, strung, Pret. and past part. of the verb *to string*.

STRUONIDÆ, strū-on'e-de, *s.* (*sturio*, a sturgeon, low Lat.) The Sturgeons, a family of cartilaginous fishes, the bodies of which are covered with large osseous plates or tubercles, which form carinated and spinous lateral lines on the sides of the body, as well as on the back and belly; the mouth placed beneath the bony jaws, performing the office of teeth.

STRUT, strut, *v. a.* (*strutter*, Dan. *strotzen*, Germ.) To walk with affected dignity; to swell with elateness of manner; to swell or protuberate;

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale.—Dryden.

—*s.* affectation of stateliness in gait. In Architecture, a piece of timber placed obliquely from a king or queen post to support a rafter; it is sometimes called a brace; any support or straining-piece placed upright, or nearly so.

STRUTHANUS, strū-tha-nus, *s.* (*strouthos*, a sparrow, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. some of the species being called *Sterba dos Passeros*, *i. e.* Sparrow-plant, in South America.) Shrub-par, a genus of plants: Order, Loranthaceæ.

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5 a

STRUTHIO—STRYCHNOS.

STRUTHIO, stroo'the-o, *s.* The Ostrich, a genus of birds: Type of the family Struthionidæ.

STRUTHIOLA, strū-thi'o-la, *s.* (*strouthos*, a sparrow, Gr. from the pointed seeds having some resemblance to the beak of that bird.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceæ.

STRUTHIOLARIA, strū-the-o-la're-a, *s.* (*strouthion*, a kind of quince, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is turreted; the outer lip considerably sinuated; inner lip thick and spreading; the pillar turned inwards; the basal notch nearly obsolete.

STRUTHIONIDÆ, strū-the-on'e-de, *s.* (*struthio*, one of the genera.) The Ostriches, a family of birds of immensely large size, and generally with wings too short to support flight.

STRUTHIOPTERIS, strū-the-op'ter-is, *s.* (*omegas strouthos*, an ostrich, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Ferns, so named from its fronds resembling the plumes of the ostrich.

STRUTHIOUS, stroo'the-us, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ostrich.

STRUTHOPHAGI, strū-thof'a-je, *s.* (*strouthio*, a sparrow, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) In Antiquity, a people of Ethiopia, who are said to have fed on sparrows.

STRUTTER, strut'tur, *s.* One who struts.

STRUTTING, strut'ting, *s.* The act of walking with a proud, lofty gait. In Mechanics, securing anything by strutting, or setting a strut against it. In Architecture, *strutting-beam*, or *strut-beam*, the former name of what is now called a straining or collar-beam. *Strutting-piece*, the same as straining-piece,—which see.

STRUTTINGLY, strut'ting-le, *ad.* With a strut; in a vaunting manner; boastingly.

STRYCHNACEÆ, strik-na'se-e, *s.* (*strychnos*, one of the genera.) A name given to an order of Exogenous plants, consisting of erect or rambling shrubs, with opposite leaves, and small white or greenish-white flowers, disposed in terminal and axillary pedunculate corymbs; calyx four or five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped, with a cylindrical tube, and a four or five-parted border; stamens four or five; filaments very short; anthers subsagittate or oblong; ovary superior and two-celled; ovula numerous, and attached to fleshy receptacles down to the middle of the partition; berries large and two-celled.

STRYCHNIA, strik'ne-a, } *s.* A poisonous vegetable
STRYCHNINE, strik'nine, } alkaloid, found in several species of *Strychnos*. It is almost insoluble in water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol, from which it is deposited in brilliant, colourless, transparent crystals. It is an energetic poison, acting on the nervous system, and producing tetanus. Formulæ, C₄₄ H₂₃ N₂ O₄.

STRYCHNIC, strik'nik, *a.* Pertaining to strychnia; applied to substances of which strychnia constitutes the base. *Strychnic acid*, an acid found in combination with strychnia in the strychnos *Nuxvomica*. It is soluble both in water and alcohol, and has a rough acid taste. It produces no change in solutions of salts of silver, iron, or mercury, but precipitates those of copper of a green colour.

STRYCHNOMANIA, strik-no-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*strychnos*, the nightshade, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) The name given by the ancients to the disease produced by eating the deadly nightshade.

STRYCHNOS, strik'nos, *s.* (the Greek name of Solanum, applied to this genus by Theophrastus.) A genus of plants: Type of the order *Strychnaceæ*.

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STUARTIA—STUD.

STUARTIA, stu-är'she-a, *s.* (in honour of John Stuart, Marquis of Bute.) A genus of plants: Order, Ternstroemiaceae.

STUB, stub, *s.* (Danish, *steb*, Sax.) The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down; a block or log—(obsolete in this sense);—*v. a.* to grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. *Stub-nail*, a nail broken off; a short thick nail. In Sporting, *stub-nets*, nets used for taking carp and trout when they lie close in under the banks.

STUBBED, stub'bed, *a.* (*stubbig*, Swed.) Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse; hardy. In Farriery, *stubbed* is applied to a horse that has received an injury from a thorn or splinter in the leg, the frog, or fetlock.

STUBBEDNESS, stub'bed-nes, *s.* State of being stubbed.

STUBBLE, stub'bl, *s.* (*stoppel*, Dutch and Germ. *stubb*, Swed. *stipula*, Lat.) The part of the stalks of corn left after the corn has been cut by the scythe or sickle. *Stubble-geese*, a goose fed among stubble.

They han eten my *stoble-gees*.—Chaucer.

I'll make you a *stubble-geese*.—Bacon and Let.

Stubble-rake, a rake used for gathering stalks of corn left among the stubble.

STUBBORN, stub'bawrn, *a.* (probably from the same root as Stub or Stiff.) Unreasonably obstinate, or inflexibly fixed in opinion; contumacious; persevering; steady, as *stubborn* attention; stiff; not pliable; inflexible, as the *stubborn* oak; enduring without complaint, as the *stubborn* stoics; harsh; rough; rugged; refractory; not easily melted or worked, as a *stubborn* ore of metal; obstinate, as a *stubborn* ass.

STUBBORNLY, stub'bawrn-le, *ad.* Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stub'bawrn-nes, *s.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; contumacy; inflexibility; want of pliancy; refractoriness, as of ores.

STUBBY, stub'be, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick; short and strong.

STUCCO, stuk'ko, *s.* (Italian; *stuc*, Fr. *estuco*, Span.) A term indefinitely applied to calcareous cements of various descriptions. That generally used consists of two parts fresh-burnt plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime), and one of marble dust, mixed with water to the consistence of cream, and poured into moulds, or laid on the surface of buildings;—*v. a.* to plaster or ornament with stucco.

STUCCOER, stuk'ko-ur, *s.* One who stuccos, or one skilled in stuccoing.

STUCK, stuk. Pret. and past part. of the verb to stick;—*s.* a thrust.—Obsolete as a noun.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.—Shaks.

STUCKLE.—See Stook.

STUD, stud, *s.* (*stod*, Sax. and Swed.) A quarter, post, or stake in a partition or wall; a nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob;

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,

With coral clasps, and amber studs.—Bacon.

—(*stod*, a stallion, Icel.) a collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept; a button for a shirt;—*v. a.* to adorn with

STUDDING—STUFF.

studs; to set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

The extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen.—Bp. Hobart.

Stud-horse, a breeding horse. In Architecture, *stud-work*, the same as brick-nogging.—See Nogging.

STUDDING, stud'ding, *part. a.* In Navigation, *studding-sails* (commonly pronounced *stunt-sails*) are narrow sails set temporarily at the outer edges of the square-sails. *Studding-sail-booms* are long poles sliding through boom-irons at the extremities of the yards and from the vessel's sides, used to spread the studding-sails.

STUDENT, stu'dent, *s.* (*studens*, Lat.) A person engaged in study; a scholar at a seminary, college, or university; a man devoted to books; one who examines or studies, as, a *student* of nature's works.

STUDIED, stud'id, *part. a.* Learned; qualified by study, as a man well-*studied* in geometry; premeditated; having a particular inclination.—Obsolete in this sense.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition.—Shaks.

STUDIER, stud'e-ur, *s.* A student; one who studies.

STUDIO, stu'de-o, *s.* (Italian.) A study; a college or seminary; an academy for painters.

STUDIOUS, stu'de-us, *a.* Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge; contemplative; diligent; eager, as *studious* to please; attentive to; careful of; planned with study; deliberate; favourable to study.

Let my due feet never fail

To walk the *studious* cloister pale.—Milton.

STUDIOUSLY, stu'de-us-le, *ad.* With study; carefully; attentively; diligently; with zeal and earnestness.

STUDIOUSNESS, stu'de-us-nes, *s.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books.

STUDY, stud'e, *s.* (*etude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.) Literally, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject—hence, application of the mind to books, art, science, or any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not previously known; attention; meditation; contrivance; any particular branch of learning that is studied; subject of attention; a building or apartment devoted to study or literary employment; deep cogitation or perplexity—(last used in this sense.)

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study said, that I cannot do with my honour.—Bacon.

In the Fine Arts, a preparatory sketch or exercise;—*v. a.* to fix the mind closely on a subject; to muse; to apply the mind to books; to endeavour diligently;—*v. a.* to apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; to consider attentively; to form or arrange by previous thought; to learn by application.

STUFA, stoo'fa, *s.* (Italian.) A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth. These jets are not uncommon in volcanic countries.

STUFF, stof, *s.* (*stof*, Dutch, *stoff*, Germ. *stov*, Den.) A mass of matter, indefinitely; the matter of which anything is formed; material; furniture or goods; that which fills anything; essence or elemental part, as the *stuff* of the conscience; a mixture of medicine;

I did compound for her

A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would mellow

The present power of life.—Shaks.

STUFFED—STUMPY.

cloth, or fabrics of the loom, as silk *stuffs*, woollen *stuffs*—in this sense the word has a plural; matter or thing, particularly that which is trifling and worthless, as poor poetry is miserable *stuff*. Among Seamen, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a vessel are smeared;—*v. a.* to fill with stuff: to fill very full; to thrust in; to crowd; to fill by being put into anything; to swell or cause to bulge by putting something in; to fill with something improper; to obstruct, as any of the organs; to fill meat with seasoning; to fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; to form by filling;—*v. n.* to feed gluttonously.

STUFFED, stuff, *part. a.* Having the skin filled and preserved, as a *stuffed* bird.

STUFFING, stuffing, *s.* That which is used for filling anything; seasoning put into meat. *Stuffing-box*, a small box at the top of the cylinder of a steam-engine, stuffed with a wadding of hemp and tallow, intended to keep the orifice around the piston steam-tight.

STUKE or **STUCK**.—Obsolete.—See *Stucco*.

STULM, stulm, *s.* A shaft used to drain a mine.

STULTIFY, stul-te-fī, *v. a.* (*stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To make foolish; to prove foolish or void of understanding. In Law, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.—*Blackstone*.

STULTILOQUENCE, stul-tīl'o-kwens, } *s.* (*stultus*,
STULTILOQUY, stul-tīl'o-kwe, } foolish, and
loquentia, a talking, Lat.) Foolish talk; a babbling.

STUM, stum, *s.* (from *styman*, to steam, to smoke, Sax. in reference to the fumigation of the casks with sulphur to prevent fermentation.) In the Wine trade, must; the unfermented juice of the grape, when it has been several times racked off and separated from the sediment; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation;—*v. a.* to renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

STUMBLE, stum'bl, *v. n.* (*stumra*, Icel. probably allied to *Stammer*.) To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to err; to slide into a crime or error; to strike against without design, or to fall or light on by chance, with *upon*;—*v. a.* to obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop; to confound; to puzzle;—*s.* a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure.

STUMBLER, stum'blur, *s.* One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUMBLING, stum'bling, *part. a.* Tripping; erring; causing to stumble. *Stumbling-block*, or *stumbling-stone*, any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

STUMBLINGLY, stum'bling-le, *ad.* In a stumbling manner.

STUMP, stump, *s.* (Danish and Swedish.) The stub of a tree; the part of any plant left in the earth after the plant is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; a stick used at cricket. In the Fine Arts, a roll of leather or paper used to smear the crayon or pencil drawing, in order to produce a tint;—*v. a.* to use the stump; to lop;—*v. n.* to walk heavily or clumsily.

STUMPY, stump'e, *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stiff; short; stubby.

STUN—STURDY.

STUN, stun, *v. a.* (*stunian*, Sax.) To make senseless or dizzy by a blow; to confound or make dizzy with noise; to overpower the sense of hearing.

STUNG. Pret. and past part. of *to sting*.

STUNK. Pret. and past part. of *to stink*.

STUNT, stunt, *v. a.* (*stunta*, Icel. *stintan*, to stunt, Sax.) To hinder from growth, applied to animals and plants.

STUNTEDNESS, stunt'ed-nes, *s.* The state of being stunted.

STUPA, stu'pa, *s.* (*stupe*, tow, Gr.) In Botany, filamentous matter.

STUPE, stupe, *s.* (*stupa*, tow, Lat.) Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a sore; fomentation; a stupid person—(local in this sense);—*v. a.* to foment; to dress with stupe.

STUPEFACTION, stu-pe-fak'shun, *s.* (*stupefacio*, Lat.) The act of rendering stupid; a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; torpor.

STUPEFACTIVE, stu-pe-fak'tiv, } *a.* Causing
STUPEFACIENT, stu-pe-fa'shent, } stupefaction;
deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; narcotic. *Stupefactive* occurs also as a noun.

STUPENDOUS, stu-pen'dus, *a.* (*stupendus*, low Lat. from *stupeo*, I am astonished, I am stupified, Lat.) Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude—hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

STUPENDOUSLY, stu-pen'dus-le, *ad.* In a stupendous manner; in a manner calculated to excite astonishment.

STUPENDOUSNESS, stu-pen'dus-nes, *s.* The quality of being stupendous.

STUPID, stu'pid, *a.* (*stupide*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.) Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish; formed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stu-pid'e-te, *s.* Extreme dulness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.

STUPIDLY, stu'pid-le, *ad.* In a stupid manner; dully; sottishly; absurdly.

STUPIDNESS, stu'pid-nes, *s.* Stupidity.

STUPIFIER, stu'pe-fi-ur, *s.* That which causes dulness or stupidity.

STUPIFY, stu'pe-fi, *v. a.* (*stupefier*, Fr.) To make stupid or dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility; to deprive of material motion.—Not used in this sense. It is not malleable; but yet it is not fluent, but *stupified*.—*Dacot*.

STUPOR, stu'por, *s.* (Latin.) Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility or stupidity.

STUPOSE, stu-pose', *a.* (from *Stupa*.) Full of filamentous matter.

STUPRATE, stu'prate, *v. a.* (*stupro*, Lat.) To ravish; to debauch.

STUPRATION, stu-pra'shun, *s.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STURDILY, stur'de-le, *ad.* (from *Sturdy*.) Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STURDINESS, stur'de-nes, *s.* Stoutness; hardiness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stur'de, *a.* (*störriq*, Germ.) Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; strong; forcible; violent; laid on with strength, as *sturdy* strokes; resolute.

STURGEON—STYLE.

brutal;—*s.* a disease in sheep attended with stupor and blindness, occasioned either by water in the cavities of the brain, or polypi pressing on it.

STURGEON, stur'jun, *s.* (*sturio*, low Lat. *esturgeon*, Fr.) The fish *Accipenser sturio*.—See *Sturionidae*.

STURISOMA, stu-re-so'ma, *s.* (*sturio*, a sturgeon, low Lat. and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the body very long and slender, and mailed with two series of smooth plates; the mouth, as in the sturgeon, beneath.

STURK.—See *Stirk*.

STURNELLA, stur-nel'la, *s.* (dim. of *sturnus*, a starling.) A genus of birds: Family, *Sturnidae*.

STURNIDE, stur'ne-de, *s.* The Starlings, a family of birds smaller and less robust than the Corvidæ, or Crows; the bill angulated at the base, with the upper mandible entire; the lateral toes equal.

STURNINE, stur-ni'ne, *s.* The typical Starlings, a subfamily of the *Sturnidae*.

STURNUS, stur'nus, *s.* (Latin, a starling.) The Starling, a genus of birds: Type of the family *Sturnidae*.

STUT, stut, *v. n.* To stutter.—Obsolete.

She spake somewhat thicke,
Her fellows did stammer and stut,
But she was a foule slut.—*Shelton*.

STUTTER, stut'tur, *v. n.* (*stottern*, Germ.) To stammer; to hesitate in pronouncing words.

STUTTERER, stut'ter-ur, *s.* A stammerer.

STUTTERINGLY, stut'ter-ing-le, *ad.* With stuttering; stammeringly.

STY, sti, *s.* (*stige*, Sax.) A pen or enclosure for swine; any place literally or morally filthy; an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid;—*v. a.* to shut up in a sty;—*v. n.* (*stigma*, Sax.) to ascend; to soar.—Obsolete as a neuter verb.

To climb aloft, and others to excell;
That was ambition, rash desire to sty.—*Spenser*.

STYCA, sti'ka, *s.* (Saxon.) In Archæology, an Anglo-Saxon coin of the value of half a farthing.

STYCOSTEGA, sti-kos'te-ga, *s.* A family of Microscopic Foraminifera, consisting of such as have the cells strung upon a single, straight, or slightly curved axis.

STYGLA, stij'e-a, *s.* (*stygos*, gloom, Gr.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, *Nocturnæ*.

STYGLIAN, stij'e-an, *a.* (*stygios*, Lat.) Pertaining to hell, or to Styx, one of its famous rivers; hellish; infernal.

STYGOIDES, stij'e-dis, *s.* (*stygos*, gloom, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Tanytoma*.

STYLALMAIC, sti-la-gal-ma'ik, *a.* (*stylos*, a column, and *alma*, an ornament, Gr.) In Architecture, applied to figures which perform the office of columns.

STYLANDRIA, sti-lan'dre-a, *s.* (*stylos*, a style, and *aner*, a male or stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, *Asclepiadaceæ*.

STYLAR, sti'lar, *a.* Pertaining to the style of a dial.

STYLE, stile, *s.* (*stylos*, Gr. *stylus*, Lat.) In Antiquity, a kind of pencil for writing on waxed tablets. It was made of brass or iron, one end sharp for writing, and the other blunt and smooth for making erasures—hence, to turn the style, is a phrase used by ancient writers, signifying to make corrections; manner of writing, with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; manner of thinking and speaking; mode or manner in any department of art; mode of proceeding peculiar to a court of law; mode or manner in

STYLEPHORUS—STYLOBASIUM.

which a person claims to be addressed; appellation, as the style of majesty; in popular use, manner, form, as, the entertainment was prepared in an excellent style; course of writing—(not used in this sense);

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our style.—*Dryden*.

anything with a sharp point, as a graver; the gnomon which projects the shadow on the plane of a dial; a surgical instrument. In Botany, that elongation of the ovary which supports the stigma: it is an extension of the midrib of the carpellary leaf, or is formed by the rolling up of the attenuated extremity of the latter. In Chronology, a mode of reckoning, with regard to the Julian or Gregorian calendar. Style is *old* or *new*. *Old style*, the Julian method of computing, as instituted by Julius Cæsar, in which the mean year consists of 365½ days; this is something more than 11 minutes too much, and amounts to a day in about 130 years: consequently, in the time which elapsed between Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory, the error amounted to 11 days. The latter accordingly, in 1577, reformed the calendar, by causing 10 days to be dropped in 1582, the 15th of March of that year being reckoned immediately after the 4th. This mode of computing time, the *new style*, is now adopted by all European countries, except Russia;—*v. a.* to call; to name; to denominate.

STYLEPHORUS, sti-lef'o-rus, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Ribboa fishes, with long anguilliform bodies, and pedunculated eyes: Tribe, *Gymnetres*.

STYLET, sti'let, *s.* In Surgery, an instrument made of silver or steel, for the examination of wounds and fistulæ, and the introduction of setons; also, a small poniard or dagger.

STYLIDACEÆ, sti-le-da'se-e, *s.* (*stylidium*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of caulescent herbs or shrubs, beset with simple hairs, which are either tipped with capitate glands or acute; calyx two or six-parted; corolla monopetalous; stamens two; filaments combined with the style into a column; anthers didymous, and sometimes simple, lying on the stigma; ovary two-celled; style one; stigma undivided or bifid; capsule two-valved and two-celled; albumen conforming to the seed, fleshy and rather oily.

STYLIDIUM, sti-lid'e-um, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, Gr. in reference to the stamens and styles being combined into a column.) A genus of plants: Type of the order *Stylidaceæ*.

STYLIFEROUS, sti-lif'er-us, *a.* In Botany, bearing a style.

STYLIFORM, sti-le-fawm, *a.* Like a style, *pin*, or pen.

STYLINA, sti-l'i-na, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, Gr.) A genus of Madrepores: Family, *Corticati*.

STYLISH, sti'lish, *a.* Being in fashionable form, or in high style.

STYLITE, sti'lite, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, Gr.) The title given to a peculiar class of anchorites, from the places on which they took their solitary abodes, being the tops of various columns in Syria and Egypt. This strange method of devotion took its rise in the second century, and continued to be practised by many individuals for a great length of time.

STYLOBASIUM, sti-lo-ba'she-um, *s.* (*stylos*, a style,

STYLOBATE—STYRACINE.

and *basis*, a base, Gr. in reference to the style at the base of the ovary.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

STYLOBATE, sti'lo-bate, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, and *basis*, a base, Gr.) In Architecture, the uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

STYLOBATION, sti-lo-ba'shun, *s.* The pedestal of a column.

STYLOCERUS, sti-los'e-rus, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) The Muntjak deer, a genus of deer, natives of the islands of the Indian Ocean: Family, Cervideæ.

STYLOCORYNA, sti-lo-ko-ri'na, *s.* (*stylos*, a style, and *coryne*, a club, Gr. in allusion to the stigma, which is clavate.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

STYLOID, sti'loid, *a.* Resembling a style or pen. In Anatomy, applied to a process of the temporal bone. *Stylo-glossus*, a muscle arising from the styloid process and the stylo-maxillary ligament, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards. *Stylo-hyoideus*, a muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the os hyoides, which it raises. *Stylo-pharyngeus*, a muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroid cartilage. *Stylo-mastoid*, applied to a foramen, situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also, to an artery that enters this foramen. *Stylo-maxillary*, a ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

STYLOPHORUM, sti-lof'o-rum, *s.* (*stylos*, a style, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. from the long styles.) A genus of plants: Order, Papaveraceæ.

STYLOPIDEÆ, sti-lop'e-de, *s.* (*stylops*, one of the genera.) A family of parasitical insects found on several genera of bees and wasps.

STYLOPS, sti'lops, *s.* (*stylos*, a column, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of Neuropterous insects: Family, Stylopidae.

STYLOSANTHES, sti-lo-san'thes, *s.* (*stylos*, a style, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. in allusion to the flower having a long style.) A genus of Leguminous tropical plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

STYPHILIA, sti-fe'le-a, *s.* (*stypheilos*, rough or harsh, Gr. from the stiff, compact, harsh habit of the shrubs.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Epacridaceæ.

STYPTIC, stip'tik, *a.* (*styptique*, Fr. *stypticus*, Lat. *styptikos*, from *stypheo*, I restrain, Gr.) Astringent; producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; —*s.* a medicine which has an astringent or styptic quality.

STYPTICITY, stip-te'se-te, *s.* Astringency.

STYRACEÆ, sti-ra'se-e, *s.* (*styrax*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of elegant trees, usually clothed with stellate tomentum, and having alternate extipulate leaves, and racemose, bracteate, white, or cream-coloured flowers; calyx permanent, compauulate, and five-toothed; corolla monopetalous and funnel-shaped; stamens ten, exserted, monodelphous at the base, and adnate to the tube of the corolla; anthers linear and two-celled; ovary superior, three-celled, many-ovulate, erect; style one; stigma obsolete three-lobed.

STYRACINE, sti-ra-sine, *s.* A crystalline substance

STYTHY—SUBAH DAR.

extracted from storax: it is neutral, and has the properties of a resin. Formula, C₂₄ H₁₁ O₂.

STYTHY, stith'e, *v. a.* To forge on an anvil.—See Stithy.

STYX, stiks, *s.* (Greek and Latin.) In Mythology, a small river of Nonacris, in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to such as drank of them. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea that it was a river of hell, especially when it disappeared below the surface of the earth, a little below its fountain head.

SUABILITY, su-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

SUABLE, su'a-bl, *a.* That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADA, swa'da, } *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, **SUADELA**, swa-de'la, } the goddess of persuasion, called Pittho by the Greeks.

SUADE, swade, *v. a.* To persuade.—Obsolete.

Flee then ill-suading Pleasure's baits untrue.—*Grimoald.*

SUAGE, swaje, *v. a.* To assuage—(obsolete);
Suage the tempests.—Bp. Fisher.

—*s.* *suage*, or *suage*, in Mechanics, a smith's tool.

SUASIBLE, swa'ze-bl, *a.* (*suadeo*, to persuade, Lat.) That may be persuaded; that may be easily persuaded.

SUASION, swa'shun, *s.* The act of persuasion.

SUASIVE, swa'ziv, *a.* Having the power to persuade.

SUASORY, swa'zur-e, *a.* (*suasorius*, Lat.) Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.

SUAVIFIED, swav'e-fide, *a.* Rendered affable.

SUAVIFY, swav'e-fi, *v. a.* (*suavis*, sweet, Lat.) To make affable.

SUAVILOQUY, swa-vil'o-kwe, *s.* (*suavis*, sweet, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) Sweetness of speech.

SUAVITY, swav'e-te, *s.* (*suavitè*, Fr. *suavitas*, Lat.) Literally, sweetness to the senses—(obsolete in this signification);
She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*.—*Brown.*

sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness.

SUB, sub. A Latin preposition signifying under, or below, used in English as a prefix to express a subordinate degree. Before *f*, *m*, and *p*, it is changed into these letters, as in *suffer*, *summon*, *suppose*.

SUBACID, sub-as'id, *a.* Moderately acid or sour; —*s.* a substance moderately acid.

SUBACRID, sub-ak'rid, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

SUBACT, sub-akt', *v. a.* To bring under; to reduce; to subdue.—Obsolete.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body.—*Bacon.*

SUBACTION, sub-ak'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder.

There are of concoction two periods; the one assimilation, or absolute conversion, and *subaction*.—*Bacon.*

SUBAGITATION, sub-aj-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*subagitation*, Lat.) Carnal knowledge.

SUBAH, su'ba, *s.* In India, a province or viceroyalty.

SUBAH DAR, su-ba-ddr', *s.* In India, a viceroy or governor of a province; also, a native of India who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SUBSHIP—SUBCONSTELLATION.

SUBSHIP, sub-ship, *s.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

SUBALTERN, sub-al'tern, *s.* (*sub*, under, and *alter*, another, Lat.) Literally, an inferior officer, but generally applied to any officer under the rank of captain;—*a.* inferior; subordinate.

SUBALTERNATE, sub-awl-ter-na'te, *a.* Successive; succeeding by turns.

SUBALTERNATION, sub-awl-ter-na'shun, *s.* State of inferiority or subjection; the act of succeeding by course.

SUBAPENNINE, sub-ap'e-nine, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains. In Geology, applied to a series of strata of the older pliocene period, resting upon the inclined beds of the Apennine range: they are composed of sand, clay, marl, and calcareous tufa, and are all tertiary deposits.

SUBAQUATIC, sub-a-kwat'ik, } *a.* (*sub*, under, and
SUBAQUEOUS, sub-ak'we-us, } *aqua*, water, Lat.)
Being under water; formed under water; deposited under water.

SUBARMAL, sub-ar'ma-le, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a coarse cassock or tunic worn by the soldiers under their armour, to prevent their being hurt by the weight.

SUBARRATION, sub-ar-ra'shun, *s.* (*subarrare*, low Lat.) The ancient custom of betrothing.

SUBASTRAL, sub-as'tral, *a.* (*sub*, and *astral*.) Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

SUBSTRINGENT, sub-as-trin'jent, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBAUDITION, sub-aw-dish'un, *s.* (*sub*, and *audio*, I hear, Lat.) The act of understanding something not expressed.

SUBAXILLARY, sub-ak-sil'la-re, *a.* (*sub*, and *axilla*, the arm-pit, Lat.) In Botany, placed under the axil or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.

SUBBASE, sub-base, *s.* In Music, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUBBEADLE, sub-be'dl, *s.* An inferior or under beadle.

SUBBRACHIA, sub-bra'ke-a, } *s.* An order of
SUBBRACHIAN, sub-bra'ke-an, } Malacopterygious
fishes, comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front or behind, the pectoral fins.

SUBBRIGADIER, sub-brig-a-deer', *s.* An officer in the horse-guards who ranks as a cornet.

SUBCARBONATE, sub-kar'bo-nate, *s.* A carbonate in which the base predominates.

SUBCARBURATED, sub-kar'bu-ret-ted, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon.

SUBCELESTIAL, sub-se-les'tyal, *a.* Being beneath the heavens, as *subcelestial* glories.

SUBCENTRAL, sub-sen'tral, *a.* Being under the centre.

SUBCHANTER, sub-tshan'tur, *s.* An under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-kla've-an, *a.* (*sub*, and *clavis*, a key, Lat.) In Anatomy, under the clavicle; applied to vessels, nerves, &c., as the *subclavian* arteries.

SUBCOMMITTEE, sub-kom-mit'te, *s.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUBCONSTELLATION, sub-kon-stel-la'shun, *s.* A subordinate constellation.

SUBCONTRACTED—SUBDUE.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub-kon-trak'ted, *a.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCONTRARY, sub-kon'tra-re, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. In Geometry, applied to a section of an oblique cone, with a circular base, whose inclination to the axis is equal and in contrary directions to that of the base. The term is also applied more generally to any two equal lines or polygons that may be drawn on different sides of a symmetrical figure or solid.

SUBCORDATE, sub-kaw'date, *a.* (*sub*, and *cor*, the heart, Lat.) Somewhat heart-shaped.

SUBCOSTAL, sub-kos'tal, *a.* (*sub*, and *costa*, a rib, Lat.) Placed under the ribs; applied, in Anatomy, to muscles, &c.

SUBCRYSTALLINE, sub-kris'tal-ine, *a.* Imperfectly crystalized.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sub-ku-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*sub*, and *cutaneous*.) Placed under the skin.

SUBCUTICULAR, sub-ku-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*sub*, and *cuticula*, the cuticle, Lat.) Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

SUBDEACON, sub-de'kun, *s.* (*sub*, and *deacon*.) An under deacon; a deacon's servant in the Romish church.

SUBDEACONRY, sub-de'kon-re, } *s.* The order
SUBDEACONSHIP, sub-de'kon-ship, } and office of
subdeacon in the Catholic church.

SUBDEAN, sub-deen', *s.* An under dean; a dean's substitute.

SUBDECUPLE, sub-dek'u-pl, *a.* (*sub*, and *decuplus*, ten times so much, Lat.) Containing one part is ten; a tenth.

SUBDENTED, sub-dent'ed, *a.* Indented beneath.

SUBDEPOSIT, sub-de-poz'it, *s.* That which is deposited beneath something else.

SUBDERISORIOUS, sub-de-re-so're-us, *a.* (*sub*, and *derisor*, a scoffer, Lat.) Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy.—Obsolete.
This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us.—*More*.

SUBDIAPHRAGMATIC, sub-di-a-frag-mat'ik, *a.* Beneath the diaphragm. In Anatomy, applied to a plexus furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

SUBDITITIOUS, sub-de-tish'us, *a.* (*subditi-tius*, Lat.) Put secretly in the place of something else.—Little used.

SUBDIVERSIFY, sub-de-ver'se-fi, *v. a.* To diversify again what is already diversified.

SUBDIVIDE, sub-de-vid'e, *v. a.* To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions;—*v. n.* to be parted into smaller divisions.

SUBDIVISION, sub-de-viz'h'un, *s.* The act of subdividing; the part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

SUBDOLUS, sub-do-lus, *a.* (*sub*, and *dolus*, deceit, Lat.) Sly; crafty; cunning; deceitful.—Little used.

SUBDOMINANT, sub-dom'e-nant, *s.* In Music, the fourth of the key, mode, or scale; thus, in the key of C, F is the *subdominant*.

SUBDUABLE, sub-du'a-bl, *a.* That may be subdued.

SUBDUAL, sub-du'al, *s.* The act of subduing.

SUBDUCE, sub-duse', } *v. a.* (*sub*, and *duco*, I draw,
SUBDUCT, sub-duk't', } Lat.) To withdraw; to take away; to subtract.

SUBDUCTION, sub-duk'shan, *s.* The act of withdrawing or taking away; subtraction.

SUBDUE, sub-du', *v. a.* (*subdo*, Lat.) To conquer

SUBDUEMENT—SUBINFEUDATION.

by force and bring into permanent subjection; to bring under; to oppress; to mollify; to reduce to a proper subserviency;

Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it.—*Gen.* 1. 28.

to crush; to sink; to overpower, so as to disable from farther resistance; to tame or render submissive; to reduce to mildness, as, to *subdue* the temper; to overcome; to captivate; to destroy the force of, as, to *subdue* a fever.

SUBDUEMENT, sub-du'ment, *s.* Conquest.—Not used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and subduements.—*Shaks.*

SUBDUEER, sub-du'ur, *s.* One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer; that which subdues or destroys the force of.

SUBDUPLÉ, sub-doo'pl, *a.* Containing one part of two.

SUBDUPLICATE, sub-doo'ple-kate, *a.* Having the ratio of the square roots. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the *subduplicate* ratio of two quantities is that of their square roots; thus, the *subduplicate* ratio of 9 to 36 is that of $\sqrt{9}$ to $\sqrt{36}$ = 3 : 6.

SUBER, su'bur, *s.* (Latin.) The specific name of the cork tree, *Quercus suber*.

SUBERATE, su'ber-ate, *s.* A compound of suberic acid with a base.

SUBERIC, su'ber-ik, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it. *Suberic acid*, an artificial substance produced by treating rasped cork with diluted nitric acid: it has feeble acid properties; is very soluble in boiling water, and the greater part of it is deposited from the solution on cooling, in the form of a white powder; it fuses at about 300°, and sublimes in acicular crystals. Formula of the anhydrous acid—C₈ H₈ O₃; symb. Su. Formula of the crystalized acid—C₈ H₈ O₃, HO: symb. Su. HO.

SUBERINE, su'ber-ine, *s.* The cellular tissue of cork, after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water and alcohol.

SUBEROSE, su-ber-ose', *a.* In Botany, slightly gnawed; applied to parts which present the appearance of having been gnawed slightly.

SUBEROUS, su'ber-us, *a.* (*suber*, cork, Lat.) Corky; soft and elastic.

SUBFUSC, sub-fusk', *a.* (*subfuscus*, Lat.) Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny.

SUBGENUS, sub-je'nus, *s.* A subordinate genus.

SUBGLOBULAR, sub-glob'u-lar, *a.* Having a form approaching to that of a sphere.

SUBGLUMACEOUS, sub-glu-ma'shus, *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

SUBGRANULAR, sub-gran'u-lar, *a.* Somewhat granular.

SUBHASTATION, sub-has-ta'shun, *s.* (*sub*, and *hasta*, a spear, Lat.) A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice.

SUBHYDROSULPHURET, sub-hi-dro-sul'fu-ret, *s.* A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen, with a less number of equivalents of the base than of the sulphuretted hydrogen.

SUBINDICATION, sub-in-de-ka'shun, *s.* The act of indicating by signs.

SUBINFEUDATION, sub-in-fu-da'shun, *s.* (*sub* and *infeudation*.) In Law, the granting of lands by inferior lords to their dependents, to be held by themselves by feudal tenure. By the act of 34

SUBINGRESSION—SUBLAPSARIAN.

Edward III., all subinfeudations previous to the reign of King Edward I. were confirmed;—under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy.—*Blackstone*.

SUBINGRESSION, sub-in-gresh'un, *s.* (*sub*, and *ingressus*, Lat.) Secret entrance.

SUBITANEOUS, sub-e-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*subitanus*, Lat.) Sudden; hasty.

SUBITANY, sub'e-ta-ne, *a.* Sudden; hasty; subitaneous.

This which I now commented is very *subitany*, and I fear confused.—*Hales*.

SUBITO, sub'e-to, (Italian.) In Music, suddenly; a term of direction, as, *colti subito*, turn (the leaf) quickly.

SUBJACENT, sub-ja'sent, *a.* (*subjacens*, Lat.) Lying under or below; being in a lower position, though not directly beneath, as a *subjacent* plain.

SUBJECT, sub'jekt, *a.* (*subjectus*, Lat.) Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; exposed, or liable from extraneous causes; prone, or liable from inherent causes; being that on which anything operates, whether intellectual or material; obedient;—*s.* one who lives under the dominion of a ruling power; that on which any mental operation is performed; that on which any physical operation is performed. In the Fine Arts, that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express; that in which anything inheres or exists; the person who is treated of, as the hero of a piece. In Grammar, the nominative case to a verb passive. In Music, the principal melody or theme of a movement.

SUBJECT, sub-jekt', *v. a.* To bring under the power or dominion of; to put under or within the power of; to enslave; to expose or make liable; to submit or make accountable; to make subservient; to cause to undergo.

SUBJECTION, sub-jek'shun, *s.* The act of subduing; the state of being under the power, control, and government of another.

SUBJECTIVE, sub-jek'tiv, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.

SUBJECTIVELY, sub-jek'tiv-le, *ad.* In relation to the subject.

SUBJECTIVENESS, sub-jek'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being subjective.

SUBJOIN, sub-joyn', *v. a.* (*sub* and *join*; *subjungo*, Lat.) To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.

SUBJUGATE, sub'joo-gate, *v. a.* (*subjugo*, from *sub*, and *jugo*, I yoke, Lat.) To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion.

SUBJUGATION, sub-joo-ga'shun, *s.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power and absolute control of another.

SUBJUNCTION, sub-jungk'shun, *s.* The act of subjoining; the state of being subjoined.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sub-jungk'tiv, *a.* (*subjunctivus*, Lat. *subjunctif*, Fr.) Subjoined or added to something written or said before. In Grammar, that form of verbs which follows other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.

SUBKINGDOM, sub-king'dum, *s.* A subordinate kingdom.

SUBLANATE, sub'la-nate, *a.* (*sub*, and *lana*, wool, Lat.) In Botany, somewhat woolly.

SUBLAPSARIAN, sub-lap-sa're-an, *s.* One who maintains that the sin of Adam's apostacy being

SUBLAPSARIAN—SUBLIMITY.

imparted to all his posterity. God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost estate, and to accept his obedience and death on their account.

SUBLAPSARIAN, sub-lap-sa're-an, } *a. (sub, and*
SUBLAPSARY, sub-lap-sa-re, } *lapsus, fall,*
Lat.) Done after the fall of Adam.

SUBLATION, sub-la'shun, *s. (sublatio, Lat.)* The act of taking or carrying away.

She could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.—*Bp. Hall.*

SUBLET, sub'let, *v. a.* To underlet; to lease as a lessee to another person.

SUBLEVATION, sub-le-va'shun, *s.* The act of raising on high.

SUBLIBRARIAN, sub-li-bra're-an, *s.* An under librarian.

SUBLIEUTENANT, sub-liv-ten'ant, *s.* An officer in the royal artillery and fusileers, in which there are no ensigns, and who is the same as second-lieutenant.

SUBLIGATION, sub-le-ga'shun, *s. (subligo, from sub, and lego, I bind, Lat.)* The act of binding underneath.

SUBLIMABLE, sub-lime'a-bl, *a.* That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapour, and again condensed by cold.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sub-lime'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUBIMATE, sub'le-mate, *s.* Any solid matter resulting from sublimation;—*v. a.* to bring to a state of vapour by heat a solid substance, which on cooling returns to the solid state; to refine; to exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Corrosive sublimate*, bichloride of mercury: it is sometimes called simply *sublimate*, by way of eminence;—*a.* brought into a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed.

SUBLIMATED, sub-le-ma'ted, *part. a.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat; refined; elevated. And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein, In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain.—*Dryden.*

SUBLIMATION, sub-le-ma'shun, *s.* A process by which solids are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapour, which is again condensed, and often in the crystalline form; exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sub-lime', *a. (sublimis, Lat.)* High in place; vast; exalted aloft; high in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated; high in style or sentiment; lofty; grand; elevated by joy; lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
 Absolute rule.—*Milton.*

—*s.* the vast in nature; intensity of thought or expression;—*v. a.* to sublimate—(which see); to raise on high; to exalt; to heighten; to improve.

The sun,
 Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
 But ripens spirits in cold northern climes.—*Pope.*

SUBLIMELY, sub-lime'le, *ad.* With elevated conception; loftily.

SUBLIMENESS, sub-lime'nes, *s.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUBLIMITY, sub-lim'e-te, *s. (sublimité, Fr. sublimitas, Lat.)* Elevation of place; lofty height; height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur. In Oratory and Composition, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language.

SUBLINEATION—SUBMISSION.

SUBLINEATION, sub-le-ne-a'shun, *s. (sub, and linea, a line, Lat.)* Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence.

SUBLINGUAL, sub-ling'gwai, *a. (sub, and lingua, the tongue, Lat.)* Placed under the tongue. In Anatomy, applied to blood-vessels, &c., as the *sublingual* gland.

SUBLUNAR, sub-loo'nar, } *a. (sub, and luna, the*
SUBLUNARY, sub-loo'nar-e, } *moon, Lat.)* Literally, beneath the moon: but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

SUBLUXATION, sub-luk-sa'shun, *s. (sub and luxatio.)* Partial dislocation.

SUBMARINE, sub-ma-reen', *a. (sub and marine.)* Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

SUBMARSHAL, sub-mar'shal, *s. (sub and marshal.)* In Law, an officer in the Marshalsea: he was deputy to the chief-marshal of the king's house, commonly called the knight-marshal, and had the custody of the prisoners there.—*Cowel.*

SUBMASTOID, sub-mas'toyd, *a. (sub and mastoid.)* In Anatomy, applied to a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoid process.

SUBMAXILLARY, sub-mak'sil-ar-e, *a. (sub, and maxilla, the jaw-bone, Lat.)* Situated under the jaw, as the *submaxillary* glands.

SUBMEDIAL, sub-me'de-al, *a.* Lying under the middle.

SUBMEDIANT, sub-me'de-ant, *a. (sub, and median, the middle, Lat.)* In Music, the middle note between the tonic and subdominant, descending. It is the greater sixth in the major scale, and the lesser sixth in the minor scale.

SURMENTAL, sub-men'tal, *a. (sub, and mentem, the chin, Lat.)* Beneath the chin. In Anatomy, applied to a branch of the external maxillary artery, and to a vein which terminates in the labial.

SUBMERGE, sub-merj', *v. a. (sub, and mergo, I plunge, Lat.)* To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown;—*v. s.* to plunge under water, as swallows.

SUBMERGENCE, sub-mer'jens, *s.* The act of plunging under water.

SUBMERSE, sub-mers', } *a. (submersus, Lat.)* Be-
SUBMERSED, sub-merst', } *ing or growing under*
 water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUBMERSION, sub-mer'shun, *s. (French, from submergere, submerged, Lat.)* The act of putting under water, or causing to be overflowed; the act of plunging under water, or drowning.

SUBMINISTER, sub-min'is-tur, *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.—Not in use.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes.—*L'Estrange.*

SUBMINISTRATE, sub-min'is-trate, *v. n. (sub, and ministro, I minister, Lat.)* To supply or afford.—Not used.

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty falks.—*Harvey.*

SUBMINISTRANT, sub-min'is-trant, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination.—Obsolete.

SUBMISS, sub-mis', *a. (submissus, Lat.)* Submissive; humble; obsequious.—Rarely used, and only in poetry.

SUBMISSION, sub-mish'un, *s. (submissio, Lat.)* The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or

SUBMISSIVE—SUBORDINACY.

authority; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; confession of error; obedience; resignation.

SUBMISSIVE, sub-mis'siv, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient; humble; acknowledging one's inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sub-mis'siv-le, *ad.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sub-mis'siv-nes, *s.* A submissive temper or disposition; humbleness; confession of fault.

SUBMISSLY, sub-mis'le, *ad.* Humbly; with submission.—Little used.

SUBMISSNESS, sub-mis'nes, *s.* Humbleness; obedience.—Little used.

SUBMIT, sub-mit', *v. a.* (*submitto*, from *sub*, and *mitto*, I send, Lat.) To let down, or cause to sink or lower—(obsolete in this sense);

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents.—Dryden.

to yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; to refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another;—*v. n.* to surrender; to give up resistance; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

SUBMITTER, sub-mit'tur, *s.* One who submits.

SUBMONISH, sub-mon'ish, *v. a.* (*submoneo*, Lat.) To suggest; to prompt.

SUBMULTIPLE, sub-mul'te-pl, *s.* In Arithmetic and Geometry, the same as aliquot part or measure; or it is such a part of a quantity as can be expressed by a whole number, as a third, a fourth, &c.

SUBMYTILACEA, sub-mit-til-a'se-a, *s.* The name given by Lamarck to his sixth family of Lamelli-branchiata, embracing the genera, Spoudylis, Hin-nites, Pecten, Pedum, and Lima.

SUBNARCOTIC, sub-nar-kot'ik, *a.* Moderately narcotic.

SUBNASCENT, sub-nas'sent, *a.* (*sub*, and *nascor*, I grow, Lat.) Growing underneath.

SUBNECT, sub-nekt', *v. a.* (*subnecto*, Lat.) To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath.—Not in use.

SUBNORMAL, sub-nor'mal, *s.* (*sub*, and *norma*, a rule, Lat.) In the Geometry of curves, the distance upon the axis between the foot of the ordinate, and a perpendicular to the curve or its tangent. In all curves it is the third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate, and in the parabola it is a constant quantity.

SUBNUDE, sub-nude', *a.* (*sub*, and *nudus*, naked, Lat.) In Botany, almost naked or bare of leaves.

SUBOBSCURELY, sub-ob-skure'le, *ad.* Somewhat obscurely.

SUBOCCIPITAL, sub-ok-sip'e-tal, *a.* Being under the occiput.

SUBOCTAVE, sub-ok'tave, } *a.* (*sub*, and *octavus*,
SUBOCTUPLE, sub-ok'tu-pl, } eight, Lat.) Con-taining one part in eight; having the ratio of one to eight.

SUBOCULAR, sub-ok'u-lar, *a.* (*sub*, and *oculus*, the eye, Lat.) Being under the eye.

SUBORBICULAR, sub-awr-bik'u-lar, } *a.* (*sub*, and
SUBORBICULATE, sub-awr-bik'u-late, } *orbiculatus*,
round, Lat.) Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

SUBORDINACY, sub-awr'de-na-se, *s.* (see Subordi-nate.) The state of being subordinate or subject

SUBORDINANCY—SUEQUINQUEFID.

to control; series of subordination.—Little used in this sense.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the public interests.—Temple.

SUBORDINANCY, sub-awr'de-nan-se, *s.* Subordinacy.—Not in use.

To act in *subordinacy* to reason.—Spectator.

SUBORDINARY, sub-awr'de-nar-e, *s.* In Heraldry, according to some writers, an ordinary when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield.

SUBORDINATE, sub-awr'de-nate, *a.* (*sub*, and *ordi-natus*, set in order, Lat.) Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; descending in a regular series;—*v. a.* to place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject.

SUBORDINATELY, sub-awr'de-nate-le, *ad.* In a lower rank, or of inferior importance; in a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, sub-awr'de-na'shun, *s.* (French, see Subordinate.) The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; a series regularly descending; place of rank among inferiors; subjection; state of being under control or government.

SUBORN, sub-awr'n', *v. a.* (*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.) In Law, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury; to procure privately or by collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sub-awr-na'shun, *s.* (French.) In Law, the crime of suborning; the crime of pro-curing a person to do a criminal or bad action.

SUBORNER, sub-awr'nur, *s.* One who procures another to take a false oath or to do a bad action.

SUBOVATE, sub-o'vate, *a.* (*sub*, and *ovatus*, egg-shaped, Lat.) Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

SUBOXIDE, sub-ok'sid, *s.* (*sub* and *oxide*.) A com-pound consisting of two equivalents of the positive element and one of oxygen.

SUPERPENDICULAR, sub-per-pen-dik'u-lar, *s.* (*sub* and *perpendicular*.) The same as Subnormal,—which see.

SURPETIOLATE, sub-pet'e-o-late, *a.* (*sub* and *petiole*.) In Botany, having a very short petiole.

SURPLINTH, sub'plinth, *s.* (*sub* and *plinth*.) In Architecture, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

SUBPENA, sub-pe'na, *s.* (*sub*, and *penna*, pain, penalty, Lat.) In Law, a writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served;—*v. a.* to serve with a writ of subpoena.

SURPRINCIPAL, sub-prin'se-pal, *s.* (*sub* and *princi-pal*.) In Architecture, the same as an auxiliary rafter or principal brace.

SUBPRIOR, sub-pri'ur, *s.* (*sub* and *prior*.) The substitute of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

SURPURCHASER, sub-pur'tshase-ur, *s.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

SUBQUADRATE, sub-kwaw'drate, *a.* (*sub*, and *qua-dratus*, square, Lat.) Nearly square.

SURQUADRUPLE, sub-kwaw'dra-pl, *a.* (*sub* and *quadruple*.) Containing one part of four; having the ratio of one to four.

SUBQUINQUEFID, sub-kwingk'we-fid, *a.* (*sub* and *quinquefid*.) Almost quinquefid.

SUBQUINTUPLE—SUBSCRIPTION.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sub-kwin'tu-pl, *a.* (*sub* and *quintuple*, Lat.) Containing one part of five; having the ratio of one to five.

SUBRAMOSE, sub-ra-mose', } *a.* (*sub*, and *ramosus*,
SUBRAMOUS, sub-ra-mus, } full of branches, Lat.)
In Botany, having few branches.

SUBRECTOR, sub-rek'tur, *s.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

SUBREPTION, sub-rep'shun, *s.* (*subreptio*, from *sub-repo*, I creep, Lat.) The act of obtaining favour by surprise or undue representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of faults.

SURREPTITIOUS, sub-rep'tish'us, } *a.* (*surreptitius*,
SURREPTIVE, sub-rep'tiv, } Lat.) Falsely
crept in; fraudulently obtained.—See *Surreptitious*.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sub-rep'tish'us-le, *ad.* By falsehood; by stealth.

SUBRESIN, sub-res'en, *s.* In Chemistry, a name given to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down again as the alcohol cools.

SUBROGATE, sub-ro-gate, *v. a.* (*subrogo*, Lat.) To put in the place of another.—Not in use.

SUBROGATION, sub-ro-ga'shun, *s.* In Civil Law, the substituting of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights.

SUBROTUND, sub-ro-tund', *a.* (*sub*, and *rotundus*, round, Lat.) Nearly orbicular; almost round.

SUBSALINE, sub-sa-line', *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

SUBSALT, sub-sawit, *s.* A salt having an excess of base beyond what is necessary for saturating the acid, as supersalt is one with an excess of the acid.

SUBSANNATION, sub-san-na'shun, *s.* (*subsanno*, Lat.) Derision; scorn.

SUBSCAPULAR, sub-scap'u-lar, *a.* Under the scapula. The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.

SUBSCRIBABLE, sub-scri'b-a-bl, *a.* That may be subscribed.

SUBSCRIBE, sub-scribe', *v. a.* (*subscribo*, from *sub*, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To give consent to by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to promise to give by writing the name; to submit—(obsolete in this sense);

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to give consent; to promise with others a stipulated sum for the promotion of an undertaking; sometimes, though incorrectly, to pay the sum; to assent.

SUBSCRIBER, sub-scri'b-ur, *s.* One who subscribes.
SUBSCRIBING, sub-scri'b-ing, *part. a.* Assenting to or attesting by underwriting the name. In Law, *subscribing witness*, he who witnesses or attests the signature of a party to an instrument, and in testimony thereof subscribes his own name to the document.

SUBSCRIPT, sub'skript, *s.* Anything underwritten.
Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.—*Bentley.*

SUBSCRIPTION, sub-skip'shun, *s.* (*scriptio*, Lat.) Anything, particularly a paper, with names subscribed; the act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act of contributing to any undertaking;

SUBSECTION—SUBSIGNANT.

sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed; submission or obedience.—Obsolete in this sense.

You owe me no *subscription*.—*Shaks.*

SUBSECTION, sub-sek'shun, *s.* (*sub*, and *sectio*, a section, Lat.) The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.

SUBSECUTIVE, sub-sek'u-tiv, *a.* (*subsecutus*, Lat.) Following in a train or succession.

SUBSEMITONE, sub-sem'e-tone, *s.* (*sub* and *semitone*.) In Music, the leading note or sharp seventh of the scale.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sub-sep'tu-pl, *a.* (*sub*, and *septuplus*, seven-fold, Lat.) Containing one of seven parts; in the ratio of one to seven.

SUBSEQUENCE, sub-se-kwens, *s.* (*subsequens*, from *sub*, and *sequor*, I follow, Lat.) State of being subsequent; a following.

SUBSEQUENT, sub-se-kwent, *a.* (French, from *subsequens*, next following, Lat.) Following in time; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sub-se-kwent-le, *ad.* At a later time; in time after something else; after something else in order.

SUBSERVE, sub-serv', *v. a.* (*subservio*, from *sub*, and *servio*, I serve, Lat.) To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sub-ser've-ens, } *s.* Instrumental
SUBSERVIENCY, sub-ser've-en-se, } use; use or
operation that promotes some purpose.

SUBSERVIENT, sub-ser've-ent, *a.* (*subserviens*, Lat.) Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; subordinate.

SUBSERVIENTLY, sub-ser've-ent-le, *ad.* In a subservient manner.

SUBSESSILE, sub-ses'sile, *a.* (*sub*, and *sessilis*, sessile, Lat.) In Botany, almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sub-seks'tu-pl, *a.* (*sub*, and *sextuplus*, sixfold, Lat.) Containing one part of six; having the ratio of one to six.

SUBSIDE, sub-side', *v. n.* (*subsido*, from *sub*, and *sido*, I settle, Lat.) To settle or tend downwards; to sink to the bottom, as lees; to sink; to fall to rest; to abate.

SUBSIDENCE, sub-si'dens, } *s.* The act or pro-
SUBSIDENCY, sub-si'den-se, } cess of sinking or
falling, as in the lees of liquors; the act of sink-
ing or gradually descending, as ground.

SUBSIDIARY, sub-sid'e-ar-e, *a.* (*subsidiarius*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat.—see *Subsidy*.) Aiding; assistant; furnishing help; furnishing additional supplies;—*s.* an assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.

SUBSIDIZE, sub'se-dize, *v. a.* (from *Subsidy*.) To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy.

SUBSIDY, sub'se-de, *s.* (*subsidi*, Fr. *subsidium*, to be or sit under, or by, Lat.) Aid in money; supply given; a tax formerly paid to the crown; a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy.

SUBSIGN, sub-sine', *v. a.* (*subsigno*, from *sub*, and *signo*, I sign, Lat.) To sign under; to write beneath.

SUBSIGNANT, sub-sig-na'nt, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Roman Antiquity, privileged soldiers in the time of the empire, who fought under a standard by themselves, and did not form part of the legion.

SUBSIGNATION—SUBSTITUTE.

SUBSIGNATION, sub-sig-na'shun, *s.* The act of writing the name under for attestation.

SUB SILENTIO, sub si-len'she-o, (Latin.) In silence or secrecy.

SUBSIST, sub-sist', *v. n.* (*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, from *sub*, and *sisto*, I stand, Lat.) To be; to have existence; to continue; to have means of living; to inhere;—*v. a.* to feed; to maintain.

SUBSISTENCE, sub-sist'ens, } *s.* (*subsistence*, Fr.)

SUBSISTENCY, sub-sist'en-se, } Real being: means of supporting life; that which supplies the means of living; inherence in something else.

SUBSISTENT, sub-sist'ent, *a.* (*subsistens*, Lat.) Having real being; inherent.

SUBSOIL, sub-soyl, *s.* (*sub* and *soil*.) The soil under the superficial soil, being between it and a base or stratum still lower.

SUBSPECIES, sub-spe'shiz, *s.* (*sub* and *species*.) A subordinate species; a division of a species.

SUBSTANCE, sub-stans, *s.* (French, *substantia*, from *sub*, and *sto*, I stand, Lat.) In a general sense, being; that which really is or exists,—equally applicable to matter or spirit; that which supports accidents; the essential part; anything real, not imaginary; anything solid, not empty; body; corporeal nature or matter; goods; estate; means of living.

SUBSTANTIAL, sub-stan'shal, *a.* Real; actually existing; corporeal; solid; strong; stout; bulky; possessed of substance, in the sense of means of life; responsible; moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sub-stan'she-al'e-te, *s.* The state of real existence; materiality.

SUBSTANTIALIZE, sub-stan'shal-ize, *v. a.* To realize.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sub-stan'shal-le, *ad.* With reality of existence; strongly; truly; with competent wealth; essentially.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sub-stan'shal-nes, *s.* The state of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

SUBSTANTIALS, sub-stan'shals, *s. plu.* Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIATE, sub-stan'she-ate, *v. a.* To make to exist; to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good.

SUBSTANTIVE, sub-stan'tiv, *a.* Betokening existence, as the *substantive* verb; not adjective, as a *substantive* noun; solid, or depending on itself—(obsolete in this sense).

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.—*Bacon*.

In Dyeing, *substantive colours*, those which remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances. In Pharmacy, applied to any medical agent which possesses an inherent and independent activity, in distinction from one which is in itself inert, but capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to a *substantive* medicine;—*s.* in Grammar, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, whether material or immaterial.

SUBSTANTIVELY, sub-stan'tiv-le, *ad.* In substance; essentially.

SUBSTERNAL, sub-ster'nal, *a.* (*sub* and *sternum*.) Beneath the sternum; in Anatomy, applied to the lymphatic vessels so situated.

SUBSTITUTE, sub'ste-tute, *v. a.* (*substituer*, Fr. *substituo*, from *sub*, and *statuo*, I set, Lat.) To put in the place of another;—*s.* one person put in

SUBSTITUTION—SUBTERRANE.

place of another to answer the same end; one thing put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTION, sub-ste-tu'shun, *s.* The act of substituting; the state of being substituted. In Algebra, the replacing of one quantity by another which is equal to it, but differently expressed. In Grammar, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another. In Law, the designation of another heir to enjoy, in default of a former heir, or after him. In Music, *chord of substitution*, a name given to the chords of the ninth major and minor.

SUBSTITUTIONAL, sub-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

SUBTRACT and **SUBTRACTION**.—See *Subtract*, &c.

SUBSTRATE, sub'strate, *s.* That which lies beneath;—*a.* having very slight furrows.

SUBSTRATUM, sub-strat'um, *s.* (*substratus*, spread under, Lat.) That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In Metaphysics, the matter or substance supposed to form the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUBSTRUCTION, sub-struk'shun, *s.* (*substructio*, Lat.) Under building.

SUBSTRUCTURE, sub-struk'ture, *s.* (*sub* and *structure*.) An under structure; a foundation.

SUBSTYLAR, sub-sti'lar, *a.* In Dialling, *substylar line*, the same as *substyle*,—which see.

SUBSTYLE, sub'stile, *s.* (*sub* and *style*.) In Dialling, the straight line formed by the intersection of the face of the dial, with the perpendicular plane which passes through the gnomon.

SUBSULPHATE, sub-sul'fate, *s.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.

SUBSULTIVE, sub-sul'tiv, } *a.* (from *subsultus*, a

SUBSULTORY, sub-sul'tor-e, } leap, Lat.) Bound-

ing; leaping; moving by sudden leaps, starts, or twitches.

SUBSULTORILY, sub-sul'tur-e-le, *ad.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches.

SUBSULTUS, sub-sul'tus, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, twitches; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

SUBSUME, sub'sume, *v. a.* (*sub* and *sume*, Lat.) To assume a position by consequence.—Not used.

St. Paul cannot name that word "sinners," but must *subsume* in a parenthesis, "of whom I am chief."—*Hammond*.

SUBTANGENT, sub-tan'jent, *s.* In Geometry, the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

SUBTEND, sub-tend', *v. a.* (*sub*, and *tend*, I stretch.) To extend under, as the chord of an arch, and the side of a triangle, which subtends the angle to which it is opposite.

SUBTENSE, sub-tens', *s.* (*sub*, and *tensus*, stretched, Lat.) In Trigonometry, a name sometimes given to the chord of an arc; more generally, any line, angle, &c., opposite to, or *subtending*, a line or angle spoken of.

SUBTEPID, sub-tep'id, *a.* Moderately warm.

SUTTER, sub'ter. A Latin preposition, signifying under.

SUTTERFLUENT, sub-ter'flu-ent, } *a.* Running un-

SUTTERFLOUS, sub-ter'flu-us, } der or beneath.

SUTTERFUGE, sub'ter-fuge, *s.* (*sub*, and *fugeo*, I fly, Lat.) That to which a person flies for concealment; a shift; an evasive trick; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinion or conduct.

SUTTERANE, sub-ter-rane', *s.* (*sub*, and *terra*, the

SUBTERRANEAN—SUBTUTOR.

earth, Lat.) A subterraneous structure; a cave or room under ground.

SUBTERRANEAN, sub-ter-ra'ne-an, } *a.* Being or
SUBTERRANEAN, sub-ter-ra'ne-us, } lying under
the surface of the earth. *Subterranean* and *subterranean* are obsolete. They are used by Bacon and Boyle.

SUBTERRANITY, sub-ter-an'e-te, *s.* A place under ground.—Obsolete.

SUBTERRRENE, sub-ter-rene', *a.* Subterraneous.

SUBTILE, sub'tile, *a.* (French, *subtilis*, Lat.) Thin; fine; rare; piercing; acute—hence, cunning; sly; but in this sense it is now written and pronounced differently.—See *Subtle*.

SUBTILELY, sub'til-le, *ad.* Thinly; finely; in other senses, the pronunciation is sub'til-e, and the word should be written *subtly*.

SUBTILENESS, sub'til-nes, *s.* State of being subtle.—See under *Subtleness*.

SUBTILIATE, sub'til'e-ate, *v. a.* To make thin.—Obsolete.

SUBTILIATION, sub'til-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of making thin.

SUBTILITY, sub'til'e-te, *s.* Fineness; thinness; exility of parts.

SUBTILIZATION, sub'til-e-za'shun, *s.* The act of making subtle, thin, or rare; refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUBTILIZE, sub'til-ize, *v. n.* (*subtiliser*, Fr. from *subtilis*, Lat.) To refine in argument; to make very fine distinctions;—*v. a.* to make thin or fine; to spin into too great nicety.

SUBTILTY, sub'til-te, *s.* Thinness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUBTLE, sub'til, *a.* Sly; artful; cunning.—Such is now the mode of writing *subtle* when it has this meaning, and such is the pronunciation even under the old spelling, when the meaning is that which is here given.

SUBTLY, sub'tle, *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly.—*Subtly* has the same pronunciation when it has the same meaning.

SUBTONIC, sub-ton'ik, *s.* In Music, the same as Subsemitone,—which see.

SUBTRACT, sub-trakt', *v. a.* (*subtrahere*, from *sub*, and *trahere*, I draw, Lat.) To withdraw, or take a part from the rest; to deduct.

SUBTRACTER, sub-trakt'ur, *s.* He or that which subtracts.

SUBTRACTION, sub-trakt'shun, *s.* (*subtractio*, Lat.) The act or operation of taking a part from the rest. In Arithmetic, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination. In Law, the offence of withholding from another man what by law he is entitled to.

SUBTRACTIVE, sub-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUBTRAHEND, sub'tra-hend, *s.* In Subtraction, the smaller number, or that which is to be taken from the other, which is called the minnend, that is, the number to be diminished.

SUBTRIFID, sub-tri'fid, *a.* Slightly trifid.

SUBTRIPLE, sub-tri'pl, *a.* Containing a third, or one part in three; having the ratio of one to three.

SUBTRIPPLICATE, sub-trip'le-kate, *a.* In Arithmetic and Algebra, *subtriplicate ratio*, the ratio of the cube roots; thus, the *subtriplicate ratio* of 27 to 64 is $\sqrt[3]{27} : \sqrt[3]{64}$, that is, 3 : 4.

SUBTUTOR, sub-tu'tur, *s.* (*sub* and *tutor*.) An under tutor.

SUBULA—SUCCEED.

SUBULA, sub'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a hart.) A genus of Ruminants of the deer kind: Family, Cervidae.

SUBULARIA, sub-u-la're-a, *s.* (*subula*, an awl, Gr. from the form of the leaves.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Diplocolobae.

SUBULATE, sub'u-late, *a.* Awl-shaped; applied in Botany to leaves, &c. which taper from a thick base to a point.

SUBULICORNS, sub-u'le-kawrns, } *s.* (*subula*,
SUBULICORNES, sub-u-le-kawr'n'es, } an awl, Gr.)
A family of Neuropterous insects, distinguished by their awl-shaped antennae.

SUBULINE, sub'u-line, *a.* Belonging to the genus *Subula*.

SUBULIPALPI, sub-u-le-pal'pi, } *s.* A section of
SUBULIPALPS, sub-u-le-palps, } the family Carabidae, beetles distinguished by their exterior palpi or feelers being awl-shaped.

SUBUNDATION, sub-un-da'shun, *s.* (*sub*, and *unda*, a wave, Lat.) Flood; deluge.

SUBURB, sub'urb, } *s.* (*suburbium*, from *sub*, and
SUBURBS, sub'urbs, } *urbs*, a city, Lat.) That territory or district which is under, but without the walls of a city: it is generally used in the plural; the confines; the out part.

SUBURBAN, sub-urb'an, *a.* (*suburbanus*, Lat.) Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city. *Suburbial* and *suburban* are less used.

SUBURBICARIAN, sub-urb-e-ka're-an, } *a.* Being
SUBURBICARY, sub-urb'e-ka-re, } in the suburbs; applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

SUBVARIETY, sub-va-ri'e-te, *s.* (*sub* and *variety*.) A subordinate variety, or a division of a variety.

SUBVENTANEOUS, sub-ven-ta'ne-us, *a.* (*subventaneus*, from *sub*, and *ventus*, wind, Lat.) Windy; addle.—Obsolete.

Subventaneous eggs.—*Medic. Ess.*

SUBVENTION, sub-ven'shun, *s.* (*subvenio*, Lat.) The act of coming under; the act of coming to relief; support; aid.

SUBVERSE, sub-vers', *v. a.* To subvert.—Obsolete.
Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour.—*Thomson*.

SUBVERSION, sub-ver'shun, *s.* (French; *subversio*, Lat.) Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin.

SUBVERSIVE, sub-ver'siv, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

SUBVERT, sub-vert', *v. a.* (*subverto*, from *sub*, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly; to corrupt; to confound.

SUBVERTER, sub-vert'ur, *s.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUBVERTIBLE, sub-vert'e-bl, *a.* That may be subverted.

SUBWORKER, sub-wurk'ur, *s.* (*sub* and *worker*.) A subordinate worker or helper.

SUCCADE, suk-kade', *s.* (*succe*, sugar, Fr.) A sweetmeat or preserve in sugar.

SUCCEDANEOUS, suk-se-da'ne-us, *a.* (*succedaneus*, Lat.) Supplying the place of something else; being, or employed as, a substitute.

SUCCEDANEUM, suk-se-da'ne-um, *s.* That which is used for something else.

SUCCEED, suk-seed', *v. a.* (*succedere*, Fr. *succedere*, Ital. *succedere*, Span. from *succedo*, Lat.) To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; to follow; to come after; to be consequent;

SUCCEEDER—SUCCINATED.

to prosper; to be successful:—*v. n.* to follow in order; to come in the place of that which has left;

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to succeed.—Milton.
to obtain the object desired, or accomplished what was intended to be done; to terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.

SUCCEEDER, suk-seed'ur, *s.* One who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor.—The latter is the word commonly used.

SUCCEEDING, suk-seed'ing, *part. a.* Following in order; coming after; subsequent;—*s.* the act or state of prospering or having success.

SUCCESSOR, suk-sen'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A person who sings the bass in a concert.

SUCCESS, suk-ses', *s.* (*succès*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.) Issue or termination of an affair, always understood as a desired issue, unless qualified by another word, as *bad success*, *ill success*; succession.—Obsolete in this sense.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained.—
Spenser.

SUCCESSFUL, suk-ses'fûl, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; prosperous; fortunate; happy.

SUCCESSFULLY, suk-ses'fûl-le, *ad.* With a favourable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; luckily.

SUCCESSFULNESS, suk-ses'fûl-nes, *s.* Prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

SUCCESSION, suk-sesh'un, *s.* (French, *successio*, Lat.) A following of things in order; the persons or things collectively that follow in order; a lineage; power or right of succeeding. In Music, the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords in harmony, called progression. In Agriculture, *succession of crops*, more generally called rotation.

SUCCESSIVE, suk-ses'iv, *a.* (*successif*, Fr.) Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things either in time or place; inherited by succession.—Not in use in the last sense.

Countrymen,
Plead my successive title with your swords.—
Titus Andronicus.

SUCCESSIVELY, suk-ses'iv-le, *ad.* In a series or order, one following the other.

SUCCESSIVENESS, suk-ses'iv-nes, *s.* The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, suk-ses'les, *a.* Having no success.
Successless all her soft caresses prove.—Pope.

SUCCESSLESSNESS, suk-ses'les-nes, *s.* Unsuccessfulness; unprosperous conclusion.—Not in use.—Boyle.

SUCCESSOR, suk-ses'ur, *s.* (Latin.) One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left.

SUCCEDEOUS, suk-sid'u-us, *a.* (*succedens*, Lat.) Ready to fall; falling.—Little used.

SUCCIFEROUS, suk-sif'er-us, *a.* (*succus*, juice, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or conveying sap.

SUCCINAMIDE, suk-sin'a-mide, *s.* (*succinum*, amber, Lat.) A crystalline solid substance, formed by the action of liquid ammonia on succinate of oxide of ethule. Formula, $C_4 H_2 O_2 + NH_2$.

SUCCINATE, suk-sin'ate, *s.* (*succinum*, amber, Lat.) A compound of succinic acid with a base.

SUCCINATED, suk-se-na'ted, *a.* Combined with the acid of amber, or succinic acid.

SUCCINEA—SUCCUMB.

SUCCINEA, suk-sin'e-a, *s.* (*succinum*, amber, Lat.) A genus of fresh-water Mollusca, the shell of which is oblong, thin; spire short; no pillar; surface either granulated or striated; aperture very large.

SUCCINCT, suk-singkt', *a.* (*succinctus*, Lat.) Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.

His habit fit for speed succinct.—Milton.
compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise.

SUCCINCTLY, suk-singkt'le, *ad.* Briefly; concisely. SUCCINCTNESS, suk-singkt'nes, *s.* Brevity; conciseness.

SUCCINIC, suk-sin'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or drawn from amber. *Succinic acid*, an acid which exists ready formed in amber, and in the resins of certain Coniferae: it crystallizes in colourless scales or prisms, which are entirely volatile. The formulas of the anhydrous, the sublimed, and the hydrated acids are, respectively, $C_4 H_2 O_3$; $C_8 H_6 O_7$; $C_4 H_2 O_3 \cdot HO$. Symb. of the anhydrous acid, S.

SUCCINITE, suk'sin-ite, *s.* (*succinum*, amber, Lat. in reference to the colour of the mineral.) In Mineralogy, an amorphous variety of topazolite: it is amber yellow, and translucent; not hard enough to scratch glass, but easily pulverizes, and melts into a blackish globule under the blowpipe.

SUCCINONE, suk-sin'o-ne, *s.* An oily liquid obtained from the distillation of succinic acid with lime. Formula not determined.

SUCCINOUS, suk'sin-us, *a.* Pertaining to amber. SUCCISA, suk-si'za, *s.* (*succisus*, lopped, Lat. in allusion to the appearance of the roots.) A genus of plants: Order, Dipsacae.

SUCCORY, suk'ko-re, *s.* The popular name of the plants belonging to the genus Cichorium.

SUCCOTASH, suk'ko-tash, *s.* In America, the name given to a dish consisting of green maize and beans boiled together: the dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUCCOTH, suk'koth, *s.* Among the ancient Jews, a tent, or the city or place of tents.

SUCCOUR, suk'kur, *v. a.* (*succorro*, from *sub*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve;—*s.* aid; help; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

SUCCOURER, suk'kur-ur, *s.* One who affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUCCOURLESS, suk'kur-less, *a.* Destitute of help or relief.

SUCCOWIA, suk-kow'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Succow of Heidelberg.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthoploceae.

SUCCTUA, suk'ku-ba, } *s.* A pretended kind of
SUCCTUBUS, suk'ku-bus, } demon.

A church-yard carcass raised, and set a-strutting by the inflation of some hellish succubus within.—Warburton.

SUCCULA, suk'ku-la, *s.* In Mechanics, a bare axis or cylinder with staves in it to move it round, but without any periphery or drum.

SUCCULENCE, suk'ku-lens, } *s.* (see Succulent.)
SUCCULENCY, suk'ku-len-se, } Juiciness, as the
succulence of a peach.

SUCCULENT, suk'ku-lent, *a.* (French; *succulentus*, Lat.) Full of juice; juicy.

SUCCUMB, suk-kumb', *v. n.* (*succumbo*, from *suc*, and *cumbo*, I lie down, Lat.) To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

SUCCUS—SUCTION.

SUCCUS, suk'kus, *s.* (Latin.) In Pharmacy, juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant. *Succus episcopus*, inspissated juice; juice thickened by heat, &c.

SUCCUSSATION, suk-kus-sa'shun, *s.* (*succusso*, I shake, Lat.) A trot or trotting;

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether tollulation,
As they do term it, or *succussation*.—Hudibras.
a shaking; succession.

SUCCUSSION, suk-kush'un, *s.* (*succussio*, from *succusso*, I shake, Lat.) In Nosology, a mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced; the act of shaking.

SUCH, sutsh, *a.* and *pron.* (*sich*, Scotch, *swilk*, Sax. *swaleik*, Moes.-Goth.) Of that kind; of the like kind; the same that—it has as before the thing to which it relates; the same; as specified. It becomes a pronoun by the ellipsis of a substantive. *Such and such*, a phrase used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

SUCHOSAURUS, su-ko-saw'rus, *s.* (*suchos*, long, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A fossil Saurian, the remains of which are found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate.

SUCK, suk, *v. a.* (*sucan*, *succan*, Sax. *sugo*, Lat.) To draw with the mouth; to draw into the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth; to draw or drain;

Old ocean sucked through the porous globe.—Thomson.
to imbibe; to inhale. *To suck in*, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb. *To suck out*, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction. *To suck up*, to draw into the mouth;—*v. n.* to draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube; to draw the breast, as an infant; to draw in; to imbibe;—*s.* the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth; anciently, juice.

Take the *suck* or juice of a radish,
And anoint your hands with it.—Ward (1563).

SUCKEN, suk'kn, *s.* In Scotch Law, the whole lands astricted to a mill, *i. e.* the tenants of which are bound to grind there. The possessors of these lands are termed *suckeners*.—Bell.

SUCKER, suk'ur, *s.* The person or the thing which sucks. In Botany, the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. In Mechanics, a name sometimes given to the bucket, piston, or raising valve of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn. In Zoology, a name of Cyclopterus, or lump-fish, &c.;—*v. a.* to strip off shoots; to deprive of shoots, as, to *sucker* maize.

SUCKET, suk'ket, *s.* A sweetmeat which dissolves in the mouth.

SUCKING, suk'ing, *part. a.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing. *Sucking-pump*, or *suction-pump*, the common construction of the pump, in which the two valves open upwards. *Sucking-bottle*, a bottle sometimes used in suckling children instead of the breast.

SUCKLE, suk'l, *s.* A teat—(obsolete);—*v. a.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, suk'ling, *s.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast; a sort of white clover.

SUCTION, suk'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth or a pipe, or other

SUDAK—SUFFER.

thing, as fluids. *Suction-pipe*, the lower pipe a pump, or that which proceeds to the well.

SUDAK, su'dak, *s.* A species of fish of the Perch kind.

SUDAMINA, su-da-mi'na, *s.* (*sudor*, sweat, Lat.)

Pathology, miliaria; vesicles resembling millet seeds, appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

SUDARY, su'da-re, *s.* (*sudarium*, from *sudo*, I sweat, Lat.) A handkerchief.—Obsolete.

So, the besant that I had put in a *sudary*.—Wick.

SUDATION, su-da'shun, *s.* (*sudatio*, Lat.) A sweating; perspiration.

SUDATORY, su'da-tur-e, *s.* (*sudatorium*, from *sudo*, I sweat, Lat.) A hothouse; a sweating or warm bath;—*a.* sweating; perspiring.

SUDEN, sud'da, *a.* (*soden*, Sax. *tondaia*, I happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly or without the common preparative hasty; violent; rash; precipitate;—*s.* an unexpected occurrence; surprise—not in use as a noun, unless in the phrase, *on a sudden*, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparative.

How art thou lost! how on a *sudden* lost!—Milton.

SUDDENLY, sud'dn-le, *ad.* In an unexpected manner; hastily; without preparation; without meditation.

SUDDENNESS, sud'dn-nes, *s.* State of being sudden.

SUDIS, su'dis, *s.* (Latin name of the sword-fish.)

genus of fishes of the herring kind: Family, *Scombridae*.

SUDOR, su'dor, *s.* Sweat. In Pathology, *sudor anglicus*, the sweating fever, a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SUDORIFIC, su-do-rif'ik, *a.* (*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudo*, sweat, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Causing sweat.

—*s.* a medicine that produces sweat.

SUDOROUS, su'dor-us, *a.* Consisting of sweat.

SUDRA, su'dra, *s.* The fourth caste among the Hindoos, comprehending mechanics, artisans, and labourers.

SUDS, suds, *s.* Water impregnated with soap, as for washing clothes.

SUE, su, *v. a.* (*suirre*, to follow, Fr.) To seek justice by a legal process; to institute legal process against another, as for payment of a debt; to gain by legal process. In Falconry, to clean the beak. *To sue out*, to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, as to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

—*v. n.* to prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek by request; to make interest for; to demand; to entreat.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*,
For counsel and redress he *sues* to you.—Dryden.

SUET, su'et, *s.* (old French, according to Skelton.) The fat of an animal, particularly that of the kidneys or other intestines; lard.

SUETY, su'e-te, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it.

SUEVI, su-e'vi, *s.* In Antiquity, a people of Germany, who made frequent incursions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors.

SUFFER, suf'fur, *v. a.* (*suffero*, Lat. *sufferre*, Fr. *sofferire*, Ital. *suffrir*, Span.) To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or to the mind; to endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under; to allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder; to undergo; to be affected by;—*v. n.* to feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo, as punishment; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.

SUFFERABLE—SUFFLATE.

SUFFERABLE, suf-fer-a-bl, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; that may be endured or borne.

SUFFERABLENESS, suf-fer-a-bl-ness, *s.* Tolerableness.

SUFFERABLY, suf-fer-a-ble, *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, suf-fer-ans, *s.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery; patience; moderation; toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering. In Law, an estate at sufferance is when the person comes into possession of land by a lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases without positive leave of the owner.

SUFFERER, suffer-ur, *s.* One who endures or undergoes pain either of body or mind; one who sustains either inconvenience or loss; one who permits or allows.—Seldom used in the last sense.

SUFFERING, suffer-ing, *s.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress or injury incurred.

SUFFERINGLY, suffer-ing-le, *ad.* With suffering or pain.

SUFFETES, suf-fe'tes, *s.* In Antiquity, certain Carthaginian magistrates, whose office bore considerable analogy to that of the Spartan kings and Roman consuls.

SUFFICE, suf-fize', *v. n.* (*suffire*, Fr. *sufficis*, Lat.) To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed;—*v. a.* to satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands; to afford; to supply.—Not in use in this sense.

The power appeased, with wind sufficed the sail.—*Dryden.*

SUFFICIENCY, suf-fish'en-se, *s.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence; adequate means or substance; ability; adequate power; conceit; self-confidence, as *self-sufficiency*.

SUFFICIENT, suf-fish'ent, *a.* (*sufficiens*, Lat.) Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to supply what is needed; competent; qualified; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; fit; of competent power or ability.

Who is sufficient for these things?—2 Cor. ii.

SUFFICIENTLY, suf-fish'ent-le, *ad.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content.

SUFFISANCE, suf-fi'zans, *s.* Sufficiency; plenty.—Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance.—*Spenser.*

SUFFITUS, suf-fi'tus, *s.* (*suffio*, I fumigate, Lat.) Fumes of burning substances used for inhalation, as tar fumes.

SUFFIX, suf-fiks, *s.* (*suffixus*, from *suffigo*, I fix under or after, Lat.) A letter or syllable added to the end of a word. In Mathematics, this term has been lately employed to denote those indices which are written under letters, as in a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 , &c.

SUFFIX, suf-fiks', *v. a.* To add, as a suffix.

SUFFLAMINATE, suf-flam'e-nate, *v. a.* (*sufflamen*, a stop, Lat.) To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of the wheels from revolving; to stop or impede.—Obsolete in this sense.

God could anywhere sufflaminate and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.—*Borrow.*

SUFFLATE, suf-flate', *v. a.* (*sufflo*, Lat.) To blow up.

SUFFLATION—SUGAR.

SUFFLATION, suf-fla'shun, *s.* (*sufflatio*, Lat.) The act of blowing up or inflating.

SUFFLUE, suf-flu', *s.* In Heraldry, a rest or clarion.

SUFFOCATE, suf'fo-kate, *v. a.* (*suffocare*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.) To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to destroy; to extinguish.

SUFFOCATING, suf'fo-kay-ting, *part. a.* Choking; stifling.

SUFFOCATINGLY, suf'fo-kay-ting-le, *ad.* So as to suffocate.

SUFFOCATION, suf-fo-ka'shun, *s.* The act of choking or stifling; the state of being stifled.

SUFFOCATIVE, suf'fo-kay-tiv, *a.* Having the power to choke or stifle; tending to stifle.

SUFFOSION, suf-fosh'un, *s.* (*suffossio*, from *sub*, and *fodio*, I dig, Lat.) A digging under; an undermining.

SUFFRAGAN, suf'fra-gan, *a.* (*suffragan*, Fr. *suffragans*, Lat.) Assisting, as a suffragan bishop;—*s. n.* a bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan, or an assistant bishop.

SUFFRAGANT, suf-fra-gant, *s.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with;—*a.* assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be the chief ruler and head everywhere, and not suffragant and subsidiary.—*Florio*, Tr. of Montaigne.

SUFFRAGATE, suf-fra-gate, *v. a.* (*suffragor*, Lat.) To vote with; to agree with.—Obsolete.

SUFFRAGATOR, suf-fra-gay-tur, *s.* One who assists or favours by his vote.

SUFFRAGE, suf-fraje, *s.* (French; *suffragium*, Lat.) Originally, the knee-joint of a beast; and hence, aid; support; more commonly, a vote or voice on a controverted point, or in the choice of a man for an office or a trust; in a special sense, the united voice of a congregation in prayer.

SUFFRAGINOUS, suf-fraje-nus, *a.* (*suffrago*, the pastern or hough, Lat.) Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

SUFFRAGO, suf-fra-go, *s.* (Latin, the pastern.) In Mammalogy and Ornithology, the joint of the tibia with the tarsus.

SUFFRENA, suf-fre'na, *s.* (in honour of M. de Suffren, a French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Lythraceæ.

SUFFRUTICOSE, suf-froo'te-koze, } *a.* (*suffruter*, an
SUFFRUTICIOUS, suf-froo'te-kus, } undershrub,
Lat.) Partaking of the nature of a shrub and an herbaceous plant, as lavender.

SUFFUMIGATE, suf-fu-me-gate, *v. a.* (*suffumigo*, Lat.) To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUFFUMIGATION, suf-fu-me-ga'shun, *s.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking anything, or rather of applying fumes to the parts of the body: a term applied to all medicines which are administered or received in the way of fumigation.

SUFFUMIGE, suf-fu'mij, *s.* A medical fume.—Not used.

SUFFUSE, suf-fuze', *v. a.* (*suffusus*, Lat.) To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies.—*Pope.*

SUFFUSION, suf-fu'shun, *s.* (*suffusio*, Lat.) The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid; the state of being suffused or spread over; that which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, sug, *s.* A kind of worm.

SUGAR, shoo'gur, *s.* (*sucro*, Fr. *succhero*, Ital. *suk-*

SUGARLESS—SUIT.

ker, Dan. *saccharum*, Lat.) The well-known and valuable substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*. *Sugar-cane*, —see *Saccharum*. *Sugar-candy*, sugar clarified and concentered, or crystalized. *Sugar-house*, a building in which sugar is refined. *Sugar-loaf*, a conical mass of refined sugar. *Sugar-mill*, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. *Sugar-mite*, the apterous insect *Lepisma saccharina*. *Sugar-plum*, a species of sweetmeat in small balls. *Sugar of lead*, the common name of acetate of lead: it is probably so called from its possessing a sweetish taste; it is highly poisonous; —*v. a.* to impregnate, season, or cover with sugar.

SUGARLESS, shoog'ur-less, *a.* Free from sugar.

SUGARY, shoog'ur-e, *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar; fond of sugar; containing sugar; like sugar; —*s.* a place where sugar is made.

SUGESCENT, su-jes'ent, *a.* (*sugens*, sucking, Lat.) Relating to sucking.

SUGGEST, sug-jest', *v. a.* (*suggero*, *suggestus*, Lat. *suggerer*, Fr.) To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; to offer to the mind; to seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested. —*Shaks.* to inform secretly, as, to *suggest* the people. — Obsolete in the last two senses.

SUGGESTER, sug-jes'tur, *s.* One who suggests.

SUGGESTION, sug-jest'shun, *s.* A hint; a first intimation or proposal; presentation of an idea to the mind; insinuation; secret notification or incitement. In Law, information without oath.

SUGGESTIVE, sug-jes'tiv, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

SUGGIL, sug'jil, *v. a.* (*suggillo*, Lat.) To defame.

SUGILLATION, sug-jil-a'shun, *s.* In Pathology, ecchymosis, or extravasated blood.

SUICIDAL, su-e-si'dal, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SUICIDE, su'e-side, *s.* (French, from *suicidium*, Lat.) Self-murder, or act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder.

SUICIDISM, su'e-sid-izm, *s.* State of self-murdering.

SUICISM, su'e-sizm, *s.* Suicide. — Not in use.

SUI-GENERIS, su'e-gen'er-is, *a.* (Latin.) Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.

SUILLAGE, su'il-laje, *s.* (*souillage*, Fr.) Drain of filth. — Obsolete.

SUING, su'ing, *s.* (*suere*, to sweat, Fr.) The process of soaking through anything.

SUIT, sute, *s.* (*suite*, from *suivre*, to follow, Fr.) Literally, a following, and so used in old English statutes; consecution; succession; series; regular order; a set or number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united in order to answer the purpose, as, a *suit* of clothes, a *suit* of apartments; a petition; a seeking for something by petition or application;

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. — *Job* ii.

solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship. In Law, an action for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court of law for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal. *Suit and service*, in feudal law, the duty of feudatories to attend to the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and perform military service. To *bring suit*, a phrase denoting followers or witnesses to prove the plaintive's demand; this form is antiquated — to *bring*

SUITABLE—SULPHARSINE.

a *suit* is now to institute an action. *Out of suit*, having no correspondence. *Suit-covenant*, a covenant to sue at a certain court. *Suit-court*, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Suit-silver*, a small rent or sum of money paid by the freeholders of some manors to excuse their appearance at the court of their lord. — *Cowel*; — *v. a.* to fit; to adapt;

Suit the action to the word. — *Shaks.*

to become; to be fitted to; to dress; to clothe;

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suit* to his watery tomb. — *Shaks.*

— *v. n.* to agree; to accord, as, to *suit* with.

SUITABLE, su'ta-bl, *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming adequate.

SUITABLENESS, su'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; state of being adapted or accommodated.

SUITABLY, su'ta-ble, *ad.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety.

SUITE, sweet, *s.* (French.) Consecution; regular set; retinue; company.

SUITOR, su'tur, *s.* One who sues; a wooer; a petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suit* to me for her brother. — *Shaks.*

In Law, one who sues or prosecutes a demand of right; a party in a suit, whether as plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like.

SUITRESS, su'tres, *s.* A female supplicant or *suit*.

SULA. — See Booby.

SULCATE, sul'kate, } *a.* (*sulcus*, a furrow, Lat.)

SULCATED, sul'kay-ted, } In Botany and Zoology, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep channels longitudinally.

SULIOTES, sul'e-otse, *s.* The inhabitants of Sal, a mountainous district of southern Albania.

SULKILY, sul'ke-le, *ad.* Sullenly; morosely.

SULKINESS, sul'ke-nes, *s.* Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULKY, sul'ke, *a.* (*solcen*, sluggish, Sax.) Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

SULLEN, sul'len, *a.* Gloomy; angry and sullen; cross; sour; affected with ill humour; dismal; sorrowful; obstinate; mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine. — *Drake.*

SULLENLY, sul'len-le, *ad.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness.

SULLENNESS, sul'len-nes, *s.* State or quality of being sullen; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.

SULLENS, sul'lens, *s. plu.* A morose temper; a set of sullenness. — A burlesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullen* have. — *Shaks.*

SULLIAGE, sul'le-aje, *s.* (*souillage*, Fr.) Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. — Not in use.

Calumniate stoutly, for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there still is left some *sullage* behind. — *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SULLY, sul'le, *v. a.* (*souiller*, Fr.) To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish; to stain; — *v. n.* to be soiled or tarnished; — *s.* soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through his spots and *sullies* on his reputation. — *Spectator.*

SULPHAMETHYLENE, sul-fa-me'the-lene, *s.* A bluish-white crystalline substance, obtained from the action of a current of dry ammonia on methylene sulphate of methyle. Empirical formula, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NS}_2\text{O}_6$.

SULPHARSINE, sul-far'sine, *s.* An ethereal liq-

SULPHATE.

possessing a very disagreeable odour, obtained by the decomposition of alcarsin by means of sulphuretted hydrogen.

SULPHATE, sulfate, *s.* A salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. The following sulphates occur in Mineralogy:—*Sulphate of alumina*, found native in crystalline masses and efflorescences; colour white; translucent; lustre silky; taste similar to pure alum. Composition—sulphuric acid, 36.4; alumina, 16.0; peroxide of iron, 0.4; water, 46.6; very soft: sp. gr. 1.66. *Sulphate of ammonia*, a mineral of a greyish or yellow colour, generally translucent or opaque; occurs stalactitic, pulverulent, or in mealy efflorescences. Composition—ammonia, 22.80; sulphuric acid, 53.29; water, 23.91. *Sulphate of baryta*, a mineral called also *heavy-spar*,—see Barytes. *Sulphate of cobalt*, a mineral which occurs investing other minerals in small friable masses, and in stalactites: the masses are semi-transparent and crystalline; lustre pearly; streak yellow; taste styptic and bitter; colour rose, or flesh-red. Composition—sulphuric acid, 30.2; oxide of cobalt, 28.7; oxide of iron, 0.9; water, 41.2. *Sulphate of copper*, a mineral which occurs massive, stalactitic, and pulverulent; lustre vitreous; translucent; cleavage imperfect; fracture conchoidal; taste nauseous and metallic; colour deep sky-blue, sometimes passing into bluish-green. Composition—oxide of copper, 31.80; sulphuric acid, 32.14; water, 36.06; sp. gr. 2.213; hardness = 2.5. *Sulphate of iron*, a mineral which presents several shades of green; it occurs massive, pulverulent, and in stalactites; translucent; lustre vitreous; taste extremely astringent; fracture conchoidal. Composition—sulphuric acid, 28.8; protoxide of iron, 25.7; water, 45.4: sp. gr. 1.84 to 1.9; hardness = 2.0. *Sulphate of lead*, a mineral of a white, grey, or yellowish colour; it occurs crystalized in rhombic prisms with dihedral terminations; structure lamellar; fracture conchoidal and resinous; brittle, and yields to the nail. Composition—protoxide of lead, 72.47; sulphuric acid, 26.09; silica, 0.51; water, 0.12: sp. gr. 6.23 to 6.31; hardness = 3.0. *Sulphate of lime*, gypsum, plaster of Paris, anhydrite, or alabaster. *Sulphate of magnesia*, a mineral of a white or grey colour; transparent or opaque; taste bitter and saline; occurs in crystalline fibres, rarely pulverulent. Composition—sulphuric acid, 32.57; magnesia, 16.0; water, 51.43: sp. gr. 1.66 to 1.75. *Sulphate of potash*, a mineral which occurs massive; mammillary, apparently formed in successive layers; lustre vitreous; translucent; taste saline and bitter; colour white or yellow, with certain bluish or greenish stains. It consists of sulphate of potash with a trace of sulphate and muriate of copper: sp. gr. 1.731; hardness = 2.5 to 3.0. *Sulphate of soda*, a mineral which occurs in efflorescences of a yellow or greyish-white colour, or in an earthy form, but more frequently dissolved in mineral waters; translucent or opaque; lustre vitreous on the fresh fracture, dull on the surface; extremely efflorescent. Composition—soda, 35.0; sulphuric acid, 44.8; water, 20.2: sp. gr. 1.47. *Sulphate of zinc*, a mineral of a greyish, yellowish, reddish, or greenish-white; it seldom occurs distinctly crystalized; generally massive, stalactitic, botryoidal, reniform, and investing; lustre vitreous; streak

SULPHISATYDE—SULPHOCYANOGEN.

white; transparent or translucent; taste nauseous and metallic. Composition—oxide of zinc, 28.5; sulphuric acid, 29.8; oxide of manganese, 0.7; oxide of iron, 0.4; water, 40.8: sp. gr. 2.036; hardness = 2.0 to 2.5. *Sulphato-carbonate of lead*, a mineral of a greenish-white, pale-yellow, or grey colour: it occurs in indistinct crystals, presenting a somewhat fibrous character; lustre adamantine; streak white; translucent. Composition—carbonate of lead, 46.9; sulphate of lead, 53.1: sp. gr. 6.8 to 7.0; hardness = 2.5. *Sulphato-tricarbonate of lead*, a mineral of a white, pale-yellow, green, or grey colour: it occurs crystalized, but when maculated, their forms are with difficulty determinable; streak white; translucent; lustre resinous, inclining to adamantine. Composition—carbonate of lead, 72.5; sulphate of lead, 27.5: sp. gr. 6.2 to 6.4; hardness = 2.5.

SULPHISATYDE, sul-fe'-za-tide, *s.* The name given by Erdmann to a compound obtained by the action of alcohol, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen, on isatine.

SULPHITE, sul'fite, *s.* A combination of sulphurous acid with a salifiable base.

SULPHOADIPIC ACID, sul-fo-a-dip'ik as'sid, *s.* (*sulphur*, and *adepe*, fat, Lat.) The name given by Chevreul to a peculiar compound of hyposulphuric acid and organic matter, obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on olive oil.

SULPHOBENZIDATE, sul-fo-ben'ze-date, *s.* A compound of sulphobenzidic acid and a salifiable base.

SULPHOBENZIDE, sul-fo-ben'zide, *s.* A substance obtained in regular, inodorous, colourless crystals, by treating benzole with sulphuric acid. Formula, $C_{12}H_5SO_2$.

SULPHOBENZIDIC ACID, sul-fo-ben-zid'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid formed by dissolving sulphobenzide in oil of vitriol, or by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on benzole. It is a very sour liquid, and crystalizes when evaporated to the consistence of syrup. Formula, $C_{12}H_5S_2O_5$, in its salts.

SULPHOBENZOIC ACID, sul-fo-ben-zo'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid obtained by treating an acid solution of hyposulphobenzate of baryta with diluted sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtered solution. It forms a colourless crystalline mass; deliquescent in a moist atmosphere, and having a very sour taste. Formula, $C_{14}H_4O_3 + S_2O_5 + 2aq$. It is also called *hyposulphobenzoic acid*.

SULPHOCETIC ACID, sul-fo-se'tic as'sid, *s.* A name given to the bisulphate of oxide of cetile, a compound that has not yet been obtained in a separate form. It is formed when ethal is heated with sulphuric acid, and the mixture yields double salts. Probable formula, $2SO_3, C_{10}O + aq$.

SULPHOCHLORISATYDE, sul-fo-klo-r'i'-sa-tide, *s.* Erdmann's name for a compound substance obtained by subjecting chlorisatine to the action of alcohol, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

SULPHOCYANIC ACID, sul-fo-si-an'ik as'sid, *s.* An acid which occurs in the seeds and blossoms of Cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and sheep. It is a colourless fluid, of a pure acid taste. On being treated with chlorine or nitric acid, it is deprived of hydrogen, and sulphocyanogen is produced. It is also called *hydrosulphocyanic acid*, *sulphuretted chyzic acid*, and *sulphuro-prussic acid*. Formula, $Csy + H$. Equiv. 59.59.

SULPHOCYANOGEN, sul-fo-si-an'o'-jen, *s.* A yellow powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, ob-

SULPHOCYANURET—SULPHOSINAPISINE.

tained from the union of cyanogen with sulphur. It is also called the *bisulphuret of cyanogen*.

Formula, $Cy + 2S$. Symb. Csy. Equiv. 58.59. SULPHOCYANURET, sul-fo-si-an'-u-ret, *s.* A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

SULPHOETHIOLIC ACID, sul-fo-eth-u'-lik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained by gently heating mercaptan with nitric acid. It forms with bases easily crystallizable salts, which are very soluble in water. Formula, $C_4 H_5 S_2 O_3$.

SULPHOGLYCERATE, sul-fo-gli'se-rate, *s.* A compound of sulphoglyceric acid with a base.

SULPHOGLYCERIC ACID, sul-fo-gli'se-rik as'id, *s.* A name given to the bisulphate or oxide of glyceric acid, an acid which may be obtained by treating glycerine with sulphuric acid. It is a very sour liquid, which undergoes spontaneous decomposition. Formula, $2SO_3, C_6 H_7 O_5 + aq$.

SULPHOINDIGOTATE, sul-fo-in-de-got'-ate, *s.* A compound of sulphoindigotic acid with a base.

SULPHOINDIGOTIC ACID, sul-fo-in-de-got'-ik as'id, *s.* A solid dark-blue substance, soluble in water, of an acid and astringent taste, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

SULPHOMESITYLATE, sul-fo-mez-it'e-late, *s.* A compound of the hypothetical acid, sulphomesitylic, and a base.

SULPHOMESITYLIC ACID, sul-fo-mez-it'e-lik as'id, *s.* An acid which has not been obtained in a separate form. When its salts are decomposed with this view, a liquid is obtained which blackens on being evaporated, and is then found to contain free sulphuric acid, while it has the odour of sulphurous acid and oxide of mesitule. Formula, $C_3 H_3 O, HO, SO_3$.

SULPHONAPHTHALATE, sul-fo-naf'tha-late, *s.* A compound of sulphonaphthaline with a base.—See Sulphonaphthaline.

SULPHONAPHTHALIDE, sul-fo-naf'tha-lide, *s.* A compound obtained along with sulphonaphthaline, by the action of sulphuric acid upon naphthaline. Formula, $C_{24} H_{10} SO_2$.

SULPHONAPHTHALINE, sul-fo-naf'tha-line, *s.* A compound obtained from the action of sulphuric acid upon naphthaline. It is crystalline; readily soluble in alcohol and water; reddens moistened litmus paper powerfully; has an acid bitter taste, and is hence sometimes called *sulphonaphthalic acid*. It combines readily with alkalis, forming salts termed *sulphonaphthalates*. Formula, $C_{20} H_8 SO_2$.

SULPHOPROTEIC ACID, sul-fo-pro'te-ik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained from the union of proteine with diluted sulphuric acid. Formula, $Pr + SO_3$.

SULPHOPURPURATE, sul-fo-pur-pu'-rate, *s.* A compound of sulphopurpuric acid with a base.

SULPHOPURPURIC ACID, sul-fo-pur-pu'-rik as'id, *s.* A purple powder which separates by the addition of water to a solution of one part of indigo in eight of sulphuric acid.

SULPHOSACCHARIC ACID, sul-fo-sa-kar'ik as'id, *s.* An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on sugar of starch. It is a sweet, slightly acid liquid; reddens vegetable blues, and forms salts with almost all bases. Formula uncertain.

SULPHOSALT, sul-fo-sawlt, } *s.* The same as sulphosel, sul-fo-sel, } phur-salt.—See under Sulphur.

SULPHOSINAPISINE, sul-fo-sin-ap'e-sine, *s.* (*sulphur*, and *sinape*, mustard, Lat.) A crystallizable sub-

SULPHOVINATE—SULPHURET.

stance obtained from mustard seed. It appears to contain sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. SULPHOVINATE, sul-fo-vi'-nate, *s.* A compound of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. *Sulphinate of etherole*, an oily colourless liquid, is also *sulphatic acid*; *oil of wine*; *heavy oil of wine*. Formula, $2SO_3 + C_8 H_9 O$.

SULPHOVINIC ACID, sul-fo-vin'ik as'id, *s.* (*sulph* and *vitis*, the vine, Lat.) An acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, and to be a necessary intermediate substance in the formation of ether. It is composed of two equivalents of sulphuric acid and two of alcohol.

SULPHUR, sul'fur, *s.* (*solfra*, Ital. *soufre*, Fr.) Brimstone; a simple, combustible, solid, non-metallic, brittle, hard, crystallized, yellow substance, the produce chiefly of volcanic countries. It burns with a blue flame, and pungent suffocating odour; melts at a heat of 226° ; becomes thick and dark-coloured by an excess of heat, and takes fire at 569° . When a lump of it is rubbed, it becomes negatively electric; it unites readily with oxygen, metals, forming sulphurets in the latter case, and acids the former. *Sulphur-vivum*, the impure sulphur remaining in the alembic after sulphur has been sublimed from the crude state. *Sulphur-s* certain double sulphurets, so designated by Berzelius: the electro-negative sulphurets constitute *sulphur-acids*, and the electro-positive sulphurets *sulphur-bases*.

SULPHURATE, sul'fu-rate, *a.* Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur;—*v. a.* to combine with sulphur.

SULPHURATION, sul-fu-ra'shun, *s.* The act of bleaching anything, by subjecting it to the action of the fumes of burning sulphur.

SULPHUREOUS, sul-fu're-us, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous waters drink*.—*J.* SULPHUREOUSLY, sul-fu're-us-le, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sul-fu're-us-ness, *s.* The state or quality of being sulphureous.

SULPHURET, sul-fu-ret, *s.* A compound of sulphur with a metal or other simple body, or with earth or alkali. The following impure sulphurets are the most usual of those noticed by miners:—*Sulphuret of antimony*, a mineral which occurs massive, disseminated, and crystallized in rhombic prisms; colour, light-grey; brittle, yielding readily to the pressure of the nail; when rubbed on it, and emits a sulphurous odour. Composition—antimony, 73.77; sulphur, 26.23: sp. gr. 4.3 to 4.4; hardness = 2.0. *Sulphuret of arsenic*,—see *Antimony* and *Realgar*. *Sulphuret of bismuth*, a mineral of a colour between tin-white and lead-grey but it is sometimes of a yellowish-white, with metallic lustre; it occurs in acicular prisms, and is soft and brittle. Composition—bismuth, 80.1; sulphur, 18.72: sp. gr. 6.5; hardness = 2.5. *Sulphuret of cobalt*, a mineral of a steel-grey colour; massive, with an uneven fracture presenting a granular surface; botryoidal; not metallic; fracture uneven, or imperfect conchoidal. Composition—cobalt, 43.20; copper, 14.40; iron, 3.53; sulphur, 38.50: sp. gr. 6.3 to 6.4; hardness = 5.5. *Sulphuret of copper*,—see *Copper*. *Sulphuret of lead*.—See *Galen*.

SULPHURETTED—SULPHUROUS.

phuret of manganese, a mineral of a brownish-black colour; it occurs massive, sometimes botryoidal, with an imperfect metallic lustre; streak dark-green; opaque. Composition—protoxide of manganese, 85.0; sulphur, 15.0: sp. gr. 3.95 to 4.05; hardness = 3.5 to 4.0. *Sulphuret of mercury*, a mineral which varies in colour from carmine to lead-grey; structure, lamellar; it occurs crystalized, massive, fibrous, and parverulent. Composition—mercury, 84.50; sulphur, 14.75: sp. gr. 6.7 to 8.2; hardness = 2.0 to 2.5. *Sulphuret of molybdena*, a mineral which occurs massive, with a lamellar structure, and of the colour of fresh-cut metallic lead. Composition—molybdena, 60; sulphur, 40: sp. gr. 4.4 to 4.7; hardness = 1.0 to 1.5. *Sulphuret of nickel*, a mineral which occurs in capillary and sometimes diverging filaments of a yellowish colour, inclining to steel-grey; it is flexible; opaque; lustre metallic; not magnetic. Composition—sulphur, 35.24; nickel, 64.76; with traces of cobalt and arsenic: sp. gr. 6.45; hardness about 4. *Sulphuret of silver*, a mineral of a dark lead-grey colour, shining metallic lustre, malleable and sectile, yielding readily to the knife. Composition—silver, 85.0; sulphur, 15.0: sp. gr. 6.9 to 7.2; hardness = 2.0 to 2.5. *Sulphuret of silver and antimony*, a very rare mineral which occurs in small crystals, and consisting chiefly of the ingredients indicated by the name: sp. gr. 5.5 to 5.6; hardness = 2.0 to 2.5. *Sulphuret of silver and copper*, a mineral which occurs compact; colour steel-grey, with a metallic lustre. Composition—copper, 30.83; silver, 52.87; sulphur, 15.96; iron, 0.34: sp. gr. 6.25; hardness = 3.0 to 4.0. *Sulphuret of tin*, a mineral of a steel-grey colour; fracture granular and uneven; opaque and brittle. Composition—tin, 34.0; copper, 36.0; iron, 2.0; sulphur, 25.0: sp. gr. 4.35 to 4.76; hardness = 4.0. *Sulphuret of zinc*, a mineral of a brown, yellow, red, black, and rarely green colour; it occurs crystalized and amorphous; structure perfectly lamellar; lustre splendid; translucent or opaque. Composition—zinc, 61.5; sulphur, 33.0; iron, 4.0: sp. gr. 4.0 to 4.2; hardness = 3.5 to 4.0. **SULPHURETTED**, sul'fu-ret-ed, *a.* Having sulphur in combination, as *sulphuretted hydrogen*.

SULPHURIC, sul-fu'rik, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; containing sulphur. *Sulphuric acid*, an acid that has been long known and very extensively employed when combined with water, in which state it is best known; it was originally, and still is frequently called oil of vitriol. When pure, it is a dense, colourless, oily liquid; boils at 620° F., and has a specific gravity, in its most concentrated form, of from 1.847 to 1.850. It is one of the strongest acids with which chemists are acquainted, and, when undiluted, is powerfully corrosive: it decomposes all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat, causing deposition of charcoal and formation of water: it has a strong sour taste, and reddens litmus paper, even though greatly diluted: it unites with alkaline substances, and separates all other acids more or less completely from their combinations with the alkalis: symb. SO₃. *Sulphuric ether*, an ether obtained either by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid in alcohol, or by suffering alcohol gradually to dribble into the heated and somewhat diluted acid.

SULPHUROUS, sul-fu-rus, *a.* Like sulphur; con-

SULPHURWORT—SUMMER.

taining sulphur. *Sulphurous acid*, a gaseous, colourless acid, of a pungent suffocating odour, being that emitted by burning sulphur. Symb. SO₂ or $\frac{S}{2}$. Equiv. 32.1.

SULPHURWORT, sul'fur-wurt, *s.* A plant belonging to the genus *Pencedanum*.

SULPHURY, sul'fur-e, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

SULTAN, sul'tan, *s.* (Arabic.) An appellation given to the emperor of the Turkish dominions. *Sultan-flower*, a species of plants of the genus *Centaurea*.

SULTANA, sul-ta'na, } *s.* The queen of a sul-
SULTANESS, sul'ta-nes, } tan; the empress of the Turks.

SULTANAS, sul-ta'nas, *s.* A name given by sailors to ships belonging to Turkey; a kind of raisin.

SULTANSHIP, sul-tan'ship, *s.* The office or state of a sultan.

SULTANIN, sul'ta-nin, *s.* A Turkish gold coin worth about 8s. sterling.

SULTANRY, sul'tan-re, *s.* An eastern empire; the dominion of a sultan.

The *sultany* of the Mamelukes.—Bacon.

SULTRINESS, sul'tre-nes, *s.* (from Sultry.) The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sul'tre, *a.* (*schewl*, Germ. from *swolath*, *swote*, heat, Sax.) Very hot; burning and oppressive; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

SUM, sum, *s.* (*somme*, Fr. *summe*, Germ. *som*, Dutch, *summa*, Lat.) The aggregate or amount of two or more numbers; magnitudes or quantities of particulars; *sum* is generally applied to numbers, *number* to persons; a quantity of money, or currency; compendium; abridgment; the substance; the amount;

The *sum* of duty but two words contain,
Be humble and be just.—Prior.

height; completion;

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss
Which I enjoy.—Milton.

—*v. a.* to add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one; to cast up; to bring or cast into a small compass; to condense or comprise in a few words. In Falconry, to have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summed*.—Milton.

SUMACH, su'mak, *s.* (French and German; *sumak*, Pers.) The name of plants belonging to the genus *Rhus*; many of the species are used in tanning and dyeing.

SUMLESS, sum'les, *a.* Not to be computed.

SUMMANUS, sum-ma'nus, *s.* (Latin, from *summus*, supreme, and *manes*, a dead body, a spirit.) In Mythology, a surname of Pluto, as prince of the dead. He had a temple at Rome, and the Romans believed that the thunderbolts of Jupiter were in his power during the night.

SUMMARILY, sum-ma-re-le, *ad.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method.

SUMMARY, sum-ma-re, *a.* Reduced into a narrow compass; into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious;—*s.* an abridged account; an abstract; an abridgment or compendium.

SUMMATION, sum-ma'shun, *s.* The act of forming a total amount; an aggregate.

SUMMER, sum'mur, *s.* One who sums up.

SUMMER, sum'mur, *s.* (*summer*, *somer*, Sax. *sommer*, Germ. and Dan.) The season of the year in which

SUMMERHOUSE—SUMMONS.

the sun arrives at the highest solstice, embracing in Britain the months of May, June, and July. *Summer* is also often used to denote one half of the year, viz., the time in which the sun passes through the northern signs, beginning about the 21st of March, and continuing till the 22d of September, exceeding the winter, or time in which he passes through the winter signs, by about seven days. In Architecture, any large piece of timber supported on two strong piers or posts, and serving as a lintel to a door, window, &c.; a large stone laid over columns and pilasters in the commencement of a cross vault; it is also used synonymously with girder. *Summer-colt*, the undulating state of the atmosphere near the surface of the ground when heated—(local). *Summer-cypress*, the annual plant *Kochia scoparia*. *Summer-ducks*, the beautiful aquatic birds of the genus *Dendronessa*. *Summer-fallow*, in Agriculture, naked fallow; land bare of crops during the summer. *Summer-grope* or *vine*, the plant *Vitis aestivalis*, a native of North America, of the berries of which a very good house wine is often made. *Summer-icheat*, spring wheat;—*v. a.* to plough and work repeatedly in summer; to prepare for a crop of wheat or other grain; to keep warm—(obsolete in this sense);

Maid well *summer'd* and kept warm.

—*v. n.* to pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them.—*Isa.* xviii. 6.

SUMMERHOUSE, sum'mer-hows, *s.* A house in a garden used in summer; a house for residence in during the summer months.

SUMMERING, sum'mer-ing, *s.* In Architecture, *summerings* are synonymous with the beds of a stone in the construction of a vault.—See *beds of a stone*, under *Bed*.

SUMMERSET. } Obsolete modes of spelling Som-
SOMMERSAULT. } erset.

SUMMIST, sum'mist, *s.* One who forms an abridgment.—Obsolete.

The law of the pope given by *summits* and canonists.—*Dering* (1576).

SUMMIT, sum'mit, *s.* (*summitas*, Lat. from *summus*, high, Lat.) The top; the highest point or degree. In Conchology, the most elevated point of the shell in which the hinge is placed.

SUMMITLESS, sum'mit-less, *a.* Having no summit.

SUMMON, sum'mun, *v. a.* (*submoneo*, or *summoneo*, Lat.) To call or cite to appear by authority; to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both, as, to *summon* a jury or parliament; to give notice officially to a person to appear in court and defend, or to act as a witness; to call or command;

Love, safety, duty, *summon* us away.—*Pope*.

to call up or excite into action.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood.—*Shaks*.

SUMMONER, sum'mun-ur, *s.* One who summons or cites by authority; a messenger of the sheriff employed to warn people to appear in court.

SUMMONS, sum'muns, *s.* A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. In Law, a citation to appear in court, or a written notification signed by the proper officer, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff. *Summons ad warrantizandum*, the process by which the vouchee in a common recovery was called to warranty.—*Cowel*.

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SUMMUM BONUM—SUNBEAT.

SUMMUM BONUM, sum'mum bo'num, (Latin phrase) The chief good.

SUMOOM.—See *Simoom*.

SUMP, sump, *s.* A pond of water, reserved for works, &c. In Metallurgy, a round pit of a lined with clay, to receive the metal on its fusion. In Mining, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.

SUMPH, sumf, *s.* (*sumpf*, Germ.) A dunce; a blunt fellow.—Local; common in Scotland, as *sumphish*.

SUMPTER, sump'tur, *s.* (*sommier*, Fr. *somara*, It.) A horse which carries clothes or furniture; a gage-horse; usually called a *pack-horse*.

Return with her;

Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter* To this detested groom.—*Shaks*.

SUMPTION, sump'shun, *s.* (from *sumptus*, Lat.) act of taking.—Obsolete.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a cap subject.—*Dr. Taylor*.

SUMPTUARY, sump'tu-a-re, *a.* (*sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, Lat.) Relating to expense. *Sumptuary laws* are such laws or regulations were made to restrain expenses in clothing or apparel.

SUMPTUOSITY, sump-tu-os'e-te, *s.* Expensiveness; costliness.—Not in use.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold stone, and some engines for the war.—*Raleigh*.

SUMPTUOUS, sump'tu-us, *a.* (*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, Lat.) Costly; expensive—beautiful; splendid; magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sump'tu-us-le, *ad.* Expensively; with great cost; splendidly; with great magnificence.

SUN, sun, *s.* (*sunna*, Sax. *sunno*, Goth. *sonne*, German, Dutch, *sunuh*, Sansc.) The great central luminary of the solar system, the mean distance from the earth from which is about ninety-five millions of miles. The diameter of the sun is 111,400 times that of the earth; his volume 1,384,000 times; but from the earth's superior density, his entire mass is not more than 337,086 times that of our globe. The sun revolves on his axis in about 25½ days. In popular language, a sunny place.

Yonder bank hath choice of *sun* and shade.—*Mil*.
Nothing eminently splendid or luminous; the central luminary of any astral system is said to be its *sun*. *Sun of Righteousness*, one of the several epithets applied to Jesus Christ, as the great source of moral light and regeneration. *Like the sun*, in the world; on earth.

There is nothing new under the *sun*.—*Eccles.*

Sun-birds, or *sunangas*, the common name of birds of the family Cinnnyridæ. *Sun-dial*.—Dial. In Mechanics, *sun and planet wheel*, a contrivance of the celebrated Watt, for superseding the use of the crank in steam-engines. *Sun-dew*.

a plant of the genus *Drosera*, so called because its plants appear as if covered with withes, in consequence of being beset with granular hairs. *Sun-fish*.—see *Diodon*. *Sun-fruit*, a plant of the genus *Heliocarpus*. *Sun-rose*, the common name of plants of the genus *Helianthus*. *Sun-spurge*, a plant of the genus *Euphorbia*;—*v. a.* to expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun.

SUNBEAM, sun'beem, *s.* A ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sun'beet, *a.* Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on.

SUNBRIGHT—SUNPROOF.

SUNBRIGHT, sun'brite, *a.* Bright as the sun; resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sun'burn-ing, *s.* The burn or tan occasioned on the skin by the rays of the sun.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook.—*Shaks.*

SUNBURNT, sun'burnt, *a.* Tanned; discoloured by the sun; scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?—*Blackmore.*

SUNCLAD, sun'klad, *a.* Clothed with radiance or brightness.

The *sunclad* power of charity.—*Milton.*

SUNDAY, sun'day, *s.* (*Sunna-day*, Sax. *Sonntag*, Germ. *Sunday*, Dutch, *Söndag*, Swed.) The first day of the week, so called because it was the day anciently set apart for the worship of the sun; the day now appropriated as the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day, from its being the day of the week on which the Saviour rose from the dead. Quakers and others do not use the word *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., as savouring of idolatry. *Sunday letter*,—see Dominical letter.

SUNDER, sun'dar, *v. a.* (*sundrian*, *syndrian*, Sax. *sundern*, Germ.) To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite;—*s.* in *sunder*, in two.

He cutteth the spear in *sunder*.—*Psalms.*

SUNDOWN, sun'down, *s.* Sunset; sunsetting.

SUNDRIED, sun'dried, *a.* Dried by the heat of the sun, as *sundried* bricks.

SUNDRY, sun'dre, *a.* (*sunder*, separate, Sax.) Several; divers; more than one or two.—This word, like several others, is indefinite, but it usually signifies a small number.

SUNG, sung. The pret. and past part. of the verb *to sing*.

SUNK, sungk. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to sink*. *Sunk shelves*, such as are formed with a groove in them, to prevent plates, dishes, or other materials sliding off their upper surface.

SUNKEN, sung'ken, *a.* Sunk; lying at the bottom of a river or other water.

SUNLESS, sun'les, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; wanting warmth and light.

SUNLIGHT, sun'lite, *s.* The light of the sun.

SUNN, sun, *s.* A material similar to hemp, the produce of the *Cortalaria juncea*, in general use in the hotter parts of Asia for cordage.

SUNNA, } sun'na, *s.* The name given by the Mo-
SUNNAH, } hammedans to the traditionary portion of their law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mahomet, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions.

SUNNITES, sun'nitze, *s.* The name assumed by the orthodox Mohammedans, in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the term *Shiites*, whose distinguishing characteristic is that they recognize, as lawful caliphs, Ali and his descendants. The Turks as a nation are *Sunnites*, and the Persians *Shiites*.—*Pen. Cyc.*

SUNNY, sun'ne, *a.* Resembling the sun; bright; exposed to the sun; bright with the sun; golden-coloured.

Her *sunny* locks

Hung on her temples like a golden fleece.—*Shaks.*

SUNPROOF, sun'proof, *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun.

Thick arm

Of darksome yew, *sunproof*.—*Murton.*

SUNRISE—SUPERADVENIENT.

SUNRISE, sun'rise, } *s.* The first appearance
SUNRISING, sun-rize'ing, } of the sun above the
horizon in the morning; the east.

SUNSET, sun'set, } *s.* The time when the
SUNSETTING, sun-set'ing, } sun sets; evening; the
close of the day; the west.

SUNSHINE, sun'shine, *s.* The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall; warmth; illumination.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.—*Shaks.*

SUNSHINE, sun'shine, } *a.* Bright with the rays of
SUNSHINY, sun'shin-e, } the sun; clear, warm, or
pleasant.

SUNSTROKE, sun'stroke, *s.* A stroke of the sun or of his heat.

SUNYASEES, } sun'e-a-sees, *s.* A class of mendicant
SUNIASEES, } worshippers of Shion, who are very
numerous about Bengal.

SUOVETACRILIA, su-o-ve-taw-ril'e-a, *s.* (*sus*, a swine, *ovis*, a sheep, and *taurus*, a bull, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, a sacrifice consisting of a pig, a sheep, and a bull: it was performed in all cases of a lustration, and the victims were carried round the thing to be lustrated, whether it was a city, a people, or a piece of land.

SUP, sup, *v. a.* (*supan*, Sax. *zuipan*, Dutch.) To take into the mouth, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip;

There I'll *sup*

Balm and nectar in my cup.—*Crashaw.*

(*souper*, Fr.) to treat with supper;—*v. n.* to eat the evening meal;—*s.* a small mouthful, as of liquor or broth.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,

And Tomalin scarce kias'd the cup.—*Drayton.*

SUPER, su'pur. A Latin preposition signifying above, over, excess; used, in Composition, to denote on the top, more than enough, more than another; and in Chemistry, when prefixed to the name of a salt, it denotes an excess of acid,—see *Supersalt*. In Anatomy, *superficiales vola*, a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the vola or palm.

SUPERABLE, su'per-a-bl, *a.* (*superabilis*, Lat.) That may be overcome or conquered.

SUPERABLENESS, su'per-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being conquerable.

SUPERABLY, su'per-a-ble, *ad.* So as may be overcome.

SUPERABOUND, su-per-a-bownd', *v. n.* (*super* and *abound*.) To be very abundant or exuberant.

SUPERABUNDANCE, su-per-a-bun'dans, *s.* Excessive abundance; more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANT, su-per-a-bun'dant, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, su-per-a-bun'dant-le, *ad.* More than sufficiently.

SUPERACIDULATED, su-per-a-sid'u-lay-ted, *a.* (*super* and *acidulated*.) Acidulated to excess.

SUPERADD, su-per-ad', *v. a.* (*super* and *add*.) To add to excess; to add or annex something extrinsic.

SUPERADDITION, su-per-a-dish'un, *s.* The act of adding to something else, or of adding something extraneous; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, su-per-ad-ve-ne-ent, *a.* (*superadvens*, Lat.) Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance; coming unexpectedly.

UOUS—SUPERINTEND.

SUPERINTENDENCE—SUPERMOLECULE.

m *super*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) above necessity; anything rendered its abundance.

u-per'flu-us, *a.* (*superfluus*, Lat. *d fluo*, I flow.) More than is *icient*; unnecessary; exuberant. *fluuous polygamy*, a kind of inflo- ch the florets of the disc are her- l fertile; and those of the ray, ; or pistiliferous only, are also fer- g the second order of the class *Linnaeus*. In Music, *superfluuous* at exceeds a true diatonic interval *minor*. *Superfluuous sound or tone*, ins a semitone minor more than a

, *su-per'flu-us-le*, *ad.* With ex- ce beyond what is necessary.

ss, *su-per'flu-us-nes*, *s.* The state nous or beyond what is wanted.

per-fluks, *s.* (*super*, and *fluxus*, That which is more than wanted.

t, *su-per-fo-le-a'shun*, *s.* (*super* Excess of foliation.

t-per-lu'man, *a.* Above or beyond ; divine.

d, *su-per-inn-bat'tld*, *a.* In Her- to a fesse or any ordinary having the top of it.

o, *su-per-im-pen'ding*, *part. a.* threatening from above.

u-per-im-poze, *v. a.* (*super* and *y* or impose on something else.

su-per-im-pozde, *part. a.* Laid ; else, as, one stratum is *superim-* ther.

s, *su-per-im-po-zish'un*, *s.* The or the state of being placed on

ATION, *su-per-im-preg-na'shun*, *s.* *pregnation*.) The act of impreg- prior impregnation; impregnation / impregnated.

IT, *su-per-in-kum'bent*, *a.* (*super*) Lying or resting on something else.

su-per-in-duse, *v. a.* (*super* and *ring* in or upon, as an addition to

laining *superinduces* upon the soul new —South.

N, *su-per-in-duk'shun*, *s.* The act

s, *su-per-in-jek'shun*, *s.* (*super* and *i* injection succeeding another in-

su-per-in-spekt, *v. a.* To oversee; by inspection.—Little used.

the whole affair of victualling in that 391).

ON, *su-per-in-ste-tu'shun*, *s.* (*super*) In Law, one institution upon en A is instituted and admitted to n a title, and B is instituted and the presentation of another.

TUAL, *su-per-in-tel-lek'tu-al*, *a.* *llectual*.) Being above intellect.

su-per-in-tend, *v. a.* (*super* and *ave* or exercise the charge and over- erse with the power of direction; with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, *su-per-in-ten'dens*, } *s.* The
SUPERINTENDENCY, *su-per-in-ten'den-se*, } act of
superintending.

SUPERINTENDENT, *su-per-in-ten'dent*, *a.* Over- looking by authority;—*s.* one who superintends; an ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.

SUPERINTENDER, *su-per-in-ten'dur*, *s.* A superin- tendent.—Not used.

SUPERIOR, *su-pe're-ur*, *a.* (Spanish and Latin, from *super*, above, *superieur*, Fr.) Higher; upper; more elevated in place, rank, office, or excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; preferable; above emotion; free from concern; unaffected. As derived from *superbus*, proud, Lat. applied, in Anatomy, to the *rectus superior*, a muscle of the eye, in reference to its imparting to that organ an expression of pride. In Astronomy, applied to the planets, Mars, &c., whose orbits are exterior to that of the earth. In Botany, a *superior* flower has the receptacle of the flower above the germ: a *superior* germ is included within the corolla. In Law, *superior courts*, the courts of the highest and most extensive jurisdiction, viz., the Court of Chancery, and the three courts of common pleas, i. e. the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer;— *s.* one more advanced in age; one more elevated in rank or office; one who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. In Scotch Law, one who has made an original grant of heritable property, under condition that the grantee shall annually pay to him a certain sum of money, or perform certain services. The gran- tee is termed the *vassal*.—Bell.

SUPERIORITY, *su-pe-re-or'e-te*, *s.* The state of being superior; pre-eminence. In Scotch Law, the condition, status, and inherent rights of a superior, such as his title to the feu-duty and ser- vices specified in the grant to his vassal.—Bell.

SUPERLATION, *su-per-la'shun*, *s.* (*superlatio*, Lat.) Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean.—B. Jonson.

SUPERLATIVE, *su-per'la-tiv*, *a.* (*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, from *super*, and *latio*, a bearing or carrying, Lat.) Highest in degree; most eminent; supreme. In Grammar, expressing the highest or utmost degree;—*s.* the superlative degree of ad- jectives, which is formed by the termination *est*, or by the use of *most* or *least*, as, *most* generous, *least* amiable; a word expressing the highest de- gree of some quality.

SUPERLATIVELY, *su-per'la-tiv-le*, *ad.* In a man- ner expressing the utmost degree; in the highest or utmost degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, *su-per'la-tiv-nes*, *s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLIGULA, *su-per-lig'u-la*, *s.* (*super*, above, and *ligula*, a little tongue, Lat.) In Anatomy, the epiglottis.

SUPERLUNAR, *su-per-lu'nar*, } *a.* Being above
SUPERLUNARY, *su-per-lu'na-re*, } the moon; not
sublunary or of this world.

SUPERMEDIAL, *su-per-me'de-al*, *a.* (*super* and *me- dial*.) Lying or being above the middle.

SUPERMOLECULE, *su-per-mo'le-kule*, *s.* (*super* and *molecule*.) A compound molecule or combination of molecules of different substances.

SUPERANGELIC—SUPEREROGATIVE.

SUPERANGELIC, su-per-an-jel'ik, *a.* (*super* and *angelic*.) Superior in rank to one of the angels: one class of Unitarians use the word to express their opinion of the character of Christ, as being above that of all principalities and powers.

SUPERANNUATE, su-per-an-nu'ate, *v. a.* (*super*, and *annus*, a year, Lat.) To impair by old age and infirmity;—*v. n.* to last beyond the year.—Obsolete in this sense.

SUPERANNUATION, su-per-an-nu-a'shun, *s.* The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, su-perb', *a.* (*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, proud, Lat.) Grand; magnificent; rich; elegant; august; showy; pompous; splendid; stately.

SUPERBLY, su-perb'le, *ad.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SUPERCARGO, su-per-kar'go, *s.* (*super* and *cargo*.) An officer or person in a merchant's ship, appointed to superintend all the commercial transactions of the voyage.

SUPERCELESTIAL, su-per-se-les'tyal, *a.* (*super* and *celestial*.) Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCARGE, su-per-tsharj, *s.* In Heraldry, one figure charged or borne over another.

SUPERCILIARY, su-per-sil'yar-e, *a.* (*super*, and *cilium*, the eye-brow, Lat.) Situated above the eye-brow.

SUPERCILIOUS, sup-er-sil'yus, *a.* (*superciliosus*, Lat.) Literally, having a lofty eye-brow—hence, haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, su-per-sil'yus-le, *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, su-per-sil'yus-nes, *s.* Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCILIUM, su-per-sil'e-um, *s.* In Anatomy, the eye-brow, or ridge of hair above the eyes.

SUPERCONCEPTION, su-per-kon-sep'shun, *s.* Second conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, su-per-kon-se-kwens, *s.* Remote consequence.—Not used.

Not attaining the deuterocopy, and the second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and *coherences*.—*Brown*.

SUPERCRESCENCE, su-per-kres'ens, *s.* (*super*, and *crescens*, growing, Lat.) A growth upon a growth.

SUPERCRESCENT, su-per-kres'ent, *a.* Growing upon some other growth.

SUPERDOMINANT, su-per-dom'e-nant, *s.* (*super*, above, and *dominans*, governing, Lat.) In Music, the sixth of the key in the descending scale.

SUPEREMINENCE, su-per-em'e-nens, } *s.* (*super*
SUPEREMINENCY, su-per-em'e-nen-se, } and *emi-*
neo, Lat.) Eminence beyond what is common; distinguished eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sup-er-em'e-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.

SUPEREMINENTLY, su-per-em'e-nent-le, *ad.* In a superior degree of excellence.

SUPEREROGANT, su-per-er'o-gant, *a.* The same as *supererogatory*,—which see.

SUPEREROGATE, su-per-er'o-gate, *v. n.* (*super*, and *erogatio*, a spending or laying out, Lat.) To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, su-per-er-o-ga'shun, *s.* Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATIVE, su-per-er-og'a-tiv, *a.* Same as *supererogatory*.—Not in use.

Who lives up the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors.—*Stafford's Niobe* (1611).

SUPEREROGATORY—SUPERFLUITY.

SUPEREROGATORY, su-per-er-og'a-tur-e, *a.* Performed beyond what is enjoined or required by duty.

SUPERESSENTIAL, su-per-es-sen'shal, *a.* (*super* and *essential*.) Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

SUPEREXALT, su-per-eks-awlt', *v. a.* (*super* and *exalt*.) To exalt to a superior degree.

SUPEREXCELLENCE, su-per-ek'sel-lens, *s.* (*super* and *excellent*.) Superior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, su-per-ek'sel-lent, *a.* (*super* and *excellent*.) Excellent in an extraordinary degree.

SUPEREXCITATION, su-per-eks-e-ta'shun, *s.* Augmentation of the vital energy of an animal tissue.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, su-per-eks-kres'ens, *s.* (*super* and *excrecence*.) A superfluous or unnatural growth.

SUPERFECUNDITY, su-per-fe-kun'de-te, *s.* (*super* and *fecundity*.) Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species.

SUPERFETATE, su-per-fe'tate, *v. a.* (*super* and *fatus*, Lat.) To conceive after a prior conception.

SUPERFETATION, su-per-fe-ta'shun, *s.* A conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first.

SUPERFETE, su-per-fete, *v. n.* To superfetate;—*v. a.* to conceive upon a prior conception.—Not in use.

His brain may very well raise and *superfete* a second thought before the first be offered.—*Hocell*.

SUPERFICE, su-per-fis, *s.* Superficies; surface.—Seldom used.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light.—*Dryden*.

SUPERFICIAL, su-per-fish'al, *a.* (Spanish; *superficial*, Fr.) Being on the surface; composing the surface; shallow, or merely covering something; not learned; comprehending only what is generally obvious. *Superficial content* of anything, the number of square inches, feet, &c., contained in its surface. *Superficial measure*, the measure of surfaces or areas, called also *square measure*.

SUPERFICIALITY, su-per-fish-e-al'e-te, *s.* The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, su-per-fish'al-le, *ad.* On the surface; without penetrating the substance or space.

SUPERFICIALNESS, su-per-fish'al-nes, *s.* Shallow-ness; position on the surface; slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SUPERFICIARY, su-per-fish'a-re, *s.* In Law, one who pays the quit-rent for a house built upon another man's ground.

SUPERFICIES, su-per-fish-is, *s.* (*super*, and *facies*, face, Lat.) The surface; the exterior part of a thing.

SUPERFINE, su-per-fine, *a.* Very fine or finest; surpassing others in fineness.

SUPERFLUENCE, su-per-flu-ens, *s.* (*super*, and *flu*, I flow, Lat.) Superfluity; more than is necessary.—Obsolete.

The *superfluence* of grace.—*Hammond*.

SUPERFLUITANCE, su-per-flu'e-tans, *s.* (*super*, and *fluito*, I float, Lat.) Floating above or on the surface.—Little used.

Spermaceti, which is a *superfluity* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale.—*Brown*.

SUPERFLUITANT, su-per-flu'e-tant, *a.* Floating above or on the surface.

SUPERFLUITY, su-per-flu'e-ts, *s.* (*superfluus*, Fr.

SUPERFLUOUS—SUPERINTEND.

superfluitas, from *super*, and *fluo*, I flow, Lat.) An abundance above necessity; anything rendered unnecessary by its abundance.

SUPERFLUOUS, su-per'flu-us, *a.* (*superfluous*, Lat. from *super*, and *fluo*, I flow.) More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary; exuberant. In Botany, *superfluous polygamy*, a kind of inflorescence, in which the florets of the disc are hermaphrodite and fertile; and those of the ray, although female or pistiliferous only, are also fertile: designating the second order of the class Singenesia of Linnæus. In Music, *superfluous interval*, one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. *Superfluous sound or tone*, one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, su-per'flu-us-le, *ad.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, su-per'flu-us-ness, *s.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SUPERFLUX, su-per'fluks, *s.* (*super*, and *fluxus*, flowing, Lat.) That which is more than wanted.

SUPERFOLIATION, su-per-fo-le-a'shun, *s.* (*super* and *foliation*.) Excess of foliation.

SUPERHUMAN, su-per-hu'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SUPERIMBATTLED, su-per-im-bat'tld, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to a fesse or any ordinary having battlements on the top of it.

SUPERIMPENDING, su-per-im-pen'ding, *part. a.* Hanging over; threatening from above.

SUPERIMPOSE, su-per-im-poze', *v. a.* (*super* and *impose*.) To lay or impose on something else.

SUPERIMPOSED, su-per-im-pozde', *part. a.* Laid upon something else, as, one stratum is *superimposed* upon another.

SUPERIMPOSITION, su-per-im-po-zish'un, *s.* The act of laying, or the state of being placed on something else.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, su-per-im-preg-na'shun, *s.* (*super* and *impregnation*.) The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.

SUPERINCUMBENT, su-per-in-kum'bent, *a.* (*super* and *incumbent*.) Lying or resting on something else.

SUPERINDUCE, su-per-in-duse', *v. a.* (*super* and *induce*.) To bring in or upon, as an addition to something.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires.—*South*.

SUPERINDUCTION, su-per-in-duk'shun, *s.* The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, su-per-in-jek'shun, *s.* (*super* and *injection*.) An injection succeeding another injection.

SUPERINSPECT, su-per-in-spekt', *v. a.* To oversee; to superintend by inspection.—Little used.

He *superinspects* the whole affair of victualling in that port.—*Maydman* (1691).

SUPERINSTITUTION, su-per-in-ste-tu'shun, *s.* (*super* and *institution*.) In Law, one institution upon another, as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another.

SUPERINTELLECTUAL, su-per-in-tel-lek'tu-al, *a.* (*super* and *intellectual*.) Being above intellect.

SUPERINTEND, su-per-in-tend', *v. a.* (*super* and *intend*.) To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE—SUPERMOLECULE.

SUPERINTENDENCE, su-per-in-ten'dens, } *s.* The
SUPERINTENDENCY, su-per-in-ten'den-se, } act of
superintending.

SUPERINTENDENT, su-per-in-ten'dent, *a.* Over-looking by authority;—*s.* one who superintends; an ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.

SUPERINTENDER, su-per-in-ten'dur, *s.* A superintendent.—Not used.

SUPERIOR, su-pe're-ur, *a.* (Spanish and Latin, from *super*, above, *superieur*, Fr.) Higher; upper; more elevated in place, rank, office, or excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; preferable; above emotion; free from concern; unaffected. As derived from *superbus*, proud, Lat. applied, in Anatomy, to the *rectus superior*, a muscle of the eye, in reference to its imparting to that organ an expression of pride. In Astronomy, applied to the planets, Mars, &c., whose orbits are exterior to that of the earth. In Botany, a *superior* flower has the receptacle of the flower above the germ: a *superior* germ is included within the corolla. In Law, *superior courts*, the courts of the highest and most extensive jurisdiction, viz., the Court of Chancery, and the three courts of common pleas, i. e. the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer;—*s.* one more advanced in age; one more elevated in rank or office; one who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. In Scotch Law, one who has made an original grant of heritable property, under condition that the grantee shall annually pay to him a certain sum of money, or perform certain services. The grantee is termed the *vassal*.—*Bell*.

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There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean.—*B. Jonson*.

SUPERLATIVE, su-per-la-tiv, *a.* (*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, from *super*, and *latio*, a bearing or carrying, Lat.) Highest in degree; most eminent; supreme. In Grammar, expressing the highest or utmost degree;—*s.* the superlative degree of adjectives, which is formed by the termination *est*, or by the use of *most* or *least*, as, *most* generous, *least* amiable; a word expressing the highest degree of some quality.

SUPERLATIVELY, su-per-la-tiv-le, *ad.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree; in the highest or utmost degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, su-per-la-tiv-ness, *s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLIGULA, su-per-lig'u-la, *s.* (*super*, above, and *ligula*, a little tongue, Lat.) In Anatomy, the epiglottis.

SUPERLUNAR, su-per-lu'nar, } *a.* Being above
SUPERLUNARY, su-per-lu'na-re, } the moon; not
sublunary or of this world.

SUPERMEDIAL, su-per-me'de-al, *a.* (*super* and *medial*.) Lying or being above the middle.

SUPERMOLECULE, su-per-mo'le-kule, *s.* (*super* and *molecule*.) A compound molecule or combination of molecules of different substances.

SUPERMUNDANE—SUPERPROPORTION.

SUPERMUNDANE, su-per-mun'dane, *a.* (*super* and *mundane*.) Being above the world.

SUPERNACULUM, su-per-nak'u-lum, *s.* (*super*, and *nagel*, a nail, Lat.) Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the glass or cup, and then pouring the drop upon the person's nail that drank, to show that he was no flincher.

I saw some sparks as they were drinking,
With mighty mirth, and little thinking;
Their jests were *supernaculum*,—
I snatch'd the rabies from each thumb.
And in this crystal have them here.—*King*.

SUPERNAL, su-per-nal, *a.* (*supernus*, Lat.) Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Not by the sufferings of *supernal* power.—*Milton*.

SUPERNATANT, su-per-na'tant, *a.* (*supernatans*, from *super*, and *nato*, I swim, Lat.) Swimming above; floating on the surface.

I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum.—*Boyle*.

SUPERNATATION, su-per-na-ta'shun, *s.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.

SUPERNATURAL, su-per-nat'u-ral, *a.* Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

SUPERNATURALISM, su-per-nat'u-ral-izm, *s.* The state of being supernatural.

SUPERNATURALLY, su-per-nat'u-ral-le, *ad.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, su-per-nat'u-ral-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, su-per-nu'mer-a-re, *a.* (*supernumeraire*, Fr.) Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary, a usual, or round number;—*s.* a person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

SUPERPARTICULAR, su-per-par-tik'u-lar, *a.* (*super* and *particular*.) Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit, as that of 1 to 2, or of 7 to 8.

SUPERPARTIENT, su-per-pär'shent, *a.* (*super*, and *partio*, Lat.) Noting a ratio when the excess of a greater term is more than a unit, as, 3 to 5, or 7 to 10.

SUPERPLANT, su-per-plant, *s.* A plant growing on another plant.—Obsolete. We now use Parasite or Epyphite for such a plant.

SUPERPLUSAGE, su-per-plus'aje, *s.* (*super*, and *plus*, Lat.) That which is more than enough; excess.—Surplusage is the word now used.

SUPERPONDERATE, su-per-pon'der-ate, *v. a.* (*super*, and *pondero*, I weigh, Lat.) To weigh over and above.—Not used.

SUPERPOSE, su-per-poze', *v. a.* (*super*, and *positus*, Lat.) To lay upon, as one rock on another.

SUPERPOSITION, su-per-po-zish'un, *s.* A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

SUPERPRAISE, su-per-praze', *v. a.* To praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.—*Shaks*.

SUPERPROPORTION, su-per-pro-pawr'shun, *s.* (*super* and *proportion*.) Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION—SUPERSTITION.

SUPERPURGATION, su-per-pur-ga'shun, *s.* (*super* and *purgation*.) More purgation than is sufficient.

SUPERREFLECTION, su-per-re-flek'shun, *s.* (*super* and *reflection*.) The reflection of an image reflected.

SUPERREWARD, su-per-re-wawrd', *v. a.* (*super* and *reward*.) To reward to excess.

SUPERROYAL, su-per-roy'al, *a.* Larger than royal; a name given to paper of certain dimensions.

SUPERSALIENCY, su-per-sal'e-en-se, *s.* (*super*, and *salio*, I leap, Lat.) The act of leaping upon.—Not in use.

SUPERSALIENT, su-per-sal'e-ent, *a.* Leaping upon.

SUPERSALT, su-per-sawlt, *s.* (*super* and *salt*.) A salt in which there is an excess of the acid, as *subsalt* is one with an excess of the base. These classes of salts are now more commonly distinguished by the prefixes *bi* and *di*, as, the *bichloride* of potash, the *dichromate* of lead. These expressions are preferable on account of being more precise.

SUPERSATURATE, su-per-sat'u-rate, *v. a.* (*super* and *saturate*.) To saturate to excess.

SUPERSATURATION, su-per-sat-u-ra'shun, *s.* The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being supersaturated.

SUPERSCAPULAR, su-per-skap'u-lar, *a.* (*super* and *scapular*.) Placed above the scapula.

SUPERSCRIBE, su-per-scribe, *v. a.* (*super*, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface, or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.

SUPERSCRIPTION, su-per-scrip'shun, *s.* The act of superscribing; that which is superscribed; an impression of letters on coins.

SUPERSECULAR, su-per-sek'u-lar, *a.* (*super* and *secular*.) Being above the world or secular things.

SUPERSEDE, su-per-sede', *v. a.* (*supersedes*, from *super*, and *sedes*, I sit, Lat.) Literally, to sit above—hence, to come in the place of; to make void, inefficient, or useless, by superior power; to set aside; to suspend.

SUPERSEDEAS, su-per-se-de-as, *s.* In Law, a writ that lies in a great many cases, and signifies in general a command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown, which otherwise ought to proceed.—*Lilly*.

SUPERSEDURE, su-per-se-dure, *s.* The act of superseding, as the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

SUPERSENSIBLE, su-per-sen'se-bl, *a.* (*super* and *sensibile*.) Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception.

SUPERSENSUAL, su-per-sen-su-al, *a.* (*super* and *sensual*.) Above the senses.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, su-per-ser-vis-a-bl, *a.* (*super* and *serviceable*.) Over-officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue.—*Shaks*.

SUPERSESSION, su-per-ess'shun, *s.* The act of superseding.

SUPERSTITION, su-per-stish'un, *s.* (French; *superstitio*, Lat.) Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence; false religion or false worship; rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion; excessive nicety; belief in

SUPERSTITIONIST—SUPERVENTION.

the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens or prognostics.

SUPERSTITIONIST, su-per-stish'un-ist, *s.* One addicted to superstition.

SUPERSTITIOUS, su-per-stish'us, *a.* (*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Lat.) Addicted to superstition; proceeding from or manifesting superstition; scrupulous beyond need. In Law, *superstitious use*, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, su-per-stish'us-le, *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with excessive exactness or scruple; with extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, su-per-stish'us-nes, *s.* Superstition.

SUPERSTRAIN, su-per-strane', *v. a.* (*super* and *strain*.) To overstrain or stretch.—Little used.

SUPERSTRATUM, su-per-strat'um, *s.* (*super* and *stratum*.) A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

SUPERSTRUCT, su-per-strukt', *v. a.* (*superstruo*, from *super*, and *struo*, I build, I lay, Lat.) To build upon; to erect.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence, and then virtue.—*Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SUPERSTRUCTION, su-per-struk'shun, *s.* An edifice.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, su-per-struk'ture, *f.* fice raised on anything; an erection distinct from its foundation.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, su-per-struk'tiv, *a.* Built or erected on something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, su-per-sub-stan'shal, *a.* (*super* and *substantial*.) More than substantial; being more than substance.

SUPERSULPHATE, su-per-sul'fate, *s.* A sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than it has of the base.

SUPERSULPHURETTED, su-per-sul'fu-ret-ted, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined.

SUPERTERRENE, su-per-ter-ene', *a.* (*super* and *terrene*.) Being above the ground, or above the earth.

SUPERTERRESTRIAL, su-per-ter-es'tro-al, *a.* Being above the world or what pertains to it.

SUPERTONIC, su-per-ton'ik, *s.* (*super*, above, and *tonus*, a tone, Lat.) In Music, the second above the key note. From its being a comma higher in the major scale than in the relative minor, it is, in theory, considered a variable sound.

SUPERTRAGICAL, su-per-traj'e-kal, *a.* Tragical to excess.

SUPERVACANEOUS, su-per-va-ka'ne-us, *a.* (*supervacaneus*, Lat.) Superfluous; needless; unnecessary.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, su-per-va-ka'ne-us-le, *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, su-per-va-ka'ne-us-nes, *s.* Needlessness.

SUPERVENE, su-per-vene', *v. n.* (*super*, and *veneo*, I come, Lat.) To come upon as something extraneous or additional; to come upon; to happen.

SUPERVENT, su-per-ve'ne-ent, *a.* Coming upon, as something additional or extraneous.

SUPERVENTION, su-per-ven'shun, *s.* The act of supervening.

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SUPERVISAL—SUPPLE.

SUPERVISAL, su-per-vi'zal, } *s.* The act of over-
SUPERVISION, su-per-viz'h'an, } seeing; inspection; superintendence.

SUPERVISE, su-per-vize', *v. a.* (*super*, and *video*, from *video*, I see, Lat.) To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect;—*s.* inspection.—Obsolete as a noun.

That on the *supervise*, no leisure bated,
No not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be cut off.—*Shaks.*

SUPERVISOR, su-per-vi'zur, *s.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; a superior officer in the excise.

SUPERVIVE, su-per-vive', *v. n.* (*super*, and *vivo*, I live, Lat.) To live beyond; to outlive.

SUPINATION, su-pe-na'shun, *s.* The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards by rotating the radius upon the ulna; the act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upwards.

SUPINATOR, su'pe-nay-tur, *s.* In Anatomy, the name given to those muscles which turn the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPINE, su-pine', *a.* (*supinus*, Lat.) Lying on the back with the face upwards, opposed to *prone*; leaning backwards, or inclining with exposure to the sun;

If the vine
On rising ground be placed on hills *supine*.—*Dryden.*

negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.

SUPINE, su'pine, *s.* (*supinum*, Lat.) In Grammar, a word forming a verb, or a modification of a verb.

SUPINELY, su-pine'le, *ad.* With the face upwards; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

SUPINENESS, su-pine'nes, *s.* A lying with the face upwards; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

SUPINITY, su-pine'e-te, *s.* Supineness.—Not in use.

SUPPAGE, sup'page, *s.* That which may be supped; pottage.—Not in use.

SUPPALPATION, sup-pal-pa'shun, *s.* (*suppalpor*, from *sub*, and *palpor*, I stroke, Lat.) The act of enticing by soft words.—Not used.

SUPPARASITATION, sup-par-as-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*supparasitor*, Lat.) The act of flattering merely to gain favour.

SUPPARASITE, sup-par'a-site, *v. a.* To flatter; to cajole.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sup-pe-da'ne-us, *a.* (*sub*, and *pes*, the foot, Lat.) Being under the feet.

SUPPEDITATE, sup-ped'e-tate, *v. a.* (*suppedito*, Lat.) To supply.—Obsolete.

Whosoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing of all, must have an infinite power.—*Pearson.*

SUPPEDITATION, sup-ped-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*suppeditatio*, Lat.) Supply; aid afforded.—Little used.

SUPPER, sup'pur, *s.* (*souper*, Fr.) The evening meal.

SUPPERLESS, sup'pur-less, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.

SUPPLANT, sup-plant', *v. a.* (*supplanter*, Fr. *supplanto*, Lat.) To remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of; to overthrow; to undermine.

SUPPLANTATION, sup-plan-ta'shun, *s.* The act of supplanting.

SUPPLANTER, sup-plan'tur, *s.* One who supplants.

SUPPLE, sup'pl, *a.* (*souple*, Fr.) Pliant; flexible;

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SUPPLEY—SUPPLICATORY.

yielding; compliant; bending to the humour of others; fawning; that makes pliant;

Each part deprived of *supple* government

Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, as death.—*Shaks.*

v. a. to make supple;—*v. n.* to become supple.

SUPPLEY, sup-pli-le, *ad.* Softly; pliantly; mildly.
SUPPLEMENT, sup-ple-ment, *s.* (French, *supplementum*, from *sub* and *pleo*, I fill, Lat.) Literally, a supply; hence, an addition to anything by which its defects are supplied; and it is made more full and complete; used particularly of an addition to a book or paper; store or supply.—Obsolete in this sense.

We had not spent

Our riddle wine a shipboard; *supplement*

Of large sort, each man to his vessel drew.—*Chapman.*

In Geometry and Trigonometry, the *supplement* of an arc or angle is what it wants of 180°;—*v. a.* to add something to a writing, &c., with a view of rendering it more complete.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sup-ple-men'tal, } *a.* Addi-
SUPPLEMENTARY, sup-ple-men'tar-e, } tional;
added to supply what is wanted. In Zoology, *supplementary* is applied by Cuvier to one of the six osseous pieces which constitute the branch of the lower jaw in birds and reptiles.

SUPPLENESS, sup-pli-nes, *s.* Pliancy; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent.

SUPPLETORY, sup-ple-tur-e, *a.* (*suppleo*, I supply, Lat.) Supplying deficiencies. *Suppletory oath*, an oath given by the judge to the plaintiff or defendant, upon half proof already made; this being joined to the half proof, supplies and gives sufficient power to the judge to condemn or absolve.—*Strange*;—*s.* that which is to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLIAL, sup-pli'al, *s.* The act of supplying.—Not used.

SUPPLIANCE, sup-pli'ans, *s.* Continuance.—Not in use.

SUPPLIANT, sup-pli'ant, *a.* (French, from *supplier*, to entreat, *supplio*, Lat.) Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively; manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication;

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee.—*Milton.*

—*s.* a humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

SUPPLIANTLY, sup-pli-ant-le, *ad.* In a submissive or suppliant manner.

SUPPLICANT, sup-ple-kant, *a.* (*supplicans*, Lat.) Entreating; asking submissively;—*s.* one who entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

SUPPLICATE, sup-ple-kate, *v. a.* (*supplico*, Lat.) To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; to address in prayer. In Law, *supplicavit*, a mandatory writ issuing out of the Court of King's Bench or Chancery, to compel a justice to give security of peace to a party who is in bodily danger.

SUPPLICATION, sup-ple-ka'shun, *s.* (French; *supplicatio*, Lat.) Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship; petition; earnest request. In Roman Antiquity, a solemn thanksgiving to the gods decreed by the senate, when all the temples were opened, and the statues of the gods frequently placed in public upon couches, the people offering up to them thanksgivings and prayers.

SUPPLICATORY, sup-ple-kay-tur-e, *a.* Containing supplication; humble and submissive in request.

SUPPLIER—SUPPOSED.

SUPPLIER, sup-pli'ar, *s.* One who supplies.

SUPPLIES, sup-pli'ze, *s. plu.* Things supplied in sufficiency. In British politics, money granted by parliament for public expenditure.

SUPPLY, sup-pli', *v. a.* (*suppleo*, Lat. *suppleo*, Fr. *supplir*, Span. *supplir*, Ital.) To fill up as any deficiency occurs; to furnish with what is wanted; to afford or furnish with a sufficiency; to serve instead of; to give; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room;—*s.* relief of want; aid; support.

SUPPLYMENT, sup-pli'ment, *s.* A furnishing.—Obsolete.

I will never fail

Beginning, nor *supplyment*.—*Shaks.*

SUPPORT, sup-porte', *v. a.* (*supporter*, Fr. *supporto*, from *sub*, and *porto*, I carry, Lat.) To bear; to sustain; to prop; to endure without being overcome; to uphold; to vindicate;—*s.* the act of supporting; the state of being supported; that which supports; maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE, sup-porte'a-bl, *a.* (French.) That may be upheld or sustained; that may be borne or endured; tolerable; that can be maintained.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sup-porte'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTABLY, sup-porte'a-ble, *ad.* In a supportable manner.

SUPPORTANCE, sup-porte'ans, } *s.* Mainte-
SUPPORTATION, sup-pore-ta'shun, } nance; support.

SUPPORTMENT, sup-porte'ment, } —Obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.—*Shaks.*

The firm promises and *supportations* of a faithful God.

—*Dr. Hall.*

Not taking effect by the *supportment* of Spain.—*Wotton.*

SUPPORTED, sup-porte'd, *p. part.* Endured; upheld; borne. In Heraldry, *supported of the pale*, applied to a beast which is drawn upon the pale of an escutcheon.

SUPPORTER, sup-porte'ur, *s.* One who supports or maintains; that which supports; a sustainer; a defender; one who maintains or helps to carry on; an advocate; an adherent. In Heraldry, *supporters* are the figures placed on each side of a shield. In Shipbuilding, the name given to the knee-pieces of oak timber under the cat-heads.

SUPPORTFUL, sup-porte'ful, *a.* Abounding with support.—Not used.

Upon the Eolian god's *supportful* wings.—

Mir. for Mag.

SUPPORTLESS, sup-porte'les, *a.* Having no support.

SUPPOSABLE, sup-poze'a-bl, *a.* (from *Suppose*.)

That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist.

SUPPOSAL, sup-poze'al, *a.* (from *Suppose*.) Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

SUPPOSE, sup-poze', *v. a.* (*suppono*, Fr. *suppono*, from *sub*, and *pono*, I put, Lat.) Literally, to place under, as for something to stand upon; to lay down without proof, as a foundation for the erection of consequences; to admit without proof; to imagine; to believe without examination; to require as previous; in an old special but literal sense, to put one thing fraudulently in place of another;—*s.* supposition; position without proof.—Obsolete as a noun.

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,

Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*

That he is honest?—*Dryden.*

SUPPOSED, sup-poze', *part. a.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received

SUPPOSITION—SUPRACRETACEOUS.

as true. In Music, *supposed bass*, the bass of a chord when it is not the root of the common chord, or harmonic triad: it is also sometimes called the bass of the harmonic triad.

SUPPOSITION, sup-po-zish'un, *s.* Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved; belief without full evidence. In Music, the use of two successive notes of equal value as to time, one of which being a discord, supposes the other a concord.

SUPPOSITIONAL, sup-po-zish'un-al, *a.* Hypothetical.

SUPPOSITIOUS, sup-poz-e-tish'us, *a.* (*suppositivus*, Lat.) Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine.

SUPPOSITIOUSLY, sup-poz-e-tish'us-le, *ad.* Hypothetically; by supposition.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, sup-poz-e-tish'us-nes, *s.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, sup-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition;—*s.* a word denoting or implying supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sup-poz'e-tur-e, *s.* In Pharmacy, a medicated solid, formerly of a conical or oblong shape, introduced into the rectum.

SUPPRESS, sup-pres', *v. a.* (*supprimo*, *suppressus*, from *sub*, and *premo*, I press, Lat.) To overpower and crush; to restrain from disclosure; to stop; to stifle; to keep in; to retain without making public.

SUPPRESSION, sup-pres'h'un, *s.* (French; *suppression*, Lat.) The act of suppression; the state of being suppressed. In Grammar and Composition, omission, as the suppression of a word or letter. In Pathology, the stoppage of a natural, continued, periodic, or critical evacuation, as of the perspiration, of hemorrhoids, &c.

SUPPRESSIVE, sup-pres'siv, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

SUPPRESSOR, sup-pres'sur, *s.* One who suppresses.

SUPPURATE, sup'pu-rate, *v. n.* (*suppuro*, from *sub*, and *pus*, *puris*, pus, Lat.) To generate pus, as a boil or abscess *suppurates*;—*v. a.* to cause to suppurate.

SUPPURATION, sup-pu-ra'shun, *s.* (French, *suppuration*, Lat.) In Pathology, the morbid action by which pus is generated in inflammatory tumours; the matter produced by suppuration.

SUPPURATIVE, sup'pu-ray-tiv, *a.* Promoting suppuration; tending to suppurate;—*s.* a remedy which promotes suppuration.

SUPPUTATION, sup-pu-ta'shun, *s.* (*supputatio*, from *sub*, and *puto*, I think, Lat.) Reckoning upon supposition; account; computation.

SUPPUTE, sup-pute', *v. a.* (*supputo*, Lat.) To compute; to reckon upon supposition.—Obsolete.

SUPRA, su'pra. A Latin preposition signifying above, over, or beyond, used in composition.

SUPRA-AXILLARY, su-pra-ak'sil-lar-e, *a.* (*supra* and *axil*.) In Botany, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil, as a peduncle.

SUPRACILIARY, su-pra-sil'e-ar-e, *a.* (*supra*, and *cilium*, the eyebrow, Lat.) Situated above the eyebrow.

SUPRACOSTAL, su-pra-kos'tal, *a.* (*supra* and *costal*.) Above the ribs; applied to the twelve small triangular fasciuli of muscular fibres, which extend from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebra to the superior margin of the ribs below.

SUPRACRETACEOUS, su-pra-kre-ta'shus, *a.* (*supra*

SUPRADECOMPOUND—SUR.

and *cretaceous*.) Placed above the chalk. In Geology, applied to rocks of tertiary deposition, as being superimposed on the cretaceous or chalk formation, when both occur together.

SUPRADECOMPOUND, su-pra-de-kom'pound, *a.* (*supra* and *decompound*.) More than decompound; thrice compound. A *supradecompound* leaf is when a petiole, divided several times, connects many leaflets, each part forming a decompound leaf.

SUPRAFOLIACEOUS, su-pra-fo-le-a'shus, *a.* (*supra*, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) In Botany, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.

SUPRAHYOID, su-pra-hi'oyd, *a.* Situated above the hyoid bone, as the *suprahyoid* muscles.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, su-pra-lap-sa're-an, *s.* (*supra*, and *lapsus*, a fall, Lat.) One who maintains that the fall of Adam, with all its pernicious consequences, was predestinated from all eternity, and that our first parents had no liberty of will.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, su-pra-lap-sa're-an, } *a.* Ante-SUPRALAPSARY, su-pra-lap-sar-e, } cendent to the apostasy of Adam.

SUPRAMUNDANE, su-pra-mun'dane, *a.* (*supra*, and *mundus*, the world, Lat.) Being or situated above the world, or above our system.

SUPRANATURALISM, su-pra-nat'u-ral-izm, *s.* The state of being supernatural, or the doctrine that maintains supernatural events.

SUPRANATURALIST, su-pra-nat'u-ral-ist, *s.* In German Theology, one belonging to a middle party of divines, holding opinions between those of the Rationalists and those of the evangelical party.

SUPRAORBITAL, su-pra-awr'be-tal, } *a.* (*supra*
SUPRAORBITAR, su-pra-awr'be-tar, } and or-
SUPRAORBITARY, su-pra-awr'be-tar-e, } *bit*.) Be-
ing above the orbit of the eye. In Anatomy,
applied to an artery sent off by the ophthalmic
along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing
through the supraorbital foramen.

SUPRARENAL, su-pra-re'nal, *a.* (*supra* and *renal*.) Above the kidneys; applied to two capsules so situated.

SUPRASCAPULARY, su-pra-skap'u-lar-e, *a.* (*supra* and *scapula*.) Being above the scapula.

SUPRASPINOUS, su-pra-spi'nus, *a.* (*supra* and *spinous*.) Above the spine of the scapula; applied to parts or organs so situated, as the *supraspinous* muscle.

SUPRASPINUS, su-pra-spi'nus, *s.* A muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c.

SUPRAVULGAR, su-pra-vul'gar, *a.* Being above the vulgar or common people.

SUPREMACY, su-pre'ma-se, *s.* State of being supreme, as in the highest station of power; highest authority or power. *Oath of supremacy*, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king of Great Britain in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the pretended supremacy of the pope.

SUPREME, su-preem', *a.* (*supremus*, Lat.) Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power; highest; greatest; most excellent. It is sometimes improperly used in a bad sense, as *supreme* folly.

SUPREMELY, su-preem'le, *ad.* With the highest authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

SUR, sur. A prefix from the French, contracted

SURADDITION—SURCULATE.

from *supra*, or *super*, Latin, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon. In Law, *sur. cui in vita*, a writ that lay for the heir of a woman whose husband had aliened her land in fee, and she omitted to bring the writ of *cui in vita* for the recovery thereof; in which case the heir might have this writ against the tenant after her decease.—*Cowel*.

SURADDITION, *sur-ad-dish'ūn*, *s.* (*sur* and *addition*.) Something added to the name.—*Obsolete*.

He served with glory and admir'd success,
So gained the *suraddition* Leonatus.—*Shaks.*

SURAE.—See *Sera*.

SURAL, *su'ral*, *a.* (*sura*, Lat.) Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, *su'rāns*, *s.* Warrant; security; assurance.—*Obsolete*.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.—*Shaks.*

SURBASE, *sur'baze*, *s.* In Architecture, the series of mouldings above the base of a room, or the cornice of the dado.

SURBASEMENT, *sur-baze'ment*, *s.* In Architecture, the trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

SURBATE, *sur'bāte*, *v. a.* (*sobattere*, Ital.) To bruise or batter the feet by travelling;

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.—*Mortimer*.
to harass; to fatigue.

SURBATING, *sur-bā'ting*, *s.* A term used by old farriers for inflammation of the foot.

SURBEAT, *sur'beet*, } For *surbate*.—Not in use.
SURBET, *sur'bet*, }

SURBED, *sur'bed*, *v. a.* (*sur* and *bed*.) To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from what it had in the quarry.

SURCEASE, *sur-sees'*, *v. n.* (*sur*, and *cesser*, to cease, Lat.) To cease; to stop; to be at the end; to leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally;

So pray'd he while an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky.—*Harte*.

—*v. a.* to stop; to cause to cease;—*s.* cessation.—*Obsolete*.

SURCHARGE, *sur-tshā'j*, *v. a.* (*surcharger*, Fr. *sur* and *charge*.) To overload; to overcharge. In Law, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the people has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain;—*s.* an excessive load or burden.

SURCHARGER, *sur-tshā'j-ur*, *s.* One who overloads or overstocks.

SURCINGLE, *sur-sin'gl*, *s.* (*sur*, and *cingulum*, a belt, Lat.) A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle or the like, on a horse's back, to bind it fast; the girdle with which clergymen bind their cassocks.

SURCINGLED, *sur-sin'gld*, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SURCULE, *sur'kl*, *s.* (*surculus*, Lat.) A little shoot; a twig; a sucker; particularly, the stem of mosses, or the shoot which bears the leaves.

SURCOAT, *sur'kote*, *s.* (*sur* and *coat*.) A short coat worn over the other clothes.

SURCREW, *sur'kroo*, *s.* (*sur* and *crew*.) Additional crew or collection.—*Obsolete*.

A *surcrew* of those splenetic vapours that are called hypochondriacal.—*Wotton*.

SURCULATE, *sur'ku-late*, *v. a.* (*surculo*, Lat.) To prune or cut off young shoots.

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SURCULATION—SURGE.

SURCULATION, *sur-ku-la'shun*, *s.* The act of pruning. That tree — is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculation*.—*Sir T. Brown*.

SURD, *surd*, *s.* (*surdus*, deaf, Lat.) Deaf;

Such a *surd* and earless generation of men.—*Brown*.
unheard—(not used in these senses). In Arithmetic and Algebra, applied to magnitudes which cannot be expressed by rational quantities, as the $\sqrt{2}$, the $\sqrt[3]{a}$.

SURDASTRUM, *sur-das'trum*, *s.* The ancient name of a drum used as an accompaniment to a pastoral pipe in a dance, which was supposed to have the virtue of rendering harmless the bite of the tarantula.

SURDITAS, *sur'de-tas*, } *s.* In Pathology, deaf-
SURDITY, *sur'de-te*, } ness.

SURE, *sure*, *a.* (*sûr*, *seur*, Fr. *sur*, Arm. *seor*, Norm.)

Certain; unfailing; having full confidence; safe; permanent; stable; not liable to failure, loss, or change; certain of obtaining or of retaining; strong; secure. To be *sure*, or *be sure*, certainly. To make *sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object;—*ad.* certainly; without doubt. *Surely* is more generally used as the adverb. *Sure-footed*, not liable to stumble or fall.

SURELY, *sure'le*, *ad.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; firmly; without danger of falling.

SURENESS, *sure'nes*, *s.* Certainty.

SURETISHIP, *sure'te-ship*, *s.* (from *Surety*.) The state or office of being surety.

SURETY, *sure'te*, *s.* (*sureté*, Fr.) Certainty; security; support; evidence; ratification; security against loss or damage; security for payment; a hostage. In Law, one who is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

SURF, *surf*, *s.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks. In Agriculture, the bottom or conduit of a drain.

SURFACE, *sur'fase*, *s.* (*sur* and *face*.) The exterior part of anything that has length or breadth; the superficies; the outside. In Turning, *surface-chuck*, a chuck used for the purpose of holding any flat material while the surface of it is turned flat and even; for example, the backs of stereotype plates.

SURFEIT, *sur'fit*, *v. a.* (*sur*, and *faire, fait*, to do, Fr.) To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach, and derange the functions of the system; to cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust;—*v. n.* to be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues;—*s.* fulness and oppression of the system, arising from oppressive eating and drinking. In Farriery, a disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of small papules and scabs, and apparently arising from a diseased state of the stomach and bowels. *Surfeit-water*, water for the cure of surfeits.

SURFEITER, *sur'fit-ur*, *s.* One who surfeits; a glutton.

SURFEITING, *sur'fit-ing*, *s.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony.

SURGE, *surj*, *s.* (*surgo*, I rise, Lat. *surgo*, high, Sausc.) A large wave or billow; a great rising swell of water. In Shipbuilding, the tapering part

SURGELESS—SURMULLET.

in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, whereon the messenger may surge;—*v. a.* among seamen, to let go a portion of a rope suddenly, as *surge* the messenger!—*v. n.* to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back, as, the cable *surges*.

SURGELESS, surj'les, *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SURGEON, sur'jun, *s.* (contracted from Chirurgeon.) One whose occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general application, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases by external operation, or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries.

SURGERY, surjer-e, *s.* That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies.

SURGICAL, surje-kal, *a.* Pertaining to surgery or surgeons; done by means of surgery.

SURGING, sur'jing, *part. a.* Swelling and rolling as billows.

Surging waves against a solid rock.—Milton.

SURGY, sur'je, *a.* Rising in billows; full of surges.

SURIANA, sur-e-a'na, *s.* (in honour of Joseph D. Surian, of Marselles.) A genus of South American plants: Order, Terebinthaceae.

SURICATE, su're-kate, *s.* An animal like the Ichneumon, the four-toed weasel.

SURLILLY, sur'le-le, *ad.* In a surly morose manner.

SURLINESS, sur'le-nes, *s.* Moroseness; ill nature.

SURLING, sur'ling, *s.* A sour morose fellow.

As for these sour *surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard.—*Camden.*

SURLY, sur'le, *a.* (*sur*, sour, snarling, Welsh.) Gloomy; morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly; sour; cross and rude; rough; dark and tempestuous.

Now softened into joy the *surl* storm.—*Thomson.*

SURMARKS, sur'marks, *s.* In Shipbuilding, the stations of the ribbands and harpings, which are marked on the timbers.

SURMISAL, sur-mi'zal, *s.* Surmise; imperfect notion.—*Obsolete.*

From this needless *surmisal*, I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal reader.—*Milton.*

SURMISE, sur-mize', *v. a.* (*surmis*, Fr.) To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence;—*s.* suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there can be no certain or strong evidence.

SURMISER, sur-mi'zur, *s.* One who surmises.

SURMOUNT, sur-mownt', *v. a.* (*surmonter*, Fr.) To rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sur-mownt'a-bl, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SURMOUNTABLENESS, sur-mownt'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being surmountable.

SURMOUNTED, sur-mownt'ed, *part. a.* Elevated. In Architecture, applied to an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle. In Heraldry, used when one figure is laid over another, as a pile *surmounted* of a chevron.

SURMOUNTER, sur-mownt'ur, *s.* One who surmounts.

SURMULLET, sur-mul'let, *s.* The fish Mullus, bar-

SURMULOT—SURQUIDRY.

batus, remarkable for the brilliancy of its colours, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires: the name is also given to other species of the genus.

SURMULOT, sur'mu-lot, *s.* A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat.

SURNAME, sur'name, *s.* (*sur* and *name*.) An additional name; the family name, as being additional to the first name;—*v. a.* to name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

SURNIA, sur'ne-a, *s.* The Hawk-owls, a genus of birds. Family, Strigidae.

SUROXIDE, sur-ok'sid, *s.* (*sur* and *oxide*.) An oxide containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen, than of the base with which it is combined.

SUROXIDATE, sur-ok'se-date, *v. a.* To form a suroxide.

SURPASS, sur-pas', *v. a.* (*surpasser*, *sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond, Fr.) To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in anything good or bad.

SURPASSABLE, sur-pas'a-bl, *a.* That may be exceeded.

SURPASSING, sur-pas'ing, *part. a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

SURPASSINGLY, sur-pas'ing-le, *ad.* In a very excellent manner; in a degree surpassing others.

SURPASSINGNESS, sur-pas'ing-nes, *s.* The state of surpassing.

SURPLICE, sur'plis, *s.* (*surplus*, Fr. *super pellicium*, above the robe of fur, Lat.) A white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress, in their ministrations: it is particularly the habit of the clergy of the church of England. *Surplice-fees*, fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

SURPLICED, sur'plis, *a.* Wearing a surplice.

SURPLUS, sur'plus, *s.* (*sur* and *plus*.) Overplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. In Law, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.

SURPLUSAGE, sur'plus-aje, *s.* Surplus. In Accounts, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts to. In Law, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

SURPRISAL, sur-pri'zal, *s.* (see *Surprise*.) The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SURPRISE, sur-pri'ze', *v. a.* (French, from *surprendre*, *sur* and *prendre*, to take.) To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares; to strike with wonder and astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable; to confuse;—*s.* the act of surprising; the state of being surprised; the emotion excited; metaphorically, a dish with nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastic dish some call *surprise*.—*King.*

SURPRISING, sur-pri'zing, *a.* Exciting; of a nature to excite wonder and surprise.

SURPRISINGLY, sur-pri'zing-le, *ad.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise.

SURPRISINGNESS, sur-pri'zing-nes, *s.* State or quality of being surprising.

SURQUIDRY, sur-kwid're, *s.* (*sur* and *cuid*, to think, Norm. Fr.) Overweening pride; pride; insolence.—*Obsolete.*

They overcomen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and one moiety
Transported to fish for their bold *surquidry*.—*Spenser.*

SURREBUT, sur'-re-but, *v. n.* (*sur* and *rebut*.) In Law, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defender's rejoinder.

SURREBUTTER, sur'-re-but-tur, *s.* In Law, the plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREJOIN, sur'-re-join, *v. n.* In Law, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defender's rejoinder.

SURREJOINDER, sur'-re-join'-dur, *s.* In Law, the plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURRENDER, sur'-ren'-dur, *v. a.* (probably a corruption of *se rendre*, to give up one's self, Fr.) To yield to the power of another; to give up; to resign; to yield to any influence, passion, or power. In Law, to yield an estate as a tenant, into the hands of the superior for such purposes as are expressed in the act.—*Blackstone*;—*v. n.* to yield; to give up one's self into the power of another;—*s.* the act of yielding; a giving up.

SURRENDEREE, sur'-ren'-der-ee, *s.* In Law, a person to whom the superior grants surrendered land.

SURRENDERER, sur'-ren'-der-ur, *s.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his superior.

SURRENDRY, sur'-ren'-dre, *s.* A surrender.—Little used.

SURREPTION, sur'-rep'-shun, *s.* (from *sub* and *repto*, I creep, Lat.) A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly.

SURREPTITIOUS, sur'-rep'-tish'-us, *a.* (*surreptitius*, Lat.) Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sur'-rep'-tish'-us-le, *ad.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SURROGATE, sur'-ro-gate, *s.* (from *sub* and *rogo*, I ask or propose, Lat.) In Law, one who is substituted or appointed in the room of another, as the bishop or chancellor's surrogate.—*Cowel*;—*v. a.* to put in the place of another.

SURROGATION, sur'-ro-ga'-shun, *s.* The act of putting in the place of another.

SURROUND, sur'-rownd, *v. a.* (*sur* and *round*.) To encompass; to environ; to lie or be on all sides of.

SURROUNDING, sur'-rownd'-ing, *s.* The act of encompassing;—*part. a.* encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of.

SURRISE, sur'-rise, *s.* In Law, a word especially used in the castle of Dover, for penalties and forfeitures laid upon those that pay not the duties or rent of castle-ward, at their days limited.—*Cowel*.

SURSOLID, sur'-sol'id, *s.* (*sur* and *solid*.) In Mathematics, the 5th power of a number: if 2 be the root, the sursolid is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 32$; if 3 be the root, the sursolid is 243;—*a.* denoting the 5th power. *Sursolid problem*, a problem which can only be solved by curves of a higher order than the conic sections.

SURTOUT, sur'-toot', *s.* (*sur-tout*, over all, Fr.) A man's coat to be worn over his other garments. In French Fortification, the elevation of a rampart. In Heraldry, an epithet for a small escutcheon containing a coat of augmentation.

SURTURBRAND, sur'-tur-brand, *s.* A species of peaty bituminous coal found in Iceland: it resembles Bovey coal.

SURVEILLANCE, sur'-vayl'-ans, *s.* (French.) Watch; inspection.

SURVENE, sur'-veen', *v. a.* (*survenir*, from *sur* and *venir*, to come, Fr.) To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies.—*Hervey*.

SURVEY, sur'-va', *v. a.* (*surveo*, *surveo*, Norm. *sur* and *voir*, to see, Fr.) To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention; to examine with a scrutinizing eye; to examine with regard to condition, extent, situation, and value, as in estimating the value of buildings, land, mines, &c.; to determine the bearings and distances of objects on a shore or harbour, the depth of water, &c., as in marine surveying.

SURVEY, sur'-vay, *s.* View; prospect; a particular view and examination of anything with a design to ascertain the condition, extent, quantity, quality, or value, as of stores, buildings, land, mines, roads, and bridges, harbours, the geology of a district, &c.; an examination of the bearings and distances of objects either inland or upon the shore; an examination of the soundings, nature of bottom, &c. of a river or of the sea; a district under the inspection and authority of an officer, who has the superintendence of the customs or of the taxes payable in such district. *Trigonometrical survey*, mensuration by trigonometry, particularly of an arc of the meridian of a place.

SURVEYAL, sur'-va'al, *s.* Survey; a viewing.

SURVEYING, sur'-va'-ing, *s.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land; the act of making a survey. *Surveying-wheel*,—see Perambulator.

SURVEYOR, sur'-va'-ur, *s.* An overseer; a superintendent; one whose business is to make a survey of any kind, as of land, highways, mines, &c. *Surveyor-general*, a principal surveyor, as the *surveyor-general* of the manors, woods, and parks of the sovereign.

SURVEYORSHIP, sur'-va'-ur-ship, *s.* The office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW, sur'-vu', *v. a.* To overlook.—(obsolete); High above this earthly mass Which is *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground.—*Spenser*.—*s.* a survey.—Obsolete.

After some *survey* of the state of the body.—*Scudam*.

SURVISE, sur'-vize', *v. a.* To look upon.—Obsolete. The most vile and ridiculous escutcheon that ever his eye *survised*.—*Ben Jonson*.

SURVIVAL, sur'-vi'-val, *s.* (see *Survive*.) A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

SURVIVANCE, sur'-vi'-vans, *s.* Survivorship.—Obsolete.

His sun had the *survivance* of the stadtholdership.—*Harriet*.

SURVIVANCY, sur'-vi'-van-se, *s.* A surviving; survivorship.

SURVIVE, sur'-vive', *v. a.* (*survire*, Fr.) To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; to live beyond any event;—*v. n.* to remain alive.

Try pleasure, Which when no other enemy *survives*, Still conquers all the conquerors.—*Dante*.

SURVIVER, } sur'-vi'-vur, *s.* One who outlives another
SURVIVOR, } or others. In Law, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

SURVIVORSHIP, sur'-vi'-vur-ship, *s.* The state of outliving another. In Life Assurance, a reversionary benefit contingent upon the circumstance of some life or lives surviving some other life or lives, or of the lives falling according to some assigned order. In Law, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate

SUS—SUSPEND.

to take the whole estate upon the death of the other; when there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of survivorship.—*Blackstone*.

SUS, sus, *s.* (Latin.) The generic name of the pig or hog.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sus-sep-te-bil'e-te, } *s.* (from
SUSCEPTIBLENESS, sus-sep-te-bil'ne-s, } Suscepti-
ble.) The quality of admitting or receiving either
something additional, or some change, affection, or
passion.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep'te-bl, *a.* (French, from *sus-
cipio*, I take, Lat.) Capable of admitting any-
thing additional, or any change, affection, or in-
fluence,—as a body *susceptible* of colour; a body
susceptible of pain, a heart *susceptible* of feeling;
tender; capable of impression; having nice sen-
sibility.

SUSCEPTIBLY, sus-sep'te-ble, *ad.* In a susceptible
manner.

SUSCEPTION, sus-sep'shun, *s.* (*susceptus*, Lat.) The
act of taking.—Obsolete.

They confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of
baptism.—*Bp. Hall*.

SUSCEPTIVE, sus-sep'tiv, *a.* Capable of admitting;
readily admitting.

SUSCEPTIVITY, sus-sep-tiv'e-te, *s.* Capacity of
admitting.—Little used.

A natural discernibility and *susceptivity* of various
shapes and modifications.—*Wollaston*.

SUSCEPTOR, sus-sep'tur, *s.* (Latin.) One who un-
dertakes; a godfather.

SUSCIPIENCY, sus-sip'e-en-se, *s.* Reception; ad-
mission.

SUSCIPIENT, sus-sip'e-ent, *a.* Receiving; admitting;
—*s.* one who takes or admits; one who receives.

SUSCITATE, sus'se-tate, *v. a.* (*susciter*, Fr. *susito*,
Lat.) To rouse; to excite; to call into mind or
action.

SUSCITATION, sus-se-ta'shun, *s.* The act of raising
or exciting.

SUSLIK, sus'lik, *s.* A species of the *Arctomys*, a kind
of Marmots.

SUSPECT, sus-pekt', *v. a.* (*suspicio*, *suspectus*, Lat.)
To mistrust; to imagine with a degree of fear and
jealousy what is not known, or which rests on
weak evidence or no evidence at all; to imagine
to be guilty without due proof; to hold to be un-
certain; to doubt; to hold; to be doubtful; to
conjecture;—*v. n.* to imagine guilt;

If I *suspect* without cause, then let me be your jest.—
Shaks.

—*a.* doubtful—(obsolete);

Strange relations are not so like to render your reports
suspect or partial.—*Gronville*.

—*s.* suspicion.—Obsolete.

Doubt and *suspect* are placed, alas! too late.—*Shaks.*

SUSPECTABLE, sus-pek'ta-bl, *a.* That may be sus-
pected.

SUSPECTEDLY, sus-pek'ted-le, *ad.* So as to excite
suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUSPECTEDNESS, sus-pek'ted-nes, *s.* State of being
suspected or doubted.

SUSPECTFUL, sus-pek'fal, *a.* Apt to suspect or
mistrust.

SUSPECTLESS, sus-pekt'les, *a.* Not suspecting;
having no suspicion; not suspected or mistrusted.

SUSPECTOR, sus-pek'tur, *s.* One who suspects.

SUSPEND, sus-pend', *v. a.* (*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*,
Lat.) To hang; to attach to something above;

SUSPENDER—SUSPICIOUSNESS.

to interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a
time; to stay; to delay; to hinder from proceed-
ing for a time; to hold in a state undetermined;
to debar from any privilege, from the performance
of an official duty, or the enjoyment of income, as,
to *suspend* a clergyman; to cause to cease for a
time from operation or effect, as, to *suspend* the
habeas corpus act. *Sus. per coll.* an abbreviation
of *suspendatur per collum*, let him be hanged by
the neck, the ancient form of noting by the judge
in the margin of the calendar, the judgment of
those sentenced to death.

SUSPENDER, sus-pend'ur, *s.* One who suspends.
Suspenders are straps or braces for holding up
trowsers, &c.

SUSPENSE, sus-pens', *s.* (*suspensus*, Lat.) A state
of uncertainty; indetermination; cessation; stop
in the midst of two opposites. In Law, a tem-
porary cessation of a man's right;—*a.* held from
proceeding;

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heaven
Held by thy voice.—*Milton*.

held in doubt or expectation.

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appeared
To second or oppose.—*Milton*.

SUSPENSIBILITY, sus-pen-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The capac-
ity of being suspended or sustained from sinking,
as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water.

SUSPENSIBLE, sus-pen-se-bl, *a.* Capable of being
suspended.

SUSPENSION, sus-pen'shun, *s.* (French, *suspensio*,
Lat.) The act of suspending; the state of being
suspended; in special senses, a keeping in doubt;
postponement of legal execution. In Music, every
sound of a chord to a given bass which is con-
tinued to another bass, is a *suspension*. *Suspension*
of arms, a short truce agreed on by the
commanders of the contending parties, as for bury-
ing the dead, making proposals for surrender, or
for peace, &c. In Architecture, *suspension bridge*,
a bridge in which the roadway, instead of being
carried over the supporting points, is suspended
from them, the supporting points being chains or
other flexible materials.

SUSPENSIVE, sus-pen'siv, *a.* Doubtful.

SUSPENSOR, sus-pen'sur, *s.* In Surgery, a bandage
to suspend the scrotum; a bag-truss.

SUSPENSORY, sus-pen'sur-e, *a.* Suspensive; that
suspends; suspending, as a *suspensory* muscle;—
s. that which suspends or holds up; a suspensor.

SUSPICABLE, sus'pe-ka-bl, *a.* (*suspicio*, I suspect,
Lat.) That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.
—Not used.

I look upon these two last cures as done out of *suspica-
ble* principles.—*Morgan*.

SUSPICION, sus-pish'un, *s.* (French, *suspicio*, Lat.—
see *Suspect*.) The act of suspecting; the imagin-
ation of the existence of something on very slight
evidence, or on no evidence at all; the sentiment
or passion which is excited by signs of evil with-
out proof.

SUSPICIOUS, sus-pish'us, *a.* (*suspiciosus*, Lat.) In-
clined to suspect; indicating suspicion or fear;
liable to suspicion; entertaining suspicion, or given
to it.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sus-pish'us-le, *ad.* With suspicion;
so as to excite suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sus-pish'us-nes, *s.* The quality

of being liable to suspicion; the quality or state of being apt to suspect.

SUSPIRAL, sus-pi'ral, *s.* (*suspiro*, I breathe out, Lat.) A breathing hole; a duct or ventiduct; a spring of water passing underground towards a conduit or cistern.

SUSPIRATION, sus-pe-ra'shun, *s.* (*suspiratio*, Lat.) The act of sighing or fetching a long, deep breath; a sigh.

SUSPIRE, sus-piré, *v. n.* (see *Suspiral*.) To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move.—*Shaks.*

SUSPIRED, sus-piré, *part. a.* Sighed for; wished for.

The long *suspired* Redeemer of the world.—*Wotton.*

SUSTAIN, sus-tane', *v. a.* (*sustineo*, from *sub* and *teneo*, Lat. *soutenir*, Fr.) To uphold; to support; to keep from falling; to keep from sinking in despondence; to maintain; to endure without failing or yielding; to suffer or undergo; to maintain as a sufficient ground. In Music, to continue, as the sounds of notes through their whole length; —*s.* that which sustains or supports.—*Obsolete* as a noun.

I lay and slept, I waked again,
For my *sustains*
Was the Lord.—*Milton.*

SUSTAINABLE, sus-tayn'a-bl, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained.

SUSTAINER, sus-tayn'ur, *s.* He or that which sustains, upholds, or suffers.

SUSTAINMENT, sus-tayn'ment, *s.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUSTALTIC, sus-tal'tik, *a.* (*sustaltikos*, Gr.) In Music, mournful; affecting.

SUSTENANCE, sus'te-nans, *s.* (Norman, from *Sustain*.) Support; maintenance; subsistence; that which supports life; provisions.

SUSTENTACLE, sus-ten'ta-kl, *s.* (*sustentaculum*, Lat.) Support.—*Not in use.*

God is the *sustentacle* of all natures.—*More.*

SUSTENTATION, sus-ten'ta'shun, *s.* (French, *sustentatio*, from *sustento*, I sustain, Lat.) Support; preservation from falling; maintenance; support of life.

SUSURRATION, su-sur-ra'shun, *s.* (*susurratio*, from *susurro*, I whisper, Lat.) A whispering; a soft murmur.

SUTERIA, su-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of J. R. Suter, a professor at Bern, in Switzerland.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

SUTHERLANDIA, suth-er-land'e-a, *s.* (in honour of James Sutherland, one of the first superintendents of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SUTLE, su'til, *a.* (*sutlis*, Lat.) Done by stitching.—*Not in use.*

The fame of her needlework, the "*sutle* pictures" mentioned by Johnson.—*Boswell.*

SUTLER, sut'lor, *s.* (*zoetelaar*, Dutch.) A victualler who follows a camp, and sells all sorts of provisions and liquors to the soldiers.

SUTLING, sut'ling, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTTEE, sut-to', *s.* (*sati*, from *sat*, good, Sansc.) In Hindostan, properly, a chaste and virtuous wife; and in ordinary use, one who burns herself on her

husband's funeral pile. The term has subsequently been employed to denote the act of self-immolation as practised by Hindoo widows. *Satiee* is also the name of a female deity among the Hindoos.

SUTLE, sut'il, *a.* Neat; applied in Commerce to the weight of commodities after deducting allowance for tare.

SUTURAL, su'tu-ral, *a.* (*sutura*, a seam, Lat.) Relating to a suture or seam. In Botany, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural*, when it takes place at a suture.

SUTURATED, su'tu-ray-ted, *a.* Stitched; sewed or knit together.

SUTURE, su'ture, *s.* (*sutura*, from *suo*, I sew, Lat.) Literally, a sewing—hence, in Anatomy, the junction of bones by their serrated or toothed margins: the bones of the skull are so united. These sutures have been distinguished into the *coronal*, which passes transversely over the skull,—the *sagittal*, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal, to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its arrow-like or straight course: it is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose; this part is called the *frontal suture*,—the *lamboidal*, which begins at the termination of the *sagittal suture*, and extends on each side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek letter Λ , *lambda*,—the *squamous*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals; it is so named from its scaly appearance: near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *additamentum suturæ squamosæ*. In Botany, the part of a capsule which forms a kind of furrow on the external surface, in which the valves are placed. In Conchology, the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or that where two parts join or fit into each other. In Entomology, the line at which the elytra meet, and are sometimes confluent. In Mammalogy, the line formed by the incumbent series of converging hairs of the integument. In Surgery, the uniting of the edges of wounds by sewing.

SUTURED, su'turde, *a.* Having sutures; united.

SUWARROW NUT, su-wár'ra nut, *s.* The name of the plant *Caryocar nuciferum*. It is also called Butternut.

SUZANNITE, su-zan'nite, *s.* A mineral which occurs in the form of an acute rhomboid or a right rhomboid prism; cleavage perpendicular to the axis and very distinct; colour white, grey, pale-yellow, or green; streak white; transparent; translucent. It is a sulphate-tri-carbonate of lead, composed of carbonate of lead, 72.5; sulphate of lead, 27.5: sp. gr. 6.2 to 6.4: hardness = 2.5. Found at Leadhills in Scotland.

SUZOOS, su-zoos', *s.* A nation of Western Africa, occupying the territory extending from 9° 25' to 10° 40' N. lat. and in the widest part from 12° 15' to 13° 36' E. long. They have besides another territory, farther in the interior, and less known to Europeans.

SWAB, swob, *s.* (*swebban*, to sweep, Sax.) A mop for cleansing floors; on board ships, a bunch of old rope-yarn used to cleanse the deck and cabin; a bit of sponge fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. In Metal-founding, a small taper tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the

SWABBER—SWALLOW.

edges of the moulds;—*v. a.* to cleanse with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing, as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

SWABBER, swob'bur, *s.* One who sweeps or cleans a floor or deck with a swab; an inferior officer on board ship, whose office is to see that the ship is clean.

SWAD, swod, *s.* A pod of the Pea or other Leguminous plant—(*swab* has this signification in the south of Scotland, while *swad* means a soldier); a short fat person.—Obsolete.

A blunt squat *swab*, but lower than thyself.—

Ben Jonson.

SWADDLE, swod'dl, *v. a.* (*swathe*, *swethel*, a border, fringe, or band, *beswethan*, to swathe, Sax. *zwaad*, Dutch, *schuaden*, a swathe, Germ.) To swathe; to bind; to bind as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; to heat; clothing up;

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*.—*Hudibras.*

clothes bound tight round the body.

SWADDLING, swod'dl-ing, *part. a.* Swathing; bound in tight cloth. *Swaddling-band*, or *swaddling-cloth*, a band or cloth bound tight round the body.

SWAG, swag, *v. n.* (perhaps from *sgan*, to fall, Sax. or *swegan*, Icel.) To hang down by its own weight. To *swag*, in Scotland, signifies to move from one side to the other, as when drunk. *Swagger* is used in the same sense. *Swag-bellied*, having a prominent overhanging belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander, are nothing to your English.—*Shaks.*

SWAGE, swaje, *v. a.* (from *Assuage*.) To ease; to soften; to mitigate—(obsolete); to *assuage* is the word now used;

Apt words have oft the power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind.—*Milton.*

to use a *swage*;—*s.* a particular kind of anvil of various forms on which to hammer metallic plates into given patterns, thus dispensing with the use of a cress. It is sometimes written *swage*.

SWAGGER, swag'gur, *v. n.* (*swegan*, to sound or rattle, Sax.) To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be turbulently proud.

SWAGGERER, swag'ger-ur, *s.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swag'ge, *a.* (from *Swag*.) Sinking; hanging or leaning by its own weight.

SWAIN, swane, *s.* (*swein*, *swan*, a boy, a youth, a servant, Sax.) A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

SWAINISH, swa'nish, *a.* Rustic, ignorant.

SWAINMOTE.—See *Sweinmote*.

SWAINSONEA, swane-so'ne-a, *s.* (In honour of Isaac Swainson of Twickenham.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

SWALE, swale, *v. a.* (*swelan*, to kindle, to burn, Sax.) To waste; to blaze away; to melt;—*v. n.* to consume; to waste.—Obsolete.

Nor has our hymeneal torch
Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice,
But dark with rain from eyes, and *swaled* with sighs,
Burns dim.—*Congreve.*

SWALLOW, saww'lo, *s.* (*swelece*, Sax. *swalunc*, Dutch, *schwalbe*, Germ. migratory, *swale*, Dan. *swala*, Swed.) A migratory bird belonging to the family Hirundinidae, more particularly to the genus *Hirundo*, of which the common swallow, *H. rustica* is the type;—(*swealg*, the throat, Swed.) the gullet;

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SWALLOWER—SWANSKIN.

the œsophagus; the throat; voracity; a gulf; a whirlpool;

This *Æneas* is come to paradise
Out of the *swallow* of hell.—*Chaucer.*

as much as is swallowed at once;—*v. a.* (*swelgan*, Sax. *swälja*, Swed.) to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach, as food or drink; to absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf;

In bogs *swallow'd* up and lost.—*Milton.*

to receive or embrace as opinions or belief, without due examination or scruple; to receive implicitly; to engross; to appropriate;

Homer has *swallowed* up the honour of those who succeeded him.—*Pope.*

to occupy; to employ; to seize and waste; to exhaust; to consume. In Botany, *swallow-wort*, a plant of the genus *Asclepeas*. *African swallow-wort*, a plant of the genus *Staphelia*. In Fortification, *swallow-tail*, an outwork narrower toward the place than toward the country. In Mechanics, *swallow-tail*, the same as dove-tail,—which see. In Zoology, *swallow-chatterers*, birds of the subfamily Bombycillinae, and family Ampelidae. *Swallow-fish*, a fish of the genus *Trigla*, the Tub-fish of Cornwall. It is called also the Sappirine gurnard. *Swallow-fly*, a fly of the genus *Chelodnius*, remarkable for the rapidity and length of its flight. *Swallow-rovers*, or *pratincoles*, birds belonging to the genus *Glariola*. *Swallow-roller*, a bird of the genus *Eurystomus*. *Swallow-woodpeckers*, birds belonging to the genus *Melanerpes*, so called by Swainson from their resembling the swallow in their migratory habits, their long wings, and glossy black plumage. *Swallow-stone*, the *Chelodnius lopus*, a stone said by Pliny and other ancient naturalists to be found in the stomachs of young swallows.

SWALLOWER, saww'lo-ur, *s.* One who swallows; also, a glutton.

SWALLOWING, saww'lo-ing, *s.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, swom. Preterite of the verb to swim.

SWAMP, swomp, *s.* (*swam*, Sax. *schwamm*, Germ. *swamp*, Dan. and Swed. a mushroom, a sponge, in allusion to the nature of the ground.) Spongy land; soft wet ground; wet and spongy land, but not usually covered with water; a marsh; a bog; a fen. In Botany, *swamp-laurel*, or *swamp-sassafras*, the common name of the plant *Magnolia grandiflora*, a stately evergreen tree, a native of America. *Swamp locust tree*, the tree *Gleditchia monosperma*. *Swamp-sunnich*, or *poison-wood*, the plant *Rhus venenata*. In Mineralogy, *swamp-ore*,—see *Bog-ore*;—*v. a.* to whelm or sink, as in a swamp; to plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMPY, swomp'e, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy.

SWAN, swon, *s.* (Saxon, *swan*, Dutch, *swan*, Swed.) A large aquatic bird of the genus *Sygnus*, of which there are two varieties, the wild and the tame.

SWANG, swang, *s.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water.—Local.

SWANPAN, swon'pan, *s.* The same as *Schwanpan*,—which see.

SWANS'-DOWN, swons'down, *s.* The down of the swan; also, a fine, soft, thick, woollen cloth.

SWANSKIN, swon'skin, *s.* A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

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SWAP—SWARTH.

SWAP, swop, *v. a.* (*sceipa*, to strike, Icel. sweep.?) To strike with a sweeping stroke;
Swop off his head, this is my sentence here.—*Chaucer*.
—v. n. to fall completely down;
 Al sodenly she *swapt* adoun to ground.—*Chaucer*.
 to ply the wings with a sweeping noise;
 When fowls fly by, and with their *swapping* wings
 Beat the inconstant air.—*More*.
—s. a. blow or stroke;—*ad.* with hasty violence
 —(obsolete or vulgar).—See also Swop.

SWARD, swawrd, *s.* (*sweard*, Sax. *schwarte*, rind, skin, Germ.) Primarily, skin or surface—hence, the skin of bacon—(obsolete in this sense);
 Brandish no swords but *swards* of bacon.—*Breuer*.
 the grassy surface of land; turf; when covered with green grass, it is called *green-sward*. *Sward-cutter*, an instrument for cutting sward across the ridges;—*v. a.* to produce sward; to cover with sward.

SWARDED, swawrd'ed, } *a.* Covered with sward or
 SWARDY, swawrd'e, } grass.

SWARE, Old pret. of *swear*.—See Swore.

SWARE, } *sware*, *s.* A copper coin and money of
 SCHWARE, } account in Bremen, value one-fifth of
 a groat, and 72 groats make a rix-dollar = 3s. 3½d. sterling.

SWARE-MONEY, swawrf'mun-e, *s.* In Law, an old term probably corrupted from *warth-money* and *guard-money*, i.e. money paid in lieu of castle-guard.

SWARM, swawm, *s.* (*swearm*, Sax. *schwarm*, Germ. *sværn*, Dan. *sværm*, Swed.) In a general sense, a large number of bees or other small animals when in motion, but appropriately, a great number of honey bees which migrate from the hive at once, and seek to form a new family under the direction of a queen bee; a like body of bees united and settled in a hive are also called a *swarm*; a multitude of people in motion; a crowd; a multitude; inappropriate when applied to things inanimate, as,
Swarm of fair advantages.—*Shaks*.
Swarm of themes.—*Young*.

Swarm implies motion;—*v. n.* (*swarmian*, Sax. *schwarmen*, Germ.) to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to run and throng together; to congregate in a multitude; to be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals; to breed multitudes—(not used in this sense);
 Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
 Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.—*Milton*.
 to climb up a tree by embracing it with the legs and arms—(colloquial in this sense);
 At the top was placed a piece of money as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it.—*Coxe's Russia*.
—v. a. to crowd or throng.—Not used as an active verb.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied.—*Gay*.

SWART, swawrt, } *a.* (*swart*, *sweart*, Sax. *schwartz*,
 SWARTH, swawrt, } Germ.) Black; dark brown;
 tawny;

A man of *swarth* complexion.—*Spenser*.
 No goblin or *swart* fairy of the mine
 Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.—*Milton*.

gloomy; malignant.
 Ye valleys low,
 On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparsely looks.—*Milton*.

Swarth is used by Pope for *swath*,—which see.

Sworth, or *swearth*, is used in Cumberland for the apparition of a person about to die.

SWARTINESS—SWAY.

SWARTINESS, swawrt'e-nis. } See Swarthiness.
 SWARTNESS, swawrt'nes. }

SWARTISH, swawrt'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWARTY, swawrt'e, *a.*—See Swarthy.

SWARTZIA, swawrt'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Olof Swartz, author of *Flora Indica Occidentalis*.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Type of the Sub-order Swartzieae.

SWARTZIEAE, swawrt'ze'e, *s.* (*swartzia*, one of the genera.) A suborder of the order Leguminosae, distinguished by the sepals being closely joined into an ovate-globose elastrum before expansion, which at the last bursts valvately as the flowers expand; petals few, irregular, or wanting, and are, as well as the stamens, hypogenous; radicle incurved; cotyledons thick; germination unknown; leaves simple or pinnate.

SWARVE, swawtv, *v. n.* To swerve—(not used).—See Swerve.

So all at once they on the prince did thunder,
 Who from his saddle *swarved* not asyde.—*Spenser*.

SWASH, swosh, *v. n.* (*swetsen*, to boast, Dutch.) To bluster with clatter or noise—(obsolete as a verb);
—s. a blustering noise; a vapouring; violent impulse and flowing of water; an oval figure with mouldings oblique to the axis of the work.

SWASH, swosh, } *a.* Soft, like too ripe fruit—
 SWASHY, swosh'e, } Local.

SWASHBUCKLER, swosh'buk-lur, *s.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio.—Not in use.

A *swashbuckler* against the pope, and a dormouse against the devil.—*Milton*.

SWASHER, swosh'ur, *s.* One who makes a blustering show of valour, or force of arms.

I have observed these three *swashers*: three such antics do not make a man.—*Shaks*.

SWAT, swat. } Past part. of *sweat*.—Obsolete.
 SWATE, swate. }

His hackney so *swatte*.—*Chaucer*.
 And *swate* beneath equator suns.—*Thomson*.

SWATCH, swawtsh, *s.* A swath.—Obsolete.
 One spreadeth those bands so in order to fly,
 As barle in *swatches* may fill it thereby.—*Tupper*.

A *swatch* in Scotland signifies a specimen; a pattern.

SWATH, swoth, *s.* (*swathe*, a track, a border or fringe, Sax.) A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling; a band or fillet.
 They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swathe*.—*Guardian*.

SWATHE, swathe, *s.* (Saxon.) A bandage;—*v. a.* to bind with a bandage or roller; to bind; to wrap.

SWAY, sway, *v. a.* (*swaaijen*, to turn or swing, *swaiga*, to bend, Icel. *swiga*, Swed.) To move or wave; to wield with the hand, as, to *sway* the sceptre; to bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side; to rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force;—*v. n.* to be drawn by weight; to lean; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern. In Nautical language, to hoist, particularly applied to the lower yards and to the top-mast yards, &c.;—*s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk or power;

Art thou not mov'd when all the *sway* of earth
 Shakes like a thing in firm.—*Shaks*.

preponderation; turn or cast of balance; power

SWAYING—SWEATING.

exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control; influence; weight or authority; that which inclines to one side, as the *sway* of fashion or desire.

SWAYING, *swa'ing*, *s.* The act of wielding or governing. *Swaying of the back*, a kind of lumbago affecting beasts, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.

SWEAL.—See **SWALE**.

SWEAR, *sware*, *v. n.* Pret. *swore*, past part. *sworn*—(*swearian*, *swearigan*, Sax. *swaran*, Goth. *zwearan*, Dutch, *schwören*, Germ.) To aver and utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to be profane; to utter impious language or imprecations;—*v. a.* to put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered; to declare upon oath; to attest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swearst* thy gods in vain.
O vassal, miscreant!—*Shaks.*

To *swear in*, to administer an oath of allegiance and obedience to the articles of war, to a soldier or sailor on entering the army or navy. To *swear the peace against one*, is to make oath of being under the actual fear of death, or of bodily harm, from some person; in which case such person must find sureties to keep the peace.

SWEARER, *swa'ur*, *s.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness the truth of his declaration; a person who is in the habit of uttering profane oaths.

SWEARING, *swa'ring*, *s.* The act or practice of affirming on oath; the act of uttering profane oaths. Because of *swearing* the land mourneth.—*Jer. xviii. 10.*

SWEAT, *swet*, *s.* (*sweat*, Sax. *zweet*, Dutch, *svett*, Swed.) The watery vapour which perspires from the body: it consists chiefly of water, with muriatic acid, and free acetic acid; labour; toil; drudgery; moisture evacuated from any substance;—*v. n.* pret. and past part. *sweat*. *Sweat* for the pret. occurs in Chaucer. Thomson uses *swate*. The regular form, *sweated*, also occurs—(*swactan*, Sax. *zweeten*, Dutch,) to excrete sensible moisture from the skin; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap;—*v. a.* to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude;

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums.—*Dryden.*
to cause to emit moisture from the skin, as, the physician attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.

SWEATER, *swet'ur*, *s.* One who sweats or causes to sweat.

SWEATILY, *swet'e-le*, *ad.* So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWEATINESS, *swet'e-nes*, *s.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEATING, *swet'ing*, *part. a.* Emitting sweat; causing sweat; pertaining to sweat. *Sweating-bath*, a sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat. *Sweating-house*, a house for sweating persons in sickness. *Sweating-iron*, a kind of knife or a piece of a scythe used for scraping sweat from horses. *Sweating-room*, a room for sweating persons. In Rural Economy, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Sweating-sickness*, a febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the Earl

SWEATY—SWEEPINGLY.

of Richmond, on his landing at Milford Haven in 1485. The attack of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterwards diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued till the death of the individual, a result that frequently occurred in a few hours.

SWEATY, *swet'e*, *a.* Moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious; toilsome.

SWEDE, *swede*, *s.* A native of Sweden.

SWEDENBORGIAN, *swe-du-bawr'je-an*, *s.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman, who died in 1772. He co-ordinated the society which he founded to be the New Jerusalem spoken of in the book of Revelations, and its members to be gifted with peculiar insight into spiritual things. The Swedenborgians imagine that they can see mentally, and hold conversations with spirits: they interpret Scripture by a system of correspondences, supposing it to have three distinct senses, accommodated respectively to particular classes both of men and angels: they date the last judgment of the spiritual world and the second advent of Christ from the year 1757.

SWEDISH, *swed'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Sweden. *Swedish beam-tree*, the tree *Pyrus intermedia*. *Swedish turnip*, a variety of the plant *Brassica campestris*.

SWEEP, *sweep*, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *swept*—(*swapan*, *swopan*, Sax. *schweifen*, Germ.) To move, clear, or drive off, by acting on with a swinging or dragging motion; to brush with a besom or broom; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke; to carry with pomp;

And like a peacock *sweeps* along his tail.—*Shaks.*

to carry off with celerity and violence, as a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days; to pass over with celerity; to draw or drag over, as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope, to look for an anchor;—*v. n.* to pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach;—*s.* the act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke; the compass of any turning body or motion, as the *sweep* of a door; the compass of anything flowing or brushing; violent and general destruction, as the *sweep* of an epidemic; direction of any motion or figure not rectilinear; the mould of a ship where she begins to compass in at the rudder heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle; the pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower the bucket in a well for drawing water. In Metallurgy, the almond furnace. Among Seamen, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase. *Sweep of the tiller*, a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large vessels. *Sweep-bar*, the bar of a waggon which is fixed on the hind-part of the fore-guide, and passes under the hind-pole, which slides upon it. *Sweep-net*, a large net for drawing over a large surface. In Metallurgy, *sweep-washer*, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of gold and silver, the small residuum of precious metal.

SWEEPER, *sweep'ur*, *s.* The person or thing that sweeps. *Sweeper of the sky*, a name given by sailors to the north-west winds of America.

SWEEPINGLY, *sweep'ing-le*, *ad.* By sweeping.

SWEEPINGS—SWEETIA.

SWEEPINGS, sweep'ings, *s. plu.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

SWEEPSTAKE, sweep'stake, *s. (sweep and stake.)* In Gaming, a person who wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That sweepstake you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser?—*Shaks.*

SWEEPSTAKES, sweep'stakes, *s.* A gaming transaction, in which one adventurer, by the turn of fortune, sweeps the stakes of himself and others; a prize in a horse-race made up of several stakes.

SWEEPY, sweep'y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; wavy; strutting; drawn out.

SWEET, sweet, *a. (sweete, Sax. zoet, Dutch.)* Pleasing to taste or smell, and hence to any sense; luscious; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not sour; not salt; mild; soft, as *sweet manners*; grateful; pleasing; not stale;—*s. sweetness*; something pleasing; a perfume; a word of endearment; cane juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance. *Sweet-bread*, the pancreas of any animal, particularly of the calf. *Sweet-heart*, a lover or mistress. *Sweet-meat*, fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nuts, orange-peel, and the like. *Sweet-scented*, or *sweet-smelling*, having a sweet scent; fragrant. *Sweet-tempered*, having a sweet disposition. *Sweet-toned*, having a sweet sound. In Botany, *sweet-olysum*, the plant *Alyssum maritima* of Willdenow, and *Glyce maritima* of Lindley. *Sweet-apple*, the same as *Sweet-sop*. *Sweet-bay*, the *Laurus nobilis*, the plant consecrated to heroes, priests, and poets of antiquity. *Sweet-brair*, the shrub *Rosa rubiginosa*, so named by its sweet odour. *Sweet-calabash*, the plant *Passiflora maliformis*, a native of the West Indies, where it is called *Granadilla*. *Sweet-cicely*, or *great-chervil*, the plant *Myrrhis odorata*. *Sweet-corn*, a variety of maize or Indian corn of a sweet taste. *Sweet-flag*, the plant *Acorus colamus*, a native of Britain. *Sweet-gale*, *sweet-willow*, or *Dutch myrtle*, the plant *Myrica gale* of Linnaeus, a bog shrub, a native of Britain. *Sweet-gum*, the plant *Liquidambar styraciflua*. *Sweet-lime*, or *sweet-lemon*, the plant *Citrus limetta*, of which Don enumerates seven varieties. *Sweet-marjorum*, the plant *Origanum marjorana*. *Sweet-maudlin*, the plant *Achillea ageratum*, a native of the south of Europe. *Sweet-pea*, the annual and ornamental plant *Lathyrus odoratus*, a native of Sicily. *Sweet-pishamin*, the plant *Carpodinus dulcis*, a native of New Holland. *Sweet-potato*, the plant *Convolvulus batatas*. It is the potato of Shakspeare and contemporary writers; the common potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, being then scarcely known in Europe. *Sweet-rush*, or *camel's hay*, the plant *Andropogon schænanthus*, a native of Turkey and Arabia. *Sweet-sop*, or *sweet-apple*, the plant *Anona squama*, a species of custard-apple. *Sweet-sultan*, the annual border plant *Centaurea moschata*, a native of Persia. *Sweet-violet*, the plant *Viola odorata*. *Sweet-weed*, the plant *Scoparia dulcis*. *Sweet-William*, the plant *Dianthus barbatus*, a favourite garden flower. *Sweet-willow*,—see *Sweet-gale*. In Commerce, *sweet spirits of nitre*, nitrous ether: it is used to communicate a flavour to British brandy. *Sweet spirit of salt*, hydrochloric ether.

SWEETIA, sweet'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Robert Sweet, F.L.S., author of several botanical works.) A

SWEETEN—SWELL.

genus of Leguminous plants, with purple flowers: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

SWEETEN, sweet'en, *v. a.* To make sweet; to make pleasant and grateful to the mind; to make mild or kind, as, to *sweeten* the temper; to make less painful; to increase agreeable qualities; to soften; to make delicate; to make pure and salubrious; to make warm and fertile, as, to *sweeten* the soil; to restore to purity, as, to *sweeten* butter;—*s. a.* to become sweet.

SWEETENER, sweet'nur, *s.* The person or thing that sweetens; one who palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEETING, sweet'ing, *s.* A kind of apple; a word of endearment.

Trip no farther, pretty sweeting,
Journeys end in lovers meeting.—*Shaks.*

SWEETISH, sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

SWEETISHNESS, sweet'ish-ness, *s.* Quality of being somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, sweet'ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeably.

He sweetly tempered awe.—*Dryden.*

SWEETNESS, sweet'nes, *s.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness, as *sweetness* of temper.

SWEETS, sweets, *s.* An English fiscal name for home-made wines and sweetened spirituous compounds.

SWINFORD GREEN, sweet'fawrd green, *s.* The arseniate of copper.—See Scheele's Green.

SWEINMOTE, } swane'mote, *s.* (Saxon.) A court
SWAINMOTE, } held before the verderers, as judges, by the steward of the sweinmote thrice in every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury.

SWELL, swel, *v. n.* This verb is now regular, the participle *swollen* being nearly obsolete.—(*swellas*, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch, *schwellen*, Germ.) To dilate or grow larger by matter added internally, or expansion of the enclosed substance; to increase in size or extent by any addition, as a river *swells* and overflows its banks; to rise or be driven into waves or billows; to be puffed up, as, to *swell* with pride; to be exasperated, as, to *swell* with rage; to be inflated; to be turbid or bombastic; to bulge out as a cask in the middle; to be elated; to grow more violent; to grow larger in the view;

A kingdom for a stage; princes to act;
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene.—*Shaks.*

to become larger in amount; to become louder; to strut and look big;

Here he comes, swelling like a Turkey cock.—*Shaks.*

to rise in altitude, as the land *swells* into hills;—*v. a.* to increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase; to raise to arrogance; to enlarge; to increase in sound;

The war, that for a space did fall,
Now trebly thundering *swelled* the gale,
And Stanley was the cry.—*Scott.*

—*s.* extension of bulk; increase, as of sound; a gradual ascent or elevation of land. In Nautical language, a succession of waves in a particular direction, and named after the point of the compass from which the waves move. In Music, a set of pipes in an organ acted upon by a keyboard, and capable of being increased in intensity of sound by the action of a pedal, which allows of its being thereby gradually augmented.

SWELLET—SWIFTLY.

SWELLET, swel'let, *s.* Among Tin-miners, water breaking in upon their works.

SWELLING, swell'ing, *s.* A tumour or any morbid enlargement of any part of the body; protuberance; prominence; a rising or enlargement of passion, as, the *swellings* of grief.—*Taller*.

SWELT, swelt. Part. for *swelled*—(obsolete);

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*.—*Spenser*.

—*v. n.* (*sweltan*, to perish or die, Sax.) to faint; to swoon;

Woe that made his heart to *swelt*.—*Chaucer*.

—*v. a.* to overpower, as with heat.—*Swelter* is now used.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat?—*Bp. Hall*.

SWELTER, swel'tur, *v. a.* (from *Swelt*.) To be overcome and oppressed with heat; to be ready to perish with heat;—*v. n.* to parch or dry up with heat.

Sweltered with everlasting dog days.—*Dentley*.

SWELTRY, swel'tre, *a.* Sultry; oppressive with heat; suffocating with heat.

SWIFT, swept. Pret. and past part. of the verb to *sweep*.

SWERD.—See *Sward*.

SWERTIA, swer'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Iman Swert, a Dutch botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

SWERVE, swerv, *v. n.* (*zwervan*, Dutch.) To rove; to wander; to wander from any line prescribed, or from the path or rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law or custom; to deviate; to bend; to incline; to climb or move forward by winding or turning.

The tree was high,

Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved*.—*Dryden*.

SWERVING, swerv'ing, *s.* The act of wandering; deviation from any law, duty, or standard.

SWIETENIA, swe-te-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Gerard Van Swieten, a Dutch botanist.) Mahogany, a genus of plants, of which the common mahogany, which attains the height of 80 feet, is the type: Order, Cedrelaceæ.

SWIFT, swift, *a.* (Saxon, from *swifan*, to turn, to rove, to whirl round.) Moving far in a short time; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready; prompt. *Swift-foot*, nimble.

The hawk, the hound, the hind, the *swift-foot* hare. —*Mir. for Mag.*

Swift-heeled, *swift-foot*; rapid;

Vows are vain; no suppliant breath

Stays the speed of *swift-heeled* death.—*Habington*.

—*s.* the current of a river;

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water.—*Walton*.

a sort of reel or turning instrument used in winding yarn. In Ornithology, the *Hirundo apus*, called also the Black Martin. In Zoology, the common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFTER, swift'ur, *s.* In Nautical language, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan; also, a strong rope used to encircle a boat lengthwise, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulses of other boats: in the plural, the name is likewise given to two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security;—*v. a.* to stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFTLY, swift'le, *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; quickly; nimbly.

SWIFTNESS—SWINE.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nes, *s.* Speed; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. *Swiftness* is a general term applicable to every kind of motion, and to everything that moves, as, the *swiftness* of a bird, of a stream, of thought, &c.

SWIG, swig, *v. n.* and *a.* (*swiga*, Icel.) To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily;

The flock is drained, the lambskins *swig* the teat.—*Creech*.

—*s.* a large draught—(vulgar in this sense). In Nautical language, *swigging off*, the act of pulling at the middle of a tight rope, which is made fast at both ends.

SWILL, swil, *v. a.* (*swelgan*, *swyigan*, to swallow, Sax.) To drink grossly or greedily; to wash; to drench;

A galled rock —

Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean.—*Shaks.*

to inebriate; to swell with fulness;

I should be loth

To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence

Of such late wassailers.—*Milton*.

—*s.* large draughts of liquor, or drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine.

SWILLER, swil'lur, *s.* One who swills or drinks voraciously.

SWILLEY, swil'le, *s.* A small coal-field; an eddy; a whirlpool.—*Local*.

SWILLINGS, swil'lings, *s.* The same as *swill* given to swine.

SWIM, swim, *v. n.* Pret. *swam* or *swam*; past part. *swum*. *Swam* for the pret. is obsolete.—(*swimman*, Sax. *zwemmen*, to swim, Dutch, *swima*, to swoon, Swed.) To float, not to sink; to move upon or in water by the action of fins, paddles, the limbs, or other natural organs; to be borne along by a current; to glide along, generally; to be dizzy or vertiginous; to be overflowed or drenched; to overflow; to have abundance: it becomes active by ellipsis of *across* or *along*, as, to *swim* a stream, i. e. *across* or *along* a stream;—*v. a.* to cause to float, as to *swim* a boat; to immerse in water that the lighter part may float, as to *swim* wheat for seed;—*s.* a kind of smoothly sliding motion; the bladder by which certain fishes are enabled to raise or lower themselves in water.

SWIMMER, swim'mur, *s.* One who swims; a protuberance on the leg of a horse. In Ornithology, *swimmers*, birds of the order *Natatores*, including the Duck families, Mergansers, Colymbidae, or Grebes, Auks, Pelicans, and Gulls.

SWIMMING, swim'ming, *s.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating; dizziness.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'ming-le, *ad.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success.

SWINDLE, swin'dl, *v. n.* (*zwendelen*, Dutch.) To defraud in the common dealings of life by systematic imposition;—*s.* an act of swindling.—*Local* in this sense.

SWINDLER, swin'dlur, *s.* One who swindles; a cheat.

SWINDLING, swin'dling, *s.* The practices of a swindler.

SWINE, swine, *s. sing.* and *plu.* (*swin*, Sax. *swin*, Dan. and Swed.) The common name of an animal or animals of the genus *Sus*,—see *Sus*. *Swine-herd*, a keeper of swine. *Swine-pox*,—see *Varicella*. *Swine-sty*, a sty or pen for swine. In

SWING—SWINGLE.

Archæology, *swine's-feather*, a military weapon in use before the invention of the bayonet. In Botany, *swine-bread*, or *hog-mushroom*, a kind of fungus, the *Lycoperdon* tuber of Linnaeus, or *Tuber cibarium* of others. *Swine-oat*, the cereal grass *Avena nuda*, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall. *Swine's-cress*, the *Cochlearia coronopus* of Linnaeus, and the *Coronopus ruelii* of Smith, a plant once famous as a remedy for the stone. *Swine's-grass*, or *knot-grass*, the plant *Polygonum aviculare*. *Swine's-succory*, the plant *Lapsana pusilla* of Willdenow. *Swine* or *swine-thistle*,—see *Sonchus*. In Mineralogy, *swine-stone*, the same as *Anthraconite*,—which see. In Ornithology, *swine-pipe*, one of the names of the bird *Turdus iliacus*, called also the Red-wing or Wind-thrush.

SWING, swing, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *swung*. *Swang* for the pret. is obsolete.—(*schwingen*, Germ. *swinga*, Swed. *svinga*, Dan. *svingan*, to beat, strike, or flagellate, Sax.) To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to move backwards and forwards on a rope; to practise swinging. In Nautical language, to change position at the turn of the tide, as a ship at anchor;—*v. a.* to make to play loosely; to cause to vibrate; to whirl round in the air; to wave, as to swing the arms; to brandish; to flourish;—*s.* the act or state of swinging; an apparatus for swinging; influence or power of a body put in motion;

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise.—*Shaks.*
free course; unrestrained liberty or license; the sweep or compass of a moving body; unrestrained tendency.

Those who are so persuaded — give up themselves to the swing of their unbounded propensities.—*Glanville.*

Swing-bridge, or *swivel-bridge*, a movable bridge, consisting of two parts, which meet midway between the abutments, each turning upon a centre-pivot, to admit the passage of shipping when required. *Swing-tree*, or *swingle-tree*, a cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., usually three in number when two horses are yoked; any beam that vibrates. *Swing-wheel*, the wheel which drives a pendulum in a time-piece: in a watch, it is called the *crown-wheel*.

SWINGE, swingj, *v. a.* (*swingan*, Sax.—see *Swing*.) To beat soundly; to lash; to chastise; to move as a lash;

He, wroth to see his kingdom fall,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.—*Milton.*

—*s.* a sway; a swing; the sweep of anything in motion.—Obsolete as a noun.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swing'buk-lur, *s.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms.—Obsolete.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again.—*Shaks.*

SWINGER, swing'ur, *s.* One who swings.

SWINGER, swing'ur, *s.* Something great, as a falsehood.—Vulgar.

SWINGING, swing'ing, *s.* Motion to and fro; the act of swinging.

SWINGING, swing'ing, *a.* Hugo; very large.—Vulgar.

SWINGINGLY, swing'ing-le, *ad.* Hugely; vastly.—Vulgar.

SWINGLE, swing'gl, *v. n.* (from *Swing*.) To dangle; to wave hanging; to swing for pleasure.—(obsolete as a neuter verb);—*v. a.* (*swingan*, to beat,

SWINGLING—SWOBBER.

Sax.) to clean flax by beating it with a swingle;—*s.* a sort of wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax off the shives: it is also called a *swingling-knife*. In Wireworking, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. *Swingle-tree*, the same as *Swing-tree*,—see under *Swing*.

SWINGLING, swing'gling, *s.* The process of beating and cleaning flax. *Swingling-knife*,—see *Swingle*. *Swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax separated from the finer, in the processes of swingling and hatcheling.

SWINISH, swi'nish, *a.* (from *Swine*.) Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal.

SWINISHLY, swi'nish-le, *ad.* In a swinish manner.

SWINISHNESS, swi'nish-nes, *s.* The state of being swinish.

SWINK, swingk, *v. n.* (*swincan*, Sax.) To labour; to drudge;

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly.—*Spenser.*
—*v. a.* to overlabour;—*s.* labour; toil; drudgery.
—Obsolete in all its senses.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swink*!—*Spenser.*

SWINKER, swingk'ur, *s.* A labourer; a ploughman.—Obsolete.

A trewe *swinker* was he.—*Chaucer.*

SWIPES, swipes, *s.* A kind of small beer; applied in Scotland particularly to a kind which is home-brewed.

SWISS, swis, *s.* A native of Switzerland; the language of Switzerland;—*a.* belonging to or produced in Switzerland.

SWITCH, swish, *s.* (*svage*, Swed.) A small flexible twig or rod; that part of the rails of a railway where a side cutting joins the main rail, and which being movable sideways, enables a carriage to continue straight forwards, or to move into the side rails, as may be desired. The switches are in some cases fixed; in others, movable sideways by a cross rod and lever attached to them;—*v. a.* to strike with a switch; to beat; to lash;—*v. n.* to walk with a jerk.—Obsolete or local in this sense.

SWITCHEL, swish'el, *s.* A beverage made of molasses and water.

SWITHE, swithe, *ad.* Hastily.—Obsolete.

They sighen Marye that sche roos *swithe*, and went out.—*Wicliffe.*

SWIVEL, swiv'vl, *s.* (from *swifan*, to turn round, Sax.) A thing fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bristles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns. In Gunnery, a small cannon, so called from its being fixed in a swivel, by means of which it may be directed to any object. *Swivels* are chiefly used at sea;—*v. a.* to turn on a staple, pin, or pivot. *Swivel-bridge*,—see *Swing-bridge*. *Swivel-hook*, a hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap for the ready taking of the turns out of a tackle.

SWOB. A different orthography of *Swab*.

SWOBBER, swob'bur, *s.* The same as *Swabber*. Is the plural, four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*. Playing now and then a sober game at whist for passion, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest that wicked *swobbers*.—*Swift.*

SWOLING—SWUNG.

SWOLING, swol'ing, *s.* In Archæology, a hide of land, or as much as one can till in a year.

SWOLLEN, swol'n. Past part. of *swell*. It is sometimes written *swoln*.—Obsolescent.

SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.—Obsolete.

You never *swom* the Hellespont.—*Shaks.*

SWOON, swūn, *v. n.* (*aswunan*, Sax.) To faint; to sink into a fainting fit;—*s.* a fainting fit; syncope.

SWOONING, swūn'ing, *s.* The act of fainting; syncope.

SWOOP, swūp, *v. a.* (probably from the root of Sweep.) To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep;—*v. n.* to pass with pomp;

Proud Tamer *swoops* along.—*Drayton.*

—*s.* a falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

SWOP, swop, *v. n.* (probably from Sweep, something being *swept* off by the mutual consent of each party in making a *swop*.) To exchange; to barter;—*s.* an exchange.

SWORD, sorde, *s.* (*sword*, *sword*, Sax. *schwert*, Germ. *swārd*, Swed.) An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used either for cutting or thrusting; figuratively, destruction by war; vengeance or justice; war; dissension;

I came not to send peace but a sword.—*Matt. x.*

emblem of triumph and protection;

The Lord—the sword of thy excellence.—*Deut. xxxiii.*

emblem of authority and power. Four swords are

used at the coronation of a British sovereign—the

sword of state, properly so called; the *curtana*,

(*curtus*, shortened, Lat.) or *sword of mercy*, which

is pointless; the *sword of spiritual justice*; and

the *sword of temporal justice*. The last three are

carried before the sovereign; he is girt with the

first. *Sword-bayonet*, a bayonet which is longer

than a common one, and generally used with a

rifle. *Sword-bearer*, an officer in the city of London

who carries a sword as an emblem of authority

before the Lord Mayor. *Sword-belt*, a belt by

which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

Sword-fight, a combat or trial of skill with swords;

fencing. *Sword-knot*, a ribbon or strap tied

to the hilt of a sword, to pass round the wrist

to prevent the weapon being forced from the

hand. *Sword-law*, violence; government by

force. *Sword-man*, a soldier; a fighting man.

Sword-player, a fencer; a gladiator; one who

exhibits his skill in the use of a sword. *Sword-*

shaped, ensiform; shaped like a sword. *Order*

of the sword, a Swedish military order of knighthood,

instituted by Gustavus Vasa. In Botany, *sword-*

fern, the plant *Xiphopteris serratula*, a native of

the West Indies. *Sword-grass*, or *sword-grass*,

a kind of sedge, the sweet-rush, a species of acorns.

In Ichthyology, *sword-fish*, the fish *Xipheas gla-*

dinus,—see *Xiphiinae*.

SWORE. Preterite of *to swear*.

SWORN. Past part. of *to swear*. *Sworn-brothers*, soldiers of fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual oaths to share the rewards of their services. *Sworn-enemies*, determined or irreconcilable enemies. *Sworn-friends*, determined, close, or firm friends.

SWOUND, swownd, *v. n.* To swoon.—Obsolete.

All in gore blood; I *swounded* at the sight.—*Shaks.*

SWUM. Pret. and past part. of *to swim*.

SWUNG. Pret. and past part. of *to swing*.

SYAGRUS—SYLLABICATION.

SYAGRUS, si'ag-rus, *s.* (the name of the person who first wrote the Trojan war in verse.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Palmaceæ.

SYB.—See *Sib*.

SYBARETIC, sib-a-ret'ik, } *a.* (from the ancient
SYBARETICAL, sib-a-ret'e-kal, } Sybarites, who
were proverbial for their voluptuousness.) Wanton; licentious.

SYBARITE, si'ba-rite, *s.* An inhabitant of Sybaris, a Greek city and colony in southern Italy, founded B.C. about 720. They were celebrated for their wealth and the effeminacy of their aristocracy.

SYCAMINE, sik'a-mine, *s.* (*sykominos*, Gr.) The same as Sycamore.

SYCAMORE, sik'a-more, *s.* (*sylcamoros*, Gr.) A kind of fig-tree; also the name given in England to the tree *Acer pseudo-platanus*, better known in Scotland by the name of the Plane-tree.

SYCEE SILVER, si'se sil'vur, *s.* The current silver among the Chinese.

SYCITE, sik'ite, *s.* (*sykos*, Gr.) Fig-stone, a useless name given by some authors to nodules of flint or pebbles resembling a fig in shape.

SYCOCRINUS, sik-ok're-nus, *s.* (*sykos*, a fig, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoideans from the mountain limestone of Ireland.

SYCOMA, sik'o-ma, *s.* (*sycon*, a fig, Gr.) In Pathology, a tumour resembling a fig.

SYCOPHANCY, sik'o-fan-se, } *s.* Mean talebear-
SYCOPHANTRY, sik'o-fan-tre, } ing; obsequious
flattery; servility.

SYCOPHANT, sik'o-fant, *s.* (*sykophante*, from *sykos*, a fig, and *phaneo*, I show, Gr.) Originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law—hence, a talebearer or informant; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men; and hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most usual sense is an obsequious flatterer or parasite;—*v. n.* to play the sycophant.

Sycophanting and misnaming the work.—*Milton.*

SYCOPHANTIC, sik-o-fan'tik, } *a.* Talebearing;
SYCOPHANTICAL, sik-o-fan'te-kal, } more generally,
obsequious flattery; parasitic.

SYCOPHANTIZE, sik'o-fan-tize, *v. n.* To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to play the talebearer.—Little used.

SYCOSIS, se-ko'sis, *s.* (*sykos*, a fig, Gr. in reference to the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration, which somewhat resembles the inside pulp of a fig.) An eruption of inflamed, fleshy, darkish-red tubercles, on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp; gregarious; often coalescent; discharge partial and sanious. It sometimes forms a very troublesome impediment to shaving.

SYDNEAN, sid-ne'an, } *a.* Denoting a species of
SYDNEIAN, sid-ne'yan, } white earth, brought from
Sydney Cove in New South Wales.—*Kirwan.*

SYENITE.—See *Sienite*.

SYKE, sike, *s.* A small brook or rill in low ground.

—*Local.*

SYLLABIC, sil-lab'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to a
SYLLABICAL, sil-lab'e-kal, } syllable or syllables,
as a *syllabic* accent; consisting of a syllable or
syllables, as a *syllabic* argument.

SYLLABICALLY, sil-lab'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a syllabic manner.

SYLLABICATION, sil-lab-e-ka'shun, *s.* The act of forming syllables; the act or manner of dividing words into syllables.

SYLLABLE—SYLVAN.

SYLLABLE, sil'a-bl, *s.* (*syllaba*, Lat. *syllabe*, from *lambano*, I comprehend, *syn*, and *lambano*, I take, Gr.) A simple or compound sound, pronounced with all its articulations, by a single impulse of the voice. A syllable may consist of one letter, or more than one. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables*; of two syllables, *disyllables*; of three syllables, *trisyllables*; when of more than three syllables, *polysyllables*; a small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise;

The last syllable of recorded time.—*Shaks.*

Without one syllable of truth.—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* to utter; to articulate.—*Obsolete.*

Any tongues that syllable men's names on sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.—*Milton.*

SYLLABUB.—See *Sillabub*.

SYLLABUS, sil'a-bus, *s.* (*syllabus*, Gr.) A compendium or abridgment; a table of contents.

SYLLEPSIS, sil-lep'sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than they import, and construe them according to the intention of the author, otherwise called *substitution*; also the agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with the most worthy in the sentence, as, *rex e regina beati*.

SYLLOGISM, sil'lo-jizm, *s.* (*sylogismos*, from *syn*, and *lego*, I speak, Gr.) A form of reasoning or argument consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last the conclusion,—as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.

SYLLOGISTIC, sil-lo-jis'tik, } *a.* Pertaining
SYLLOGISTICAL, sil-lo-jis'te-kal, } to a syllogism;
consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, sil-lo-jis'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZATION, sil-lo-je-za'shun, *s.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZE, sil'lo-jize, *v. n.* To reason by syllogisms.

SILOGIZER, sil-lo-ji-zur, *s.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYLPH, silf, *s.* (*syphilide*, Fr. *silphe*, a moth, a beetle, Gr.) An imaginary being inhabiting the air,—

The light coquettes in sylphs aloft repair,

And sport and flutter in the fields of air.—*Pope.*

written also *syphid*.

SYLPHLIKE, silf'like, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

SILVA, sil'va, *s.* (Latin, a wood or forest.) A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds; a work containing a description of forest trees, as *Sylva Americana*; the forest trees peculiar to any district. In Roman Antiquity, a ludicrous kind of game in which a number of beasts were coursed and hunted in an artificial wood in the circus: the sportsmen were without arms, being obliged to take the game alive. In Law, *sylva cadua*, underwood, or wood under twenty years' growth.—*Blount.*

SYLVA CAPRA, sil'va kap'ra, *s.* (*sylda*, a wood, and *capra*, a goat, Lat.) A genus of Ruminants: Family, Bovidae.

SYLVAN, sil'van, *s.* A fabled deity of the woods; a satyr; a fawn; a rustic;

Her private orchards, walled on every side,

To lawless *syloans* all access denied.—*Pope.*

—*a.* shady; woody; relating to woods,—more properly written *silean*.

Eternal green the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *syloans* genus of the place.—*Pope.*

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SYLVANITE—SYMBOLANTHUS.

SYLVANITE, sil'van-ite, *s.* Graphic tellurium, a mineral of a steel-grey colour, approaching to tin-white; generally splendent; primary form, a right rhombic prism; yields easily to the knife; brittle: it is soluble in nitric acid. Composition—tellurium, 60.0; gold, 30.0; silver, 10.0: sp. gr. 5.7; hardness = 1.5 to 2.0.

SYLVANUS.—See *Silvanus*.

SYLVATE, sil'vate, *s.* A compound of sylvic acid with a salifiable base.

SYLVIA, sil've-a, *s.* (*sylvia*, a wood, Lat.) A genus of birds: Type of the family Sylviadae.

SYLVIADÆ, sil-vi'a-de, *s.* (*sylvia*, one of the genera.)

The Warblers, a family of birds, generally small; the bill slender; distinctly notched; the feet formed for walking, perching, or climbing; the tarsus slender and lengthened: it includes the Stonechats, Nightingales, true Warblers, Titmice, and Wagtails: Order, Insectores.

SYLVIANÆ, sil-vi'a-ne, *s.* (*sylvia*, one of the genera.)

The true Warblers, a subfamily of perching birds, very small in size and weak in structure; the bill very slender, with the under mandible much thinner than the upper.

SYLVIC ACID, sil'vik as'sid, *s.* (*sylva*, a wood, Lat. in reference to resins being derived from trees.)

An acid extracted from resin by weak alcohol, and purified by stronger alcohol: it crystallizes in minute prisms. Formula, according to Trommsdorff, C₂₀ H₁₅ O₂; according to Rose, C₂₀ H₁₆ O₂.

SYLVICOLA, sil-vik'o-la, *s.* (Latin, an inhabitant of the woods.) The Fly-catching Warblers, a genus of the Paridae, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadae.

SYLVIPARUS, sil-vip'a-rus, *s.* A genus of birds, natives of the Himalaya mountains: Family, Sylviadae.

SYLVINE, sil'vine, *s.* A mineral which crystallizes in the form of a cube, and cleaves parallel to the faces of that solid: it is a muriate of potash; soluble, with the taste of common salt. Composition—chlorine, 47.46; potassium, 52.54.

SYMA, si'ma, *s.* A genus of birds, closely allied to the Halycon or Kingfisher: Family, Halcyonidae.

SYMBIUS, sim'be-us, *s.* A genus of parasitical Coleopterous insects: Family, Mordellidae.

SYMBLEPHARON, sim-blef'a-ron, } *s.* (*sym*, and
SYMBLEPHAROSIS, sim-blef'a-ro-sis, } *blepharos*,
the eye-lid, Gr.) In Pathology, a connection of the lid to the globe of the eye.

SYMBOL, sim'bol, *s.* (*symbolon*, Lat. *symbolon*, from *syn* and *ballo*, I throw, *synballo*, I compare, Gr.)

The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things; thus, the lion is the symbol of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience; an emblem or type of something else, as the bread and wine in the eucharist are called the symbols of the body and blood of Christ; a letter or character which is significant, as the letters of the Chinese alphabet: the symbols of algebra are arbitrary; a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing, a sign or badge, as a trident is the symbol of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.; a compendium; an abstract; sentence of adjudication.—Not used in this sense.

The persons who are to be judged * * * shall all appear to receive their symbol.—*Ep. Taylor.*

SYMBOLANTHUS, sim-bo-lan'thus, *s.* (*symbolon*, a ring, Gr. in reference to the ring at the base of the filaments.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

SYMBOLIC—SYMPATHETICAL.

SYMBOLIC, sim-bol'ik, } *a.* Representative;
SYMBOLICAL, sim-bol'e-kal, } expressing by re-
 semblance or signs; typical. *Symbolical philo-*
sophy, is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

SYMBOLICALLY, sim-bol'e-kal-le, *ad.* By repre-
 sentation or resemblance of properties; by signs;
 typically.

SYMBOLISM, sim-bol-izm, *s.* In Chemistry, a union
 in things thrown together; consent of parts: this
 is a literal meaning.

SYMBOLIZATION, sim-bol-e-za'shun, *s.* (from Sym-
 bolize.) The act of symbolizing, resemblance in
 properties.

SYMBOLIZE, sim-bol-ize, *v. n.* (*symboliser*, Fr.) To
 have a typical resemblance; to have a resemblance
 of qualities or properties;—*v. a.* to make to agree
 in properties; to make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, sim-me-tral, *a.* (see Symmetry.)
 Commensurable.—Literal, but obsolete.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice
 of the church, while it was *symmetrical*, to obey the
 magistrate.—*More* (1660).

SYMMETRIAN, sim-met're-an, } *s.* One eminently

SYMMETRIST, sim-met-ris-t, } studious of pro-
 portion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *sym-*
metrians would allow.—*Sidney*.

SYMMETRICAL, sim-met're-kal, *a.* Proportional
 throughout the parts; made up of parts agreeing
 to each other. In Botany, flowers are *symmetrical*,
 when the segments of the calyx, the petals, and
 the stamens, are regular, equal, and alike.—
Lindley. In Geometry, *symmetrical solids*, those
 which, although equal and similar, cannot be
 brought to coincide with each other, or occupy the
 same portion of space: a man's two hands afford
 a familiar example. The equality of plane figures
 is proved by showing that they may be made to
 coincide, but it is evident that this mode of proof
 cannot be extended to all solids.

SYMMETRICALLY, sim-met're-kal-le, *ad.* With due
 proportion of parts.

SYMMETRIZE, sim-met-rize, *v. a.* To make pro-
 portional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

SYMMETRY, sim-met-re, *s.* (*symmetria*, from *syn*,
 and *metron*, measure, Gr. *symmetric*, Fr.) Agree-
 ment of one part to another; adaptation of parts;
 the union and conformity of the members of a
 work to the whole. *Symmetry* arises from the
 proportion which the Greeks call analogy, which is
 the relation of conformity of all the parts to a
 certain measure.

SYMPATHETIC, sim-pa-thet'ik, } *a.* (*sympa-*

SYMPATHETICAL, sim-pa-thet'e-kal, } *thique*, Fr.)
 Pertaining to sympathy; having common feeling
 with another; susceptible of being affected with
 feelings like those of another; or of feelings in
 consequence of what another feels. Among Alche-
 mists, the epithet was applied to a kind of powder,
 said to be possessed of the wonderful property,
 that if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a
 wound, the wound would be healed, even in the
 absence of the patient. *Sympathetic ink*, an ink
 which makes no mark upon the paper until it is
 heated, exposed to the action of light, or until a
 second fluid is passed over it. thus, writing is in-
 visible, with a weak solution of galls, till heated;
 with solution of a salt of gold or silver, till exposed
 to the light of the sun; with a weak solution of
 galls, or of prussiate of potash, till wetted with a

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SYMPATHETICALLY—SYMPIESOMETER.

solution of sulphate of iron. In Anatomy, *sympa-*
thetic nerve, the intercostal nerve; a nerve con-
 sisting of filaments from every nerve; so called
 from its being supposed to produce a sympathy
 between the affections of different parts. In Pa-
 thology, the term *sympathetic* is applied to symp-
 toms and affections which occur in parts more or
 less remote from the seat of the disease, and are
 occasioned by some nervous connection of the
 parts.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sim-pa-thet'e-kal-le, *ad.* With
 sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of
 sympathy; by communication from something
 else.

SYMPATHIZE, sim-pa-thize, *v. n.* To have a com-
 mon feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel
 in consequence of what another feels; to feel
 mutually; by a forced figure, to agree or fit.—Not
 used in this sense.

Blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*.—
Dryden.

SYMPATHY, sim-pa-the, *s.* (*sympatheia*, from *syn*,
 and *pathos*, passion, feeling, Gr.) Fellow-feeling;
 the quality of being affected by the affection of
 another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if
 not in degree; a conformity of affections, inclina-
 tions, or natural temperament, which makes two
 persons pleased with each other; a propension of
 inanimate things to unite or to act on each other,
 as the *sympathy* between the magnet and iron. In
 Physiology, the relation which exists between the
 actions of two or more organs, contiguously or
 remotely situated.

SYMPHONIA, sim-fo-ne-a, *s.* (*syn*, and *phone*, sound,
 Gr.) In Antiquity, a pulsatile musical instrument
 made of a hollow piece of wood closed at each
 end with leather, and struck with a stick.

SYMPHONIOUS, sim-fo-ne-us, *a.* (from *Symphony*.)
 Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Up he rode,
 Followed with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tuned
 Angelic harmonies.—*Milton*.

SYMPHONIST, sim-fo-nist, *s.* A composer of sym-
 phonies or instrumental music.

SYMPHONY, sim-fo-ne, *s.* (*symphonia*, Lat. *sym-*
phonie, Fr. *symphonia*, from *syn*, and *phone*, voice,
 sound, Gr.) A consonance or harmony of sounds,
 agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds be vocal
 or instrumental, or both; a full concert; an over-
 ture or other composition for instruments.

SYMPHYNOTA, sim-fe-no'ta, *s.* A name proposed
 for a genus of fresh water Bivalves, allied to *Ano-*
donta: Family, Naiadae.

SYMPHYSIOTOMY, sim-fi-se-ot'o-me, *s.* (*symphysis*
 and *tome*, incision, Gr.) In Surgery, the opera-
 tion of dividing the symphysis pubis.

SYMPHYSIS, sim-fe-sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *phyo*, I grow,
 Gr.) In Anatomy, the growing together, or con-
 nection of bones, which have no manifest motion,
 as the *symphysis* pubis. In Pathology, a coales-
 cence of a natural passage; also, the first inten-
 tion of cure in a wound.

SYMPHYTUM, sim-fe-tum, *s.* (*symphysis*, a union or
 junction, from its long supposed virtues as a vul-
 nery.) Comfrey, a genus of plants: Order,
 Boraginaceae.

SYMPIESOMETER, sim-pi-e-zom'e-tur, *s.* (*sympiezo*,
 I compress, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An in-
 strument for measuring the weight of the atmos-
 phere by the compression of a column of gas.

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SYMPLECTES—SYNALLAXIS.

SYMPLECTES, sim-plek'tis, *s.* Weaver birds, a genus of birds belonging to the Coccothraustinae, or Hard-bills: Family, Fringillidae.

SYMPLOCINEÆ.—See *Styracæ*.

SYMPLOCOS, sin'plo-kos, *s.* (*symploke*, a connection, Gr. in reference to the stamens being united at the base.) A genus of plants: Order, *Styracæ*.

SYMPOSIAC, sim-po'zi-ak, *a.* (*symposia*, a drinking together, a banquet, from *syn*, and *pino*, I drink, Gr.) Pertaining to merry makings; happening where company are drinking together; convivial; feasting.

SYMPOSIARCH, sim-po'ze-ark, *s.* (*symposion*, a banquet, and *archo*, I rule, Gr.) In Antiquity, the ruler or master of a feast; one selected by the consent of the party to be their president for the occasion.

SYMPOSIUM, sim-po'ze-nm, *s.* A drinking together; a merry feast; sometimes a banquet among philosophers, or a conference or conversation among philosophers at a banquet.

SYMPTOM, sim'tum, *s.* (*symptome*, Fr. *sympthoma*, a falling or accident, from *syn*, and *pipto*, I fall, Gr.) Literally, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant,—hence, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease; a sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else.

SYMPTOMATIC, sim-to-mat'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
SYMPTOMATICAL, sim-to-mat'e-kal, } to symp-
toms; happening concurrently; according to
symptoms; indicative.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sim-to-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms; as a symptom.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, sim-to-ma-tol'o-je, *s.* (*sympthoma*, a symptom, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the symptoms, or morbid phenomena of diseases.

SYMPTOSIS, sin'to-sis, *s.* (Greek.) In Grammar, a concurrence of vowels; a hiatus.

SYN, sin. A Greek preposition signifying *with*, *together*, &c. For the sake of euphony, the final *n* is changed into *m* before the labials *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, *ps*, &c.; into *s*, *l*, *r*, before these letters, and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants or a double one.

SYNERESIS, se-ne're-sis, *s.* (*synairesis*, Gr.) Contraction; the union of two syllables into one, as *Is-ra-el* for *Is-ra-el*. It is the opposite of *diæresis*.

SYNAGOGICAL, sin-a-gog'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, sin'a-gog, *s.* (French; *synagoge*, from *syn*, and *agoge*, a training, Gr.) A congregation; a gathering together; at present understood in the special sense of a Jewish congregation; the house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews; the court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the *great synagogue*.

SYNAGRIS, sin'a-gris, *s.* A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, *Vespidæ*.

SYNALEPHA, sin-a-le'fa, *s.* (*synaloiphe*, Gr.) A mingling together, as of two vowels in poetry which end and begin two adjoining words, so that both go out for one syllable.

SYNALLAXIS, sin-al-lak'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *allaxis*, a changing, Gr.) A genus of the Anabatinae, or Tree runners: Family, *Certhiidae*.

SYNAMUR—SYNCHONDROSIS.

SYNAMUR, sin'a-mur, *a.* (*syn*, and *amour*, love, Fr.) In Heraldry, sanguine, or gules.

SYNANCEIA, sin-an'se-ya, *s.* (*syn*, and *anceia*, I lie, a table, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Scorpenidae*.

SYNANCHIA, sin-ang'ke-a, *s.* (*synanche*, a sore throat, Gr.) Hog-fish, a genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily *Synanchinae*.

SYNANCHINÆ, sin-ang-ki'ne, *s.* Hog-fishes, a subfamily of the *Scorpenidae*, characterized by the body being without scales, thick, gross, often deformed with fungus, or spongy skin with fleshy lobes or cirri on the sides; the mouth wide and completely vertical.

SYNANDRA, si-nan'dra, *s.* (*syn*, together, and *aner*, a male, Gr. in reference to the anthers approximating by pairs.) A genus of plants: Order, *Lamiaceæ*.

SYNAPHA, sin'a-fa, *s.* (*syn*, and *aphe*, a lighting, a kindling, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, *Nemocera*.

SYNAPTASE, sin'ap-tas, *s.* A substance obtained from the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds; it is soluble in water, from which it is precipitated in white flakes by the addition of alcohol: when dry, it forms a yellowish-white, hard, brittle, opaque, horny mass, very soluble in cold water. The composition of synaptase is not yet ascertained.

SYNARCHY, sin'ar-ke, *s.* (*synarchia*, Gr.) Joint rule or sovereignty.

SYNARTHRODIAL, sin-ar-thro'de-al, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with synarthrosis.

SYNARTHROSIS, sin-ar-thro'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *arthra*, a joint, Gr.) The immovable connection of one bone with another.

SYNAULIA, sin-aw'le-a, *s.* (Greek.) A concert of flute-players, who answered each other alternately without any union of voice.

SYNAXIS, sin-aks'is, *s.* (*synauxano*, I join together, Gr.) A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper.

SYNBATHOCRINUS, sin-ba-thok're-nus, (*syn*, bathos, height, and *krinon*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of small Crinoids, from the mountain limestone of Scotland forest.

SYNBRANCHIDÆ, sin-brang'ke-de, *s.* A family of Apodal fishes, which have the body eel-shaped, and spiracles placed round the neck.

SYNBRANCHUS, sin-brang'kus, *s.* (*syn*, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) A genus of fishes, so called from a single small round branchial aperture or spiracle being placed round the throat: Family, *Synbranchidae*.

SYNCARPOUS, sing-kar'pus, *a.* (*syn*, and *carpos*, fruit, Gr.) In Botany, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united, as in the apple and pear.

SYNCATEGOREMATIC, sing-kat-e-gor-e-mat'ik, *a.* (*syn*, and *kategorema*, a word employed together with categoricals or terms, Gr.) In Logic, applied to a word which cannot be employed by itself as a term, but requires to be conjoined with another or others for that purpose: such are *adverbs*, prepositions, nouns in other cases than the nominative, &c.

SYNCELLUS, sin-sel'lus, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, an officer attached to the patriarchs or prelates of the ancient Eastern church.

SYNCHONDROSIS, sing-kon-dro'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and

SYNCHONDROTOMY—SYNCOPIZE.

chondros, a cartilage, Gr.) Articulation of bones by means of intervening cartilage.

SYNCHONDROTOMY, sing-kon-drot'o-me, *s.* The same as Symphysiotomy,—which see.

SYNCHORESIS, sing-ko-re'sis, *s.* (Greek, concession.) In Rhetoric, a figure wherein an argument is scoffingly conceded, for the purpose of retorting more pointedly.

SYNCHRONAL, sing'kro-nal, *a.* (*syn*, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) Happening at the same time; simultaneous;—*s.* that which happened at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sing'kro-nizim, *s.* Occurrence of two or more events at the same time; simultaneousness; the tabular arrangement of history according to dates, by which contemporary persons and things in different countries are brought together.

SYNCHRONIZE, sing'kro-nize, *v. n.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

SYNCHRONOUS, sing'kro-nus, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHYSIS, sing'ke-sis, *s.* (*synchyo*, I confound or dissolve, Gr.) Literally, a confusion, or a melting; derangement. In Pathology, confusion of the humours of the eye from blows, attended with rupture of the internal membranes and capsules; and also to the conversion of the vitreous humour into a fluid state. In Rhetoric, a confused and disorderly placing of words in a sentence.

SYNCLINAL, sing-kl'i-nal, *a.* Inclined with or having the same direction. In Geology, *synclinal lines*, lines bounding the surfaces of parallel superincumbent strata, which are concave on their upper surface; being, in this respect, opposed to *anticlinal lines*, which bound the superior surfaces of convex strata; the two kinds of lines, continued at right angles to the axes of the curves, forming furrows and ridges.

SYNCLINICAL.—See Synclinal.

SYNCLONUS, sing'klo-nus, *s.* (*syn*, and *klonos*, agitation, Gr.) In Pathology, multiplied or compound agitation, a species of spasm.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pal, *a.* Pertaining to syncope; applied in Pathology to a variety of intermittent fever, every paroxysm of which is characterized by fainting.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pate, *v. a.* To contract as a word, by taking one or more letters from the middle.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pa'shun, *s.* The contraction of a word by syncope; in Music, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar; a driving note, when a shorter note at the beginning of a measure is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, equal to that which occasioned the driving, to make the number even.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pe, *s.* (from *syn*, and *kopto*, I cut off, Gr.) In Grammar, an elision or contraction of a word by taking out one or more letters or a syllable from the middle. In Pathology, fainting; sudden and complete loss of feeling and voluntary motion, with diminution or suspension of the pulsation of the heart and arteries. In Music,—see Syncope.

SYNCOPIST, sing'ko-pist, *s.* One who contracts words.

SYNCOPIZE, sing'ko-pize, *v. a.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable in a word.

SYNCRETIC—SYNERGETIC.

SYNCRETIC, sing-kret'ik, *a.* Blending different schools of learning or philosophy.

SYNCRETISM, sing'kre-tizm, *s.* (*syncretis*, Gr.) A mixture of philosophy and religion; or eclectic learning and philosophy.

SYNCRETIST, sing'kre-tist, *s.* One of the sect or branch of the Hussites in Bohemia and Moravia, who differ from the church of Rome in regard to the use of the chalice or communion in both kinds.

SYNCRETISTIC, sing-kre-tis'tik, *a.* Same as Syncretic,—which see.

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, sin-des-mog'ra-fe, *s.* (*syndesmos*, a ligament, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) An anatomical description of the ligaments.

SYNDESMOLOGY, sin-des-mol'o-je, *s.* (*syndesmos*, a ligament, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDESMOSIS, sin-des-mo'sis, *s.* (*syndesmos*, a ligament, from *syn*, and *deo*, I bind, Gr.) The union of one bone with another by means of ligament.

SYNDESMOTOMY, sin-des-mot'o-me, *s.* (*syndesmos*, a ligament, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) Anatomical dissection of the articular ligaments.

SYNDIC, sin'dik, *s.* (*syndicus*, Lat. *syndikos*, from *syn*, and *dike*, justice, Gr.) One whose duties associate him with justice; an officer of government invested with different powers in different countries; a magistrate; a curator. In Geneva, the *syndic* is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies of Paris, the universities, &c., have their *syndics*. The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*. In Grecian Antiquity, *syndici* were orators appointed by the people to plead in behalf of any law which was to be enacted or abrogated.

SYNDICATE, sin'de-kate, *v. a.* To judge; to censure;—*s.* in some European countries, a council; a branch of government.

SYNDRELLA, sin-drel'la, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of Composite plants, consisting of small insignificant West Indian weeds: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

SYNDROME, sin'dro-me, *s.* (*syndrome*, a running together, Gr.) Concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependence on such a *syndrome* of pre-required motors.—Glanville.

In Pathology, the assemblage of symptoms which characterize a morbid state.

SYNECDOCHE, sin-ek'do-ke, *s.* (from *syn*, and *ekdechomai*, I take, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, the species for the genus, &c.

SYNECDOCHICAL, sin-ek-dok'e-kal, *a.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche.

SYNECDOCHICALLY, sin-ek-dok'e-kal-le, *ad.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking.

SYNECHIA, sin-ek'e-a, *s.* (*syn*, and *echo*, I hold, Gr.)

In Pathology, an adhesion: that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior*; that of the iris to the cornea, *synechia anterior*.

SYNECHPHONESIS, sin-ek-fo-ne'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *phonesis*, a sounding, Gr.) A sounding in connection, that is, two vowels as if they were one.—See Synæresis.

SYNEPY, sin'e-pe, *s.* (*sinepeia*, Gr.) The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

SYNERGETIC, sin-er-jet'ik, *a.* (*synergetikos*, Gr.) Co-operating.

SYNERGISM—SYNODAL.

SYNERGISM, sin-er'jizm, *s.* The doctrine of the Synergists.

SYNERGISTS, sin-er-jists, *s.* (*synergizo*, I co-operate, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, a party in the Lutheran church in the latter end of the 16th century. They held that the divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will in order to become effectual, which, or something resembling it, is termed *semipelagian* in early ecclesiastical history.

SYNTHETES, sin-e'the-ris, *s.* (*syn*, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) Brazilian Porcupine, a subgenus of the *Hystrix*, or Porcupine.

SYNGENESE, sin-je-nese, *s.* A plant belonging to the Linnaean class *Syngenesia*.

SYNGENESIA, sin-je-ne'she-a, *s.* (*syn*, together, and *genesis*, generation, Gr.) The nineteenth class of the Linnaean system of Botany, distinguished by having five stamens, and the anthers being united at their edges.

SYNGENESIAN, sin-je-ne'shan, } *a.* Belonging to
SYNGENESIOUS, sin-je-ne'shus, } the class *Syngenesia*.

SYNGNATHIDÆ, sin-nath'e-de, *s.* Pipe-fishes, a family of Cheliform fishes, having long slender bodies, mailed with angular scaly plates, united at their sutures; the snout more or less elongated into a tube, at the extremity of which is the mouth, the opening of which is vertical.

SYNGNATHUS, sin-na'thus, *s.* (*syn*, and *gnathus*, a jaw, Gr.) Pipe-fish, a genus of fishes, in which the snout is greatly elongated; the mouth terminal, and opening vertically; without teeth; body long, linear, and nearly of equal breadth, but attenuated at the tail.

SYNGRAPH.—See *Chirograph*.

SYNZESIS, sin-e-ze'sis, *s.* (*synizo*, I meet, I coalesce, Gr.) In Pathology, an obliteration of the pupil of the eye; a closed pupil.

SYNNEUROSIS, sin-u-ro'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *neuron*, a nerve, Gr.) The connection of bones by tendon, formerly mistaken for nerve.

SYNOCHA, sin'o-ka, *s.* (Greek.) In Pathology, a simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic in its course and progress.

SYNOCHOUS, sin'o-kus, *a.* Continued; continuous. In Pathology, applied to inflammatory fever, from its uniform progress and continuous type.

SYNOD, sin'od, *s.* (*synodos*, a convention, Gr.) In Church History, a convention or council of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. *Synods* are of four kinds—1. *General*, or *ecumenical*, composed of bishops from different nations; 2. *national*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline; 3. *provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. In Scotland, a *synod* is composed of the ministers and elders of the congregations of several presbyteries. It consists of every minister within its limits, and of the elders who have last represented the different sessions in the presbytery.

SYNOCTYLES, sin-o-dak'tilze, *s. plu.* (*syn*, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) A group of birds, comprehending such as have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and united to it as far as the penultimate articulation.

SYNODAL, sin'od-al, *s.* In Law, a pecuniary rent, formerly paid to the higher ecclesiastics by the inferior clergy at the time of their Easter visitation. *Cowel*;—*a.*—See *Synodic*.

SYNODIC—SYNOVIA.

SYNODIC, sin-od'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to a synod
SYNODICAL, sin-od'ik-al, } transacted in a synod

In Astronomy, *synodical revolution* of a planet or of the moon, with respect to the sun, is the time between two conjunctions or oppositions. The *synodical month* is the period of the moon's *synodic* revolution, and is the same with lunar month or lunation, consisting of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds, and 11 thirds.

SYNODICALLY, sin-od'e-kal-le, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SYNODONTES, sin-o-don'tis, *s.* (*syn*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the body nearly oval, compressed, and the sides naked; the cirri of the lower jaw pectinated; upper jaw longest; lower teeth compressed, hooked, pedunculated, and flexible at the base; head and eyes mailed: Family, Siluridæ.

SYNODUS, sin'o-dus, *s.* (*syn*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Carp kind: Family, Salmonidæ; also a subgenus of Crustacean Order, Isopoda.

SYNOECIA, sin-e'she-a, *s.* (*synoikia*, Gr.) In Antiquity, a feast celebrated at Athens, in memory of the union by Theseus of all the petty communities of Attica into one single commonwealth.

SYNGELOSIS, sin-e-se-o'sis, *s.* (*synoikeo*, I live with, Gr.) In Rhetoric, a figure of speech, by which contrary qualities are united.

SYNONYM, } sin'o-nim, *s.* (*synonymos*, from *syn*,
SYNONYME, } and *nomos*, a name, Gr.) A name, noun, or other word, having the same signification with another;—plural, *synonyms*, but properly *synonyms*.

SYNONYMAL, sin-on'e-mal, *a.* Synonymous.—Obsolete.

SYNONYMALLY, sin-on'e-mal-le, *adv.* The same as Synonymously,—the proper term.

SYNONYMI, sin-on'e-mist, *s.* In Botanical Science, one who collects the different names of synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

SYNONYMIZE, sin-on'e-mize, *v. a.* To express the same thing by a different name or words.

SYNONYMOUS, sin-on'e-mus, *a.* Expressing the same thing or idea.

SYNONYMOUSLY, sin-on'e-mus-le, *adv.* In a synonymous manner, in the same sense. *Synonymously* is used.

SYNONYMY, sin-on'e-me, *s.* The quality of expressing the same thing by different words. In Rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYNOPSIS, sin-op'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *opsis*, view, Gr.) A general view; a collection of things so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYNOPTIC, sin-op'tik, } *a.* Affording a general
SYNOPTICAL, sin-op'te-kal, } view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing.

SYNOPTICALLY, sin-op'te-kal-le, *adv.* In a synoptical manner.

SYNOVIA, sin-o've-a, *s.* (*syn*, and *ovum*, an egg, Gr. *ovum*, Lat. from its paleness and resemblance to the white of an egg.) In Physiology, a peculiar fluid found within the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates. It consists, according to the analysis of M. Margueron, of fibrous matter 11.86; albumen, 4.52; muriate of soda, 0.11; phosphate of lime, 0.70; water, 80.46.

SYNOVIAL—SYPHON.

SYNOVIAL, sin-o've-al, *a.* Pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia.

SYNTACTIC, sin-tak'tik, } *o.* (see Syntax.)

SYNTACTICAL, sin-tak'te-kal, } Pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax or construction.

SYNTACTICALLY, sin-tak'te-kal-le, *ad.* In conformity to syntax.

SYNTAX, sin'taks, *s.* (*syntaxis*, Lat. and Gr. from *syn*, together, and *tasso*, I put, Gr.) A putting together; construction; that part of grammar which teaches how to put words together properly in order to form sentences. This is the only sense in which the word is used.

SYNTENOSIS, sin-te-no'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *tenon*, a tendon, Gr.) In Anatomy, the union of bones by the intervention of tendon, as exhibited in the patella.

SYNTERESIS, sin-te-re'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *teres*, I watch over, Gr.) A remorse of conscience.

SYNETIC, sin-tet'ik, *a.* (from *Syntesis*.) Wasting with consumption.

SYNTEXIS, sin-tek'sis, *s.* (Greek, a wasting away.) A deep consumption.

SYNTHERMAL, sin-ther'mal, *a.* (*syn*, and *therme*, heat, Gr.) Having the same degree of heat.

SYNTHEMIS, sin'the-sis, *s.* (from *syn*, and *tithemi*, I put, Gr.) Composition, or a putting together; the opposite of analysis. In Chemistry, the uniting of elements into a compound, as in combining oxygen and hydrogen to form water, thus proving, by synthesis, that water consists of these gases. In Logic and Mathematics, that process of reasoning by which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. In Surgery, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. In Antiquity, a large robe or cloak which the Romans put on to eat in, as a more commodious habit for lying upon the beds or sofas at table.

SYNTHETIC, sin-thet'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to

SYNTHETICAL, sin-thet'e-kal, } synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition.

SYNTHETICALLY, sin-thet'e-kal-le, *ad.* By synthesis or composition.

SYNTHETIZE, sin'the-tize, *v. a.* To unite in regular structure.

SYNTOMIS, sin'to-mis, *s.* (*syn*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Crepuscularis.

SYNTOMY, sin'to-me, *s.* (*syntomia*, Gr.) Brevity; conciseness.

SYNTONIC, sin-ton'ik, *a.* (*syn*, and *tonos*, a tone, Gr.) In Music, sharp; intense.

SYMPHERING, si'fer-ing, *s.* In Shipbuilding, the lapping of the edge of one plank over another for bulkhead.

SYPHILIS, si'f'e-lis, *s.* (*syphlos*, crippled, shameful, Gr.) The venereal disease.

SYPHILITIC, si'f'e-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.

SYPHILOID, si'f'e-loyd, *a.* (*syphilis*, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling syphilis; applied to many affections of that character, but differing from syphilis in the progress of their symptoms, and in their modes of cure.

SYPHILOMANIA, si'f'e-lo-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*syphilis* and *mania*.) Monomania, characterized by an unfounded dread of syphilitic infection.

SYPHON,—see Siphon. *Syphon barometer*, or re-

SYPHONOSTOMA—SYRRHAPTES.

duced barometer: this instrument is about four inches long; it consists of a tube doubled upon itself twice, and very nearly filled with mercury; it serves the purpose of a manometer in showing the dilatations of the air in the receiver of an air-pump, for which purpose it is generally employed.

SYPHONOSTOMA, si-fo-nos'to-ma, *s.* The Flea, a genus of Apteros insects.

SYPHOSTOMA, si-fos'to-ma, *s.* (*syphon*, a tube, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Annelides: Order, Tubicola.

SYPHUNCLE.—See Siphuncle.

SYRACUSAN, sir-a-ku'san, *s.* An inhabitant of Syracuse.

SYREN.—See Siren.

SYRIAC, sir'e-ak, *s.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country;—*a.* pertaining to Syria or its language.

SYRIACISM, sir'e-a-sizm, *s.* A Syrian idiom.

SYRIAN, sir'e-an, *s.* A native of Syria;—*a.* pertaining to or produced in Syria. *Syrian rue*, or *Harmala rue*, a variety of the plant *Ruta harnala*, a native of Siberia.

SYRIANISM, sir'e-an-izm, } *s.* A Syrian idiom, or

SYRIASM, sir'e-azim, } peculiarity in the Syrian language.

SYRIGMUS, sir-ig'mus, *s.* (*syrrigmos*, Gr.) In Pathology, ringing in the ears; a sharp, shrill, successive sound.

SYRINGA, si-ring'ga, *s.* (*syrix*, a pipe, Gr. in reference to the branches which are long and straight, and filled,—hence the old name of the lilac, pipe-tree.) Lilac, a genus of plants, consisting of shrubs, with terminal panicles of white and purple flowers: Order, Oleaceae. The name also of the mock oranges, plants belonging to the genus *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGE, sir'ing, *s.* (*syrix*, Gr.) A pipe furnished with a piston, by which liquids can be drawn in and then forcibly ejected,—principally used in surgery.

SYRINGODENDRON, sir-ing-go-den'dron, *s.* (*syrix*, a pipe, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) The name given by Count Sternberg to many Sigillaria, from the parallel pipe-shaped flutings that extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks: these trunks are without joints, and many of them attain the size of forest trees.

SYRINGOPORA, sir-ing-gop'o-ra, *s.* (*syrix*, a pipe, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Corals, belonging to the Madrephyllia family.

SYRINGOTOMY, sir-ing-got'o-me, *s.* (*syrix*, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) In Surgery, the operation for fistula by incision.

SYRIX, sir'inks, *s.* (Greek, a pipe.) In Pathology, a fistula. In Music, an instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together: it is called Pau's-pipe.

SYRMA, sir'ma, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a long garment, the train of which reached the ground: it was the proper dress of actors in the classical tragedy.

SYRPHIDÆ, sir'fe-de, *s.* (*syrrhus*, one of the genera.) A tribe of Dipterous insects, of the family Athericera of Cuvier.

SYRPHUS, sir'fus, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

SYRRHAPTES, ser-rap'tes, *s.* (*syr*, and *raptos*, I link together, Gr.) A genus of birds of the partridge kind; one species is only known, which is from

SYRTIS—SYSTEMATICAL.

the deserts of central Asia, the Tetra paradoxus of Pallus: Order, Gallinae.

SYRTIS, sir'tis, } *s.* (Latin, a quicksand.) A bog.
SYRT, sirt, }

A boggy *syrtis*—neither sea nor good dry land.—Milton.

In Entomology, a genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Beduviidae.

SYRUP.—See Sirup.

SYSSARCOSIS, sis-sar-ko'sis, *s.* (*syn*, and *sarx*, flesh, Gr.) The junction of bones by intervening muscles.

SYSSITIA, sis-ish'e-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, an institution of some states, particularly Lacedaemon and Crete, by which the male freemen had their meals in common masses, instead of eating with their families in private.

SYSTALTIC, sis-tal'tik, *a.* (*syn*, and *staltikos*, a drawing together, Gr.) Contractile; capable of contracting; applied to the movement of parts or organs, which, as the heart and arteries, contract and dilate alternately.

SYSTASIS, sis'tas-is, *s.* (Greek.) The consistence of anything; constitution.

SYSTEM, sis'tem, *s.* (*systema*, Lat. and Gr. from *syn*, together, and *istemi*, I set, Gr.) An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme, consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies, or a regular union of principles or parts, forming one entire thing, as, a *system* of law, religion, government, botany, nerves, solar *system*, &c.; regular method or order. In Music, an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as a fifth octave, &c., the elements of which are called *diastems*. *System-maker*, one who forms a system. *System-monger*, one given to the forming of systems.

SYSTEMATIC, sis-tem-at'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
SYSTEMATICAL, sis-tem-at'e-kal, } to system; con-

SYSTEMATICALLY—SYZYGY.

sisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system or regular method.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sis-tem-at'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the form of a system; methodically.

SYSTEMATIST, sis'tem-a-tist, } *s.* One who
SYSTEMATIZER, sis-tem-a-ti'zur, } forms a system,
SYSTEMIZER, sis-tem-i'zur, } or reduces to a system.

SYSTEMATIZE, sis'tem-a-tize, } *v. a.* To reduce to
SYSTEMIZE, sis'tem-ize, } system or regular method.

SYSTEMIZATION, sis-tem-e-za'shun, *s.* (from *Systemize*.) The reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYSTOLE, sis'to-le, *s.* (Greek, a contracting or drawing together.) In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable. In Physiology, the contraction of the heart and arteries.

SYSTROPHA, sis'tro-fa, *s.* (from *syn*, and *strophe*, a turning, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidae.

SYSTYLE, sis'tile, *s.* (from *syn*, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.

SYSTYLOUS, sis'ti-lus, *a.* In Botany, exhibiting united styles.

SYZYGIUM, si-zij'e-um, *s.* (*syzygos*, coupled, Gr. in reference to the manner in which the branches and leaves are united together by pairs.) A genus of tropical plants: Family, Myrtaceae.

SYZYGOPS, siz'e-gops, *s.* (*syn*, *sygōo*, I join, and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidae.

SYZYGY, siz'e-je, *s.* (*syzygia*, from *syn*, and *sygōo*, I join, Gr.) The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun or of any two heavenly bodies: the quadratures are precisely the intermediate positions.

T.

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a close consonant. By itself it has one sound only, as in *take*, *turn*, *but*: so we are accustomed to speak, but in reality, *t* can scarcely be said to have any sound at all: its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it. When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character: this combination has two sounds in English—aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal, as in *that*. The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *substantiate*. In a few words, *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *christian*, *question*. *T* is convertible with *d*—thus, the Germans write *tag*, where we write *day*, and *gut* for *good*: it is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser* for *water*, and *zahn* for *tame*. *T*, as an abbreviation, stands for *theologia*, as S. T. D., *sanctus theologiae doctor*, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, *T* stands for

TAAUTES—TABANUS.

Titus, *Titius*, *Tullius*, &c. As a numeral among the Latins, it stood for 160; and with a dash over the top *T̄*, for 160,000. In Law, *T* is the letter with which every person convicted of theft or other felony, save murder, and admitted to the benefit of clergy, was formerly branded upon the brawn of his thumb.—4 *Henry VII.*, c. 13. In Music, *T* signifies *tenor*; also *tace*, to indicate silence; and, in concerts, it is also the sign of *tutti*, a direction for the whole band to play after a solo. It sometimes also stands for *trillo*, a shake. In the Arts, it is used as a word to denote things in the form of this letter as a capital: thus, we say a *T* square, the *T* piece of a Stanhope press, a *T* bandage, the *T* palace at Mantua, &c.

TAAUTES, tay-aw'tes, *s.* In Mythology, a Phœnician deity, the same as the Saturn of the Latins.

TABANIDÆ, ta-ban'e-de, *s.* (*tabanus*, one of the genera.) A family of Dipterous insects.

TABANUS, ta-ba'nus, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Type of the family Tabanidae.

TABARD—TABES.

TABARD, tab'ard, *s.* (*tabar*, Welsh, *tabarra*, Ital.) A sort of tunic or mantle, covering the body before and behind, reaching below the loins, but open at the sides from the shoulders downward: an ordinary article of dress in England and France in the middle ages, worn by heralds.

TABARDER, tab'ard-ur, *s.* One who wears a tabard.

TABASHEER, tab'a-sheer, *s.* (Persian.) A light, white, porous substance, found in the joints of the bamboo: it consists almost entirely of silica.

TABBY, tab'be, *s.* (*tabis*, Fr. *tabi*, Ital. Span. and Port. *taftas*, *taffeta*, Armor.) A kind of waved silk, usually watered: it is manufactured like taffeta, but is thicker and stronger; the watering is given to it by the calender. The name is also applied to a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, which, when dry, becomes as hard as a rock. In Morocco, this is used instead of bricks for the walls of buildings;—*a.* diversified in colour; brindled, as a *tabby* cat;—*v. a.* to water, or cause to look wavy, as, to *tabby* silk.

TABBYING, tab'be-ing, *s.* The process of giving stuffs a wavy appearance in the calender, like that given to tabby,—called also watering.

TABEFACTION, tab-e-fak'shun, *s.* (from *tabeo*, I waste, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TABEFY, tab'e-fi, *v. n.* To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh.

TABELLION, ta-bel'le-un, *s.* (from *tabula*, a tablet, Lat. in reference to the tablets on which they wrote.) In the Roman empire, the name given to officers who had charge of public documents; they were also secretaries or registrars, and in some cases judges.

TABERN.—See Tabard.

TABERN, tab'ern, *s.* (*taberna*, a shop or shed, Lat.) In Architecture, a provincial term for a cellar.

TABERNACLE, tab'er-na-kl, *s.* (*tabernaculum*, a tent, Lat.) Originally, a tent or temporary habitation; among the Jews, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness: it was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high; the interior was divided into two rooms by a veil or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets: the name is also applied to the temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; our natural body;

If our earthly house of this *tabernacle* were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.—2 Cor. v. 1.

God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it;

Behold the *tabernacle* of God is with men, and he will dwell with them.—Rev. xxi. 3.

In Roman Catholic churches, a small representation of an edifice placed on the altar for containing consecrated vessels;—*v. n.* to dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed.

TABERNACULAR, tab'er-nak'u-lar, *a.* Latticed.

The sides of every street were covered with cloisters—fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.—Warton.

TABERNEMONTANA, tab'er-ne-mon-ta'na, *s.* (in honour of James Theodore, surnamed Tabernemontanus, from the place where he was born: he died in 1590.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

TABES, ta'biz, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, a wasting away of the body; emaciation; atrophy.

TABETIC—TABLE.

TABETIC, ta-bet'ik, *a.* (*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, from *tabid*, tab'id, } *tabeo*, I waste, Lat.) Wasted by disease; affected with *tabes*.

In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative.—*Arbuthnot*.

TABIDNESS, tab'id-nes, *s.* The state of being wasted by disease.

TABITUDE, tab'e-tude, *s.* The state of one affected with *tabes*.

TABLATURE, tab'la-ture, *s.* (from *Table*.) Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. In Anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables. In Music, the use of the letters of the alphabet, or any other character, for expressing the notes or sounds of a composition.

TABLE, ta'bl, *s.* (French, from *tabula*, Lat.) A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface, as a *table* of marble; an article of furniture, consisting essentially of a flat surface of wood or other material placed on legs or supports, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. Among workmen, tables receive different names, as, card-table, dining-table, loo-table, pembroke-table, tea-table, turn-over-table, &c.; fare or entertainment of provisions, as, to keep a good *table*; the persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment;

Give me some wine, fill full,

I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*.—*Shaks.*

a tablet or surface on which anything is written or engraved, as the two *tables* of stone on which the ten commandments were written; a picture, or anything that exhibits a view on a flat surface; the palm of the hand;

Mistress of a fairer *table*,

Hath not history nor *table*.—*Ben Jonson*.

an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book; a syllabus; a synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. In Anatomy, a division of the cranium or skull, which consists of two tables or laminae, with a cellular structure between them. In Architecture, a smooth, simple member of various forms, most usually in that of an oblong parallelogram. *Corbel table*, a row of corbels supporting an overhanging cornice, parapet, &c., very common in the Norman buildings. *Water-table*, an inclined plane where a wall sets off to a smaller projection, for the purpose of throwing off the water: principally used in buttresses and other parts of Gothic edifices. Among Christians, the *Table*, or the *Lord's Table*, the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper; an altar;

Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar; and ye say, wherein have we polluted thee? In that ye say, the *table* of the Lord is contemptible.—*Mal. i. 7.*

a division of the ten commandments, as the first and second *tables*. In Glass manufacture, a circular plate of window glass, being the original form in which it is cast. Among Jewellers, *table-diamond*, or other precious stone, whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides cut in angles. In Law, *table-rents*, rents paid to bishops and others, reserved and appropriated to their table or house-keeping.—*Cowel*. *Table-money*, an allowance to flag-officers in addition to their pay, as a compensation for the necessary expenses to which they are put in furnishing their tables. In Mathematics, Astronomy, and Science in general, *tables*

TABLEAUX VIVANTS—TABLING.

are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations; a list or catalogue of substances or their properties, as a *table* of specific gravities, a *table* of chemical equivalents; a list or catalogue, as a *table* of stars. In Perspective, *table* is the same as the plane of the picture, being the paper or canvas on which a perspective drawing is made, and usually perpendicular to the horizon. In Physical Geography, *table-land*, the name given to an extensive system of plains with steep acclivities on every side, and differing from other plains, which are either not much elevated above the sea, or rise by imperceptible degrees. *Table-shore*, a low, level shore. In Sculpture, *raised table*, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius. *Round table*, knights of the round table are a military order instituted by Arthur, the first king of the Britons, A.D. 576. *Twelve tables*, the laws of the Romans, so called, probably, because engraved on so many tables. *To play at tables*, in old authors, is to play at a sort of draughts—hence, *to turn the tables*, with allusion to this game, is to change the condition or fortune of contending parties. *To serve tables*, to provide for the poor, or to distribute provisions for their wants.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables.—*Acts vi. 2.*

Other compounds are—*Table-bed*, a bed in the form of a table. *Table-beer*, beer for the table, or for common use; small beer. *Table-bell*, a small bell used at table for calling servants. *Table-book*, a book on which anything is written or engraved without ink. *Table-cloth*, a cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals. *Table-man*, a man or piece at draughts. *Table-microscope*, any microscope adapted to stand upon or be fastened to a table. *Table-spar*,—see *Tabular-spar*. *Table-talk*, conversation at table or at meals. *Table d'hôte*, (French,) a common table for guests; an ordinary;—*v. n.* to board; to diet or live at the table of another;—*v. a.* to form into a table or catalogue; to supply with food; to represent, as in a painting; to let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS, tab'lo ve-vang', *s.* (living pictures, Fr.) The name given to an amusement in which groups of persons, dressed in appropriate costume, are made to represent some interesting scene in the works of distinguished painters or authors.

TABLER, ta'blur, *s.* One who tables.

TABLES, ta'bls, *s. plu.* A board used for backgammon.

TABLET, ta'blet, *s.* A small table or flat surface; anything flat on which to write, draw, or engrave. In Pharmacy, a solid electuary, much the same as a lozenge.

TABLING, tab'ling, *s.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order. Among Scotch builders, the coping of very common houses. In Shipbuilding, *tabling of the beams*, the act of letting one beam piece into another, after the scarfs are trimmed out for that purpose. *Tabling of the sails*, the act of making broad hems on the skirts and bottoms of a ship's sails, to strengthen them in that part which is attached to the bolt-rope.

TABLINUM—TACAMAHAC.

TABLINUM, tab'lin-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Architecture, an apartment situated in the narrow part of the atrium, as is supposed, fronting the entrance.

TABOO, ta-'boo', *s.* A term most extensively used throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to denote a kind of religious interdiction, during which all intercourse with persons, places, or things, is *tabooed* or prohibited;—*v. a.* to forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.

TABORITES, ta'bo-rites, } *s. plu.* (from Tabor, a THABORITES, tha'bo-rites, } hill or fortress in Bohemia, where they maintained a struggle against the civil and ecclesiastical power.) In Ecclesiastical History, the denomination of one of the parties into which the followers of Huss separated after the death of their leader.

TABOUR, ta'bur, *s.* (old French; *taburz*, Welsh, *tabor*, Irish.) A small shallow drum, generally beaten to accompany a pipe;—*v. a.* to strike lightly and frequently; to play on a tabour or little drum.

TABOURET, ta'bur-et, *s.* One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tab'ur-et, *s.* (from Tabour.) A small tabour;—(French,) a convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c. *Privilege of tabouret*, a privilege formerly existing in France, for some ladies of high distinction to sit down in presence of the queen.

TABOURINE, tab-ur-ee'n', *s.* (*tabourin*, Fr.) A tabour in form of a sieve, called also a tambourine.

TABRERE, ta-brer', *s.* A tabourer.—Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shepherds ontgo,
Before them yode a lusty taberere,
That to the meyne a hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they dauncen.—*Spenser.*

TABRET, tab'ret, *s.* An abridged orthography of tabouret.

TABULAR, tab'u-lar, *a.* (*tabularis*, from *tabula*, a table, Lat.) In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface; set down in tables; set in squares; having the form of laminæ or plates. *Tabular crystal*, one in which the prism is very short. *Tabular spar*, a mineral which occurs in fibrous masses of a greyish, greenish, yellowish, or reddish-white colour. It has a shining, and somewhat pearly lustre; translucent; often friable; phosphorescent when heated or scratched with a knife. Composition of a specimen from Canklow—silica, 51.44; lime, 47.41; oxide of iron, 0.40; sp. gr. 2.86; hardness = 4.5 to 5.0.

TABULARIA, tab-u-la're-a, *s.* (*tabula*, a table, Lat.) A genus of Entozoa: Order, Nematodea.

TABULATE, tab'u-late, *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses: to shape with a flat surface.

TABULATED, tab'u-lay-ted, *part. a.* Having a flat surface, as a *tabulated diamond*.

TABULATUM, tab-u-la'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Ancient Architecture, a term used to denote the floors, ceilings, and other wood-work in a house; occasionally, also, it was applied to balconies and projections of that nature.

TAC, } tak, *s.* In Law, a customary payment of
TAK, } tak and toll.—*Blount.*

TACAMAHACA, tak-a-ma-hak'a, } *s.* The popular
TACAMAHAC, tak'a-ma-hak, } name of *kina*
Tacamahaca, a tree of South America; also, of *Calophyllum Tacamahaca*, a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon; and also, according to the younger Michaux, of *Populus balsamifera*, a

tree of North America; a brownish aromatic resin formerly used in medicine, supposed to be the produce of the *Populus balsamifera* above mentioned.

TACCA, tak'ka, *s.* (the Malay name.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Taccaceæ.

TACCACEÆ, tak-ka'se-e, *s.* (*tacca*, one of the genera.) An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of large perennial herbs, with tuberous roots, radical leaves, and tubular half-tripetaloid flowers; stamens six, inserted into the base of the segments of the perianth; ovary composed of three connate carpels; styles three, and connate; stigmas connate at the base, two-lobed, and radiating; seeds lunate, and striated; albumen fleshy.

TACE, tas'e, *s.* (*taceo*, I am silent, Lat.) A term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TACES, tas'es, *s.* In Archaeology, armour for the thigh.

TACET, tas'et, *s.* (*taceo*, I am silent, Lat.) In Music, a term denoting that through the movement to which it is affixed in any part, that part is to lie still or be silent during its performance.

TACFREE, tak'fre, *a.* In Old Charters, exempt from payments.—*Cowel*.

TACHE, tatsh, *s.* (see *Tack*.) A catch or loop.—Used in the sacred writings.

Thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*.—*Exod.* xxvi. 6.

Subre-tache, a writing-case used by field officers hanging with the sabre.

TACHIA, ta'ke-a, *s.* (*tachi*, the Guiana name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

TACHIGALIA, tash-e-ga'le-a, *s.* (*tachigali*, the name of *T. panicula* in Guiana.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

TACHINA, ta-ki'na, *s.* (*tachinos*, swift, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

TACHINUS, ta-ki'nus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

TACHOMETER, ta-kom'e-tur, *s.* (*tachos*, speed, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) A contrivance invented for the purpose of indicating minute variations in the velocity of machines.

TACHYDROMUS, ta-kid-ro'mus, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *dromos*, running, Gr.) A genus of plants; also a genus of reptiles.

TACHYGLOSSUS, tak-e-glos'sus, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A name given by Illiger for the *Echidna*.

TACHYGRAPHY, ta-kig'ra-fe, } *s.* (*tachos*, speed, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) Two of the many names of Greek derivation which have been given to the art of short-hand writing.

TACHYLITE, tak'e-lite, *s.* In Mineralogy, the name given by Breithaupt to Isopyre,—which see.

TACHYNIDÆ, ta-ki'ne-de, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, Gr.) A family of Coleopterous insects, remarkable for their swiftness of flight.

TACHYPETES, ta-ke-pe'tes, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *petomai*, I spread the wing, Gr.) The Frigate-bird, a genus of birds belonging to the Pelicanidæ, or Pelican family.

TACHYPHONUS, ta-ke-fo'nus, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *phonte*, sound, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidæ.

TACHYPLEUS, tak-e-ple'us, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *pleos*, complete, Gr.) A genus of Entomostracans, allied to *Limulus*: Family, Xyphosura.

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TACHYPORUS, ta-kip'o-rus, *s.* (*tachys*, swift, and *poros*, a pore, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Brachelytra.

TACHYTES, tak'e-tes, *s.* (*tachytes*, swiftness, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Crabronidæ.

TACIT, tas'it, *a.* (*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, from *taceo*, I am silent, Lat.) Silent; implied, but not expressed by words. In Law, *tacit relocation*, a silent or understood reletting of premises, when the lessor suffers the lessee to continue after the lease is expired, paying as formerly during the lease.

TACITA, tas'e-ta, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, a goddess who presided over silence.

TACITLY, tas'it-le, *ad.* Silently; by implication; without words.

TACITURN, tas'e-turn, *a.* (*taciturnus*, Lat.) Habitually silent; not free to converse.

TACITURNITY, tas-e-tur'ne-te, *s.* (*taciturnitas*, Lat.) Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

TACK, tak, *v. a.* (*attacher*, Fr. *attaccare*, Ital. *tagu*, to stop, Welsh, *taco*, a stopper, Span. from *tasso*, to set, place, ordain, Gr.) To fasten slightly; to fasten by nails slightly; to stitch together; it is now often applied figuratively with a ludicrous intention, although formerly it was used in the solemn or grave style;

Of what supreme almighty power
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And tacks the centre to the sphere.—*Herbert*.

—*s.* (*taca*, Ital.) a small nail, which has commonly a thin head, and is used for nailing slightly any covering, as tin-plate, canvas, &c. In Law, a lease. *Tack-duty*, the rent reserved on a lease.—*Bell*. In Nautical affairs, a rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and staysails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom—hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails, as the *starboard tack*, the *larboard tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard; the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her larboard. To hold tack, to last or hold out.

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold tack, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur.—*Hudibras*.

Tack of a flag, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyard. *Tack of a sail*, any part of a sail to which a tack is fastened;—*v. n.* to change the course of a ship, by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

TACKER, tak'ur, *s.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACKET, tak'et, *s.* A small nail. It differs from a tack in having a large and thick head, and in being commonly used for studding the soles of coarse shoes to prevent the soles from wearing rapidly.

TACKLE, tak'el, *s.* (*trochalia*, Gr. *trochlea*, Lat. *taglia*, Ital. *taakel*, Dutch, *tackel*, *tackla*, Swed.) The sea term for a pulley composed of two or more blocks; a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a rope and an arrangement of blocks, called a pulley; weapons; instruments of action;

He resolved to take up his tackle and be gone.—*Li Estrange*.

an arrow, or any weapon shot from a bow;

The *tahit* smote, and in it went.—*Chaucer*.

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TACKLED—TENIA.

the rigging and apparatus of a ship. The *ground tackle* consists of anchors with their cables, &c. *Gun-tackle*, the instruments for hauling cannon in and out. *Tack-tackle*, a small tackle for hauling down the tacks of the principal sails. *Tackle-fall*, that end of a tackle which is bowsed on, or the rope which connects the blocks together;—*v. a.* to harness, as to *tackle* a horse into a gig, coach, or waggon; to seize or lay hold of, as a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; to supply with tackle, as a ship.

TACKLED, tak'ld, *part. a.* Harnessed; made of ropes tackled together.

My man shall

Bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.—*Shaks.*

TACKLING, tak'ling, *s.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.; instruments of action, as fishing *tackling*; harness, or the instruments of drawing a carriage.

TACKSMAN, tak'sman, *s.* (from *tack*, a lease, and *man*.) One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee.

TACRONIA, tak-so'ne-a, *s.* (*tacso*, the name of one of the spices in Peru.) A genus of plants: Order, Passifloraceæ.

TACT, tak't, *s.* (French; *tactus*, from *tango*, I touch, Lat.) Touch; feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time in music; nicety of discernment; with consequent nicety of skill.

TACTIC, tak'tik, *a.* (see *Tactics*.) Pertaining. TACTICAL, tak'te-kal, *ing* to order or arrangement, in the special sense of military or naval arrangement or disposition for battle, evolutions, &c.

TACTICIAN, tak-tish'an, *s.* One versed in tactics.

TACTICS, tak'tiks, *s.* (*taktikos*, Gr. *tactique*, Fr.) The science and art of disposing military and naval armaments for battle, often comprehending the whole science of war, and the means prepared for carrying it on; sometimes the invention and use of warlike machines.

TACTILE, tak'tile, *a.* (French; *tactilus*, Lat.) Tangible; susceptible to touch; that may be felt.

TACTILITY, tak-tile-te, *s.* Tangibleness; susceptibility of touch.

TACTION, tak'shun, *s.* (French; *tactio*, Lat.) The act of touching; touch.

TACTLESS, tak'tles, *a.* Destitute of tact.

TACTUAL, tak'tu-al, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in, or derived from touch.

TADORNA, ta-daw'r-na, *s.* (*tadorno*, Span.) The specific name of the Sheldrake, the *Anas tadorna*.

TADPOLE, tad'pole, *s.* (*tade*, a toad, Sax. and *pullus*, young, Lat.) A frog in its first state from the spawn.

TÆDIFERA, te-dif'e-ra, *s.* In Mythology, a surname of Diana: she had a temple at Egium in Achaia, where she was represented in a statue covered from head to foot with a veil, with one hand extended, and with a torch in the other. The name is also applied to Ceres, either because she lighted torches in Etna, when in pursuit of Proserpina, or because a torch was borne by her priests at the Eleusinian mysteries.

TÆL, tale, *s.* A Chinese weight; also a money of account; it is also used in the Indian Archipelago = 583.8 grains troy; but in weighing money, it is = 579.84 grains.

TÆN, ta'en. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TÆNIA, te'ne-a, *s.* (*teino*, I stretch, Gr.) In Surgery, a ligature; a long and narrow riband; an

TÆNEOCARPUM--TAGLIA.

intestinal worm, commonly called the tape worm. In Anatomy, *tænia hippocampi*, the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the interior cornua of the ventricles of the brain. *Tænia semicircularis*, a white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata. In Architecture, the listel above the architrave, which separates it from the frieze, in the Doric order.

TÆNEOCARPUM, te-ne-o-kâr-pum, *s.* (*tænia*, a riband, and *karpos*, fruit, Gr. in allusion to the shape of the pods.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

TÆNIOIDEA, te-ne-o-id'e-a, *s.* (*tænia*, one of the genera.) The name given by Cuvier to his third family of Intestinal worms, embracing the Tape worms.

TÆNIONOTUS, te-ne-o-no'tus, *s.* (*tænia*, a riband, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Scorpenidæ.

TÆNIOPTERIS, te-ne-op'ter-is, *s.* (from *teino*, I stretch, and *pteris*, a fern, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants; leaves simple, entire, with a stiff thick midrib; veins perpendicular, simple, or forked at the base; fructification dot-like.

TÆNITIS, te-ni'tis, *s.* (from the resemblance of the interrupted line of Sori to the Tænia or tape-worm.) A genus of ferns: Order, Polypodiaceæ.

TAFFEREL, taf'fer-el, *s.* (*tafereel*, Dutch, from TAFFRAIL, taf'rale, *s.* (*tafel*, table.) The uppermost rail of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work.

TAFFETA, taf'fe-ta, *s.* (*tafetaz*, Fr. *taffets*, It.) TAFFETY, taf'fe-te, *s.* A thin glossy silken fabric, formerly much used in England: it is extensively used on the continent for window curtains.

TAFIA, taf'e-a, *s.* Rum, so called by the French.

TAG, tag, *s.* (*tagg*, a point or prickle, Swed. *tag*, Icel. *taga*, hair, Goth.) A point of metal at the end of a string;

It was the fashion in those days to wear much ribbon, which some adorned with *tags* of metal at the end.—*Richardson.*

anything tacked to another; anything mean or paltry; a young sheep, often written *tag*; a disease in sheep, affecting the tail; a play, in which one person *tags* or touches another. *Tag-rag* and *kol-tail*, a contemptuous designation applied to the ragged followers of a mob, in reference to a tail, which seems to be something *tagged* or *tacked* to the tail of an animal;—*v. a.* to fit with points, as to *tag* lace; to fit one thing to another: to *append* to; to join or fasten. *Tag-sore*, a disease in sheep,—see above. *Tag-tail*, a name given by Walton to a worm with a *tag-like* tail, or one different in colour from the rest of its body.

TAGENIA, ta-je'ne-a, *s.* (*tageniza*, I boil or fry, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melosoma.

TAGES, ta'jes, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, an Italian divinity, who is represented to have sprung as a beautiful boy from the earth, which a Tuscan ploughman had furrowed too deep: he was worshipped as the inventor of Angury.

TAGETES, ta-je'tis, *s.* (from *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

TAGLIA, tal'le-a, *s.* (Italian.) In Mechanics, the name given to a particular combination of pulleys.

TAGLIACOTIAN—TAILED.

it consists of a system of fixed pulleys in one common block, and also of a system of movable pulleys in a separate block, to which the weight is attached, with one string going round all the pulleys, and having one of its ends fixed to a point in the system, and the other end going from one of the fixed pulleys drawn by the power.

TAGLIACOTIAN, tal-le-a-ko'she-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tagliacotinus. In Surgery, applied to the *tagliacotian operation*, or *taliacotian operation*, a mode of forming a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, or from the arm, &c. of another person: the merit of inventing this operation is due to Gaspar Tagliacotinus, or Taliacotinus, a surgeon of Venice,—hence the name.

TAGUS, ta'gus, *s.* (*tagos*, Gr.) In Ancient Grecian history, the title of the president of the Thessalian confederacy.

TAIL, tale, *s.* (*tegl*, Sax. *tegl*, Icel. dim. of *tag*, a shoot, from *taga*, hair, Goth.) The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair. In fowls, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, and serves to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes, the tail is formed usually with a sloping of the body, terminating in a fin: its chief use is to propel the animal forward; the lower part, denoting inferiority;

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail.
—Deut. xxviii. 13.

anything pendent; a catkin; the hinder part of anything; the extremity or last end, as the *tail* of a storm. In Anatomy, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part. In Architecture, the bottom or lower end of any member, as of a slate or tile. In Botany, the long feathery termination of some fruits. In Heraldry, the *tail* of a hart. In Music, the part of a note running upward or downward. Among the Chinese and Tartars, *horses' tail*, an ensign or flag: among the Turks, a standard borne before the grand vizier, bashaws, and sangiacs,—for this purpose, it is fixed to a half-pike with a gold button, and is called *toug*. *Tail of a comet*, a luminous train which extends from the nucleus in a direction opposite to that of the sun. *Tail-block*, a single block, having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. *Tail-piece*, the thin, broad piece of ebony suspended over the lower end of a violin, and to which the strings are attached. In Architecture, *tail-trimmer*, that is next the wall into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid the fines. *Tail-water*, or *tail-race*, the stream of water which runs from the mill, after it has been applied to cause or produce the motion of the wheel. *To turn tail*, to run away; to flee;—*v. a.* to pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assai'd,
First Thrilla stav'd and Cerdon tail'd.—*Hudibras*.

In Architecture, *to tail in*, to fasten anything by one of its ends into a wall.

TAILAGE, tale'aje, } *s.* (from *tailleur*, to cut off,
TAILLAGE, tale'aje, } Fr.) Literally, a share,
TAILLAGE, ta'le-aje, } —hence, in Law, a tax
or toll.

TAILED, talde, *part. a.* (from *Tail*.) Having a tail.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, footed like a goat.—*Grew*.

TAILING—TAKE.

TAILING, ta'ling, *s.* (from *Tail*.) In Architecture, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall.

TAILINGS, ta'lings, *s. plu.* The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of a heap in winnowing.

TAILLE, tale, *s.* In ancient French Jurisprudence, any imposition levied by the king or any other lord upon his subjects.

TAILLESS, tale'les, *a.* (from *Tail*.) Having no tail.

TAILLOIR, tay-lawr', *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the same as Abacus,—which see.

TAILOR, ta'lur, *s.* (*tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.) One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments;—*v. n.* to practise making men's clothes.

TAILORESS, ta'lur-es, *s.* A female who makes garments for men.

TAILORING, ta'lur-ing, *s.* The business of a tailor.

TAILZIE, tale'ze, *s.* (from *tailleur*, to cut off, Fr.) In Scottish Law, any deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted: more strictly, a deed intended for the purpose of securing the descent of an heritable estate to the series of heirs and substitutes due to the succession by the maker of the *tailzie* or entail.

TAINT, taynt, *v. a.* (*teindre*, Fr. *tingo*, Lat. to dye or stain.) To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance; more generally, to impregnate with something noxious or poisonous, as putrid substances *taint* the air; to infect; to poison; to corrupt; to stain; to sully; to tarnish; to corrupt, as blood, or to attain—(not used in this sense).—see *Attaint*;—*v. n.* to be infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction;—*s.* tincture; stain; infection; corruption; a spot; a blemish on reputation; a kind of spider. *Taint-free*, free from taint or guilt.

TAINTLESS, tante'les, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

TAINTLESSLY, tante'les-le, *ad.* Without taint.

TAINTURE, tante'ure, *s.* (*tingtura*, Lat.) Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot.—Not much used.

TAKE, take, *v. a.* Pret. *took*, past part. *taken*.—(*tacan*, Sax. *taga*, Swed.) To receive or obtain, so as to have corporeal or mental possession of; to receive into use; to employ; to accept; to procure; to seize; to catch; to captivate; to understand or receive intellectually; to adopt; to close in with; to choose; to perform; to have recourse to;—*v. n.* to catch; to fix; to have recourse to; to gain reception; to have the intended effect. *To take after*, to learn; to copy; to imitate. *To take or take up arms*, to begin war; to begin resistance by force. *To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise, or to make use of a favourable state of things to the prejudice of another. *To take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered. *To take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air. *To take air*, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed, as a secret. *To take breath*, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed. *To take aim*, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object. *To take along*, to carry, lead, or convey. *To take a way*, to begin a particular course or direction. *To take a course*, to begin a certain direction or course of proceeding. *To take for*, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to

TAKEN—TALCKY.

be another. *To take on*, to be violently affected; to claim, as a character.

I take not on me here as a physician.—Shaks.

To take care, to be careful, cautious, or vigilant; to superintend. *To take down*, to crush; to suppress; to swallow. *To take from*, to derogate; to detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious; to beware. *To take heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to enclose; to comprise; to admit; to lessen; to contract; to win by conquest; to receive locally or mentally; to cheat; to gull. *To take notice*, to observe; to show by an act that observation is made. *To take oath*, to swear. *To take off*, to invalidate, destroy, or remove; to withhold or withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove. *To take order with*, to check. *To take in with*, to resort to. *To take part*, to share. *To take place*, to prevail; to have effect. *To take up*, to be ready for; to engage with; to borrow on credit or interest;

She to the merchant goes:
Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there,
Huge agate vases, and old chinaware.—Dryden.

to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross; to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, catch, or arrest; to admit;

The ancients took up experiments upon credit.—Bacon.

to answer by reproving; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy locally; to manage in the place of another; to comprise; to adopt; to assume; to collect; to exact a tax. In Mercantile transactions, *to take up a bill* is to pay it. *To take up with*, to lodge; to dwell. *To take upon*, to appropriate to; to claim authority. *To take with*, to please. This word is used with an endless multiplicity of relations. The above are among the expressions most frequently in use.

TAKEN, ta'kn. Past participle of the verb *to take*, contracted poetically ta'en.

TAKER, ta'kur, s. One who takes or receives; one who subdues or causes to surrender.

TAKING, ta'king, part. a. Alluring; attracting;—s. the act of gaining possession; a seizing; agitation; distress of mind.

TAKINGNESS, ta'king-nes, s. The quality of pleasing.

TALAPOIN, tal'a-po-in, s. In Siam, the title of TELAPOIN, tel'a-poy-n, } the priests of Fo; who, in China, are called Seng; in Tartary, Lamas; and by Europeans, Bonzes.

TALAUMA, ta-la'u-ma, s. (the West Indian name of *T. plumieri*.) A genus of plants: Order, Mangoliaceæ.

TALBOT, tal'bot, s. A sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle, with a large snout, and long, round, hanging, and thick ears.

TALC, talk, s. (*talk*, isinglass, Germ. *talk*, tallow, Dutch.) A foliated magnesium mineral of an unctuous feel, often used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, &c., which are not so easily effaced as those of chalk.—See Chlorite.

TALCITE, tal'kite, s. In Mineralogy, a synonyme of Nacrite,—which see.

TALCOUS, tal'kus, } a. Resembling talc; contain-
TALCY, tal'ke, } ing talc; consisting of talc.
TALCKY, tal'ke, }

TALE—TALIONIS.

TALE, tale, s. (see Tell.) A story; a narrative; a fictitious narrative; oral relation;

Life is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.—Shaks.

reckoning; account set down; number reckoned; a telling; information; disclosure of anything secret. In Law, *tale* or *count*, the name formerly given to the declaration in common law pleadings.

Tale-bearer, a person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Tale-bearing, officiously communicating intelligence; the act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously. *Tale-teller*, one who tells tales or stories;—v. n. to relate stories.—Obsolete in this sense.

And namely when they taken longe.—Gower.

TALED, tal'ed, s. A sort of habit worn by the Jews, particularly when they repeated their prayers in the synagogues.

TALEFUL, tal'ful, a. Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er the enlightening blaze, and taleful there
Recounts his simple frolics.—Thomson.

TALEGALEA, tal-e-ga'le-a, s. (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of birds: Family, Cracidae.

TALENT, tal'ent, s. (*talentum*, Lat. *talenta*, Gr.)

In Antiquity, a weight and a coin. The true value of the talent cannot be well ascertained, but it is known that it was different among different nations. The Attic talent contained 60 minæ, or 56 lbs. 11 oz. troy weight, and was equal in value to about £198 of English money. The Egyptian talent was worth £331. Among the Hebrews, *talent* was also a gold coin, the same with a shekel of gold, and weighing only four drachms; but the Hebrew talent of silver contained 3000 shekels; its weight was 93 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois, and its value = £396 5s. 10d. The Romans had the *great* and the *little talent*, the former computed to be = £99 6s. 8d., and the latter to £75 sterling; metaphorically, (from the parable of the talents, *Mat. xxv.*) faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities; superior genius; particular faculty; skill; (from *talante*, manner of performing anything; will; disposition, Spaa.) quality; disposition.

It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another.—Swift.

TALENTED, tal'ent-ed, a. Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents.

TALES, ta'leez, s. plu. (from *talie*, such, like, Lat.)

Persons of a like reputation, a name applied to those who are called upon to supply the place of jurymen empannelled or summoned on a case, but who, on some account, are not present. *Tale-book*, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.

TALESMEN, ta'leez-men, s. Men who make up the deficiency in the number of jurors when a tale is awarded.

TALIERA, ta-le'ra, s. (its Indian name.) A genus of plants: Order, Palmaceæ.

TALINUM, ta-li-num, s. (probably from *thalie*, a green branch, Gr. in reference to its durable verdure.) A genus of plants: Order, Portulacæ.

TALIONIS, tal-e-o'nis, s. (Latin.) In Law, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, a punishment in which a person convicted of a crime suffered exactly the

TALIPED—TALLAGE.

the same manner as he had offended: thus, an eye was required for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.: this mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law, and was in some cases imitated by the Romans.

TALIPED, tal'e-ped, *s.* (*talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Lat.) The disease called *club-foot*; also, a person affected with this disease.

TALIPRUS, tal'e-prus, *s.* (*talaiporas*, laborious, ? Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Amphipoda.

TALISHIA, ta-lish'e-a, *s.* (*toulich*, the name of T. guianensis in Guiana.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana and Cayenne: Order, Sapindaceae.

TALISMAN, tal'is-man, *s.* (from *telesma*, tribute, or *telesmos*, accomplishment, both from *teleo*, I terminate, Gr.) A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects were ascribed; or the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence; anything intended to produce extraordinary effects.

TALISMATIC, tal-is-man'ik, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by secret influence.

TALK, tawk, *v. n.* (*tolker*, Dan. *tolka*, to interpret; to explain, Swed.) To converse familiarly; to prate; to speak impertinently. *To talk of*, to relate; to give account; to speak; to reason; to confer. *To talk to*, in familiar language, to advise or exhort; to reprove gently;—*s.* familiar converse; mutual discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse, as, it is the *talk* of the whole town. Among the American Indians, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, or the like; or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same. *Talk* is also a different orthography of *Talc*,—which see.

TALKATIVE, tawk'a-tiv, *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous.

TALKATIVELY, tawk'a-tiv-le, *ad.* In a talkative manner.

TALKATIVENESS, tawk'a-tiv-nes, *s.* Loquacity; garrulity.

TALKER, tawk'ur, *s.* One who talks; a loquacious person; a prattler; a boaster.

TALKING, tawk'ing, *part. a.* Given to talking; loquacious;—*s.* the act of conversing familiarly.

TALL, tawl, *a.* (Swedish, a pine-tree, *tal*, Welsh.) High in stature; long and comparatively slender, applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, or pole: *tall* always refers to something erect, and whose diameter is small in proportion to the height. Other meanings, to be met with in old authors, are, sturdy; lusty; courageous.

Spoke like a *tall fellow*, who respects his reputation.—*Shaks.*

TALLAGE, tal'laje, } *s.* (from *taille*, a cutting,
TALLAGE, tal'le-aje, } Fr.) In old English Law,
a general name for all taxes.—*Coke*.—See *Tail-*
lage.

TALLAGE, tal'laje, *v. a.* To lay an impost.

Edward I. *tallaged* his demesnes very heavily, by commissioners of his own.—*Sp. Ellis.*

In Law, *tallagiann facere*, to give up accounts in the Exchequer, where the method of accounting is by tallies.

TALLAGER—TALMUDIST.

TALLAGER, tal'la-jur, *s.* In Law, a tax or toll-gatherer.—*Cowel*.

TALLIPOT, tal'e-pot, *s.* The name given in Ceylon to the Fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

TALLNESS, tawl'nes, *s.* (from *Tall*.) Height of stature.

TALLOW, tal'lo, *s.* (*talig*, Dan. *talig*, Germ. and Swed.) A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds; suet; candle-grease. *Mineral tallow*, a mineral of a white colour; uncrystallized; soft; fracture even; tasteless; lustre resinous or waxy. According to Professor Johnston, its composition is—carbon, 85.910; hydrogen, 14.624; sp. gr. 0.983. *Tallow-candle*, a candle made of tallow. *Tallow-chandler*, one who makes, or who makes and sells tallow-candles. *Tallow-faced*, having a sickly complexion; pale. *Tallow-shrub*, or *candle-berry tree*, the plant *Myrica cerifera*, a native of North America, so called from candles being made of the berries. *Tallow-tree*, the plant *Stillingia sebifera*, a native of China;—*v. a.* to grease or smear with tallow; to fatten, or cause to have a large quantity of tallow.

TALLOWER, tal'lo-ur, *s.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

TALLOWING, tal'lo-ing, *s.* The act, art, or practice of causing animals to gather tallow; the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

TALLOWISH, tal'lo-ish, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TALLOWY, tal'lo-e, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TALLY, tal'le, *s.* (from *tailler*, Fr. *talhar*, Port. *tal-lar*, to cut, Span.) A stick cut or notched in conformity with another stick, and used to keep accounts—hence, one thing made to suit another. In the English Exchequer, there were *tallies* of loans, one part being kept in the Exchequer, and the other given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government;—*v. a.* to score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit. In Seamanship, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail;—*v. n.* to be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

TALLY, tawl'le *ad.* (from *Tall*.) Stoutly; with spirit.—Obsolete.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.—*Beau. and Flut.*

TALLY HO! tal'le ho', *interj.* (from *tally*, to mark.) In Hunting, a shout or cry, raised by him who first marks or catches a view, to draw attention, without creating disturbance.

TALLYMAN, tal'le-man, *s.* A person who sells or lets goods, clothes, or the like, to be paid for by so much per week; one who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TALMUD, tal'mud, *s.* (Hebrew, from *lamad*, he taught.) The traditionary or unwritten laws of the Jews, consisting of the interpretations which the Rabbins affix to the law of Moses, and which embodies their doctrine, polity, and ceremonies, and to which many of them adhere more than to the law itself. It is sometimes written *Talmud*.

TALMUDIC, tal-mud'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to the
TALMUDICAL, tal-mud'e-kal, } Talmud; contained
in the Talmud.

TALMUDIST, tal'mud-ist, *s.* A Jewish doctor who admits the authority of the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC—TAMBOUR.

- TALMUDISTIC**, tal-mud-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Talmud.
- TALON**, tal'un, *s.* (French and Spanish, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance.) The claw of a fowl. In Architecture, the same as oggee.
- TALONED**, tal'und, *a.* Furnished with talons.
- TALOOK**, ta-lök', *s.* In India, a portion of country inferior to a zemindary.
- TALOOKDAR**, ta-lök'dar, *s.* The holder of a talook; the head of any department acting under a superior in India.
- TALPA**, tal'pa, *s.* (Latin, the mole.) The Mole, a genus of Mammalia: Family, Soricidae. In Pathology, a tumour under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground: sometimes it signifies an encysted tumour on the head.
- TALPIDÆ**, tal'pe-de, *s.* The family of the moles, including the genus Talpa.
- TALUS**, tal'us, *s.* (Latin, the ankle.) In Anatomy, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg. In Architecture, a slope; inclination of any work. In Fortification, the slope of a work, as of a bastion, rampart, or parapet. In Geology, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff.
- TALUT**, tal'ut, *s.* In Architecture, the same as Talus,—which see.
- TALWOOD**, tal'wood, *s.* In Law, firewood cleft and cut into billets of a certain length: otherwise written *talywood* and *talshide* in the ancient statutes, i.e. *taille-wood*, cut wood, as *talbois* is from *taille-bois*, wood-cutter.
- TAMARICACEÆ**, tam-a-re-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*tamarix*,
TAMARISCINÆ, tam-a-ris-sin'e-e, } one of the
 genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or herbs with rodlike branches, and alternate leaves, polypetalous flowers, a many-leaved calyx, hypogynous petals, distinct styles, and consolidated fruit.
- TAMARIN**, tam'ar-in, *s.* The Simia midas, a small monkey of South America with large ears; the Great-eared monkey.
- TAMARIND**, tam'ar-ind, *s.* The fruit of plants of the genus Tamarindus. Tamarinds contain a larger portion of acid than is usually found in acid fruits, and are preserved with sugar in stone jars. Tamarinds contain sugar, mucilage, citric acid, supertartrate of potash, tartaric acid, and malic acid.
- TAMARINDS**, tam'ar-ind, *s. plu.* The preserved seedpods of the Tamarind.
- TAMARINDUS**, tam-ar-in'dus, *s.* (*tamar*, the Arabic name of the Date, *Iadus*, Indian—the Indian Date.) The Tamarind, a genus of plants, of which there are two species; the one, *T. indica*, a native of the East Indies, and the other, *T. occidentalis*, of the West Indies.
- TAMARISK**, tam'a-risk, *s.* A plant of the genus Tamarix.
- TAMARIX**, tam'a-riks, *s.* (so named from growing on the banks of the Tamaris, now Tambro, on the borders of the Pyrenees.) A genus of plants: Order, Lytharaceæ.
- TAMATIA**, ta-ma'she-a, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Halcyonidae.
- TAMBAC**, tam'bak, *s.* A mixture of gold and copper.
- TAMBOUR**, tam'bur, *s.* (Spanish and Portuguese.) A small drum; a tambourine; a kind of wooden frame on which a sort of embroidery is worked;

TAMBOURINE—TAMUS.

- the embroidery so made. In Architecture, the vase or naked part of a Corinthian or Composite capital, and on which the ornaments are supposed to rest; also, the wall of a circular temple when surrounded with columns: the term is likewise applied to a lobby or vestibule, enclosed with folding-doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of churches, banking-houses, &c.; a round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as the diameter; the cylindrical axle of a wheel, which serves to draw up stones out of a quarry;—*v. a.* to embroider with a tambour.
- TAMBOURINE**, tam-bur-een', *s.* (*tambourin*, Fr.) A small drum; a lively French dance formerly in vogue in operas.
- TAME**, tame, *a.* (*tam*, Sax. Dan. Swed. and Dutch.) Having lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; crushed; subdued; spiritless; unanimated;—*v. a.* to reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to civilize; to subdue; to depress; to repress, as licentiousness.
- The tongue can no man tame.—James III.
- TAMEABLE**, ta'ma-bl, *a.* That may be tamed.
- TAMEABLENESS**, ta'ma-bl-ness, *s.* The quality of being tameable.
- TAMELESS**, tame'les, *a.* Wild; untamed; untameable.
- TAMELY**, tame'le, *ad.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit.
- TAMENESS**, tame'nes, *s.* The quality of being tame or gentle; unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.
- TAMER**, ta'mur, *s.* One who tames, as a *tamer* of wild beasts; one who reclaims from wildness.
- TAMINY**, tam'e-ne, *s.* A sort of woollen stuff, called also *tammy*.
- TAMKIN**, tam'kin, *s.* A stopper.—See *Tampion*.
- TAMNOPHILUS**, tam-nof'e-lus, *s.* (*tamno*, or *temno*, I cut, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidae.
- TAMONIA**, ta-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*tanone*, its name in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.
- TAMPER**, tam'pur, *v. a.* (derivation uncertain.) To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments, as to *tamper* with a disease; to have to do with, without fitness or necessity; to deal; to practise secretly. To *tamper with*, is to attempt to pervert, as, he *tampered* with the witnesses.
- TAMPERING**, tam'per-ing, *s.* The act of meddling or practising secretly.
- TAMPING**, tam'ping, *s.* (probably allied to *stem*, *stamp*.) Among Miners, the filling up of a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting. The powder being first put into the hole, and a conductor for the fire, the hole is rammed to fulness with brick-dust or other matter,—this is called *tamping*.
- TAMPION**, tam'pe-on, *s.* (*tampon*, Fr.) In Gunnery, a stopple made for the mouth of a great gun—also written *tompion*.
- TAMPOE**, tam'po, *s.* An East Indian fruit, somewhat resembling an apple.
- TAMTAM**, tam'tam, *s.* A large flat drum or gong, used by the Hindoos and Chinese: it is made of an alloy of 100 parts copper, and 25 of tin, which is particularly sonorous.
- TAMUS**, ta'mus, *s.* (name used by Columella and others for a plant resembling a vine.) Black-bryony, a genus of plants: Order, Smilacææ.

TAN—TANGENT.

TAN, *tan*, *v. a.* (*tanner*, Fr.) In the Arts, to convert the skins of animals, by steeping them into an infusion of oak or some other bark, into the firmness and durability of leather.—(see Tannic Acid); to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny rays.—*Shaks.*
—*s.* the bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, and used in tanning: after being used by the tanner, it is useful for making hot-beds in gardening. *Tan-pit*, a vat or pit in which hides are steeped in the processes of tanning. *Tan-spud*, an instrument for peeling the bark from oak or other trees. In Gardening, *tan-stove*, a hothouse containing a tan-bed. *Tan-bed*, a bed of tan. *Tan-vat*, same as tan-pit. *Tan-yard*, an enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TANACETUM, *ta-na-se'tum*, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

TANÆCIUM, *ta-ne'she-um*, *s.* (*tanæces*, long, Gr. from the long stems.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Bignoniaceae.

TANAGERS, *tan'a-jurs*, } *s.* (*tanagra*, one of the
TANAGRINÆ, *tan-a-grî'ne*, } genera.) A subfamily
of the Fringillidæ, or Finch family.

TANAGRA, *tan'a-gra*, *s.* (Greek, a copper kettle, or the name of a town in Boetia.) The Tanagers, a genus of birds: Type of the subfamily Tanagrinae.

TANAGRELLA, *tan-a-grel'la*, *s.* (from Tanagra.) A genus of birds: Family, Fringillidæ.

TANAIS, *ta-na'is*, *s.* In Mythology, a Persian deity who patronized slaves, supposed to be the same as Venus.

TANAITE, *tan'a-ite*, *s.* (*tanaim*, Heb.) In Jewish History, the Tanaites were those doctors through whose hands the oral law and traditions are supposed to have been handed down.

TANDEM, *tan'dem*, *s.* (Latin, at length.) Among riders, horses are said to be harnessed *tandem* when they are placed one before the other; but, *tandem* in length refers to time, and not to length of line. It is a pun upon 'at length.'

TANG, *tang*, *s.* (*tange*, rancour, *tangos*, rancid, Gr.) A strong taste; particularly a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; relish; taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind;

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would say to a sailor go hang.—*Shaks.*

sound; tone—(not used in this sense); the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun; also, that part of the blade of a sword, or of any instrument, to which the hilt is fixed.—*Crabbe*;—*v. n.* to ring with; to twang.

Let thy tongue *tang* with arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity.—*Shaks.*

—Obsolete as a verb.

TANGENCY, *tan'jen-se*, *s.* The act or state of touching a straight line on the arc of a circle. *Problem of tangencies*, an ancient problem, the object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching given lines; the number of data in any case being three.

TANGENT, *tan'jent*, *s.* (*tangente*, Fr. from *tangeus*, touching, Lat.) In Geometry, a straight line touching a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it. In Trigonometry, the straight line which touches a circular arc at one of its extremities, and is terminated by the production of the radius passing through the other extremity: it always bears a certain relation to the arc. *Cotangent*, the tangent of the complement of the arc

TANGENTIAL—TANLING.

or angle, or of what it wants of 90°. *Sub-tangent*, a line lying beneath the tangent, being the part of the axis intercepted by the tangent and the ordinate to the point of contact. *Artificial* or *logarithmic tangents*, are the logarithms of the tangents of arcs, so called in distinction from the natural tangents, or the tangents expressed by natural numbers.

TANGENTIAL, *tan-jen'shal*, *a.* Pertaining to or possessing the property of a tangent; in the manner or direction of a tangent. In Mechanics, *tangential force*, called also *centrifugal force*, any force which acts so as to give a tendency to a body to fly off from the centre, as mud from a wheel, water from a mop, or a stone from a sling, which are all thrown off at a tangent from the curve of rotation.

TANGHINIA, *tang-hi'ne-a*, *s.* (*tanghen*, or *tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *T. venenifera*, the juice of which is the ordeal water of that island.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

TANGHININE, *tang'he-nine*, *s.* A non-azotised vegetable principle extracted by ether from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*, after the fixed oil has been removed by pressure: it is crystallizable; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; very bitter and acrid: it is also poisonous.

TANGIBLE, *tan'je-bl*, *a.* (*tango*, I touch, Lat.) Perceptible to the touch; tactile; that may be possessed or realized.

TANGIBILITY, *tan-je-bil'e-te*, } *s.* The quality of
TANGIBLENESS, *tan'je-bl-nes*, } being perceptible
to the touch.

TANGLE, *tang'gl*, *v. a.* (see Entangle.) To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads; to ensnare; to entrap; to embroil; to embarrass;—*v. n.* to be entangled or united confusedly;—*s.* a knot of threads or other things united confusedly;

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neveas' hair.—*Milton.*

a kind of sea-weed.

TANGLINGLY, *tang'gling-le*, *ad.* In a tangling manner.

TANIRA, *ta-ni'ra*, *s.* A genus of Acalephans: Order, Simplicia.

TANIST, *tan'ist*, *s.* (*tanaiste*, the governor or lord of a country; in Ireland, the heir-apparent to a prince, Gael.) Among the descendants of the Celts in Ireland, a lord or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office was elective, and was often obtained by purchase or bribery.

TANISTRY, *tan'is-tre*, *s.* (*tanaisteachd*, Gael.) In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election.

TANK, *tangk*, *s.* (*etang*, a pond, *tanque*, Port. *estanque*, Span.) A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water.

TANKARD, *tangk'ard*, *s.* (*tancard*, Irish, *tancard*, Gael.) A vessel for holding liquors, or a drinking vessel with a cover. *Tankard turnip*, a sort of turnip that stands well out of the ground when grown.

TANLING, *tan'ling*, *s.* (from Tan.) One tanned or scorched by the heat of summer.

To be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and the shrinking slaves of winter.—*Shaks.*

Not *tantling*, as given by Dr. Johnson.

TANNATE—TANTALUS.

TANNATE, tan'ate, *s.* A compound of tannic acid with a salifiable base. This class of salts is characterized by striking a deep bluish-black colour with the persalts of iron, forming ink.

TANNER, tan'nur, *s.* One whose occupation is to tan hides. *Tanner's bark*, or *tan*, the bark of the oak, chestnut, willow, larch, and other trees, which abound in tannin, and is used by tanners for preparing leather.

TANNERY, tan'nur-e, *s.* The house and premises where the operation of tanning is performed.

TANNIC ACID, tan'nik as'id, *s.* Otherwise called *tannin*, a substance found in every part, but especially the bark, of all species of quercus, but in the greatest quantity in gall nuts. It has usually a pale yellow colour, is very soluble in water, and has a purely astringent taste of singular intensity. *Tannic acid* combines with the skin of animals, forming an insoluble compound which does not putrefy,—this is leather. Formula, $C_{18}H_5O_9 + 3HO$. Symb. Qt.

TANNIER, tan'ne-ur, *s.* One of the popular names of the plant *Arum esculentum*, which has an esculent root.

TANNIN.—See Tannic Acid.

TANNING, tan'ning, *s.* The art and practice of converting raw hides into leather by the use of tan.

TANNO-GELATINE, tan'no-gel-a-tine, *s.* The white precipitate which is formed when tannic acid is added to a solution of gelatine.

TANREC.—See Tenrec.

TANSY, tan'se, *s.* (*tansie*, Fr.) The common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Tanacetum*.

TANT, tant, *s.* The popular name of a small field spider, of an elegant scarlet colour.

TANTALIDÆ, tan-ta'le-de, *s.* (*tantalus*, one of the genera.) The Ibises, a family of birds of a large size, with long hard bills, and metallic-coloured plumage.

TANTALISM, tan'ta-lizm, *s.* The act of tantalizing; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of unattainable good.

Let his banquets be *tantalism*.—*Beau. and Flet.*

TANTALITE, tan'ta-lite, *s.* A mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour. It occurs in single crystals, and in small crystalline masses. It is opaque, scratches glass, and gives sparks with the steel. Composition of a specimen from Kimito in Finland—oxide of tantalum, 83.2; oxide of iron, 7.2; oxide of manganese, 7.4; oxide of tin, 0.6; lime, a trace: sp. gr. 6.3 to 6.8; hardness = 6.0. It is also called *columbite*.

TANTALIUM, tan-ta'le-um, } *s.* A metal extracted
TANTALUM, tan'ta-lum, } from tantalite, at first supposed to be distinct, but now ascertained to be identical with columbium,—which see.

TANTALIZATION, tan-ta-li-za'shun, *s.* (from *Tantalus*,—which see.) The act of tantalizing.

TANTALIZE, tan'ta-lize, *v. a.* To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

TANTALIZER, tan'ta-li-zur, *s.* One who tantalizes.

TANTALIZINGLY, tan-ta-liz-ing-le, *ad.* In a tantalizing manner.

TANTALUS, tan'ta-lus, *s.* In Greek Mythology, a king of Lydia, who, for some crime differently represented, was condemned to be plunged in water, and have delicious fruits hanging continually over

TANTAMOUNT—TAPESTRIED.

his head, without the power of satisfying either thirst or hunger. In Zoology, a genus of birds allied to the Ibis. *Tantalus' cup*, a philosophical toy, which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon.

TANTAMOUNT, tant'a-mownt, *a.* (*tantus*, so much, Lat. and amount.) Equal; equivalent in value or signification.

TANTIVY, tan'tiv-e, *ad.* (said to be from the note of a hunting horn, *tanta ve*.) To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed.

TANTLING.—See Tanling.

TANYPUS, tan'e-pus, *s.* (*tanyo*, I stretch, *pous*, the foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

TANYSIPTERA, tan-e-sip'ter-a, *s.* (*tanyo*, I stretch, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of birds, natives of India: Family, Halcyonidae.

TANYSOMA, tan-e-so'ma, *s.* (*tanyo*, I lengthen, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A family of Dipterous insects.

TAO-SE, ta'o-se, } *s.* A celebrated sect among
TAOU-TSZE, ta'ow-se, } the Chinese, whose morality is not unlike that of the Epicureans, consisting in a tranquillity of mind, free from all vehement desires and passions. They are addicted to chemistry, alchemy, and magic; and are persuaded that, by the assistance of demons, whom they invoke, they can obtain all they desire.

TAP, tap, *v. a.* (*taper*, Fr.) To strike with something small; to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently;—(*tappen*, Sax. *tappa*, Swed.) *v. n.* to strike a gentle blow, as, he *tapped* at the door; to pierce or breach a cask, and insert a *tap*; to open a cask to draw liquor; to pierce for letting out fluid, as, to *tap* a dropsical person, or to *tap* a maple or other tree to let the juice flow;—*s.* a gentle blow; a slight blow, as something light; a pipe for drawing liquor from a cask. *Tap-root*, a root which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground without dividing. *Tap-house* or *room*, now usually called the *tap*, a room in which liquors are served from the tap.

TAPE, tape, *s.* (*tepe*, Sax.) A narrow fillet or band, used for strings and other purposes. *Tape-line*, a painted tape marked with inches and enclosed in a case, used by engineers and others in measuring. *Tape-worm*,—see *Tænia*.

TAPEINA, ta-pe-i'na, *s.* (*tapeinos*, humble, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Leagidæ.

TAPER, ta'pur, *s.* (*taper*, *tapur*, Sax.) A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light of any kind;

To see this fleet,
Heaven, as if there wanted lights above,
For tapers made two glaring comets rise.—*Dryden*

—*a.* slender; regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal;—*v. n.* to grow gradually smaller;—*v. a.* to make gradually small towards one end.

TAPERED, ta'purd, *a.* Lighted with tapers.

The *taper'd* choir at the late hour of prayer
Oft let me visit.—*Warton, Poems of Helen.*

TAPERNESS, ta'pur-nes, *s.* The state of being taper.

TAPESTRIED, tap'es-trid, *part. a.* Adorned with tapestry.

Some *tap'stried* hall or gilded bower.—

Sir Wm. Jones.

TAPESTRY—TARAXIS.

TAPESTRY, tap'es-tre, *s.* (*tapiserie*, from *tapis*, a carpet, Fr. *topisziy*, Armor.) A kind of woven hangings, often richly ornamented with figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c.;—*v. a.* to adorn with tapestry.

TAPET, tap'et, *s.* (*tapes*, *tapetis*, tapestry, Lat.) Worked or figured stuff.

What story she will for her *tapet* take.—*Spenser*.

TAPETI, tap'e-te, *s.* An animal of the Hare kind, the *Lepus Braziliensis*, a native of South America.

TAPINA, ta-pe'na, *s.* (*tapeinos*, humble, Gr. the plants being dwarfish.) A genus of plants, natives of the province of Rio Janeiro: Order, Gesneriaceae.

TAPIOCA, ta-pe-o'ka, *s.* The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the Cassava or Cassada plant, the *Manihot canabina* of the intertropical parts of America.

TAPIR.—See *Tapirus*.

TAPIRIA, ta-pi're-a, *s.* (*tapiriri*, the Caribbean name of the tree.) A genus of plants: Order, Connaraceae.

TAPIRUS, ta-per-us, *s.* A genus of Pachydermatous quadrupeds, of which there are three living species. Fossil tapirs are found in many places throughout Europe, one of which was nearly of the size of an elephant.

TAPIS, ta'pis, *s.* (French.) Literally, tapestry which formerly covered tables, when matters were laid on the tapis, or tables, for discussion.

TAPLASH, tap'lash, *s.* Poor beer; the last running of small beer; dregs.—Obsolete or local.

Banded up and down by the schoolmen in their *taplash* disputes.—*Dr. Parker* (1672).

TAPPETS, tap'pets, *s.* The small levers which are connected with the valves of the cylinder of a steam-engine, and which are worked by the air-pump rod.

TAPSTER, tap'stur, *s.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquors.

TAR, tár, *s.* (*tare*, Sax. *tara*, Span. and Ital. *tearr*, Gael.) A thick impure resinous substance obtained from vegetable matter or coal by distillation in close vessels, or in piles, from which the air is excluded. Inspissated tar is called *pitch*. A sailor is so termed from his tarred clothes;—*v. a.* to smear with tar—(*tiran*, *tyrian*, Sax.) to tease; to provoke.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must tar the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.—*Shaks.*

Mineral tar, a variety of bitumen much resembling petroleum. *Tar-water*, water impregnated with tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

TARABE, ta-rabe', *s.* A name of a parrot with a red head.

TARANIS, ta'ran-is, *s.* In Mythology, a Celtic divinity, confounded by Latin writers with their Jupiter. He was regarded as the evil principle, and was worshipped with human sacrifices.

TARANTISM, ta-ran'tizm, } *s.* In Pathology, the
TARENTISM, ta-ren'tizm, } dancing produced by
the bite of the tarantula; an affection which ap-
pears to constitute a kind of chorea.

TARANTULA, tar-an'tu-la, *s.* The spider *Lycosa tarentum*, so named from Tarenta, a town in Italy.—See *Tarentism*.

TARAQUIRA, tar'a-kwe-ra, *s.* A species of Lizard, a native of America.

TARAXIS, ta-rak'sis, *s.* (*tarasso*, I confound, Gr.) In Pathology, a slight inflammation of the eye.

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TARCHONANTHUS—TARGET.

TARCHONANTHUS, tar-kon-an'thus, *s.* (from *tarchon*, a name given by the Arabian physicians to the plant *Artemisia dracunculus*.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

TARDATION, tar-da'shun, *s.* (*tardo*, I delay, Lat.) The act of retarding or delaying.

TARDIGRADA, tár-de-gra'da, } *s.* (*tardigradus*,
TARDIGRADES, tár-de-grayds, } slow-paced, from
tardus, slow, and *gradus*, a step, Lat.) A family of quadrupeds of the order Edentata: they have obtained their name from the extreme slowness of their motions. The only existing genus is the *Bradypus*, or Sloth.

TARDIGRADE, tár-de-grade, } *a.* (*tardigradus*,
TARDIGRADEUS, tár-de-grade-us, } from *tardus*,
slow, and *gradus*, a step, Lat.) Slow-paced;
moving by slipping slowly along; belonging to the
Tardigrada, or Sloth family.

TARDILY, tár-de-le, *ad.* Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

TARDINESS, tár-de-nes, *s.* Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion; lateness.

TARDITY, tár-de-te, *s.* (*tarditas*, Lat.) Slowness; tardiness.

TARDIVOLA, tár-de-vo'la, *s.* (*tardus*, slow, and *volo*, I fly, Lat.) A genus of birds, belonging to the *Tanagrinae*, or Tanagers: Family, *Fringillidae*.

TARDO, tár'do, *a.* (Italian.) Slow. In Music, denoting that the movement to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly. It has nearly the same signification as *largo*.

TARDY, tár'de, *a.* (*tardif*, Fr. *tardo*, Span. and Ital. from *tardus*, slow, Lat.) Slow; having a slow pace or motion; late; dilatory; tedious; not being in season; slow, implying reluctance; unwary; criminal—(not used in these senses, nor in the following);—*v. a.* to delay.

Camillio tardied

My swift command.—*Shaks.*

Tardy-gaited, slow-paced.

The mellow horn

Chides the *tardy-gaited* morn.—*Chifton*.

TARE, tare, *s.* (from *tarare*, to abate, Ital.) A deduction from the gross weight of goods on account of the package in which they are contained: the remainder is called *net weight*. *Tare* is distinguished into *real tare*, *customary tare*, and *average tare*. The first is the actual weight of the package; the second, its supposed weight according to the practice among merchants; and the third, the medium tare, deduced from weighing a few packages, and taking it as a standard for the whole. *Trett*, *draft*, and *cloff*, are old allowances of the same kind, now nearly obsolete. In Botany, the weed *Lolium temulentum*, or Darnel; also the popular name of the *Vicia sativa*, called also *vetch*, or *fitch*, much cultivated for fodder; the name also of plants of the genus *Ervum*. The former is supposed to be the tares of scripture;—*v. a.* to ascertain or mark the amount of tare; the old pret. of *tar*. *Tare* and *tret*, a rule in Arithmetic which ascertains the allowance to be made on any goods on account of these deductions.

TARENNA, ta-ren'na, *s.* (its name in Ceylon.) A genus of plants: Order, *Cinchonaceae*.

TARGET, tár'gét, *s.* (*targa*, Sax. *karge*, Fr.) A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war; a mark to aim at with projectiles. *Targe* for *target* is obsolete.—Used only in the first signification.

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TARGETED—TARSO-METATARSAL.

TARGETED, tăr'get-ed, *a.* Furnished with a target.
TARGETIER, tăr-go-teer', *s.* One armed with a target.

TARGIONIA, tăr-je-o'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. A. Targioni, an Italian botanist.) A genus of Liverworts: Order, Marchantiaceae.

TARGUM, tăr'gum, *s.* (a Chaldaic word, signifying interpretation.) A translation or paraphrase of the sacred scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect.

TARGUMIST, tăr'gu-mist, *s.* A writer of the targum.

TARICHEUTES, tăr-e-shu'tis, *s.* In Egyptian Antiquity, persons who actually embalmed, or, as Diodorus says, 'salted the corpse.'

TARIFF, tăr'if, *s.* (*tarif*, Fr. *tariffu*, Ital. *tarifa*, a book of prices or rates.) A list or table of goods, with duties and customs, either for exportation or importation.

TARN, tăr'n, *s.* (*tiorn*, Icel.) A bog; a marsh; a fen; a mountain lake.

TARNISH, tăr'nish, *v. a.* (*ternir*, Fr.) To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or the like; to diminish or destroy the lustre or purity of anything;—*v. n.* to lose lustre or brightness.

TARPULIN, tăr-paw'lin, *s.* (from Tar.) A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used in covering the hatchways of a ship, or the tilt of a waggon.

TARPEIAN, tar-pe'yan, *a.* (from *Tarpeia*, the daughter of a governor of Rome.) In Antiquity, applied to a steep rock at Rome, from which, by the law of the twelve tables, those guilty of certain crimes were precipitated.

TARQUINISH, tăr'kwin-ish, *a.* (from *Tarquin*, a king of Rome.) Proud; haughty.

TARRACE, tar'rase, } *s.* A volcanic earth resembling

TARRASS, tar'ras, } puzzolana, used as a cement, or a coarse sort of mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. Also spelled *terrass* and *trass*.

TARRAGON, tăr'ra-gun, *s.* The plant *Artemisia dracunculus*, used in France for perfuming vinegar.

TARRIANCE, tar're-ans, *s.* (from *Tarry*.) A tarrying; delay; sojourn.

Despatch me hence;
Come, answer not, but do it presently;
I am impatient of my *tarrance*.—*Shaks.*

TARRIER, tar're-ur, *s.* One who tarries or delays.
TARROCK, tar'ruk, *s.* The *Larus tridactylus*, a bird of the Gull kind.

TARRY, tăr're, *a.* (from *Tur*.) Consisting of or like tar.

TARRY, tar're, *v. n.* (*tariau*, to strike against anything; to stop, stay, or tarry, Welsh.) To stay; to continue in a place; to remain; to lodge; to wait; to defer or delay;—*v. a.* to wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner.—*Shaks.*

TARRYING, tar're-ing, *s.* Lateness; delay.
Thou art my help and my deliverer; make no *tarrying*, O my God.—*Psa. xl. 17.*

TARSAL, tăr'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus, as the *tarsal articulations*, by which the various bones of the tarsal region are connected, and the *tarsal artery* supplied by the external tibial, and dividing into an external and internal branch.

TARSIUS, tăr'se-us, *s.* A name given by Storr to a singular genus of *Quadrupana*, found by Dr. Horsfield in Banes, near Jeboos.

TARSO-METATARSAL, tăr-so-met-a-tăr'sal, *a.* Per-

TARSUS—TARTAREAN.

taining to the tarsus and the metatarsus; applied to articulations which connect the anterior or metatarsal row of the tarsal, with the five metatarsal bones: and to ligaments, distinguished into *dorsal* and *plantar*, by which those articulations are secured.

TARSUS, tăr'sus, *s.* (from *tarsos*, the sole of the foot Gr.) In Mammalia, the collection of small bones between the tibia and metatarsus, or those which constitute the first part of the foot; the term is also applied to the thin cartilage of the eyelids, to preserve their firmness and shape. In Birds, it is sometimes applied to the third segment of the leg and corresponds to the tarsus and metatarsus conjoined. In Insects, it signifies the aggregate of minute joints which constitute the fifth principal segment of the leg or foot. This word is sometimes spelled according to the French orthography, *tarsu*.

TART, tăr't, *a.* (*teart*, Sax. *taartig*, Dutch.) Acid sharp to the taste; acidulous; keen; severe, as *tart* reply;—*s.* (*taart*, Dutch; *tart*, Swed. *tart* Fr.) a species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TARTAN, tăr'tan, *s.* A kind of chequered cloth of various patterns and colours: each of the clans of Scotland is distinguished by a particular variety. *tartan*—(from *tartane*, Fr. *tartana*, Span. *arta*, Ital.) a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast, a bowsprit, and a large lateen sail.

TARTAR, tăr'tar, *s.* (*tatar*, a tributary people, Mongol.) More correctly *Tatar*, a name once given to a native of different countries in Middle Asia and Eastern Europe, which, according to common opinion, were of one common origin. The incorrect orthography *Tartar*, occurs as early as the appearance of the Mongols in Europe, and was probably introduced by some superstitious monks and writers, who, from the seeming analogy between *Tatar* and *Tartarus*, believed them to have come from the infernal regions;—(*tartre*, Fr. *tart*, acid,) the substance which concretes upon the inside of wine casks: it is called *red tart* or *argol*, according to the wine from which it is obtained; when purified, it is often called *cream tartar*: it is a bitartrate of potash; a person of keen and irritable temper; hell.—Obsolete in this sense.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth.—*Spenser.*

In Pharmacy, an old name for any preparation containing tartaric acid. *Tartar of the teeth*, a substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, consisting, according to Berzelius, of salivary mucus, animal matter soluble in muriatic acid, and phosphate of lime. It appears to be a deposit from the saliva, and, according to Berzelius, consists of earthy phosphate, 79.0; undecomposed mucus, 12.5; a matter peculiar to the saliva, 1.0 animal matter soluble in muriatic acid, 7.5. *Tartar bread*, or *tartar kennyer*, the root of the plant *Crambe tatarica*, which, in Hungary, when stripped of its bark and sliced, is eaten with oil, vinegar and salt. *Tartar emetic*, a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid, in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony. *Salt of tartar*, the carbonate of potass.

TARTAREAN, tăr-ta're-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Tars or Tartary; pertaining to Tartarus; hellish. His throne mixed with *tartarean* sulphur.—*Milton.*

TARTAREOUS—TARTROVINIC.

TARTAREOUS, *tár-tá-re-us*, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties; pertaining to Tartarus.

TARTARIC, *tár-tar'ík*, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary.—See Tartarean.

TARTARIC ACID, *tár-tar'ík as'sid*, *s.* The acid of tartar: it is contained in grape juice, and in tamarinds and several other fruits: when pure, it forms white crystals, composed of one equivalent of dry acid and two of water. Formula of the anhydrous acid, $\text{C}_8 \text{H}_4 \text{O}_{10} = \bar{\text{T}}$. *Tartaric ether*, an ether formed by distilling together 5 parts of tartaric acid, 7 of alcohol, and 2 of sulphuric ether.

TARTARINATED, *tár'ta-re-nay-ted*, *a.* Combined with tartarine.

TARTARINE, *tár'tar-in*, *s.* The name given by Kirwan to the vegetable alkali or potash.

TARTARIZATION, *tár-tar-e-za'shun*, *s.* The act of forming tartar; the act of impregnating with tartar.

TARTARIZE, *tár'tar-ize*, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

TARTARIZED, *tár'tar-izd*, *part. a.* Impregnated with tartar, as *tartarized iron*, a salt used in medicine; it is a compound of tartrate of potash, and sesqui-oxide of iron. Probable formula, $\bar{\text{T}}, 3\text{KO}, \text{Fe}_2 \text{O}_3$. *Tartarized borax*, or *Boracic tartar*, much used in medicine on the Continent: it forms a gummy mass, of an acidulous saline taste, deliquescent in the air. Formula, $\bar{\text{T}}, \text{KO}, \text{NaO} + \bar{\text{T}}, \text{KO}, \text{BO}_3$.

TARTAROUS, *tár'tar-us*, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities; moderately acid.

TARTARUM, *tár'tar-um*, *s.* A preparation of tartar, sometimes called petrified tartar.

TARTARUS, *tár'tar-us*, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, the infernal regions, over which Pluto or Hades had dominion.

TARTISH, *tárt'ish*, *a.* (from Tart.) Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, *tárt'le*, *ad.* Sharply; with acidity; with poignancy; severely; with sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks.
—He is of a very melancholy disposition.—*Shaks.*

TARTNESS, *tárt'nes*, *s.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner; keenness; poignancy; severity.

TARTALATE, *tár'tra-late*, *s.* A compound of tartaric acid and a salifiable base.

TARTARIC ACID, *tár-trál'ík as'sid*, *s.* An acid produced by the action of heat on tartaric acid. It has in its salts the same composition as tartaric acid, but neutralizes one-fourth less base. Formula of its salts, $\text{C}_{16} \text{H}_8 \text{O}_{20} + 3\text{MO}$.

TARTRATE, *tár'trate*, *s.* A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a salifiable base.

TARTROMETHYLATE, *tár-tro-meth'e-late*, *s.* A compound of tartrate of oxide of methule with a base.

TARTROMETHYLIC ACID, *tár-tro-meth'e-lik as'sid*, *s.* The name formerly given to tartrate of oxide of methule: it crystallizes in fine needles, and forms a series of double salts, called tartromethylates. Formula, $\bar{\text{T}}, \text{Me O}$, *aq.*

TARTROVINATE, *tár'tro-ve-nate*, *s.* A combination of tartrate of oxide of ethule with a base.—See under Tartrovinic acid.

TARTROVINIC ACID, *tár'tro-vin'ík as'sid*, *s.* The name formerly given to a crystallizable substance formed by heating tartaric acid with alcohol: it is

TARTUFFE—TASTE.

a tartrate of oxide of ethule, and forms with bases double salts, formerly called tartrovinates. Formula, $\bar{\text{T}}, \text{AeO}$, *aq.*

TARTUFFE, *tar-toof'*, *s.* (French, a hypocrite.) A hypocrite; a stupid, morose fellow.

TARTUFFISH, *tar-toof'ish*, *a.* Precise; formal; prim.

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartuffish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.—*Sterne.*

TASK, *task*, *s.* (*tâche*, Fr. *task*, Welsh and Gael.) Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labour, and particularly applied to something to be studied; business; employment; burdensome employment. *To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand;—*v. a.* (*tasgu*, Welsh,) to impose a task; to burden with some employment. *Task-master*, one who imposes a task, or who burdens with labour; one whose office is to assign tasks to others.

TASKER, *task'ur*, *s.* One who imposes a task; also a day-labourer.

TASMANNIA, *tas-man'ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Tasman, who discovered Van Dieman's Land.) A genus of plants: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

TASSEL, *tas'sel*, *s.* (*tassel*, a sash, a bandage, a fringe, a tassel, *tasselus*, low Lat.) A pendent bunch of silk or other substance meant for ornament; a bur; a male hawk—(in the last two senses, see Teasel and Tiercel.) In Architecture, *tassels* are the pieces of timber lying under the mantel-tree.—Sometimes spelled *tassals*.

TASSELLED, *tas'seld*, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.

TASSES, *tas'ses*, *s. plu.* Armour for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corslet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs: they were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TASSUM, *tas'sum*, *s.* In Archaeology, a mow of corn.

TASTABLE, *ta'sta-bl*, *a.* (from Taste.) That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

TASTE, *tasto*, *v. a.* (*tâter*, to feel, Fr. *tastare*, Ital. *taster*, to touch; to try, Norm.) To perceive by the tongue and palate; to try the relish of by means of the organs of taste; to try by eating a little, or to eat a little; to essay first;

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage.—*Dryden.*

to obtain pleasure from; to experience; to feel; to undergo; to relish intellectually; to enjoy; to experience by shedding, as blood;

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse.—*Gibbon.*

—*v. n.* to try by the mouth; to have a snack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; to distinguish intellectually; to try the relish of anything; to be tinged; to experience or have perception of; to use for enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly;

Aga but *tastes* pleasures, youth devours.—*Dryden.*

to have the experience or enjoyment of;

They who have *tasted* of the heavenly gift.—*Heb. vi. 4.*

—*s.* the act of tasting; gustation; the sense by which the flavour or relish of a thing is perceived; flavour; a small portion as a specimen; a bit; a little piece tasted or eaten; a trial or experiment

—(not used in this sense); intellectual relish or discernment; distinctively, that mental power, the joint result of natural sensibility, of a good judg-

ment

ment, and an early familiarity with the best productions of art, by which the sublime and the beautiful are perceived and enjoyed, and the incongruous parts of a composition rejected; also, the pervading air, the choice of circumstances, and the general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste in the artist or author is evinced; the choice, whether good or bad, of ornaments, pleasures, or pursuits, by which a person is distinguished.

TASTEFUL, taste'fūl, *a.* Having a high relish; sa-voury; having or showing intellectual taste.

TASTEFULLY, taste'fūl-le, *ad.* With good taste.

TASTEFULNESS, taste'fūl-nes, *s.* The state of being tasteful.

TASTELESS, taste'les, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure, as, *tasteless* amusements; having or showing no intellectual taste.

TASTELESSLY, taste'les-le, *ad.* In a tasteless manner.

TASTELESSNESS, taste'les-nes, *s.* The quality of being tasteless.

TASTER, ta'stur, *s.* One who tastes; one who first tastes food or liquor;

Thy tutor be thy *taster* ere thou eat,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat.—*Dryden*.
anciently, a dram cup.

TASTILY, ta'ste-le, *ad.* With good taste.

TASTING, ta'sting, *s.* The act of perceiving by the tongue and palate: the sense by which we distinguish or perceive flavour or relish, or the perception of external things by the organs of taste.

TASTO, tas'to, *s.* (Italian, I touch.) In Music, a term used in conjunction with *solo*, to signify that the instruments that can accompany by chords are only to play single sounds till the direction is contradicted by the word *accordo* or *accompanimento*.

TASTURA, tas-too'ra, *s.* (*tastatura*, Ital.) In Music, the whole range or set of keys in an organ, harpsichord, piano-forte, or other similar keyed instrument.

TASTY, ta'sto, *a.* (from Taste.) Exhibiting intellectual taste; having a good taste or nice perception of excellence; being in conformity with the principles of good taste; having ornament with judicious restriction.

TATAR.—See Tartar.

TATH, tath, *s.* In Law, a liberty claimed by the lords of manors in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, of having their tenants' flocks of sheep brought at night upon their own demesne ground, there to be folded for the manuring of their land.
—*Cowel*.

TATTENSES, tay-she-en'ses, *s.* (in honour of Tatius, king of the Sabines.) In Antiquity, a name given by Romulus to one of the tribes of the Roman people.

TATTA, tat'ta, *s.* In India, a bamboo frame or trellis, over which water is suffered to trickle with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or doors.

TATTER, tat'tur, *s.* (*tactecan*, tatters, Sax. *dud*, a rag, Gael. and Scotch.) A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.—Chiefly used in the plural.

TATTERDEMALION, tat-ter-de-mal'yun, *s.* A ragged fellow.

TATTERED, tat'turd, *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags.

TATTLE, tat'tl, *v. n.* (*tateren*, Dutch, *tattamellare*, Ital.) To prate; to talk idly; to use many words

with little meaning; to tell tales, or communicate secrets;—*s.* idle talk or chat; trilling talk; prate.

TATTLE, tat'tlar, *s.* One who tattles; a prater.

TATTLING, tat'tling, *part. a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TATTOO, tat-too', *s.* (probably this word was originally *taptoo* or *tapto*, and it seems to be derived from *tapoter*, to beat; *tapotez vous*, beat all of you, old Fr. from *tipto*, I beat, Gr.) A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp; figures on the body made by punctures and stains;—*v. a.* to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a dark substance, forming lines and figures on the body, as is the practice of the South Sea Islanders, and some other rude tribes. In the last two senses, says the Penny Cyclopædia, 'the word seems to be formed by a reduplication of a Polynesian verb *ta*, to strike, and therefore to allude to the method of performing the operation,'—and hence it seems to bear a singular analogy to the English word.

TAU, tau, (from τ, a letter of the Hebrew alphabet, pronounced *tau*.) In Heraldry, a cross *tau*, a particular form of cross, somewhat like a capital T, otherwise called *St. Anthony's cross*, because that saint is always represented in paintings with a cross of this form on his shoulder.

TAUGHT, tawt. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to teach*;—*a.* among sailors, when applied to a rope, signifies tight; when to a sail, it signifies that a great quantity of sail is set.

TAUNT, tawnt, *v. a.* (*taucer*, to chide or rebuke, Fr. ?) To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid; to censure;—*s.* upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective;—*a.* among seamen, too high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

TAUNTER, tawnt'ur, *s.* One who taunts or insults; a scoffer.

TAUNTINGLY, tawnt'ing-le, *ad.* In a taunting manner; scoffingly; insultingly.

TAUREA, tau're-a, *s.* (Latin, from *taurus*, a bull.) In Roman Antiquity, a mode of punishment inflicted by whipping with scourges made of bull's hides.

TAURI, tau'ri, *s.* In Antiquity, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Chersonesus: they sacrificed all strangers to Diana.

TAURIA, tau're-a, *s.* In Greek Mythology, a festival in honour of Neptune at Ephesus.

TAURICA, tau're-ka, *s.* In Mythology, a surname of Diana, because she was worshipped by the Tauri.

TAURICORNOUS, tau-re-kaw'r-nus, *a.* (*taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) Horned like a bull.

TAURIFORM, tau're-fawm, *a.* (*taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Having the form of a bull.

TAURILIA, tau-ril'e-a, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Mythology, certain festivals in honour of the infernal gods.

TAURINE, tau'rine, *a.* (from *taurus*, a bull, Lat.) Relating to a bull; relating to the *Taurus* *ura*, the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong; and for which there is no peculiar name in English;—*s.* in Chemistry, a substance obtained from the bile of animals: it forms white crystalline needles, which are soluble in water, and sparingly so in alcohol. Formula, C₄ H₇ N₃ O₆.

TAURINI—TAVELLE.

TAURINI, taw-rî-ne, *s. plu.* In Antiquity, the inhabitants of Taurinum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Turin.

TAUROBOLIUM, taw-ro-bo'le-um, *s.* (*taurobolos*, a striking or slaughtering of bulls, Gr.) In Mythology, a sacrifice of bulls offered to Cybele, in gratitude to that goddess, who represents the earth, for teaching men the art of taming bulls, and rendering them serviceable in agriculture.

TAUROI, taw-ro-i, *s.* (Greek.) Young men who acted as cup-bearers in the solemnity of the *Tauria*.

TAURUS, taw'rus, *s.* (Latin, the bull.) In Astronomy, the second in order of the twelve zodiacal constellations. There are several remarkable stars in this constellation: particularly, *Aldebaran*, of the first magnitude, in the eye; the well-known cluster called the *Pleiades*, in the neck; and the *Hyades*, in the face. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, has 141 stars. In Astronomical works, it is marked Σ . *Taurus Poniatowski*, a constellation formed by the Abbé Poczobut, a Polish astronomer, in honour of the king of Poland: it is situated between *Aquila* and *Ophiucus*; it is said that a resemblance of certain very small stars in it to the figure of the *Hyades*, was the reason for the first word of the name.

TAUSHERIA, ta-she're-a, *s.* (in honour of J. F. Tauscher, professor of Botany at Prague.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Notorhizeæ.

TAUTOCHRONÉ, taw-to-kro-ne, *s.* (*tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time, Gr.) In Mechanics, a curve line having this property,—that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity, will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever the point from which the body begins to fall be taken in the curve.

TAUTOLITE, taw-to-lite, *s.* A mineral which occurs crystallized; primary form, a right rhombic prism; fracture conchoidal; uneven; very brittle; colour, velvet black; streak grey; lustre vitreous; opaque: sp. gr. 3.865; hardness = 6.5 to 7.0.

TAUTOLOGIC, taw-to-loj'ik, } *a.* (see *Tautological*, taw-to-loj'e-kal, } *logy.*) Repeating the same thing; having the same signification. *Tautological echo*, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

TAUTOLOGIST, taw-to-loj'ist, *s.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

TAUTOLOGIZE, taw-to-loj'e-jize, *v. n.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAUTOLOGOUS, taw-to-loj'e-gus, *a.* The same as tautological.

TAUTOLOGY, taw-to-loj'e, *s.* (*tautologia*, from *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word, expression, or discourse, Gr.) A repetition of the same thing in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases, or a representation of a thing as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.—*Addison*.

TAUTOPHONICAL, taw-to-fon'e-kal, *a.* (from *Tautophony*.) Repeating the same sound.

TAUTOPHONY, taw-tof'o-ne, *s.* (*tautos*, the same, and *phone*, sound, Gr.) Repetition of the same sound.

TAVELLE, tav'el-le, *s.* In Roman Architecture, a kind of bricks, which were seven inches long and three and a half broad.

TAVERN—TAXABLENESS.

TAVERN, tav'ern, *s.* (*taverne*, Fr. *tavern*, Welsh, *taberna*, a table, Lat.) A common public-house, in which spirituous liquors are sold and drunk. *Tavern-hunter*, one who frequents taverns; one who wastes his time and money in tippling in taverns. *Tavern-man*, one who keeps a tavern.—Not in use.

TAVERNER, tav'ern-ur, } *s.* One who
TAVERN-KEEPER, tav'ern-keep'er, } keeps a tavern.
TAVERNIERA, ta-ver-ne'ra, *s.* (in honour of J. B. Taverniera.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

TAVERNING, tav'ern-ing, *s.* The act of feasting at taverns.

The misrule of our tavernings.—*Bp. Hall*.

TAW, taw, *v. a.* (*tauriam*, Sax. *taucen*, *tauiden*, to scrape and curry hides, Pers.) To dress or prepare by beating white leather, as the skins of goats, sheep, &c. for gloves;

His to be more tractable, I doubt not.—Yes, if they *taw* him as they do whit-leather upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.—*Beau. and Flot.*

—*s.* a certain game at marbles; a marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling blocks to you.—*Swift*.

TAWDRILY, taw'dre-le, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
TAWDRINESS, taw'dre-nes, *s.* Tinsel on dress; ostentations finery without elegance.

TAWDRY, taw'dre, *a.* (Skinner says this was derived from St. Audrey or St. Etheldred, as the things bought at St. Etheldred's fair.) Very fine and showy in colours without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornament;—*s.* a slight ornament.

—Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.—*Drayton*.

TAWER, taw'ur, *s.* A dresser of white leather.
TAWING, taw'ing, *s.* The art of preparing the skins of sheep, lambs, kids, and goats, in white, for various sorts of manufactures, especially gloves.

TAWNINESS, taw'ne-nes, *s.* The quality of being tawny.

TAWNY, taw'ne, *a.* (*tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan, Fr.) Of a yellowish dark colour, as, 'the *tawny* lion.'—*Milton*.

TAX, taks, *s.* (*taxe*, Fr. *tsa*, Span. from *taxo*, I tax, Lat.) A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a subject or citizen, by constituted authority, as the *income tax*, a *county tax*, &c.; an impost; a burden; charge; censure; task or lesson to be learned—(obsolete in this sense);

The archdeacon shall appoint the curate to certain *taxes* of the New Testament, to be connd without book.—*Articles of Eccles. Visitation and Inquiry* (1564).

—*v. a.* (*taxer*, Fr.) to impose or assess a certain sum or amount of property to be paid to the public treasury, or the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government, corporation, &c.; to load with a burden or burdens; to assess and fix judicially as to the amount of costs in actions in courts; to charge; to censure; to accuse, as, to *tax* a man with pride.

TAXABLE, taks'a-bl, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to assessment.

TAXABLENESS, taks'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being taxable.

TAXABLY—TEA.

TAXABLY, tak's-a-ble, *ad.* In a taxable manner.

TAXACEÆ, tak's-a-se-e, } *s.* (*taxus*, one of the gen-
TAXINEÆ, tak's-in'e-e, } *era*.) A natural order of
 Gymnogens, consisting of trees or shrubs with con-
 tinuous unarticulated branches; the leaves usu-
 ally narrow, rigid, and evergreen; flowers naked,
 but surrounded by imbricated bracts; stamens
 several; filaments usually monadelphous; ovules
 naked, with the foramen at the apex.

TAXATION, tak's-a-shun, *s.* The act of laying a tax;
 impost; the sum imposed; charge; accusation;
 scandal;

My father's love is enough to honour.—
 Speak no more of him, you'll be whipt
 For taxation one of these days.—*Shaks.*

the act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs.
Taxatio Ecclesiastica, the assessment and levy of
 taxes upon the property of the church and of the
 clergy.

TAXER, tak's-u-, *s.* One who taxes. In the Uni-
 versity of Cambridge, the *taxers* are two officers
 chosen to take charge of the weights and measures
 used in the town.

TAXIARCH, tak's-e-ark, *s.* (*taxiarchos*, Gr.) In
 Grecian Antiquity, an officer in the Athenian army,
 whose business was to marshal the forces, give
 orders for their marches, and appoint the pro-
 visions with which each soldier should furnish
 himself. There were ten taxiarchs, one elected by
 each tribe.

TAXIDERMIST, tak's-e-der-mist, *s.* (see *Taxidermy*.)
 A person skilled in taxidermy.

TAXIDERMY, tak's-e-der-me, *s.* (*taxis*, order, and
derma, skin, Gr.) The art of arranging, prepar-
 ing, and preserving the skins of animals, so as to
 represent their natural appearance.

TAXING, tak's-ing, *s.* The act of laying a tax;
 taxation.

TAXIS, tak's-is, *s.* (Greek, order, arrangement.) In
 Surgery, the replacement of parts which have
 quitted their natural situation, by the hand, and
 without instrument or operation, as in reducing
 hernia or rupture. In Architecture, the term
 anciently used to denote the fitness of the parts to
 the end for which a building is erected.

TAXITES, tak's-e-tis, *s.* A Coniferous fossil genus of
 plants from Stonesfield.

TAXONOMY, tak-son'o-me, *s.* (*taxis*, order, and
nomos, a law, Gr.) Classification; the arrangement of
 plants and animals according to certain principles,
 in divisions and groups.

TAXUS, tak's-us, *s.* (Latin, supposed to be derived
 from *taxos*, an arrow, Gr. because that weapon
 was formerly poisoned with the juice of the yew.)
 Yew-tree, a genus of plants: Order, *Taxaceæ*.

TAYLOR'S THEOREM, ta'lurs the'o-rem, *s.* In Mathe-
 matics, a very general and remarkable formula of
 most extensive application in analysis, discovered
 by Dr. B. Taylor, and given in his *Methodus Incre-
 mentorum*. The formula is this:—Let *u* be what
u becomes when *x* receives an increment = *h*; then

$$u' = u + \frac{du}{dx} h + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{1.2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3} \frac{h^3}{1.2.3} + \&c.$$

 Demonstrations of this important theorem are
 given in every treatise on the differential calculus;
 and it is made by Lagrange the foundation of the
 calculus itself.

TEA, te, *s.* The common name given to the dried
 leaves of plants of the genus *Thea*—(which see);

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TEACH—TEANY.

a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water;
 any infusion or decoction of vegetables, as, *sage
 tea*, *chamomile tea*, &c. *Tea-board*, a board on
 which to put tea furniture. *Tea-canister*, a
 canister or box in which tea is kept. *Tea-cup*, a
 small cup from which tea is drunk. *Tea-dealer*, a
 merchant who sells teas. *Tea-drinker*, one who
 drinks much tea. *Tea-plant*, the tea shrub,
Camellia Thea. *Tea-pot*, a vessel with a spout
 in which tea is made, and from which it is poured
 into tea-cups. *Tea-saucer*, a small saucer in which
 a tea-cup is set. *Tea-spoon*, a small spoon used
 in drinking tea and coffee. *Tea-table*, a table on
 which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drunk.
Tea-tree,—see *Thea*.

TEACH, teetsh, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *taught*,
 (*taean*, Sax.) To instruct; to inform; to deliver
 for instruction, any doctrine, art, principles, or
 words; to tell; to practise the business of an in-
 structor; to exhibit, so as to impress on the mind;
 to accustom or make familiar;

They have taught their tongue to speak lies.—*Jer. ix. 5.*
 to admonish; to suggest to the mind; to signify
 or give notice; to counsel and direct;—*v. n.* to
 practise giving instruction;—*s.* (*teasiach*, to heal,
 Gael.) in sugar-works, the last boiler.

TEACHABLE, teetsh'a-bl, *a.* That may be taught;
 apt to learn; docile.

TEACHABLENESS, teetsh'a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality
 of being capable of receiving instruction; a will-
 ingness or readiness to be informed or instructed;
 docility.

TEACHER, teetsh'ur, *s.* One who teaches; an in-
 structor; a preceptor; a tutor; a preacher; a
 minister of the gospel; one who preaches without
 regular ordination.

TEACHING, teetsh'ing, *s.* The act or business of
 instructing; instruction.

TEACHLESS, teetsh'les, *a.* Unteachable; not docile.

TEAD, } *tede*, *s.* (*teda*, Lat.) A torch; a flambeau.
TEDE, } —Not used.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light.—*Spenser.*

TEAGUE, teeg, *s.* An Irishman, in contempt.

His case appears to me like honest *Teague's*.
 When he was run away with by his legs.—*Prior.*

TEAK, teek, *s.* (*tekka*, the Malabar name.) The
 East Indian tree, *Tectonia grandis*.

TEAL, teal, *s.* (*taling*, Dutch.) The *Querquedula
 crecca* of Stephens, and *Anas crecca* of Linnæus,
 one of the smallest of the Anatidæ, and most
 beautiful of ducks.

TEAM, team, *s.* (Saxon, offspring, progeny,—hence,
 a suit or long series.) Two or more horses, oxen,
 or other beasts, harnessed together to the same
 vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, waggon, plough,
 chariot, or the like; any number passing in a file;
 a long line.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
 Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.—
Dryden.

Team-work, work done by a team, as distinguished
 from personal labour.

TEAMED, team'ed, *a.* Joined together in a team.

By this the night forth from the darkness power
 Of Erebus her teamed steeds gan call.—*Spenser.*

TEAMSTER, team'star, *s.* One who drives a team.

TEANY, to'ne, *a.* In Heraldry, a colour compounded
 of red and yellow, employed in blazonry; but
 rarely met with in English coats of arms, and
 reckoned one of the dishonourable colours; in en-

TEAR—TECHNIC.

graving, it is represented by diagonal and horizontal lines crossing each other. It is the same as *teawny* or *brusk*.

TEAR, *teer*, *s.* (Saxon; *dear*, *deur*, Guel.) A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland; anything in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter, as gums or resins, exuding in the form of tears.

TEAR, *tare*, *v. a.* Pret. *toze*, past part. *torn*. *Tare* for the pret. is obsolete—(*teran*, Sax. *terer*, Dan.) To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; to wound; to break; to form fissures by any violence;

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground.—

Dryden.

to divide violently; to shatter; to pull with violence, as, to *tear* the hair; to remove by violence;

The hand of fate

Has *torn* thee from me.—*Addison.*

to make a violent rent. To *tear from*, to separate and take away by force. To *tear off*, to pull off by violence; to strip. To *tear out*, to pull or draw out by violence. To *tear up*, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence;—*v. n.* to rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence;—*s.* a rent or fissure.

TEARER, *ta'ur*, *s.* One who reads or tears anything.

TEARFALLING, *teer'fawl-ling*, *a.* Shedding tears; tender.

So I am in

So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin;

Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye.—*Shaks.*

TEARFULL, *teer'ful*, *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding.

TEARLESS, *teer'les*, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

TEASE, *teez*, *v. a.* To comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap; to vex with importunity and impertinence. In Carpentry, *tease-tenon*, a tenon on the top of a post, with a double shoulder and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

TEASEL, } *te'el*, *s.* (from *Tease*.) Fuller's Thistle.
TEAZEL, } one of the names of plants of the genus *Dipsacus*, more particularly of *Dipsacus Fullonum*, the prickly heads of which are used for raising the nap upon woollen cloths; the ear of the plant;—*v. a.* to cut and gather teasels.

TEASELER, *teez'lur*, *s.* One who uses the teasel for raising the nap on cloth.

TEASER, *te'zur*, *s.* One who teases or vexes.

TEAT, *teet*, *s.* (*tít*, *tít*, Sax. *tet*, Dutch, *teta*, Span. and Port.) The projecting part of the female breast; the nipple; a dug.

TEATHE, *teeth*, *s.* The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding live cattle upon them;—*v. a.* to enrich lands by feeding live stock upon them.—A local word.

TEBETH, *teb'eth*, *s.* (Hebrew.) The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the civil: it answers to our December.

TECHILY, *tetsh'e-le*, *ad.* (see *Techy*.) Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECHINESS, *tet'she-nes*, *s.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECHNIC, *tek'nik*, } *a.* (*technicus*, Lat. *tech-*

TECHNICAL, *tek'ne-kal*, } *nikos*, from *techné*, art, Gr.) Pertaining to art; a *technical* word is one which belongs exclusively or properly to some art; pertaining to a particular profession, as the *technical* terms of the law.

TECHNICALNESS—TEEM.

TECHNICALLY, *tek'ne-kal-le*, *ad.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or profession.

TECHNICALNESS, *tek'ne-kal-nes*, } *s.* The quality
TECHNICALITY, *tek'ne-kal'e-te*, } or state of being technical.

TECHNICS, *tek'niks*, *s.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as pertain to the arts.

TECHNOLOGICAL, *tek-no-loj'e-kal*, *a.* (*techné*, an art, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Pertaining to the nomenclature of the arts.

TECHNOLOGIST, *tek-nol'o-jist*, *s.* One who discourses or treats of the arts, or of the terms of art.

TECHNOLOGY, *tek-nol'o-je*, *s.* A description of the arts, or a treatise on the arts; an explanation of the terms of the arts.

TECHY, *tet'she*, *a.* (written for *Touchy*, that is, easily touched or affected with what is said or done.) Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.

TECOMA, *tek'o-ma*, *s.* (from *Tecomaxochitl*, the Mexican name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

TECTIBRANCHIATES, *tek-te-brang'ke-ayts*, *s.* (*tego*, I cover, and *branchia*, the gills, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to an order of Gasteropods, characterized by having the gills covered by a process of the mantle, containing a shell, or enveloped in a reflected margin of the foot; the Monopleurobranchiata of De Blainville.

TECTONA, *tek'to-na*, *s.* (*tekka*, the Malabar name.) The Teak-trees, a genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

TECTONIC, *tek-ton'ik*, *a.* (*tektonikos*, from *teucho*, I fabricate, Gr.) Pertaining to building.

TECTRICES, *tek'tre-sis*, *s.* (from *tego*, I cover, Lat.) In Birds, the feathers which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing.

TED, *ted*, *v. a.* (*téd*, spread, Welsh.) To spread out, as new mown grass, for drying and converting it into hay.

TEDDED, *ted'ded*, *a.* Spread out, as grass newly mown.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.

Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.—

Milton.

TEDDER.—See *Tether*.

TE DEUM, *te de'um*, *s.* (Latin.) A hymn to be sung in churches on public occasions of joy: so called from the first words of the Latin version.

TEDIOUS, *te'de-us*, *a.* (*tedioso*, Span. and Ital. from *tedet*, I am weary, Lat.) Wearisome; tiresome from continuance or prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, *te'de-us-le*, *ad.* In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, *te'de-us-nes*, *s.* Wearisomeness by length; tiresomeness; quality of wearying; slowness that wearies.

TEDIUM, *te'de-um*, *s.* (*tedium*, Lat.) Irsomeness; wearisomeness. *Tedium-stricken*, struck with irksomeness.

TEEDIA, *tee'de-a*, *s.* (meaning not explained.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

TEEM, *teem*, *v. n.* (*tyman*, to bring forth, *team*, off-spring, Sax.) To bring forth, as young;

If she must *teem*,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,

And be a thwart dismatured torment to her.—*Shaks.*

to be pregnant; to engender young; to be full;

TEEMER—TEINOSCOPE.

to be charged; to produce, particularly in abundance;—*v. a.* to produce; to bring forth;

What's the newest grief?

Each minute *teems* a new one.—*Shaks.*

to pour.—Not used in this sense.

TEEMER, *teem'ur, s.* One who brings forth young.

TEEMFUL, *teem'fūl, a.* Pregnant; prolific; brimful.

TEEMLESS, *teem'les, a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren, as the *teemless* earth.

TEEN, *teen, v. a. (teonan, tynan, to irritate, Sax.)*

To excite or provoke;

Why tempt ye me, and *teene* with such manner speche?

—*Chaucer.*

—*s. grief; sorrow.*—Obsolete.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wrecked with a week of *teen*.—*Shaks.*

TEENS, *teens, s. (from teen, ten.)* The years of one's age reckoned by the termination *teen*, beginning with *thirteen* and ending with *nineteen*.

TEESDALIA, *teez-da'le-a, s. (in honour of Robert Teesdale, a Scotch botanist.)* A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizæ.

TEETH, *teeth, s.* The plural of *tooth*,—which see. In the *teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

TEETH, *teeth, v. n.* To breed teeth.

TEETHING, *teeth'ing, s.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth; dentition.

TEETOTAL, *te-tot'al, a.* Professing and practising teetotalism.

TEETOTALER, *te-tot'a-lar, s.* One who professedly abstains from all alcoholic liquors.

TEETOTALISM, *te-tot'al-izm, s.* The profession and practice of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors. The origin of this whimsical name is not well ascertained. *Teetotal* was formerly used by soldiers and others as slang for *total*, and probably arose from a stammering pronunciation of the latter word, as *te-te-tee-total*.

TEFFLUS, *tef'flus, s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carbidæ.

TEGULAR, *teg'u-lar, a. (tegula, a tile, from tego, I cover, Lat.)* Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEGULARLY, *teg'u-lar-le, ad.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEGUMENT, *teg'u-ment, s. (tegumentum, from tego, I cover, Lat.)* A cover or covering—(seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body.) In Entomology, the covering of the wings of the order Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects.

TEGUMENTA, *teg'u-men-ta, s.* In Botany, the scales covering the leaf-buds of the deciduous trees of cold climates.

TEGUMENTARY, *teg'u-men'ta-re, a.* Pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

TEHEE, *te-he', interj.* Expressing a laugh;—*v. n.* to laugh insolently; to titter.

TEIL, *teel, } s. (tilia, Lat. teile, Irish.)* The

TEIL-TREE, *teel'tre, }* Lime-tree, otherwise called the Linden.

From purple violets and the *teel* they bring

Their gathered sweets, and rifle all the spring.—*Addison.*

TEINE, *tane, s.* In Falconry, a disease in hawks, which makes them pant and lose their breath.

TEINOSCOPE, *ti'no-skope, s. (teino, I extend, I lengthen, and skopeo, I view, Gr.)* The name given by Sir David Brewster to an instrument, otherwise called the *prism telescope*, formed by

TEINT—TELESTICH.

combining prisms in a particular manner, so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished.

TEINT, *taynt, s. (French, from teindre, tingo, I dye, Lat.)* Colour; tinge.

TELAMONES, *te-la-mo'nes, s. (from telao, I bear up, Gr.)* In Architecture, figures of men used for supporting entablatures, similar to caryatides,—which see.

TELARY, *tel'ar-e, a. (from tela, a web, Lat.)* Pertaining to a web; spinning webs, as a *telary* spider.

TELEDU, *tel-e'dū, s. (Javanese name.)* The Javanese skunk, *Mydaus meliceps*, an animal of the Weasel kind, most remarkable for its fetid qualities.

TELEGRAPH, *tel'e-graf, s. (tele, far off, and grapho, I write, Gr.)* Any instrument by which intelligence can be communicated rapidly to a considerable distance. *Electro-magnetic telegraph*, an instrument or apparatus for communicating words or language to a distance by means of electricity.

TELEGRAPHIC, *tel-e-graf'ik, a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; communicated by a telegraph.

TELEOLOGICAL, *tel-e-o-loj'e-kal, a.* Pertaining to teleology.

TELEOLOGY, *tel-e-o-loj'e, s. (telos, an end, and logos, a discourse, Gr.)* The doctrine of final causes, or a treatise on the doctrine of final causes.

TELEOSAURUS, *tel-e-o-saw'rus, s. (telos, perfect, and sauros, a saurian, Gr.)* A genus of fossil Saurians, found in the oolite formation, resembling the Gavials, but having the vertebrae united by flat surfaces instead of ball and socket joints.

TELEPHIUM, *tel-e'fo-um, s. (from Telephus, a king of Mysia, who is said to have had his sores cured by the plant.)* A genus of plants: Order, Portulacæ.

TELEPHIUS, *tel-e'fe-us, s. (from Telephus, in reference to the sore which resulted from the wound said to have been inflicted on him by Achilles.)* In Pathology, an obstinate ulcer.—Obsolescent.

TELEPHORUS, *te-lef'o-rus, s. (telos, an end, and phoreo, I bear, Gr.)* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Lampyridæ.

TELESCOPE, *tel'e-skope, s. (French; tele, far off, and skopeo, I view, Gr.)* An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. In Conchology, *telescope-shell*, a species of *Tarbo*, with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

TELESCOPIC, *tel-e-skop'ik, }* *a.* Pertaining

TELESCOPICAL, *tel-e-skop'e-kal, }* to a telescope;

seeing at a distance; performed by a telescope.

TELESCOPICALLY, *tel-e-skop'e-kal-le, ad.* By the telescope.

TELESCOPIUM, *tel-e-sko'pe-um, s.* In Astronomy, the Telescope, a constellation situated south of the Centaur and Sagittarius. It contains nine stars, all, except one, less than the fourth magnitude.

TELESIA, *te-le'zhe-a, s.* Sapphire.

TELESM, *tel'ezm, s. (Arabic.)* A kind of amulet or magical charm.

TELESMATIC, *tel-ez-mat'ik, }* *a.* Pertaining

TELESMATICAL, *tel-ez-mat'e-kal, }* to telesma; magical.

TELESTICH, *tel'e-stik, s. (telos, an end, and stichos, a verse, Gr.)* A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

TELINGA—TELLURIC.

TELINGA, tel-ing'a, } *s.* One of the languages of
 TELUGU, tel-u'gu, } Hindostan, frequently but
 improperly termed the Gentoo language;—*a.* per-
 taining to the Telinga or Gentoo language.

TELL, tel, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *told*—(*tellan*,
Sax.) To utter; to express in words; to relate;
 to rehearse particulars; to teach; to make known;
 to discover; to disclose; to count; to confess or
 acknowledge; to publish; to unfold; to interpret;
 to make excuses;

Tush, never tell me.—Shaks.

to discern;—*r. n.* to give an account; to make
 report; to take effect, as, every shot *tells*; to pro-
 duce some effect. *To tell of or on*, to inform.
Tell-tale, telling tales; babbling; one who offic-
 iously communicates information of the private con-
 cerns of individuals; one who tells that which
 prudence should suppress. In Music, a movable
 piece of ivory or lead, suspended in the front of a
 chamber organ, to indicate the degree of exhaus-
 tion of the wind. In Nautical affairs, the dial plate
 at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller.

TELLER, tel'ur, *s.* One who tells; one who num-
 bers, as in counting votes in parliament; an officer
 or clerk in a bank employed to receive and pay
 money. In the Court of Exchequer, an officer, of
 which there are or were four, the business of whom
 is to receive and pay all monies due to the king,
 and to give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge
 him therewith. The *tellers* also pay persons to
 whom money is due by the king, by warrant from
 the auditor of the receipt; they also make books
 of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the
 lord-steward. This name is supposed to be from
tally: the words of the bill by the auditors, clerks,
 and in ancient records, was written *tallier*.

TELLIMA, tel'le-ma, *s.* (an anagram of Metella, be-
 cause separated from it.) A genus of plants:
 Order, Saxifragaceae.

TELLINA, tel-li'na, *s.* (*telline*, a species of mussel,
Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, type of the subfamily
 Tellininae, the shells of which are transverse, greatly
 compressed, and nearly equilateral; the valves, on
 the inferior ligament or anterior side, sinuated and
 angulated; cardinal teeth $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$; lateral teeth $\frac{2}{3}$,
 remote from the cardinal.

TELLINIDÆ, tel-lin'e-de, *s.* A family of solid and
 close bivalve Mollusca, of which Tellina is the type.
 The shells of this family are equivalve, with the
 margins thickened and solid; rarely covered with
 an epidermis; cardinal and lateral teeth well de-
 veloped.

TELLININÆ, tel-le-ni'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Tel-
 linidæ, of which the animal is marine; the siphons
 excessively long; shell rather thin and more or less
 compressed; the bosses small.

TELLINITE, tel'le-nite, *s.* A fossil tellina.

TELLURAL, tel'lu-ral, *a.* (*tellus*, the earth, *Lat.*)
 Belonging to the earth.

TELLURATE, tel'lu-rate, *s.* A combination of telluric
 acid with a salifiable base.

TELLURETTED, tel'lu-ret-ted, *a.* Impregnated with
 tellurium, as *telluretted* hydrogen, a gas which
 possesses the general habitudes of sulphuretted
 hydrogen.

TELLURIC, tel'lu-rik, *a.* (*tellus*, the earth, *Lat.*)
 Pertaining to the earth. This and Tellurial are
 words given by Webster without citing authorities.
Telluric acid, a compound of tellurium and oxygen
 in its anhydrous state. It is of a lemon-yellow
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TELLURIDE—TEMPER.

colour, and insoluble in all liquids. Formula,
 Te O₃.

TELLURIDE, tel'lu-ride, *s.* A compound of tellurous
 acid with a salifiable base.

TELLURION, tel-lu're-un, *s.* (*tellus*, the earth, *Lat.*)
 An instrument for showing the effect of the earth's
 motions and the obliquity of her axis—the one
 occasioning the seasons, the other the succession
 of day and night.

TELLURIUM, tel-lu're-um, *s.* (from *tellus*, the earth,
Lat. in reference to the source from which the
 metal is procured.) A rare metal, hitherto found
 only in the mines of Transylvania, and even there
 in very small quantity. It has a tin-white colour,
 turning into lead-grey; a strong metallic lustre,
 and lamellated texture. It is very brittle, and its
 density is 6.2578. It fuses at a temperature be-
 low redness, and at a red heat it is volatile. Equiv.
 64 2. Symb. Te.

TELLUROUS ACID, tel'lu-rus as'id, *s.* (called also
oxide of tellurium.) An acid which, in many of
 its properties, closely resembles the titanous and
 other feeble acids. Formula, Te O₂.

TELOPHONUS, tel-of-o-nus, *s.* (*telaios*, perfect, and
phone, a sound, *Gr.*) A genus of birds: Family,
 Laniadæ.

TEMACHIS, tem'a-kis, *s.* (*temache*, a piece, *Gr.*) An
 obsolete name for a soft kind of gypsum of a bright
 glittering hue.

TEMERA, te'mer-a, *s.* A genus of fishes, with the
 general form of the Torpedo, but destitute of dorsal
 fins: Family, Raidæ.

TEMERAREOUS, tem-e-ra're-us, *a.* (*temerarius*, *Lat.*
 from the root of Time, Tempest,—which see.)
 Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous;
 despising danger; careless; heedless; done at ran-
 dom.—Little used.

TEMERARIOUSLY, tem-e-ra're-us-le, *ad.* Rashly;
 with excess of boldness.

TEMERITY, tem-er'e-te, *s.* (*temeritas*, *Lat.*) Rash-
 ness; unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme
 boldness.

TEMIN, tem'in, *s.* A money of account in Algiers,
 equivalent to two carubes, or 29 aspers, or about
 1s. 5d. sterling.

TEMNURUS, tem-nu'rus, *s.* (*temno*, I cut, and *ouros*,
 a tail, *Gr.*) A genus of birds: Family, Trogonæ.

TEMONES, te-mo'nis, *s.* (*temnos*, *Gr.*) In ancient
 Architecture, the places in a temple where statues
 were placed.

TEMPER, tem'pur, *v. a.* (*tempero*, I mix or moderate,
Lat. *temperare*, *Ital.* *temperer*, *Fr.*) To mix, so that
 one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate
 state, as *to temper* justice with mercy; to com-
 pound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an
 ingredient; to mix, unite, or combine two or more
 things, so as to reduce the excess of the qualities
 of either, and bring the whole to a desired consis-
 tence;

*If you could find out but a man
 To bear a poison, I could temper it.—Shaks.*

to unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical;
 God hath *tempered* the body together.—1 Cor. xii. 24.
 to accommodate; to modify; to soften; to mollify;
 to assuage; to soothe;

*Woman! nature made thee
 To temper man; we had been brutes without you.—
 Otway.*

to govern—(a Latinism not in use.)
 With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
 And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*.—Spenser.
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TEMPERAMENT—TEMPERING.

In Music, to modify or amend a false or imperfect note, by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones. In the Arts, to alter the existing degree of elasticity of metals. This is commonly performed by heating the metal to redness, then suddenly cooling it, in which state it is at its greatest degree of hardness or brittleness; it is afterwards heated less or more, as it is required, to reduce it from this point;—s. due mixture of contrary qualities, or the state of any compound substance, which results from a mixture of ingredients; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitution of mind; calmness of mind; moderation; heat of mind or passion, as, he showed a good deal of *temper* when I reproved him; the state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; middle course; mean or medium. In Sugar Works, lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid.

TEMPERAMENT, tem-per-a-ment, *s.* (French; *temperamentum*, Lat.) Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium; due mixture of different qualities. In Music, the adjusting of the imperfect concords in instruments whose sounds are fixed, so as to transfer to them part of the music of perfect concords.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tem-per-a-ment'al, *a.* Constitutional.—Little used.

TEMPERANCE, tem-per-ans, *s.* (French; *temperantia*, Lat.) Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

What, are you chafed?

Ask God for temperance, that's the appliance only which your disease requires.—*Shaks.*

TEMPERATE, tem-per-ate, *a.* (*temperatus*, Lat.) Moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; cool; calm; not violent; proceeding from temperance; free from ardent passion. *Temperate zone*, the space of the earth's surface comprehended between the tropics and the polar circles, where the temperature is lower than within the tropics, and higher than in the polar regions.

TEMPERATELY, tem-per-ate-ly, *ad.* Moderately; calmly; without violence of passion; with moderate force.

TEMPERATENESS, tem-per-ate-ness, *s.* Moderation; freedom from excess; calmness; coolness of mind.

TEMPERATIVE, tem-per-ay-tiv, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPERATURE, tem-per-ay-ture, *s.* (French; *temperatura*, Lat.) In Physics, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses when compared with other bodies; constitution; state; degree of any quality; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth,

Most goodly temperature you may descry.—*Spenser.*

TEMPERED, tem-per'd, *a.* Disposed, as a good-tempered person; having a proper degree of hardness or elasticity.

The tempered metals clash and yield a silver sound.—*Dryden.*

TEMPERING, tem-per-ing, *s.* In Metallurgy, the preparing of iron, steel, or other metal, so as to render it harder or softer as may be required.

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TEMPEST—TEMPEL.

TEMPEST, tem'pest, *s.* (*tempête*, Fr. *tempestas*, Lat.) An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence; a violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation. *Tempest-beaten*, beaten or shattered with storms. *Tempest-tost*, tossed or driven about by tempests;—*v. a.* to disturb, as by tempest;

The huge dolphin *tempesting* the main.—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* to storm; to pour a tempest on.

Other princes —

Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,

Whom Caesar with such honour doth advance.—*Ben Jonson.*

TEMPESTIVE, tem-pest'iv, *a.* Seasonable.

TEMPESTIVELY, tem-pest'iv-ly, *ad.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, *tempestively* used.—*Durton.*

TEMPESTIVITY, tem-pest'iv'e-ty, *s.* (*tempestivitas*, Lat.) Seasonableness.—Not in use.

Since their dispersion, the constitation of events admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest.—*Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS, tem-pest'u-us, *a.* Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; blowing with violence.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, tem-pest'u-us-ly, *ad.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, tem-pest'u-us-ness, *s.* The state of being tempestuous or disturbed with violent winds; storminess.

TEMPLA, tem'pla, *s.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, timbers in the roof of the Roman temple corresponding to the purlins of modern buildings.

TEMPLAR, tem'plar, *s.* (from Temple.) A state of the law. *Templars*, a military order of religious persons, called also *knights of the temple*. The order was founded by an association of knights in the beginning of the twelfth century, for the protection of pilgrims on the road to Palestine; afterwards, it took for its chief object the defence of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem against the Saracens. The order was abolished in 1312, by the bull of Pope Clement V.

TEMPLE, tem'pl, *s.* (French; *templeum*, Lat.) A public edifice erected in honour of some deity; church. In Scripture, a place in which the divine presence specially resides; the tabernacle. In England, the *temples* are two inns of court, so called because they were anciently dwellings of the knights templars; (*tempus*, *tempora*, Lat.) literally, the fall of the head; the part where the hair slopes from the top. In Anatomy, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles;—*v. n.* to build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.

The heathen, in many places, *templed* and adored the drunken god (Bacchus).—*Feltham.*

TEMPEL, tem'plet, *s.* In Architecture, a small piece of timber laid under a girder or beam to distribute the weight. Among Builders and others, a mould used for cutting or setting out work; is a sort of guide, having the reverse of any given moulding cut on it, and is applied to the work occasionally, till the workman has made the moulding in every part to fit the templet. In Plasterers' work, it is laid on the soft plaster, which the moulding is to be formed, and is moved along steadily, thus leaving on the whole length of the plaster the reverse of the figure formed on itself. Among Millwrights, a mould for shaping the teeth of wheels.

TEMPLETONIA—TEMPT.

TEMPLETONIA, tem-pl-to'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Templeton, Esq. of Orange-grove, near Belfast.)
A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

TEMPO, tem'po, *s.* In Music, the Italian word constantly used to express time. *Tempo d'imbroglia*, that is, time of trouble; applied to a composition written in one measure, but really performed in another.

TEMPORAL, tem'po-ral, *a.* (French; *temporalis*, from *tempus*, time, Lat.) Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not ecclesiastical; not spiritual. In Grammar, relating to a tense, as a *temporal* augment. In Anatomy, pertaining to the temples of the head: as, the *temporal artery*, a branch of the carotid, which gives off the frontal artery: the *temporal bones*, the bones constituting part of the lateral parietes of the cranial vault, and exhibiting, in conjunction with the adjacent bones, a depression called the *temporal fossa*, filled up by the *temporal muscle*, which is inserted into the upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw: it moves the lower jaw upward;—*s. plu. temporals*, temporalities.

TEMPORALITY, tem-po-ral'e-te, *s.* A secular possession. *Temporalities* are revenues of an ecclesiastic, proceeding from lands, tenements, lay-fees, tithes, and the like: it is opposed to *spiritualities*.

TEMPORALLY, tem'po-ral-le, *ad.* With respect to time, or this life only.

TEMPORALNESS, tem'po-ral-nes, *s.* Worldliness.—Obsolete.

TEMPORALTY, tem'po-ral-te, *s.* The laity; secular people;

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporally*.—*Abbot*.

temporalities.

TEMPORANEOUS, tem-po-ra'ne-us, *a.* Temporary.
TEMPORARILY, tem'po-rar-e-le, *ad.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEMPORARINESS, tem'po-rar-e-nes, *s.* The state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity.

TEMPORARY, tem'po-rar-e, *a.* (*temporarius*, Lat.) Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.

TEMPORIZATION, tem-por-e-za'shun, *s.* (from *Temporize*.) The act of temporizing.

TEMPORIZE, tem'po-rize, *v. n.* (*temporiser*, Fr. from *tempus*, time, Lat.) To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion, or to circumstances; to delay or procrastinate; to comply.—Not used in this sense.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms.—*Shaks.*

TEMPORIZER, tem'po-ri-zur, *s.* One who temporizes.

TEMPOR-MAXILLARY, tem'por-mak-sil'lar-e, *a.* In Anatomy, applied to the articulation which connects the temporal and inferior maxillary bones—to the temporal muscle, as inserted into these bones—and to the branches of the facial nerve, which are distributed on the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMPT, tempt, *v. a.* (*tempti*, Armor. from the root of *tenco*, Lat.) To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to anything wrong, by presenting arguments which are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as

TEMPTABLE—TENACITY.

the inducement; to provoke; to incite; to solicit or draw, without the notion of evil;

Still his strength concealed
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.—*Milton*.

to try; to attempt.

Ere leave be given to tempt the nether sky.—*Dryden*.

In Scripture, to prove; to put to trial for proof.

Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God.—*Deut. vi.*

TEMPTABLE, temp'ta-bl, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

TEMPTATION, temp'ta'shun, *s.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good; solicitation of the passions; the state of being tempted or enticed to evil; trial;

Lead us not into temptation.—*Lord's Prayer*.

that which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil. In colloquial language, an allure-ment to anything indifferent, or even good.

TEMPTATIONLESS, temp'ta'shun-less, *a.* Having no temptation or motive.

TEMPTER, tempt'ur, *s.* One who solicits or entices to evil; the devil.

TEMPTING, tempt'ing, *part. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive.

TEMPTINGLY, tempt'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPTINGNESS, tempt'ing-nes, *s.* The state of being tempting.

TEMPTRESS, tempt'tres, *s.* A female who entices.

TEMSE, tems, *s.* (*tamis*, Fr.) A sieve. *Temse-bread*, or *temsed-bread*, bread made of finely-sifted flour.

TEMULENCE, tem'u-lens, } *s.* (*temulentia*, Lat.)
TEMULENCY, tem'u-len-se, } Drunkenness; in-
toxication.

TEMULENT, tem'u-lent, *a.* (*temulentus*, Lat.) In-
toxicated.

TEMULENTIVE, tem'u-len-tiv, *a.* Drunken; denot-
ing the state of intoxication.

The drunkard commonly hath a palsied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a draw-ling, stammering, *temulentive* tongue.—*Junius*.

TEMUS, te'mus, *s.* (*temo*, the name in Chili.) A genus of plants: Order, Magnoliaceæ.

TEN, ten, *a.* (*tyu*, Sax. *tien*, Dutch.) Twice five; nine and one; proverbially, a great deal more, indefinitely;

There's a proud modesty in merit
Averse to begging, and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* the number of twice five.

TENABLE, ten'a-bl, *a.* (French, from *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.

TENABLENESS, ten'a-bl-nes, } *s.* The state of be-
TENABILITY, ten-a-bl'e-te, } ing tenable.

TENACE, ten'ase, *s.* In the game of whist, the state of holding the first and third best cards, and being the last player.

TENACIOUS, te-na'shus, *a.* (*tenax*, from *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; retentive; adhesive; niggardly; close-fisted.

TENACIOUSLY, te-na'shus-le, *ad.* With a disposi-
tion to hold fast; adhesively; obstinately.

TENACIOUSNESS, te-na'shus-nes, *s.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go; adhesiveness; retentiveness.

TENACITY, te-na'se-te, *s.* (*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*,
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TENACULUM—TEND.

Lat.) Adhesiveness; cohesiveness; tenaciousness.

TENACULUM, ten-ak'u-lum, *s.* A surgical instrument, consisting of a fine sharp-pointed hook, by which, in operations, the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out, so that they may be secured by ligaments.

TENACY, ten'a-se, *s.* Tenaciousness.—Obsolete. Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and tenacy.—Barrow.

TENAIL, } ten'ayl, *s.* (*tenaille*, Fr.) In Fortification, } tion, an outwork resembling a horn-work, but having only in front a re-entering angle without flanks: a double or flanked tenail has two re-entering angles.

TENAILLON, ten'ayl-long, *s.* (French.) In Fortification, a kind of outwork made on each side of a small ravelin to increase its strength, and to cover the shoulders of the bastion.

TENANCY, ten'an-se, *s.* (*tenancia*, Span. *tenens*, Lat.) In Law, a holding or possessing of lands or tenements; tenure, as, *tenancy* in fee simple, *tenancy* in tail, *tenancy* at will, &c.

TENANT, ten'ant, *s.* (French, from *tenir*, to hold.) A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; as *tenant* in tail, *tenant* in common, *tenant* by courtesy, *tenant* in parcenary, *tenant* for life, *tenant* at will, *tenant* in dower; one who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades.—Thomson.

Tenant in capite, or *tenant in chief*, one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled lord paramount; such tenants, however, are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession.—Blackstone;—*v. a.* to hold or possess as a tenant.

TENANTABLE, ten'ant-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTLESS, ten'ant-less, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

TENANTRY, ten'ant-re, *s.* The body of tenants, as, the *tenantry* of an estate; *tenancy*.

TENCH, tensh, *s.* (*tenche*, Fr.) The fish *Cyprinus tinca*: it forms the genus *Tinca* of Cuvier.

TEND, tend, *v. a.* (contracted from *Attend*.) To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector; to hold and take care of, as, to *tend* a child; to be attentive to;—*v. n.* (*tendo*, Lat. *tendre*, Fr.) to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any aim or purpose; to aim at;

Admiration seized

All heaven, what this might mean and hither tend.—Milton.

to have or give a leaning; to contribute. Not in use in the following senses, in which it seems to be merely a colloquial abbreviation of *attend*—to attend on, as dependents or servants;

She deserves a lord

That twenty such rude boys might tend upon.—Shaks.

to attend as something inseparable;

Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps.—Shaks.

to wait; to expect.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;

The associates tend.—Shaks.

In Navigation, to turn or swing a ship round when at single anchor, or moored by the head in tide-way at the beginning of the flood or ebb.

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TENDANCE—TENDON.

TENDANCE, ten'dans, *s.* (abbreviation of *Attendance*, which we now use.) Persons attending; state of expectation; act of waiting; attendance; care; act of tending.

They at her coming sprung.

And touched by her fair tendance gladlier grew.—Milton.

TENDENCY, ten'den-se, *s.* (from *Tend*.) Drift, direction, or course towards any place; object; effect or result.

TENDER, tend'ur, *a.* (*tendre*, Fr. *tenero*, Ital. *tener*, Lat.) Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; easily pained; not firm or hard; very sensible to impression; delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship; weak; feeble; young; susceptible of the softer passions; compassionate; easily excited to pity, love, or forgiveness; exciting kind concern;

I love Valentine:

His life's as tender to me as his soul.—Shaks.

expressive of the softer passions, as a *tender* strain; careful to preserve inviolate, or not to injure; mild; gentle; unwilling to give pain to others; apt to give pain, as, that is a *tender* subject; adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic. *Tender-hearted*, having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence; very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness. *Tender-heartedly*, with tender affection. *Tender-heartedness*, susceptibility of the softer passions. *Tender-loin*, a tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef; the Proas muscle. *Tender-mouthed*, having a tender mouth;—*v. a.* (*tendre*, to reach or stretch, Fr.) to offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance; to hold; to esteem;

Tender yourself more dearly.—Shaks.

to offer in payment, or satisfaction of a demand for saving a penalty or forfeiture, as, to *tender* a bill in payment;—*s.* one who takes care of; a nurse—(seldom used); a small vessel employed to attend one or more larger ones, to supply stores, &c.; the waggon which accompanies a locomotive engine, for the conveyance of water and fuel. In Law, an offer either in money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance.

TENDERLING, ten'der-ling, *s.* A foudling; one made tender by too much kindness; the first horns of a deer.

TENDERLY, ten'der-le, *ad.* With tenderness; softly; mildly; gently; kindly; with pity or affection; in old authors, with a quick sense of pain.

TENDERNESS, ten'der-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being tender.

TENDERS, ten'durs, *s. plu.* Proposals for performing a service.

TENDING, ten'ding, *s.* The act of attending. In seamen's language, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TENDINOUS, ten'de-nus, *a.* (*tendineux*, Fr. from *tendines*, tendons, derived from *tendo*, I stretch. Lat.) Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.

TENDMENT, tend'ment, *s.* Attendance; care.—Obsolete.

Whether ill tendment, or recurrence pain, proceeds to death.—Bp. Hall.

TENDON, ten'dun, *s.* (from *tendo*, I stretch, Lat.) In Anatomy, a fibrous cord attached to the os-

TENDRAC—TENON.

trinity of a muscle. *Tendo Achilles*, the large tendon which passes from the muscles of the calf of the leg to the heel: its name has reference to the fable of the dipping of Achilles into the Styx; his mother, Thetis, having, it is said, held him by that part.

TENDRAC, ten'drak, *s.* The same as Tenrec,—which see.

TENDRIL, ten'dril, *s.* (*tendron*, from *tenir*, to hold, Fr.) A filiform spiral shoot, that winds round another for support, as in the vine, pea, &c. A tendril is in most cases a peculiar modification of a petiole, though sometimes it is a modification of some part of the inflorescence, as in the vine; a clasping or clinging, as a *tendrill*.

The curling growth

Of *tendrill* hops, that flawn't about their poles.—*Dyer*.

TENDSOME, ten'sum, *a.* Requiring much attendance, as a *tendsome* child.

TENEbrio, ten-e'bri-o, *s.* (*tenebræ*, darkness, Lat.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Scarabæidæ.

TENEbrous, ten'e-brus, } *a.* (*tenebrous*, from
TENEbrious, ten-e'bri-us, } *tenebræ*, darkness,
Lat.) Dark; gloomy.

TENEbrousness, ten'e-brus-nes, } *s.* Darkness;
TENEbrosity, ten-e-bros'e-te, } gloominess.

TENEMENT, ten'e-ment, *s.* A house, or an apartment in a house, held by a family as tenants; a house or land dependent on a manor, or a fee-farm depending on a superior. In Law, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, peerage, &c. These are called *free* or *frank tenements*.

The thing held is a *tenement*; the possessor of it, a *tenant*; and the manner of possession, a *tenure*.—*Blackstone*.

TENEMENTAL, ten-e-ment'al, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that may be held or is held by tenants.

The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants.

TENEMENTARY, ten-e-men'ta-re, *a.* Fit to be leased or held by tenants.

TENERITY, te-ner'e-te, *s.* Tenderness.—Not in use.

TENESMUS, te-nes'ius, *s.* (from *teino*, I strain, Gr.) In Pathology, straining; a violent and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

TENET, ten'et, *s.* (Latin, for *he holds*.) An opinion; principle, doctrine, or dogma, which a person believes or maintains as true.

TENFOLD, ten'folde, *a.* Ten times increased; ten times more.

TENNANTITE, ten'nan-tite, *s.* (in honour of the late Mr. Tennant, the distinguished chemist, of Glasgow.) In Mineralogy, a variety of grey copper from Cornwall. Composition—copper, 45.32; arsenic, 11.84; iron, 9.26; sulphur, 28.74.—See *Grey Copper*.

TENNIS, ten'nis, *s.* (this word is supposed, by Skinner, to be so named from the French *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes; used by the French when they drive the ball. More probably from the sense of the ball holding on or continuing to keep in motion.) A play or game in which a ball is driven or kept in motion by rackets;—*v. a.* to drive, as a ball.—Not in use.

TENON, ten'on, *s.* (from *tenco*, I hold, Lat.) A projecting rectangular prism, formed on the end of a

TENONTAGRA—TENT.

piece of timber, to be inserted into a mortice of the same form. *Tenon-saw*, one with a brass or steel back for cutting tenons.

TENONTAGRA, ten-on-tag'ra, *s.* (*tenon*, a sinew, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) In Pathology, gouty or rheumatic pains in the tendons.

TENOR, ten'ur, *s.* (from *teneo*, I hold, Lat.) A holding on or continuing; general currency; general course or drift of meaning; stamp; character; sense contained; purport; substance. In Music, the mean or middle part of a composition, being the ordinary compass of the human voice, when neither raised to a treble nor lowered to a bass: what is called *counter-tenor* is only a higher kind of tenor; the person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

TENOREA, ten-o're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Tenore, professor of Botany at Naples.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

TENORISTA, ten-o-ris'ta, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, one who has a tenor voice.

TENREC, ten'rek, } *s.* An insectivorous quadruped,

TENDRIC, tend'rik, } allied to the mole, and be-
longing to the genus *Centiles* of Illiger. They are natives of Madagascar.

TENSE, tens, *a.* (*tensus*, from *tendo*, I stretch, Lat.) Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax. In Pathology, applied to the pulse when the artery imparts to the finger the sense of tension;—*s.* (corrupted from *tempe*, time, Fr.) in Grammar, that modification or inflection of the verb which defines the time at which the action is conceived as taking place.

TENSENESS, tens'nes, *s.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to laxness.

TENSIBILITY, ten-se-bil'e-te, *s.* The state which admits of tension.

TENSIBLE, ten'se-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.

TENSION, ten'shun, *s.* (French; *tensio*, an extension, Lat.) The act of stretching or straining, as the *tension* of the muscles; the state of being stretched to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained; distension. *Tension-bridge*, a sort of suspension-bridge, the roadway of which is suspended from iron rods, and these from an iron arch; and from its appearance of a straight line crossing the arc of a circle, it is also called the *bonestrung-bridge*.

TENSIVE, ten'siv, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction, as a *tensive* pain.

TENSOR, ten'sur, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle which extends or stretches a part.

TENSURE, ten'sure, *s.* The same as Tension.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural.—*Bacon*.

TENT, tent, *s.* (Welsh, from *ten*, *tyn*, stretched, *tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, from *tendo*, I stretch, Lat.) A pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp. In Surgery, a plug of lint used for dilating wounds. A piece of sponge which has been imbedded with wax is called a *sponge-tent*; (*tinto*, deep-coloured, Span.) a Spanish red wine, chiefly from Malaga and Galicia;—*v. n.* to lodge, as in a *tent*; to tabernacle;—*v. a.* to probe; to search as with a tent, as, to *tent* a wound; to keep open with a tent.

TENTACLE—TENUIFOLIUS.

TENTACLE, ten'ta-kl, *s.* (*tentacula*, low Lat.) A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnean class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelides, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusæ, Polypi, &c.; either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion, sometimes round the mouth, and sometimes on other parts of the body.

TENTACULAR, ten-tak'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

TENTACULARIA, ten-tak-u-la're-a, *s.* A genus of parenchymatous Entozoa: Family, Tenuioides.

TENTACULIFEROUS, ten-tak-u-lif'er-us, *a.* (*tentacle*, and *fero*, I produce, Lat.) Producing tentacles.

TENTAGE, ten'taj-e, *s.* (from Tent.) An encampment.—Not used.

Upon the mount the king his tentage fixed.—Drayton.

TENTATION, ten-ta'shun, *s.* (French; *tentatio*, from *tento*, I try, Lat.) Trial; temptation.—Little used.

If at any time—through the violence of *tentation* we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness.—Ep. Hall.

TENTATIVE, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* (French.) Trying; essaying;—*s.* an essay; trial.

TENTED, tent'ed, *a.* (from Tent.) Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers; covered with tents, as a tented field.

TENTER, ten'tur, *s.* (from *tendo*, I stretch, *tentus*, stretched, Lat.) A hook for stretching cloth on a frame—it is called also a *tenter-hook*; the machine or frame itself; (from *tend*, to take care of,) in Factories, the manager of the works of a floor, or particular department. *To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. *Tenter-ground*, ground on which tenters are erected;—*v. a.* to hang or stretch on tenters;—*v. n.* to admit extension.

Woolen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely.—Bacon.

TENTH, tenth, *a.* (from Ten.) The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth;—*s.* the tenth part; tithe. In Music, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.

TENTHLY, tenth'le, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTHREDO, ten-thre'do, *s.* (*tenthredon*, a kind of bee or wasp, Gr.) Saw-flies, a genus of Coleopterous insects; Family, Securifera.

TENTIGINOUS, ten-tij'e-nus, *a.* (from *tentigo*, a stretching, Lat.) Stiff; stretched.—Little used.

TENTORIUM, ten-to're-um, *s.* (Latin.) A tent; a pavilion,—hence, in Anatomy, *tentorium cerebelli*, a membranous partition which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum; it is in a continual state of tension.

TENTORY, tent'or-e, *s.* The awning of a tent.

The women—were no other than makers of *tentories*, to spread from tree to tree.—Evelyn.

TENTWORT, tent'wurt, *s.* A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

TENUATE, ten'u-ate, *v. a.* (*tenuo*, Lat.) To make thin.

TENUES, ten'u-es, *s.* (*tenuis*, thin, Lat.) The name given to the three letters of the Greek alphabet, *k*, *p*, *t*, in relation to their respective middle letters, *g*, *b*, and *d*; and their aspirates, *ch*, *ph*, and *th*.

TENUIFASCIATE, ten-u-e-fash'yate, *a.* (*tenuis*, thin, and *fascia*, a band, Lat.) Having slight bands.

TENUIFOLIUS, ten-u-e-fol'e-us, *a.* (*tenuis*, thin, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having thin or narrow leaves.

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TENUIPEDES—TEPIDITY.

TENUIPEDES, ten-u-e-pe'des, *s.* (*tenuis*, slender, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.) The name given by Lamarck to a division of his *Conchifera Dimyaria*.

TENUIROSTRAL, ten-u-e-ro's-tral, *a.* (*tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) Having long and slender bills.

TENUIROSTERS, ten-u-e-ro's-turs, } *s.* (*tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, a beak, Lat.) A tribe of suctorial birds, including those Incestores which have a long and slender bill.

TENUITY, te-nu'e-te, *s.* (*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, Lat.) Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance; and slenderness, applied to one that is long; rarity or thinness, as of a fluid; poverty or meanness.—Not used in this sense.

TENUOUS, ten'u-us, *a.* (*tenuis*, Lat.) Thin; small; minute; rare.

TENURE, ten'ure, *s.* (from *tenir*, to hold, Fr. *tenue*, Lat.) A holding. In Law, the feudal relation between lord and vassal in respect of lands. *Tenures in capite*, or in chief, were those by which land was held immediately of the crown: *mesne tenures*, of mesne or inferior lords. English tenures are reduced by Blackstone to four: *knights-service*, or chivalry; *free socage*, *pure villanage*, and *villein-socage*. In Scottish Law, *tenure* is of five kinds: 1. *Military*, or *ward-holding*, abolished with all its casualties or incidents by 20 George II., cap. 50. 2. *By mortification or mortmain*, which now applies only to manors and glebes, retained by the act of 1587, as mortified to the church. 3. *Burgage-holding*, by which the burgesses of royal burghs hold lands and houses within the burgh of the sovereign by service of watching, warding, &c. 4. *Blanch*, by which the grantee or vassal is bound to pay to the superior, annually, a species of quit-rent or acknowledgment. 5. *Fee-holding*, by grant, with reservation of pecuniary services. *Tenure*, generally, is the particular manner of holding real estate; the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his superior for the use of his land; manner of holding in general, as, to hold a right by a precarious *tenure*.

TEPHRAMANCY, tef'ra-man-se, *s.* (*tephra*, ash, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) In Antiquity, divination by the ashes on which the victim had been consumed.

TEPHRITIS, tef'ri-tis, *s.* (*tephrus*, ash-coloured, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscida.

TEPHRODORNIS, tef-ro-daw'r-nis, *s.* (*tephros*, ash-coloured, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Laniada.

TEPHROITE, tef'royt, *s.* (*tephros*, ash-grey, Gr.) A mineral of an ash-grey colour, found with Franklinite and red zinc, at Sparta, in the United States of America.

TEPHROMANTIA, tef-ro-man'she-a, *s.* (*tephra*, ash, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) Divination from the figures assumed by red-hot ashes.

TEPHROSIA, tef-ro'she-a, *s.* (*tephros*, ash-coloured, Gr. in allusion to the colour of the foliage of some of the species, as those of *T. cinerea*.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionacea.

TEPID, tep'id, *a.* (*tepidus*, Lat.) Lukewarm; moderately warm.

TEPIDITY, te-pid'e-te, } *s.* (from Tepid.) Lack of warmth.

TEPIDNESS, tep'id-nes, } warmth.

TEPIFACTION—TEREBINTHINA.

TEPIFACTION, } *tep-e-fak'shun, s. (tepefacio, Lat.)*
 TEPEFACTION, } The act of warming slightly.
 TEPIFY, *tep-e-fi, v. a.* To render moderately warm.
 —Little used.

TEPOR, *tep'or, s. (Latin.)* Gentle heat; lukewarmness.

TEPSIA, *tep'se-a, s. (meaning unknown to us.)* A genus of plants, natives of Chili: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

TERAMNUS, *ter-am'nus, s. (teramnos, soft, Gr. in reference to the soft pods and leaves of the species.)* A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

TERAPHIM, *ter-a'fim, s. (Hebrew.)* A kind of penates, or household gods, superstitiously or idolatrously revered by the ancient Jews, and in some shape or other used as domestic oracles, as *teraphim*, in Judges xviii. 14, occurs in the original in connection with the sin of witchcraft or divination.

TERATOLOGY, *ter-a-to'l'o-je, s. (teras, a prodigy, and logos, a discourse, Gr.)* Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity; that branch of physiological science which treats of the various malformations and monstrosities of the organic kingdoms of nature.

TERCE, *ters, s. (tercia, Span. tiers, or tierce, a third part, Fr.)* A cask which contains the third of a pipe or butt, or 42 gallons: also written *tierce*.

In the poet's verse
 The king's fame lies, go now deny his tierce.—*B. Johnson.*
Terce-major, (from *tiers*, a third, Fr.) A sequence of the three best cards.

TERCEL, *ter'sel, s. (tiers, the third part, Fr. from the smallness of the size.)* The male of the common falcon; a small hawk.

TERCINE, *ter'sine, s. (tertius, the third, Lat.)* In Botany, the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant.

TERRELLA, *ter-e-bel'la, s. (terebro, I bore, Gr.)* In Surgery, a trepan, or instrument for sawing out circular pieces of the skull; a trephine.

TERRELLARIA, *ter-e-bel-la're-a, s.* A genus of fossil corals from the oolite of Bath: Family, Milleporidae.

TERRELLUM, *ter-e-bel'luin, s. (terebro, I bore, Gr.)* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Conine, or cone-shells; the shell is cylindrical and smooth; the aperture effuse at the base; outer lip with an obsolete sinus; the spire either short or concealed: Family, Strombidae.

TEREBINTH, *ter'e-binth, s. (terebenthe, Fr. terebinthos, Gr. terebinthus, Lat.)* The Turpentine-tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TEREBINTHACEÆ, *ter-e-bin'tha'se-e, s. (pistocia terebinthus, one of the species.)* A natural order of plants, consisting of trees or shrubs full of resinous, gummy, caustic, highly poisonous, or even milky juice; leaves alternate, simple, ternate, or pinnate; flowers terminal or axillary, and usually unisexual; calyx small and permanent, with from five to seven divisions; the petals equal in number to the divisions of the calyx, and perigynous; disk fleshy, annular, or cup-shaped, and hypogynous, sometimes wanting; ovary simple; styles 1 to 3, and sometimes 4, with an equal number of stigmas; ovary solitary, and attached to the bottom of the cell by a cord; fruit indehiscent.

TEREBINTHINA, *ter-e-bin'the-na, s. (from Terebinthus, the ancient name of the tree which produces it.)* The same as Turpentine,—which see.

TEREBINTHINATE—TERGIPES.

TEREBINTHINATE, *ter-e-bin'the-nate, } a. Pertaining to Terebinthus, ter-e-bin'thin, } ing to turpentine; consisting of or impregnated with turpentine.*

TEREBRA, *ter'e-bra, s. (terebro, I bore, Lat.)* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Buccininae, in which the shell is subulate; the spire excessively long and of numerous whorls; the pillar straight; the base curving outwards.

TEREBRALIA, *ter-e-bral'e-a, s. (terebro, I bore, Lat.)* A genus of testaceous Gastropods, the shell of which has the lip much dilated, generally uniting at its base with the inner lip, leaving a round perforation at the base of the pillar; the channel truncate; operculum round: Family, Strombidae.

TEREBRANTIA, *ter-e-bran'she-a, s. (terebro, I bore, Lat.)* The Borers, a section of Hymenopterous insects, characterized by the possession of an anal instrument, organized for the perforation of the bodies of animals or the substance of plants, for the deposition of their eggs.

TEREBRATE, *ter'e-brate, v. a. (terebro, I bore, Lat.)* To bore; to perforate; to pierce.—Seldom used.

TEREBRATION, *ter-e-brat'shun, s.* The act of piercing or boring.—Not used.

The terebration of trees makes them prosper.—*Bacon.*

TEREBRATULA, *ter-e-brat'u-la, s. (terebro, I bore, Lat.)* A genus of bivalve Mollusca, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a peduncle; the hole through which the peduncle passes is completed by a small detached calcareous piece.

TEREBRATULITE, *ter-e-brat'u-lite, s.* A fossil terebratula.

TEREDINA, *ter-e-di'na, s.* A genus of tubular Mollusca, the shell of which has the tube clavate, irregular, and nearly divided by a projection on each side within, thus forming a double opening at the smallest extremity: Family, Pholidae.

TEREDINE, *ter'e-din, s.* A borer; a shell of the genera *Teredo* and *Teredina*.

TEREDO, *ter-e'do, s. (Latin, the ship-worm.)* A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are tubular and irregular; the valves placed at the extremity of a long irregular tube, which is open at both ends; the anterior end divided into two apertures furnished with two operculæ. These animals bore their habitations in submerged timber, and occasion destructive ravages to sunken piles, the bottoms of ships, &c.: Family, Pholidae.

TERENTIAN, *ter-en'shan, a.* Pertaining or peculiar to Terence, the Latin poet, as *Terentian* measures.

TERETE, *ter'ete, s. (teres, Lat.)* In Botany, cylindrical and tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants; in an obsolete form, round.

To the stars nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *terete* like a globe.—*Fotherby* (1622).

TERGEMINAL, *ter-jem'e-nal, } a. (tergeminus, Lat.)*
 TERGEMINATE, *ter-jem'e-nate, } Three-fold; three*
 TERGEMINOUS, *ter-jem'e-nus, } times double, as a tergeminate leaf.*

TERGIFEROUS, *ter-jif'er-us, a. (tergum, the back, and fero, I bear, Lat.)* Carrying on the back; applied to plants which, like the ferns, carry their spores or seeds on the back of the leaf.

TERGIPES, *ter'je-pes, s. (tergum, the back, and pes, the foot, Gr.)* A genus of Nudibranchiate Mollusca, of a snail-like shape, with branchia in

TERGIVERSATE—TERMER.

the form of small clubs, disposed in two rows upon the back.

TERGIVERSATE, ter-je-ver'sate, *v. n.* (*tergum*, the back, and *verto*, I turn, Lat.) To shift; to practise evasion; to use evasive expressions.

TERGIVERSATION, ter-je-ver-sa'shun, *s.* Shift; subterfuge; evasion; change; fickleness of conduct.

TERGUM, ter'gum, *s.* (Latin, the back.) In Entomology, the upper or supine surface of the abdomen.

TERM, term, *s.* (*termina*, Gr. *terme*, Fr. from *terminus*, a boundary or limit, Lat.) A limit; a boundary; the extremity of anything; that which limits its extent; the time for which anything lasts;

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night.—*Shaks.*
any limited time.

As long as life its term extends,
Hope's bless'd dominion never ends.—
Assembly's Paraphrase.

In Algebra, a member of a compound quantity, as a in $a + b$, or ab in $ab + cd$. In the Arts and Sciences, a word or expression which denotes something peculiar to the arts, as, a mechanical *term*, an astronomical *term*. In Grammar, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas. In Courts of Law, those portions of the year during which the courts of common law sit for the despatch of business. The *terms* are four in number: viz. Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. The Hilary term, by the statutes 2 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. c. 3, begins on the 11th, and ends on the 31st January; Easter on the 15th of April, and ends on the 8th of May; Trinity on the 2d, and ends on the 12th June; Michaelmas on the 2d, and ends on the 25th November. In Logic, a syllogism consists of the *terms*—the major, the minor, and the middle *term*. In Universities and Colleges, the time during which instruction is given regularly to the students. In Law, *term of years*, the estate and interest which pass to the person to whom an estate for years is granted by the owner of the fee. *Term-fee*, among Lawyers, a fee or certain sum charged to a client for each *term* his cause is in court. *Terms of proportion*, in Mathematics, are such numbers or quantities as are compared with one another. In contracts or bargains, *terms* are conditions; proposals stated or promises made, which, when assented to and accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. *Terms* is used by physicians to denote the monthly uterine secretion of females;—*v. a.* to name; to call; to denominate. To *make terms*, to come to an agreement. To *come to terms*, to agree; to come to an agreement. To *bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

TERMAGANCY, ter'ma-gan-se, *s.* (from *Termagant*.) Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, ter'ma-gant, *a.* (*tir* or *tyr*, in modern orthography, *Thor*, the god of thunder, a name of Odin, or one of his sons—hence, a leader, prince, or lord, dominion, &c., and *magan*, may, denoting to be able, Sax.) Tumultuous; turbulent; furious; noisy; quarrelsome; scolding;—*s.* a scold; a brawling, turbulent woman.

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*; it out-herods Herod.—*Shaks.*

TERMER, ter'mur, *s.* One who travels to attend a court term.

Let the buyer beware, saith the old law-beaten *termor*.—*Milton.*

TERMINABLE—TERMINTHUS.

In Law, one who holds for a term of years or life.—*Cowel.*

TERMINABLE, term'e-na-bl, *a.* That may be limited or bounded.

TERMINABLENESS, term'e-na-bl-ness, *s.* The state or condition of being limited or terminable.

TERMINAL, ter'min-al, *a.* Forming the extremity having the flowers, of whatever kind, at the end of the stem or branch.

TERMINALIA, term'e-na'le-a, *s.* (*terminus*, an end, Lat. from the leaves being in bunches at the end of the branches, intermixed with spikes of flowers.) A genus of plants, consisting of tropical trees and shrubs. In Roman Antiquity, annual festival celebrated in the month of February, in honour of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. On such occasions, the peasants assembled at the different landmarks that divided their properties, and offered libations of milk and wine.

TERMINATE, term'e-nate, *v. a.* (*terminer*, Fr. *termino*, Lat. *terminare*, Ital. *terryn*, Welsh.) To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or limit of a thing; to end; to put an end to;—*v. n.* to be limited to end; to come to the farthest point in space; a line terminating at the equator, comes to a time in time; to close.

TERMINATION, term'e-na'shun, *s.* The act of finishing or bounding; the act of ending or concluding; bound; limit in space or time; end; conclusion; result; last purpose; word or term.—Obsol. in this sense.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs. If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were living near her: she would infect the north star.—*Shaks.*

TERMINATIONAL, term'e-na'shun-al, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable.

TERMINATIVE, term'e-nay-tiv, *a.* Directing termination.

This objective *terminative* presence flows from the cundity of the divine nature.—*Ep. Rust.*

TERMINATIVELY, term'e-nay-tiv-le, *ad.* Absolutely, so as not to respect anything else.

TERMINATOR, term'e-nay-tur, *s.* In Astronomy, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination from its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness.

TERMINER, term'e-nur, *s.* A determining, as *oyer* and *terminer*.

TERMINISTS, term'e-nists, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the name given to a class of Calvinists, who held that there are persons to whom God has given by a secret decree, a certain term before their death after which he no longer wills their salvation, however long they may live. Among other cases, the instance those of Saul, Pharaoh, and Judas.

TERMINOLOGY, term'e-nol'o-je, *s.* (*terminos*, Gr. *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of terms.

TERMONOLOGY, term'o-nol'o-je, *s.* (*terminos*, Gr. *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of terms. In Natural History, the branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.

TERMINTHUS, ter'min'thus, *s.* (*terminthos*, the earlier form of *Terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree, from its resemblance to its fruit, Gr.) A sort of tree, or ardent pustule, which assumes the blackish-green colour of the fruit of the *Castanea*. It attacks the legs chiefly. In Mythology a divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unauthorised usurpation of land: he was represented with

TERMINUS—TERNSTREMIACEÆ.

human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved where he was placed.

TERMINUS, tern'e-nus, *s.* (Latin.) A boundary; the station at the end of a railway. In ancient Architecture, a stone raised for the purpose of marking the boundary of a property; also, a pedestal increasing in size as it rises, or a parallelopiped for the reception of a bust.

TERMITE, ter'mite, *s.* The white ant.—See Termitide.

TERMITIDÆ, ter-mit'e-de, *s.* (*termes*, one of the genera.) The White Ants, a family of Neuropterous insects, which, in their larva state, commit the most extraordinary ravages, and are possessed of the most astonishing instincts. In the warmer parts of the world they have a considerable share in the essential labour of completing the comminution and destruction of dead, and decomposing animal matter.

TERMLESS, term'les, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

TERMLY, term'le, *ad.* Occurring every term, as a *termly* fee;—*a.* term by term; every term, as a fee given *termly*.

TERN, tern, *s.* (*sterna*, Lat.) A common name of birds of the genus *Sterna*. The species are—*S. Hirundo*, or Sea-Swallow, or Great Tern; *S. Stolidæ*, the Lesser Tern, or Noddy;—*a.* tern is used by Martin for *ternary*; threefold; consisting of three, as *tern* leaves, leaves in threes, or three by three; expressing the number of leaves in each whorl or set. *Tern peduncles*, three growing together from the same axil. *Tern floscera*, growing three and three together.

TERNARY, tern'na-re, *a.* (*ternarius*, Lat.) Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. In Antiquity, the *ternary* number was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration;—*s.* the number three.

TERNATE, tern'ate, *a.* (*ternus*, Lat.) Threefold; a *ternate* leaf is one which has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. *Verticillate ternate* is when three leaves grow together in a whorl,—same as *tern* leaves, and the more appropriate term. *Ternate bat*, a species of bat found in the isle Ternate, and other East Indian isles.

TERNION, tern'ue-un, *s.* (*ternio*, Lat.) The number three.

Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies.—Bp. Hall.

TERNSTREMIÆ, tern-stre'me-a, *s.* (in honour of Ternstroemia, a Swedish naturalist, who travelled in China; died 1745.) A genus of plants, mostly natives of America: Type of the order Ternstroemiaceæ.

TERNSTREMIACEÆ, tern-stre-me-a'se-e, *s.* (*ternstroemia*, one of the genera.) An important order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, coriaceous, feathered, nerved, undivided leaves, and axillary and terminal peduncles, bearing large, beautiful, white, yellow, red, purple, or variegated flowers; calyx of three or five unequal, concave, coriaceous, obtuse, permanent, imbricated sepals; the simple flower generally of five petals, inserted on the disk, sometimes free, sometimes connected at the base; stamens numerous and hypogynous; filaments short and awl-shaped; ovary ovate; ovate globose; seeds few or numerous. The Tea-trees and Camellias constitute a family of this order.

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TERPSICHORE—TERRENE.

TERPSICHORE, terp'se-kore, *s.* (from *terpo*, I delight, and *choros*, a dance, Gr.) In Mythology, the muse who presided over dancing, usually represented with a seven-stringed lyre or a plectrum in her hand, and in the act of dancing.

TERRA, ter'ra, *s.* The Latin for earth, a word of frequent occurrence in old systems of medical nomenclature, and in the arts, as—*Terra cotta*, literally, baked clay: the name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modelled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay, and a fine-grained colourless sand from Ryegate, with pulverized potsherds, slowly dried in the air, and afterwards heated to a stony hardness in a kiln. *Terra firma*, solid land; a continent. *Terra japonica*, the old pharmaceutical designation of catechu: it was formerly regarded as an earthy mineral. *Terra orellana*, the red pulp which covers the seed of the Bixa orellana. It is known also by the names, Roucon and Arnotta. It is used in colouring butter and cheese, and formerly as a dye. *Terra ponderosa*, the old mineralogical name of carbonate and sulphate of baryta. *Terra Sienna*, a brown ochreous clay from Sienna in Italy, and sometimes used as a pigment. *Terra-filius*, (Latin, a son of the earth,) the name of a student formerly appointed, in public acts at Oxford, to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members of the university. *Terre-blue*, (*terre*, earth, Fr.) a kind of blue pigment. *Terre-mote*, an earthquake.

All the hall quake,
As it a *terre-mote* were.—Gower.

Terre-plain, or *terre-plein*, in Fortification, a platform for cannon. *Terre-tenant*, an occupant of the soil.

TERRACE, ter'ras, *s.* (*terrasse*, Fr. *terrazzo*, Ital. *ter-rado*, Span. from *terra*, the earth, Lat.) In Gardening, a raised bank with sloping sides, laid with turf, and gravelled on the top for a walk; a balcony or open gallery; the flat roof of a house;—*v. a.* to form into a terrace.

TERRAPENE, ter-ra-pe'ne, *s.* (*terra*, the earth, and *pene*, almost, Lat.) The name given by Merrem to a genus of terrestrial tortoises with a movable sternum.

TERRAPIN, ter'ra-pin, *s.* A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise.

TERRAQUEOUS, ter-ak'we-us, *a.* (*terra*, land, and *agua*, water, Lat.) Composed of land and water.

TERRAR, ter'rar, *s.* (*terrarium*, low Lat.) A register of lands.—Obsolete. In the Exchequer, there is a *terrar* of all the glebe lands in England, made about 11 Edward III.

TERRE, ter're, *v. a.* (another mode of spelling Tarre, —which see.) To provoke.—Obsolete.

TERREEN, tu-reen', *s.* (*terrine*, Fr. from *terra*, earth, Lat.) An earthen or porcelain vessel used for containing soup.

TERREL, ter'rel, *s.* (from *Terra*.) A little Earth; a magnet of a correct spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of our globe.

TERRENE, ter-rene', *a.* (*terrenus*, Lat.) Earthly; terrestrial;

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony.—Shaks.
—*s.* the entire surface of the earth.—Obsolete.

O'er many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*.—Milton.

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TERREOUS—TERRIFY.

TERREOUS, ter're-us, *a.* (*terreus*, Lat.) Earthy; consisting of earth.

TERRESTRES, ter-res'tres, *s.* (*terra*, the earth, Lat.) Terrestrials, a section of birds corresponding to the orders Rases and Cursores; also, the name given to a family of pulmonated Gasteropoda, and to a division of the Isopoda.

TERRESTRIAL, ter-res'tre-al, *a.* (*terrestria*, Lat.) Pertaining to the earth; pertaining to the present state; sublunary; not celestial.

*Terrestrial heaven! dane'd round by other heavens
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light.*—Milton.

TERRESTRIALLY, ter-res'tre-al-le, *ad.* After an earthly manner.

Terrestrially modified.—More.

TERRESTRIFY, ter-res'tre-fi, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of earth.—Obsolete.

We should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*.—Brown, Vul. Err.

TERRESTRIOUS, ter-res'tre-us, *a.* Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial; consisting of earth.—Seldom used.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle.—Brown.

TERRE VERTE, ter're vert, *s.* (Italian, green earth.)

A species of chlorite, of a green or olive colour, found in Germany, France, Italy, and North America: according to Klaproth, it is a hydrated silicate of oxide of iron and potash, with a little magnesia and alumina: the green-earth of Verona, once used as a pigment, is a subspecies of this mineral.

TERRIBLE, ter're-bl, *a.* (French; *terribilis*, Lat.) Causing fear; frightful; calculated to excite terror; dreadful; formidable; adapted to excite dread, solemn awe, and reverence;

Let them praise thy great and terrible name, for it is holy.—Psal. xcix.

severe; great, so as to give pain.—Colloquial in this sense.

I began to be in terrible fear of him.—Tillotson.

The terrible coldness of the season.—Clarendon.

Terrible cold is improper.

TERRIBLENESS, ter're-bl-nes, *s.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible.

TERRIBLY, ter're-ble, *ad.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright; violently; very greatly.

TERRIER, ter're-ur, *s.* The *Canis familiaris terriarius*, a variety of the dog, remarkable for the eagerness and courage with which it goes to earth, and attacks all those quadrupeds which come under the gamekeepers' denomination of vermin, from the fox to the rat; a lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers, and the like, resort to. In Law, originally a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed their lord; at present, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c.,—sometimes written Tarrar,—which see;—(from *terebro*, I bore,) a wimble; an anger or borer.—Ainsworth.

TERRIFIC, ter-rifik, *a.* (*terrificus*, Lat.) Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite consternation, or great fear and dread.

TERRIFY, ter're-fi, *v. a.* (*terror*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

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TERRIGENOUS—TERTIARIES.

TERRIGENOUS, ter-rige-nus, *a.* (*terrigena*, one born of earth, from *terra*, Lat. and *gigno*, I produce, Gr.) Earth-born; produced by the earth.

TERRITORIAL, ter-re-to're-al, *a.* Pertaining to territory; limited to a certain district.

TERRITORIALLY, ter-re-to're-al-le, *ad.* In regard to territory.

TERRITORIES, ter're-tor-ed, *a.* Possessed of land.

TERRITORY, ter're-tor-e, *s.* (*territoire*, Fr. *territorio*, Ital. and Span. *territorium*, from *terra*, and *tor*, Lat.) The extent or compass of land within bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of a state, city, or other body; a tract of land belong to a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or seat of government, as, our *territories* in the East Indies.

TERROR, ter'ur, *s.* (Latin, from *terreo*, I frighten, *terreur*, Fr. *terrore*, Ital.) Extreme fear; wish dread; fright; fear which agitates both body and mind; that which may excite dread; the cause of fear;

Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil.—Rom. xiii. 3.

the thing to be dreaded.

Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men.—2 Cor. v. 11.

Death is emphatically styled the king of *terror*. *Terror-smitten*, smitten with terror. *Terror-struck*, struck with terror. In the History of the French Revolution, *reign of terror*, properly, the period which elapsed from October, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal, although constituted at an earlier time, was first put into permanent operation on the fall of the party of the Girondins, to the overthrow of Robespierre in Thermidor (July 1794).

TERRORISM, ter'ror-izm, *s.* A state of being terrified, or a state of impression; the system pursued by the French government during the reign of terror.

TERRORIST, ter'ror-ist, *s.* An agent or accomplice in the measures of the ruling party during the reign of terror.

TERSE, ters, *a.* (*tersus*, from *tergo*, I wipe, Lat.) Cleanly written; elegant; neat; elegant without pompousness, as a *terse* style.

Diffused, yet *terse*; poetical, though plain.—Bentley.

TERSELY, ters'le, *ad.* Neatly.—Used ironically by Ben Jonson in the following passage:

Fastidious Brisk, a courtier, speaks good reasons *tersely*, and with variety.—Ben Jonson.

TERSENESS, ters'nes, *s.* Neatness of style; neatness of language.

TERTIAL, ter'shal, *s. plu.* In Ornithology, the long feathers which take their rise from the proximal extremity of the bones of the wing, corresponding to those of the fore-arm, near the elbow joint, forming a continuation of the secondaries.

TERTIAN, ter'shan, *a.* In Pathology, occurring with one day's interval, so as to make three days;—as, a *tertian* fever or disease, whose paroxysms return every other day, or after intervals of little less than forty-eight hours; an old measure of 8 gallons; the third part of a tun.

TERTIARIES, ter'sha-ris, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a religious body, a kind of associates of the Franciscans, who acknowledged the third rule of St. Francis, and seem connected with the Friars celli and Beghards of the thirteenth century.

TERTIARY—TESSERATOMA.

TERTIARY, ter'sha-re, *a.* Third; of the third formation; belonging to the last preadamite formation, or series of formations: applied to all geological deposits which are newer than the chalk system, and older than the creation of the human race. The tertiary beds are divided by Mr. Lyell into the newer Pliocene, older Pliocene, Miocene, and Eocene periods. It is in the tertiary strata that existing species make their first appearance. The proportions of extent to existing species in this group are, respectively, nearly 10, 50, 80, and 95 per cent.

TERTIATE, ter'she-ate, *v. a.* (*tertio*, Lat.) To do anything the third time—(not used); to examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of the ordnance.

TERTIUM SAL, ter'she-um sal, *s.* An obsolete chemical term, formerly applied to neutral salts, as being a third substance, resulting from the union of an acid and an alkali. *Tertium quid*, a third something.

TERTREA, ter-tre'a, *s.* (named after J. B. du Tertre, a traveller in the French West Indian Islands, and who has written a history of them.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

TERTULLIANISTS, ter-tul'e-an-ists, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, a branch of the African Montanists; so named from the father Tertullian, who embraced Montanist opinions.

TERUNCII, ter-un'she-us, *s.* A coin of ancient Rome, the same as the quadrans or triuncus, being the fourth part of the *as*, and consequently containing three ounces before the value was diminished.

TERZA RIMA, ter'za ré'ma, *s.* (Italian, third, or triple rhyme.) A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. The verses are the ordinary Italian heroic lines of eleven syllables, interspersed very rarely with ten-syllable lines. The rhyme is thus arranged:—At the commencement of a poem, or portion of a poem, verses 1 and 3 rhyme together, as do verses 2, 4, and 6; 5, 7, and 9; 8, 10, and 12, and so on; and the poem or canto ends abruptly—the last rhyme, like the first, being on a couplet in place of a triplet.

TERZETTO, ter'zet-to, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a composition in three parts.

TESSELAN, tes'se-lur, *a.* (*tessela*, a little square stone, Lat.) Formed in squares.

TESSELLATE, tes'sel-ate, *v. a.* To form in squares; to lay with chequered work.

TESSELLATED, tes'sel-lay-ted, *a.* Chequered; formed into little squares, or mosaic work, as a *tessellated* pavement. In Botany, marked like a chess-board, as a *tessellated* leaf.

TESSERA, tes'ser-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a die six-sided, like the modern dice; and thus to be distinguished from the talus, which had only three sides.

TESSERACONTERIS, tes-ser-a-kon'ter-is, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a galley with forty banks of oars, one of the largest of monstrous vessels mentioned by ancient writers.

TESSERAIC, tes-se-ra'ik, *a.* (*tessera*, Lat.—which see.) Diversified by squares; tessellated.

TESSERATOMA, tes-ser-at'o-ma, *s.* (*tesseres*, four, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cimicidae.

TESSIERA—TESTAMENT.

TESSIERA, tes-si'e-ra, *s.* (in honour of M. Tessier, who has written on the diseases of wheat, and the effects of light on plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

TESSULAR, tes'su-lar, *a.* In Crystallography, having regular equal sides.

TEST, test, *s.* (*testa*, an earth-pot, Lat.) In Metallurgy, the cupel or earthen-pot in which metals are melted and tried for refinement; trial or examination by means of the cupel—hence, any critical examination or trial; means of trial;

Each test and light her muse will bear.—Dryden.

that with which anything is composed for proof as to its genuineness; a standard; discriminative characteristic;

Our test excludes your bride from benefit.—Dryden.

judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a test

Between indifferent writing and the best?—Dryden.

In Chemistry, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known phenomenon or property; —*v. a.* to compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth of anything by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to attest; as a writing *tested* on such a day. In Metallurgy, to refine gold and silver, &c., by the destructive vitrification or scorification of all extraneous matter. In Law (*testis*, a witness, Lat.), an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were obliged to take within six months of their admission. They were also obliged to receive the sacrament according to the use of the Church of England. *Test-paper*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c.

TESTA, tes'ta, *s.* (Latin, a shell.) In Botany, the integuments of a seed.

TESTABLE, tes'ta-bl, *a.* That may be devised or given by will or testament; capable of bearing witness; that may be tested.

TESTACEA, tes-ta'se-a, *s.* (*testa*, a shell, Lat.) Those Mollusca which secrete a shell. The Testacea differ from the Crustacea; the calcareous part of the shells of the former being carbonate of lime, and of the latter phosphate of lime. The Testacea also retain their shells during life, whereas the Crustacea cast them periodically.

TESTACEL, tes'ta-sel, *s.* A little shell.—See Testacella.

TESTACELLA, tes-ta-sel'la, *s.* A genus of Slugs, having the mantle very small, and placed at the body; shell small: Family, Helicidae.

TESTACEOGRAPHY.

TESTACEOLOGY. } —See Testacology.

TESTALOGY.

TESTACEOUS, tes-ta'shus, *a.* (*testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell, Lat.) Pertaining to shells; consisting of a shell, or having a hard calcareous shell, as the *testaceous* or shelly Mollusca.

TESTACOLOGY, tes-ta-kol'o-je, *s.* (*testa*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The natural history of shells; conchology.—A modern word.

TESTAMENT, tes'ta-ment, *s.* (*testamentum*, Lat.) A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; otherwise called a will. *Old and New Testaments*, the two great collections of canonical books recognized by the Christian church. The name is equivalent to covenant; and in our use of it we apply it to the books

TESTAMENTARY—TESTIMONY.

which contain the old and new dispensations, viz., that by Moses and the Prophets, and that of Jesus Christ.

TESTAMENTARY, tes-ta-ment'a-re, *a.* (*testamentarius*, Lat.) Pertaining to a will, or to wills; bequeathed by will. *Testamentary guardian*, the guardian of a minor, appointed by the deed or will of the father until the child comes of age.

TESTAMENTATION, tes-ta-men-ta'shun, *s.* The act or power of giving by will.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.—*Burke*.

TESTATE, tes'tate, *a.* Having made and left a will.—Seldom used.

TESTATION, tes-ta'shun, *s.* (*testatio*, Lat.) A witnessing or witness.

TESTATOR, tes-ta'tur, *s.* (Latin.) A man who makes a will, and leaves it at death.

TESTATRIX, tes-ta'triks, *s.* The feminine of testator; a woman who makes a will, and leaves it at death.

TESTER, test'ur, *s.* (*tete*, a head, Fr.) The top-covering for a bed, consisting of some kinds of cloth, supported by the bed-posts; an old French coin of the value of about sixpence sterling.—See *Testern*.

TESTERN, test'ern, *s.* (see *Tester*.) A sixpence;—*v. a.* to present with sixpence, by way of pun.—Obsolete.

I thank you, you have *testerned* me.—*Shaks*.

TESTICLE, tes-te'kl, *s.* (*testiculus*, Lat. literally, a hard mass, like *testa*, a little shell, Lat.) One of the two seminal secreting glands in males of the Mammalia.

TESTICULATE, tes-tik'u-late, *a.* In Botany, shaped like a testicle.

TESTIFICATION, tes-te-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence.

TESTIFICATOR, tes-te-fe-kay-tur, *s.* One who bears witness or gives evidence.

TESTIFIER, tes-te-fi-ur, *s.* One who testifies, gives testimony, or bears witness to prove anything.

TESTIFY, tes-te-fi, *v. n.* (*testificer*, Lat. *testificari*, Span. *testificar*, Ital.) To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them; to bear witness for or against;

O Israel, I will *testify* against thee.—*Ps.* l. 7.

To *testify* the gospel of the grace of God.—*Acts* xx. 24. to publish and declare freely, as *testifying* repentance towards God.—*Acts* xx. In Law, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony to a cause depending before a tribunal;—*v. a.* to affirm or declare solemnly, for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.

TESTILY, tes'te-le, *ad.* Fretfully; peevishly; with petulence.

TESTIMONIAL, tes-te-mo'ne-al, *s.* A writing or certificate of one's character or good conduct; a mark of respect bestowed in way of gift, or in commemoration of worth.

TESTIMONY, tes'te-mun-e, *s.* (*testimonium*, Lat.) A solemn declaration or affirmation, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; affirmation; declaration; witness.

Shake off the dust of your feet for a *testimony* against them.—*Mark* vi.

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TESTINESS—TETANUS.

In Scripture, the tables or book of the law; Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I give thee.—*Exod.* xxv.

the scriptures, or laws and precepts of God; The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise simple.—*Ps.* xlix.

that which is equivalent to a declaration; a manifestation;

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a *testimony* of hatred of sin.—*Clark*.

evidence suggested to the mind, as the *testimony* of conscience; open profession; confirmation; testation;

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast borne Universal reproach.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to witness.—Obsolete.

Let him be but *testimonial* to his own bringings and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.—*Shaks*.

TESTINESS, tes'te-nes, *s.* Fretfulness; peevishness; petulence.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.

TESTING, test'ing, *s.* In Metallurgy, the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead in a vessel, called a *test* or *cupel*. By this process the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified, or destroyed, and the metal left pure.

TESTOON, tes-toon', *s.* A silver coin of Italy, Portugal, worth about two or three paoli, or about 1s. 5d. sterling. At Lisbon, the *testoon* is valued as a money of account, at 100 rees, equal to about 6d. sterling.

TESTUDINAL, tes-tu'de-nal, *a.* (*testudo*, a tortoise, Gr.) Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling

TESTUDINATA.—See *Testudinidae*.

TESTUDINEOUS, tes-tu-din'e-us, *a.* Resembling shell of a tortoise.

TESTUDINIDÆ, tes-tu-din'e-de, *s.* The Land-tortoises, a family of Chelonian reptiles, of which genus *Testudo* is the type.

TESTUDO, tes'tu-do, *s.* (Latin, a tortoise.) A genus of Land-tortoises, characterized by the stern being immovable in all its parts, and consisting of eleven or twelve divisions; the feet with five in the posterior with only four claws. In Antiquity a military contrivance adopted by the Greeks and Romans, principally in attacking walls and fortified places. It was formed by a body of troops holding their shields above their heads, so as to cover one another, and form a kind of penthouse, which threw off the missiles of the enemy while the assailants were approaching the walls. In Pathology a broad soft tumour between the skull and the skin; called also *talpa*, or *mole*, as resembling the subterranean windings of the tortoise or mole.

TESTY, tes'te, *a.* (from *teste*, *tete*, the head, Fr.) Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

TETANIC, tet'a-nik, *a.* Connected with or suffering from tetanus.

TETANOCHERA, te-ta-nos'er-a, *s.* (*tetanao*, I stretch and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

TETANOPS, te'tan-ops, *s.* (*tetanao*, I stretch or strain and *ops*, the eye, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidae.

TETANUS, tet'a-nus, *s.* (*tetanao*, I stretch, Gr.) Pathology, contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with tension and rigidity of the parts affected. Its varieties are, *Tyramus*, or *lock jaw*—tetanus, in which all the body becomes rigid.

TETARTO-PRISMATIC—TETRADACTYLOUS.

Emprosthotanus, in which the body is bent forward: *Ophiosthotanus*, in which the muscles of the back are chiefly affected: *Pleurosthotanus*, in which the body is drawn to one side. *Tetanus* is also distinguished into acute and chronic, according to its intensity, the former being exceedingly dangerous and generally fatal; into traumatic, arising from wounds; and idiopathic, from various causes.

TETARTO-PRISMATIC, tet-är'to-priz-mat'ik, *a.* (*tetartas*, fourth, Gr. and *prismatic*.) In Mineralogy, one-fourth prismatic; applied to rhombic prisms.

TETCHY.—See *Techy*.

TETE, tate, *s.* (French, the head.) False hair; a kind of cap or wig worn by ladies. *Tete-a-tete*, (French,) head to head; cheek by jowl; close confabulation. *Tete-du-pont*, in Fortification, a work that defends the head of a bridge.

TETHER, teth'ur, *s.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits; —*v. a.* to confine a beast with a tether,—written also *tedder*.

TETHYDANS, teth'e-dans, *s.* A family of Nudibranchiate Mollusca, of which *Tethys* is the type.

TETHYS, teth'is, *s.* In Mythology, the greatest of the sea deities, wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. In Zoology, a genus of Nudibranchiate Gasteropods, characterized by having two rows of branchiae along the back in the form of tufts.

TETILLA, te-till'a, *s.* (the Chili name of the plant.) A genus of plants: Order, Francoaceae.

TETRABRANCHIATA, tet-ra-brang-ke-a'ta, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *branchia*, gills, Gr.) The name given by Professor Owen to his second order of the class Cephalopoda, including the families Nautilidae and Ammonitidae.

TETRABRANCHIATE, tet-ra-brang-ke-ate, *a.* Having four branchiae; belonging to the Tetrabranchiata.

TETRACAULODON, tet-ra-kaw'lo-don, *s.* An extinct Mammal, allied to the Mastodon, found in strata of the Miocene period, at Eppesheim in Germany.

TETRACERA, te-tras'e-ra, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. because of the four capsules, which are recurved like so many horns.) A genus of plants: Order, Dilleniaceae.

TETRACERAS, te-tras'e-ras, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A generic name proposed by Dr. Leach for the four-horned antelope.

TETRACHORD, tet'ra-kawrd, *s.* (*tetra* and *chord*.) In Music, a concord consisting of three degrees or intervals, and four terms or sounds: in modern music, commonly called a *fourth*. The word, in its literal sense, signifies any instrument with four strings, and was applied to the lyre in its primitive state.

TETRACHOTOMOUS, tet-ra-kot'o-mus, *a.* (*tetra*, and *temno*, I cut, Gr.) In Botany, applied to a stem that ramifies in four.

TETRACTIS, te-trak'tis, *s.* (*tetra*, four, Gr. in allusion to the parts of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.

TETRAD, tet'rad, *s.* (*tetra*, Gr.) The number four; a collection consisting of four things.

TETRADACTYL, tet-ra-dak'til, *s.* An animal having four toes.

TETRADACTYLOUS, tet-ra-dak'te-lus, *a.* Having four toes.

TETRADACTYLUS—TETRAGONIACEÆ.

TETRADACTYLUS, tet-ra-dak'te-lus, *s.* A genus of Serpent-lizards: Family, Scincoidae.

TETHADENIA, tet-ra-de-ne-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. there being four glands on the disc or receptacle of the Achenia.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar.

TETRADIAPASON, tet-ra-di-a-pa'zun, *s.* (*tetra*, four, Gr. and *diapason*.) In Music, quadruple, octave, or diapason; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth, or twenty-ninth.

TETRADITES, tet'ra-dit-se, *s.* (*tetra*, four, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to children who were born in the fourth month. In Ecclesiastical History, the name was applied to different sects of heretics, in consequence of the respect with which they regarded the number four; a designation given to the Manichees and others, who believed the Godhead to consist of four instead of three persons.

TETRADIMUM, te-tra'de-um, *s.* (*tetradium*, quaternary, Gr. the parts of flowers and fruit being in fours.) A genus of plants: Order, Rutaceae.

TETRADORON, tet-ra-do'ron, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Architecture, a species of brick used by Greek builders in private dwellings: it was four palms in length.

TETRADRACHMA, tet-ra-drak'ma, *s.* (*tetra*, and *drachme*, a drachma, Gr.) An ancient silver coin worth four drachmas, or three shillings sterling.

TETRADYNAMIA, tet-ra-de-na'me-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *dynamis*, power, Gr.) The fifteenth class of the sexual system of Linnæus, comprehending such plants as have six stamens, four of which are longer than the rest. It is composed chiefly of Cruciferous plants.

TETRADYNAMIAN, tet-ra-de-na'me-an, *s.* A plant with six stamens, four of which are longer than the other two; —*a.* having six stamens, four of which are longer than the other two; belonging to the class Tetradynamia.

TETRADYNAMOUS, tet-ra-din'a-mus, *a.* In Botany, having six stamens, of which two are short, and separated by two pairs of longer ones.

TETRAETERES, tet-ra-e'ter-is, *s.* In Greek Chronology, a cycle of four years, invented by Solon, to make the lunar year equal to the solar: this he effected by intercalating a month of twenty-two days at the end of two years, and another of twenty-three days after the lapse of other two years, making in all forty-five days, which is the difference between the lunar and solar year after an interval of four years.

TETRAGON, tet'ra-gon, *s.* (*tetragonos*, from *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure having four angles, as a quadrangle, square, rhombus, &c.

TETRAGONAL, te-trag'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

TETRAGONELLA, tet-ra-go-nel'la, *s.* (from its alliance to Tetragonia.) A genus of plants: Order, Tetragoniaceae.

TETRAGONIA, tet-ra-go-ne-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr. from the shape of the fruit.) New Zealand Spinach, a genus of plants: Order, Tetragoniaceae.

TETRAGONIACEÆ, tet-ra-go-ne-a'se-e, *s.* (*tetragonia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, separated by Lindley from Mesembryaceae or Ficoideae, from the petals being absent in the flowers.

TETRAGONISM—TETRADER.

TETRAGONISM, tet-ra-gon-izm, *s.* The quadrature of the circle.

TETRAGONOBELUS, tet-ra-go-nob'u-lus, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *lobos*, Gr. in reference to the legumes, which are furnished with four wings or angles.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

TETRAGONODERUS, tet-ra-go-nod'er-us, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, and *dere*, the throat, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

TETRAGONOLEPIS, tet-ra-go-nol'e-pis, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the Lias formation of Devonshire.

TETRAGONOPTERUS, tet-ra-go-nop'ter-us, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidae.

TETRAGONOTHECA, tet-ra-go-no-the'ka, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *theke*, a cover or capsule, Gr. in allusion to the four angles of the grains.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

TETRAGONURUS, tet-ra-go-nu'rus, *s.* (*tetra*, four, *gonia*, an angle, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Zeidae.

TETRAGNATHA, tet-ra-na'tha, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Lat.) A genus of Spiders: Family, Araneidae.

TETRAGRAMMATION, tet-ra-gram-ma'shun, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name of the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed in several languages by four letters,—as in Hebrew, Assyrian, Egyptian, Persian, Greek, and Latin.

TETRAGYN, tet-ra-jin, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) A plant having four styles.

TETRAGYNIA, tet-ra-jin'e-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *gyne*, a female, Gr.) The designation of several orders in the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprising plants which have four pistils or female organs.

TETRAGYNIAN, tet-ra-jin'e-an, *a.* Having four styles.

TETRAGYNOUS, tet-ra-j'e-nus, *a.* Having four styles.

TETRAHEDRON, tet-ra-he'dron, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) In Geometry, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; one of the regular platonic bodies of that figure.

TETRAHEXAHEDRAL, tet-ra-hex-a-he'dral, *a.* (*tetra*, four, Gr. and *hexahedral*.) In Crystallography, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TETRALASMIS, tet-ra-las'mis, *s.* A genus of Cirripeds, with four valves surrounding the aperture, placed by Cuvier between Otion and Balanus.

TETRALOGY.—See Tetralogy.

TETRAMELIS, te-tram'e-lis, *s.* A genus of plants: Order, Datisceae.

TETRAMERIA, tet-ra-me're-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *merion*, subdivision, Gr. in allusion to the nature of the fruit.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

TETRAMEROUS, te-tram'er-us, *a.* (*tetra*, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) Divided into four pieces or articulations, as the *tetramerous* Coleoptera.

TETRAMETER, te-tram'e-tur, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *metron*, measure, Gr.) In ancient Poetry, an iambic verse, consisting of four feet.

TETRADER, te-tran'dur, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) A plant having four stamens.

TETRANDRIA—TETRAPNEUMONES.

TETRANDRIA, te-tran'dre-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The fourth class of the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprehending such plants as have four stamens or male organs.

TETRANDRIAN, tet-ran'dre-an, *a.* In Botany, having four stamens.

TETRANDROUS, tet-ran'drus, *a.* Having four stamens.

TETRANTHERA, tet-ran-the'ra, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lauraceae.

TETRAO, tet-ra-o, *s.* (Latin, a bustard.) The Grouse, a genus of Gallinaceous birds, restricted by Latham to those birds of the Gallinaceae, the feet of which are covered with feathers, and are without spurs.

TETRAODINÆ, tet-ra-o-di'ne, *s.* A subfamily of fishes, the bodies of which are slightly scabrous, or defended only by short prickles, more conspicuous on the lower part; belly capable of being inflated; jaws sharp and cutting, each divided into the appearance of two teeth.

TETRAODON, tet-ra'o-don, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily Tetraodinae.

TETRAOGALLUS, tet-ra-o-gal'lus, *s.* (*tetrao*, and *gallus*, a cock, Lat.) Mr. J. E. Gray's name for a genus of birds in the subfamily Lophorinae, and family Phasianidae.

TETRAOLOGY, tet-ra-o'lo-je, *s.* (*tetra*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Antiquity, the name given to the collection of four dramatic compositions, which was brought forward for exhibition at Athens, by competitors for scenic honour. It consisted of three tragedies and a satire, of which the only example left is the *Cyclops* of Euripides.

TETRAONID, tet-ra-o'id, *s.* A bird of the family Tetraonidae.

TETRAONIDÆ, te-tra-on'e-de, *s.* A family of birds, comprehending the various species of grouse, partridges, quails, and tinamus.

TETRAONINÆ, tet-ra-o-ni'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Tetraonidae, comprehending the genera *Tetrao*, *Lycurus*, *Bonassa*, *Centrocercus*, and *Lagopus* of authors.

TETRAONYX, tet-ra-on'iks, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cantharidae.

TETRAOPUS, te-tra'o-pus, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicornes.

TETRAPELTIS, tet-ra-pel'tis, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pelte*, a buckler, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceae.

TETRAPETALOUS, tet-ra-pet'a-lus, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr.) Having four petals.

TETRAPHARMACON, tet-ra-far'ma-kon, *s.* (*tetra*, and *pharmakis*, medical treatment, Gr.) An ointment composed of four remedies; viz. wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

TETRAPHIS, tet-ra-fis, *s.* (*tetra*, four, from the plants having four teeth, and *ophis*, a serpent, Gr.) A genus of moss plants: Order, Bryaceae.

TETRAPHYLLOUS, te-traf'il-lus, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *phyllos*, a leaf, Gr.) Having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

TETRAPLA, tet-rap-la, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the name of a Bible arranged in four columns, consisting of four different Greek versions; viz. those of the Septuagint, Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodosian.

TETRAPNEUMONES, tet-tra-nu'mo-nis, *a.*

TETRAPNEUMONIANS, tet-tra-nu-mo-ne-ans, *a.*

TETRAPOD—TETRASTYLE.

- (*tetra*, four, and *pneumon*, a lung, Gr.) A section of the Araneidae, or Spiders, characterized by having four pulmonary sacs.
- TETRAPOD**, tet-ra-pod, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) Same as quadruped.
- TETRAPOGON**, tet-ra-po-gon, (*tetra*, four, and *pogon*, a beard, Gr.) A genus of curious annual plants: Order, Gramineae.
- TETRAPOLOGY**, tet-ra-pol'o-je, *s.* A treatise on quadrupeds.
- TETRAPOMA**, tet-ra-po'ma, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *poma*, a cover, Gr. the capsule being four-valved.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizae.
- TETRAPTERA**, tet-trap'ter-a, } *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A name applied by some entomologists to such insects as have four wings, and which thus constitute an extensive primary division of the class.
- TETRAPTERIS**, tet-trap'ter-is, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to the carpi being each expanded in four wings.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceae.
- TETRAPTEROUS**, tet-trap'ter-us, *a.* Having four wings.
- TETRAPTERUS**, tet-trap'ter-us, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of Sword-fishes, the body of which is nearly cylindrical; the snout narrow; ventral fins, each with a single ray, but doubly carinated on each side; dorsal fin very long; falcate near the head; eyes large: Family, Scomberidae. Also, a genus of fossil fishes, found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.
- TETRAPTOTE**, tet-trap'tote, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *ptosia*, case, Gr.) In Grammar, a noun which has four cases only.
- TETRAQUETROUS**, tet-ra-kwe'trus, *a.* Having four angles or sides.
- TETRARCH**, tet-trark, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word became to denote any petty king or sovereign.
- TETRARCHATE**, tet-trark-ate, } *s.* The fourth part of a province, placed under the government of a tetrarch.
- TETRARCHY**, tet-trark-ke, } of a province, placed under the government of a tetrarch.
- TETRARCHICAL**, tet-trark-ke-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy.
- TETRAARMYCHUS**, tet-ra-ring'kus, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *rhynchos*, a snout, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Tenuioidea.
- TETRASEPALOUS**, tet-ra-se'pa-lus, *a.* Having four sepals.
- TETRASOMUS**, tet-ra-so'mus, *s.* (*tetra*, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Ostracinae, the body of which is quadrangular, and armed with spines on the back and belly: Family, Balistidae.
- TETRASPASTON**, tet-ras-pas'tun, *s.* (from *tetra*, four, and *spao*, I pull, Gr.) In Mechanics, a machine in which four pulleys all act together.
- TETRASPERMOUS**, tet-ra-sper'mus, *a.* (*tetra*, four, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Four-seeded.
- TETRASTICH**, tet-ra-stik, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.) A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses.
- TETRASTYLE**, tet-ra-stile, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *stylos*, a column, Gr.) In Architecture, a building having four columns in front.

TETRASYLLABIC—TEUTHYS.

- TETRASYLLABIC**, tet-ra-sil-ab'ik, } *a.* Con-
- TETRASYLLABICAL**, tet-ra-sil-ab'e-kal, } sisting of four syllables.
- TETRASYLLABLE**, tet-ra-sil'a-bl, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *syllable*,) A word of four syllables.
- TETRATICHTHYS**, tet-ra-tik'this, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fossil fishes, found in the isle of Sheppey.
- TETRATOMA**, te-trat'o-ma, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Taxicornes.
- TETRAZYGLIA**, tet-ra-ze'je-a, *s.* (*tetra*, four, and *zygos*, a yoke, in reference to the quaternary number of the parts of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.
- TETRIG**, tet'rik, } *a.* (*tetricus*, Lat.) Fro-
- TETRICAL**, tet're-kal, } ward; perverse; harsh;
- TETRICOUS**, tet're-kus, } sour; ragged.—Obsolete.
- In this the *tetricus* bossa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman.—*Knoll's Hist. of the Turks.*
- In a thick and cloudy air, men are *tetric* and peevish.—*Burton's Anat. of Mel.*
- TETRICALNESS**, tet're-kal-nes, } *s.* Frowardness;
- TETRICITY**, te-tris'e-te, } perverseness.—
- Not in use.
- TETRIX**, tet'riks, *s.* A genus of Orthopterous insects of the locust kind: Family, Saltatoria.
- TETTER**, tet'tur, *s.* (*tetr*, *teter*, Sax.) In Pathology, a vague name for an eruptive disease of the skin: it has been used as synonymous with *scall*; but its proper meaning is *herpes*,—which see.—*v. a.* to affect with the disease called *tetter*.
- TETTER-BERRY**, tet'ter-ber're, *s.* One of the names of the plant Bryony; called also white bryony, wild hops, wild vine, &c.
- TETTIGES**, tet'e-jes, *s.* (Greek, grasshoppers.) In Greek Antiquity, a name assumed by the Athenians, in allusion to the boast that they were produced from the soil which they inhabited: in conformity with this belief, they were often styled earth-born, and wore golden grasshoppers in their hair.
- TETTIGONETRA**, tet-te-gon'e-tra, *s.* (from *Tettigonia*, a kind of grasshopper, Lat.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cycadidae.
- TETTIGONIA**, tet-te-go'ne-a, *s.* (Greek, a small insect of the grasshopper kind.) A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cycadidae.
- TETTIGONIDES**, tet-te-gon'e-dis, *s.* (*tettigonia*, one of the genera.) The Grasshoppers, a family of Hemipterous insects; same as the Cycadidae,—which see.
- TEUCURIUM**, tu'kre-um, *s.* (from Teucer, the son of Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus, king of Troy.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceae.
- TEUTATES**, tu-ta'tes, *s.* In Mythology, a Celtic divinity, to whom Roman writers have given some of the attributes of their Mercury, enumerated by Lucan among the gods of the Gauls.
- TEUTHYDÆ**, tu'the-de, *s.* (*teuthys*, a calamary, Gr.) Teuthidians, a family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods, of which the calamary, *Loligo vulgaris*, is the type. It consists of the following genera: Sepioteuthis, *Loligo*, *Onychoteuthis*, *Sepioida*, *Rossia*, *Loligopsis*, and *Cranchia*.
- TEUTHYS**, tu'this, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Acanthurinae, the bodies of which have a coriaceous or granulated skin, often marked with vertical or longitudinal carinated lines: Family, Coryphenidae.

TUETONIC—TEXTUARY.

TUETONIC, tu-ton'ik, *a.* (*teuton*, from *thus* or *do*, which originally represented activity of living, procreating, &c.—hence, *Dieu*, *Deus*, God, father, nourisher.) Belonging to the Teutones, a race which appears originally to have emigrated from Asia into Europe at different periods unknown to history. In the days of Julius Caesar, Northern Germany, Holland, Belgium, and a part of the countries on the middle Rhine, appear to have been inhabited by Teutonic nations belonging to the northern, or now Saxon branch. *Teutonic order*, a military religious order of knights, established towards the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars or Hospitalers. It was composed principally of Germans, who marched into the Holy Land during the Crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes.

TEW, tu, *v. a.* (*tawian*, Sax.) To work; to soften; to tease, as, to *teu* hemp—a naval term;

Do not anger them,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly;
They will so *teu* you else.—*Beau. and Flot.*
—*s.* material of anything; an iron chain.—Obsolete.

TEWEL, tu'el, } *s.* (*tuyau*, Fr.) The tuyau or
TEWIRON, tu'i-urn, } orifice through which a blast
or strong current of air is drawn into forge or other
furnaces.

TEW-TAW, tu'taw, *v. a.* To beat; to break.—Obsolete or local.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *teu-tawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business.—*Mortimer.*

TEXAN, teks'an, *a.* Belonging to or produced in the state of Texas in America.

TEXIAN, teks'e-an, *s.* A native of Texas.

TEXT, tekst, *s.* (*texte*, Fr. from *textus*, woven, Lat.) A discourse or composition, on which a note or commentary is written, as, the original *text* of an author; a verse or passage selected by a preacher as a subject of discourse; any particular passage of Scripture, used as an authority for proof of a doctrine;—*v. a.* to write as a text.

A most malicious slanderer may *text* it
Upon my forehead.—*Beau. and Flot.*

Text-book, in College, a classic author, written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations dictated by the professor or lecturer; also, a book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the students. *Text-hand*, a large hand in writing, so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller. *Text-man*, a man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTILE, teks'tile, *a.* (*textilis*, Lat.) Woven or capable of being woven;—*s.* that which is or may be woven.

TEXTILIA, teks-til'e-a, *s.* A name given by Mr. Swainson to a subgenus of *Conus*.

TEXTOR, teks'tur, *s.* A species of the Weaver-birds.

TEXTORIAL, teks-to're-al, } *a.* Pertaining to weav-

TEXTURINE, teks'trine, } ing.

TEXTUAL, teks'tu-al, *a.* Contained in the text.

TEXTUALIST, teks'tu-a-list, } *s.* One ready in cit-

TEXTUARIUS, teks'tu-a-rist, } ing texts of Scrip-

TEXTUIST, teks'tu-ist, } ture.

TEXTUALLY, teks'tu-al-le, *ad.* Placed in the body or text of a book.

TEXTUARY, teks'tu-a-re, *s.* One well versed in the

TEXTULARIA—THALASSINIANS.

Scriptures, and can readily quote texts;—*a.* contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative. Among the Jews, the sect of Caraites, Karaites, were called *Textuaries*, from their adherence to the text of the Jewish Scriptures.

TEXTULARIA, teks-tu-la're-a, *s.* (*textus*, woven, Lat.) A genus of fossil Foraminifera.

TEXTURE, teks'ture, *s.* (*textura*, from *texo*, I weav, Lat.) The act of weaving; a web or woven article; the disposition or connection of threads; filaments or other slender bodies interwoven, as the texture of cloth; the disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with others, or the manner in which the constituent parts are united. In Anatomy and Phytotomy, the peculiar arrangement of the tissues which enter into the composition of animals and plants.

THABORITES.—See Taborites.

THACK, thak, *s.* (*thac*, *thac*, Sax. *thak*, Lat.) Thatch.—Obsolete or local.

They would in houses of *thacks*
Their lives lead.—*Chaucer.*

THAIS, tha'is, *s.* (the name of the celebrated courtier who accompanied Alexander in his conquests.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Pieridæ.

THALAMIFLORE, thal-a-me-flo're, *s.* (*thalamus*, bridal chamber, and *flos*, a flower, in allusion to parts of the flower being inserted into the receptacle.) A subclass of Exogens, consisting of the dichlamydeous plants, which have the calyx consisting of many petals; the petals many, distinct, and are with the stamens inserted into the receptacle, which is the great characteristic of this class. It contains all the polyandrous plants of Linnaeus.

THALAMITA, thal-a-mi'ta, *s.* (*thalamos*, a bed, chamber, Gr.) A genus of Brachyurous decapod Crustaceans: Family, Portunidæ.

THALAMITÆ, tha-lam'e-te, *s.* (Greek.) In antiquity, the lowest of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme.—See *Thranite*.

THALAMUS, thal'a-mus, *s.* (*thalamos*, a bed, Gr.) In Anatomy, that part of the brain from which the optic nerves have part of their origin. In Botany, the part on which the ovary is seated; the succulent red centre of a strawberry, and the receptacle in the fruit of a raspberry, are examples.—as botanists call it the *receptacle* of the fruit.

THALASSAMENIDÆ, thal-us-sa-me'ne-de, *s.* (*thalassa*, one of the genera.) A tribe or family of the genera *Thalassema* and *Sternopsis*.

THALASSEMA, tha-las-se-ma, *s.* (*thalassia*, marine, Gr.) A genus of Echinodermata, the body of which is oval or oblong, with the proboscis in the form of a reflected lamina or spoon.

THALASSEUS, tha-las-se-us, *s.* (*thalassion*, marine, belonging to the sea, Gr.) A name given by Buffon for one of the Terns.

THALASSIANTHUS, tha-las-se-an'thus, *s.* (*thalassia*, marine, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A name given by Ruppel for a genus of Actinidæ, with radiating tentacula, commonly known by the name of *stomatopoda*.

THALASSIDROMA, tha-las-sid'ro-ma, *s.* (*thalassia*, marine, *droma*, swift, Gr.) A genus of fowl belonging to the Laridæ, or Gull family.

THALASSINIANS, thal-us-sin'e-ans, *s.* (*thalassa*, one of the genera.) The Burrowing Marmoset.

THALASSIOPHYTES—THAMNEA.

- tribe of Crustaceans of the lobster kind. It is composed of the genera *Glaucothoe*, *Callinassa*, *Axia*, *Gebia*, and *Thalinassa*.
- THALASSIOPHYTES**, *thal-as-i'o-fitse*, *s.* (*thalassios*, marine, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A name given by Lamouroux for the marine Alga, or Sea-weeds; the Hydrophytes of Lingbye.
- THALASSITIS**, *thal-as-si'tis*, *s.* (*thalassios*, marine, Gr.) A genus of sea-birds belonging to the Laridae, or Gull family.
- THALASSOMA**, *thal-us-so'ma*, *s.* (*thalassios*, marine, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Scarinae, distinguished by the muzzle being suddenly advanced, and the ventral fins being longer than the pectorals: Family, Chaetodonidae.
- THALASSORNIS**, *thal-as-saw'nis*, *s.* (*thalassios*, marine, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) A name given by Eyton for one of the ducks, the Clangula of Smith.
- THALER**, *thal'ur*, *s.* (*thalerus*, Lat.) The German spelling of dollar.
- THALEROPHAGA**, *thal-er-of'a-ga*, *s.* (*thaleros*, full, strong, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) A name given by Macleay to a family of Coleopterous insects; same as the Cetoniidae of other naturalists.
- THALEROPHAGOUS**, *thal-er-of'a-gus*, *a.* (see *Thalerophaga*.) Devouring much; pertaining to the *Thalerophaga*.
- THALIA**, *tha'le-a*, *s.* (*thaleia*, the blooming one, Gr.) In Mythology, the muse who is generally regarded as the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry: she is also supposed to preside over husbandry and planting. Thalia is represented leaning on a column, with a mask in her right hand, and a shepherd's crook in her left. In Botany, a genus of plants, so named in honour of John Thalia, a German physician: Order, Marantaceae.
- THALECTRUM**, *tha-lek'trum*, *s.* (*thallo*, I grow green, Gr.) Meadow-rue, a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.
- THALLEPUS**, *thal'le-pus*, *s.* (*thallos*, a shoot, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca allied to *Aplysia*: Subfamily, Aplysinae.
- THALLICERA**, *thal-lis'er-a*, *s.* (*thallos*, a green shoot, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of spiral Univalves: Family, Turbididae.
- THALLITE**, *thal'lite*, *s.* (*thallos*, a green shoot, Gr.) In Mineralogy, a substance variously denominated by different authors: it is the epidote of Haüy, the delphinite of Saussure, and the pistacite of Werner. It occurs both crystalized and in masses.—See *Epidote*.
- THALLIURUS**, *thal-le-u'rus*, *s.* (*thallos*, a shoot, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes, having the general structure of the genus *Crenilabrus*, but having the preoperculum smooth, mouth moderate, with long cutting teeth in each jaw: Family, Chaetodonidae.
- THALLUS**, *thal'lus*, *s.* (Latin, the middle stalk of an onion.) In Botany, a term given to the organs of vegetation of liverworts, lichens, and seaweeds, and to the bed of fibres, from which many species of fungi arise: it is regarded as a fusing or blending together of leaf and stem.
- THAMMUZ**, *tham'muz*, *s.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and July, and including twenty-nine days. In Mythology, the name under which the Phœnicians worshipped Osiris, or Adonis.
- THAMNEA**, *tham'ne-a*, *s.* (*thamnos*, a shrub, Gr.)

THAMNIDIUM—THANKSGIVING.

- A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Bruniaceae.
- THAMNIDIUM**, *tham-nid'e-um*, *s.* (*thamnos*, a rod, Gr. in allusion to the appearance of the plants under the microscope.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.
- THAMNOBIA**, *tham-no'be-a*, *s.* (*thannos*, bushes or copse, and *bios*, life, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Saxicolinae, or Stone-chats: Family, Sylviadae.
- THAMNOCHORTUS**, *tham-no-kaw'r'tus*, *s.* (*thamnos*, a shrub or rod, and *chortos*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Restiaceae.
- THAMNOPHILINÆ**, *tham-no-fe-li'ne*, *s.* (*thamno-philus*, one of the genera.) The Bush Shrikes, a subfamily of birds of the Laniadae, or Shrikes, characterized by the toes being unequal, the outer connected to the first joint of the middle toe; claws broad, and not very acute; bill lengthened, abruptly hooked at the tip; the tooth prominent.
- THAMNOPHILUS**, *tham-nof'e-lus*, *s.* (*thamnos*, bushes, and *phileo*, I love, Gr.) A genus of birds, type of the subfamily *Thamnophilinae*.
- THAN**, *than*, *conj.* (Gothic; *thane*, Sax.) A particle placed after a comparative adjective or adverb, to connect the things compared.
- THANAGE**, *tha'nage*, *s.* (from *Thane*.) A portion of the crown lands, of which a thane was governor.
- THANASIMUS**, *than-as'e-mus*, *s.* (*thanasimos*, deadly, destroying, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects, found on felled trees and timber: Family, Cleridae.
- THANE**, *thane*, *s.* (*thegn*, *thegn*, a minister or servant, Sax.) *Thanes* were those important personages who attended the English Saxon kings in their courts, and who held their lands immediately of those kings. That portion of the king's land of which a thane was the ruler or governor, was termed *thaneage of the king*; and such lands as the Saxon kings granted by charter to their thanes, were denominated *thane lands*.—*Concel*.
- THANESHIP**, *thane'ship*, *s.* The state or dignity of a thane; the seignory of a thane.
- THANK**, *thank*, *v. a.* (*thancian*, Sax. *danken*, Dutch and Germ. *tacka*, Swed.) To express gratitude for a favour or kindness: it is often used ironically: Weigh then the danger with the doubtful bliss, And thank yourself if aught should fall amiss.—*Dryden*.—*s.* expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received.—As a noun, it is seldom used in the singular. *Thank-offering*, an offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Thankworthiness*, the state of being thankful. *Thankworthy*, deserving thanks; meritorious.
- THANKFUL**, *thank'ful*, *a.* Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.
- THANKFULLY**, *thank'ful-le*, *ad.* Gratefully; with thankfulness.
- THANKFULNESS**, *thank'ful-nes*, *s.* Expression of gratitude; a lively sense of good received; gratitude.
- THANKLESS**, *thank'les*, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; undeserving of thanks; not likely to gain thanks.
- THANKLESSNESS**, *thank'les-nes*, *s.* Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge a kindness.
- THANKSGIVE**, *thanks'giv*, *v. a.* To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites.—*Obsolete*.
- THANKSGIVING**, *thanks'giv-ing*, *s.* The act of ren-

dering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for religious exercises, especially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties.

THAPSIA, *thap'se-a*, *s.* (from the first species having been discovered in the island of Thapsus.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

THAPSIUM, *thap'se-um*, *s.* (from Thapsia,—which see.) A genus of perennial Umbelliferous plants, natives of North America: Suborder, Orthospermae.

THARGELIA, *thar-jé-le-a*, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Mythology, festivals in honour of Apollo and Diana.

THARM, *thárm*, *s.* (*thearm*, Sax. *darm*, Germ. and Dutch.) Intestines twined into a cord.

THASCIA, *thas'se-a*, *s.* A sum of money or tribute imposed by the Romans on the Britons and their lands.

THAT, *that*. As a definitive or demonstrative adjective, *that* signifies not this, but the other, or in opposition to this, as, we may do *this* or *that*, the former thing mentioned.

To cure the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quiets an empire, *that* embroils a state.—*Pope*
the thing nearest when two things are mentioned,
as,

This the seat
That we must change for heaven—*this* mournful gloom
For *that* celestial light.—*Milton*.

As a relative pronoun, *that* is used for *either*, *who*, or *which*, as, the man *that*, the house *that*; the man *who* is the better mode of expression. *That* is used after both singular and plural nouns, as, the men, *that* the houses *that*; when persons and inferior animals or things are coupled, *that* is properly used, as, the man and dog *that*. Formerly, *that* was sometimes used for *that which*, or *what*.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,
—Basting.—*Shaks*.

As a conjunction, *that* signifies because.

Not *that* I loved Cæsar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.
—*Shaks*.

It notes consequences.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace;—
Is fool and coward writ upon my face?—*Dryden*.

It notes indication.

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light,
as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately
to the stars.—*Heylin*.

It notes also a purpose or final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.—*Cowley*.

That, as a definitive, is more emphatic than *the*, but both belong to the same class of words.

THATCH, *thatsh*, *s.* (*thac*, connected with *theccan*, *thecan*, to cover, Sax.) Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.—*v. a.* to cover with thatch.

THATCHER, *thatsh'ur*, *s.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCHING, *thatsh'ing*, *s.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

THAUMASIA, *thaw-ma'she-a*, *s.* (*thaumasios*, a wonder, Gr. from the uncertainty whether the genus are animal or vegetable productions.) A genus of marine bodies, which, according to Agardh, have the skeleton of a zoophyte, but the softer parts are those of a frog. The skeleton or frame-

work consists of meshes formed of hard about the size of a hog's bristle; rigid, of a shining brown colour; internally tu foliaceous substance with which the overspread, is thin, flexible, and black; curious genus is a native of Ceylon.

THAUMATROPE, *thaw'ma-trope*, *s.* (*thaumder*, and *trepo*, I turn, Gr.) The name an optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision: this principle is fixed in the apparent circle of fire produced by the rapid whirling round of a burning stick.

THAUMATURGIC, *thaw-ma-tur'jik*.

THAUMATURGICAL, *thaw-ma-tur'je-kal*, (*thamaturgus*.) Exciting wonder.

THAUMATURGIST, *thaw'ma-tur-jist*, *s.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them.

THAUMATURGUS, *thaw'ma-tur-gus*, *s.* (*thawmaturgus*, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) A name given to some of their saints.

THAUMATURGY, *thaw'ma-tur-je*, *s.* The art of forming something wonderful.

THAW, *thaw*, *a.* (*thawan*, Sax. *thawen*, to melt or become fluid from a state of cold; to become so warm as to melt snow and ice; to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, or hail.)

My love is *thawed*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.—*Shaks*.

THE, *the*. An adjective or definite adjective called an article. *The* is used before nouns which are specific or understood, or to denote their signification. *The* is used rhetorically as a noun in the singular number, to denote as, *the* fig putteth forth; *the* almond-flourish; *the* grasshopper shall be a burden to the poet; *the* sometimes loses the final vowel, as,

Th' adoring thee with so much art,
Is but a barbarous skill.—*Cowley*.

In colloquial language, *the* is sometimes used for *that*.

On this scale gold, in *that* other fame.—*Cowley*.

The is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.

The longer sin hath possession of the heart,
It will be to drive it out.—*Whole Duty of Man*.

The most gorgeous furniture.

THEA, *the'a*, *s.* (*te*, Chinese, *teh*, Malay, *cha*.) The Tea-plant, a genus of plants, of which three species produce the tea of commerce: Ternstroemiaceæ.

THEANDRIC, *the-an'drik*, *a.* (*Theos*, God, and *drik*, man, Gr.) A term used to designate the divine and human operation, or the joint of the divine and human nature.

THEANTHROPISM, *the-an'thro-pizm*, *s.* (*theos*, and *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) A state of being both God and man.

THEARCHY, *the-ar-ke*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Theocracy; government by God.

THEARIUS, *the-a-re-us*, *s.* In Mythology, a name given to Apollo at Trozene.

THEATINE, *the'a-tine*, *s.* A religious order of the Church of Rome, founded 1524, prior John P. Caraffa, then bishop of Theano, and afterwards Pope Paul IV. They fixed any fixed revenue, and determined to live on alms. They are said to have done many acts of humanity and Christianity, when

THEATRICAL—THECODONTS.

taken by Charles V., and by this means exposed themselves to the resentment of that monarch.
THEATRICAL, *the'a-tral*, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.
 —Not in use.

THEATRE, *the'a-tur*, *s.* (French, *theatrum*, Lat. *theatron*, Gr.) In Antiquity, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of the people. In modern times, a house in which dramatic performances are exhibited; a play-house, comprehending internally the stage, pit, boxes, galleries, and orchestra; a place of action or exhibition, as the *theatre* of the world; a place rising by steps or gradations, like the steps of a theatre.

In the midst of this fair valley stood
 A native theatre, which, rising slow
 By just degrees, o'erlooked the ground below.—
Dryden.

THEATRIC, *the-at'rik*, } *a.* Pertaining to a
THEATRICAL, *the-at're-kal*, } theatre, or to scenic
 representations; resembling the manners of dramatic performers.

THEATRICALITY, *the-at're-kal-le*, *ad.* In the manner of players on the stage; in a manner sniting the stage.

THEAVE, *there*, *s.* A ewe or sheep of three years old. Bailey says of one year.—A word used in the north of England.

THEBAINE, *the'ba-in*, *s.* A substance derived from opium by the action of lime. It forms colourless crystals; has a sharp metallic taste, and an alkaline reaction; it is fusible; combines with weak acids, and forms crystallizable salts. Formula, according to Kane, $C_{25}H_{14}NO_8$. It is also called *paramorphine*.

THEBAN, *the'ban*, *a.* Belonging to Thebes. *Theban year*, the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days, 6 hours.

THEBAUDEA, *the-bo'de-a*, *s.* (in honour of Thiebaut de Bernard, secretary of the Linnean Society of Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Ericaceæ.

THECA, *the'ka*, *s.* (*theke*, a case or receptacle, Gr.) A hollow case. In Botany, applied to the lobe of an anther; the case or urn containing the spores of mosses; a delicate tube sunk in the shield of some lichens, and to certain simple kinds of fruit. In Anatomy, the canal of the vertebral column. In Farriery, a name given to the sheath of the flexor tendons.

THECAPHORE, *the'ka-fore*, *s.* (*theke*, a case, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) In Botany, the long stalk upon which the ovary of some plants is seated: called also, *gynophore*, *basegynium*, and *posogynium*.

THECLA, *the'kla*, *s.* (*theke*, a box or case, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Erycinidæ.

THECODACTYLUS, *the-kodak'te-lus*, *s.* (*theke*, a case, and *daktylos*, a digit, Gr.) The Thecodactyls, the name given by Cuvier to those Geckoidian Lizards, which have the toes enlarged throughout their length, and furnished below with transverse scales, which are divided by a longitudinal furrow, where the claw may be entirely hid.

THECODONTOSAURUS, *the-ko-don-to-saw'rus*, *s.* (*theke*, a case, *odontos*, a tooth, and *saurus*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of Thecodonts,—which see.

THECODONTS, *the'ko-donts*, *s.* (*theke*, a case, and *odontos*, a tooth, Gr.) A tribe of extinct Lacertian reptiles, distinguished by having their teeth planted in distinct sockets. One of the genera of this tribe,

THECOSOMATA—THELIDDERMA.

from the magnesian conglomerate near Bristol, has been called *Thecodontosaurus*.

THECOSOMATA, *the-kos-om'a-ta*, *s.* (*theke*, a case, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A name given by De Blainville for his first family of Aporobranchiata, the first order of the second section of his subclass Paracephalophora monoica. It includes the families Cleodoridæ, Limacinidæ, Cuvieridæ, and Cymbulidæ. It is the Pteropoda of Cuvier.

THECOSTOMA, *the-kos'to-ma*, } *s.* (*theke*, a case,
THECOSTOMES, *the'ko-stomse*, } and *stoma*, a
 mouth, Gr.) The name given by Latreille to those insects which have a suctorious mouth enveloped in a sheath.

THEE, *the*, *pron.* (*thee*, Sax. *thuk*, Goth.) The objective case of *thou*;—*v. n.* (*thean*, Sax. *thihan*, Goth.) to thrive; to prosper.—Obsolete as a verb.
 Let him never *thee*!—Chaucer.

THEFT, *theft*, *s.* (*thiefthe*, Sax.—see Thief.) The act of stealing. In Law, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. *Theft* differs from robbery, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private; the thing stolen. If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive.—*Exod.* xlii. 4.

THEFTBOTE, *theft'bote*, *s.* (*theft*, and *bote*, compensation, Sax.) In Law, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief.

THEIFORM, *the'e-fawrm*, *a.* (*then*, the tea-plant.) Having the form of tea.

THEINE, *the'ine*, *s.* The peculiar principle of tea. It is very similar to caffeine. Its analysis, according to Jobst, is—hydrogen, 5.22; carbon, 49.60; oxygen, 16.27; nitrogen, 28.91.

THEIR, *there*, *pron. a.* *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting, of them, or the possession of two or more; *theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case may be the nominative to a verb, as, our land is the most extensive, *theirs* is the better cultivated.

THEISM, *the'izm*, *s.* (from *Theos*, God.) The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to Atheism. Theism differs from Deism, for although Deism implies a belief in the existence of God, yet it signifies, in modern usage, a denial of revelation, which Theism does not.

THEIST, *the'ist*, *s.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THEISTIC, *the-is'tik*, } *a.* Pertaining to The-
THEISTICAL, *the-is'te-kal*, } ism, or to a Theist;
 according to the doctrine of Theists.

THELBOLUS, *the-leb'o-lus*, *s.* (*thele*, a nipple, and *ballo*, I emit or throw, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

THELEPHORA, *the-lef'o-ra*, *s.* (*thele*, a nipple, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

THELICONTUS, *the-lik'o-nus*, *s.* (*thele*, a teat, Gr. and *contus*.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Conina, or Cones; the shell narrow, nearly cylindrical, generally grooved transversely; spire elevated, thick, concave, obtuse; aperture linear: Family, Strombidæ.

THELIDDERMA, *the-le-der'ma*, *s.* (*thele*, a nipple, and *derma*, skin, Gr.) A genus of fresh-water Mollusca, belonging to the Unionina, or Unios, the

THELIDOMUS—THENARDITE.

shell of which has the posterior hinge margin elevated and winged; the surface of the valves tuberculated; cardinal and lateral teeth perfect.

THELIDOMUS, *thel-id'o-mus*, *s.* (*thel*, a nipple, and *domos*, a house, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Rotellinae, of which the univalve shell is turbinate and subtrichiform; the umbilicus large and open; the whole shell entirely composed of grains of sand.

THELODUS, *thel'o-dus*, *s.* (*thel*, a nipple, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fossil Fishes, from the upper Silurian strata of Ludlow.

THELOTREMA, *the-lo-tre'ma*, *s.* (*thel*, a nipple, and *trema*, an orifice, Gr.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Ctenothalamini.

THELPHUSA, *thel-fu'za*, *s.* (*thel*, a nipple, and *phusao*, I breathe, Gr.) A genus of Crabs, all the known species of which live in the earth near the shore. It forms the type of the tribe Thelphusians of M. Milne Edwards.

THELPHUSIANS, *thel-fu'ze-ans*, *s.* The name of a tribe of Brachyurous Crustaceans, of which Thelphusa is the type. Its other genera are Boscia and Trichodactylus.

THELYGONUM, *the-lig'o-num*, *s.* (*thelys*, a woman, and *gony*, a knee, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Urticaceae.

THELYPHONUS, *the-lif'o-nus*, *s.* (*thelys*, a female, and *phone*, a sound, Gr.) A genus of Arachnides, or Spiders: Family, Phryneidae.

THELYRA, *the-li'ra*, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Chrysobalanaceae.

THEM, *them*, *pron.* The objective case of *they*, and of both genders. It is vulgarly used as an adjective, as *them* books.

THEME, *theme*, *s.* (*thema*, Lat. and Gr.) A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a short dissertation composed by a student. In Grammar, the original word from which the inflections or the derivations spring. In Music, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THEMIS, *the-mis*, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Mythology, the goddess of Law. She was one of the Titans, and bore to Jupiter, Peace, Order, Justice, the Fates, and the Seasons.

THEMISTO, *the-mis'to*, *s.* (*themistos*, proper, lawful, Gr.) A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans, placed by M. Milne Edwards in the second tribe of his family Hyperinae.

THEMSELVES, *them-selv's*, *pron.* The reciprocal form of *they* and *them*.

THEN, *then*, *ad.* (*thanne*, Sax. and Goth.) At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future; afterward; soon afterward, or immediately; in that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason; at another time, as *now* and *then*; at one time and another; that time.

Till then, who knew
The force of those dire arms.—Milton.

THENARDIA, *the-nard'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of L. J. Thenard, author of a treatise on the chemical physiology of plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

THENARDITE, *then-ar-dite*, *s.* In Mineralogy, a substance that occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of certain lakes, at a place near Madrid, where it is collected for the manufacture of artificial subcarbonate of soda; colour white or reddish;

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THENARDS—THEODOXIS.

transparent or translucent; superficially efflorescent; soluble in water. Composition—sulphate of soda, 99.78; subcarbonate of soda, 0.22: sp. gr. 2.73.

THENARD'S BLUE, *then'ards bloo*, *s.* Cobalt blue, a pigment, of which arseniate or phosphate of cobalt and alumina are the bases.

THENCE, *thens*, *ad.* (*thanen*, Sax.) From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, *thens'forth*, *ad.* (*thence* and *forth*.) From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, *thens-for'ward*, *ad.* From that time onward.

THENCEFROM, *thens'from*, *ad.* From that place.

THENUS, *the'nus*, *s.* (*theino*, I wound, Gr.) A genus of Macrurous Crustaceans, separated from Scyllarus by Dr. Leach.

THEOBROMA, *the-o-bro'ma*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *broma*, food, Gr. in allusion to the excellent nature of its produce.) Chocolate Nut, a genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

THEOBROMINE, *the-o-bro'mine*, *s.* A substance very similar to caffeine, discovered by Woskresensky in the seeds of Theobroma cacao, which yields chocolate and cocoa. Formula, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$.

THEOCRACY, *the-ok'ra-se*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *kratos*, I rule, Gr.) The government of a state immediately by God; the state thus governed. Applied only to the constitution of the Israelitish government.

THEOCRASY, *the-ok'ra-se*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *krasis*, mixture, Gr.) In Ancient Philosophy, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.

THEOCRATIC, *the-o-krat'ik*, *a.* (from *Theo* and *kratos*.) Pertaining to Theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

THEODAN, *the'o-dan*, *s.* In English History, a person of a rank immediately inferior to that of a thane; one who held lands of a subject, as opposed to one who held them of the crown. In the degrees or distinctions of persons among the Saxons, the earl or prime lord was called *thane*, and the king's *thane*; and the husbandman or inferior tenant was called *theodan*, or *under thane*.—Cord.

THEODICY, *the-od'e-se*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, Gr. and *dico*, I speak, Lat.) The science of God; metaphysical theology.

THEODOLITE, *the-od'o-lite*, *s.* (*theo*, I run, and *dolichos*, long, Gr.) In Surveying, an instrument for measuring the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon: for this purpose, it is the most perfect instrument yet constructed.

THEODOSIAN, *the-o-do'zhe-an*, *s.* A disciple of Theodosius, a learned tanner of Byzantium, in the latter part of the second century. He is supposed to be the first who adopted the tenets avowed in modern times by the Socinians;—*a.* pertaining to Theodosius. In History, applied particularly to an important code of laws promulgated in the Eastern Roman empire, A.D. 438, under the auspices of Theodosius II.

THEODOXIS, *the-o-doks'is*, *s.* (*theodoxis*, the glory of God, Gr.) A name given by Montfort for a division of the genus *Nerita*, the type of which is *Nerita fluviatilis*: syn. *Theodoxis luteolus*.

THEOGONIST—THEOPASCHITES.

THEOGONIST, *the-og'o-nist*, *s.* (from Theogony.) A writer on theogony.

THEOGONY, *the-og'o-ne*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *gonos*, generation, Gr.) In Antiquity, the branch of religion and literature which taught the history of the descents and relationships, or, in other words, the genealogies of the various gods who were the objects of popular worship.

THEOLOGASTER, *the-ol'o-gas-tur*, *s.* A kind of quack in divinity, as a quack in medicine is called a medicaster.

THEOLOGER, *the-ol'o-jur*, *s.* A theologian.—Unusual.

You say the *theologers* think to save themselves.—*Wallis.*

THEOLOGIAN, *the-o-lo'je-an*, *s.* (from Theology.) A divine; a person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGIC, *the-o-loj'ik*, } *a.* Pertaining to
THEOLOGICAL, *the-o-loj'e-kal*, } divinity, or the
science of God and of divine things.

THEOLOGICALLY, *the-o-loj'e-kal-le*, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *the-ol'o-jist*, *s.* A theologian.

THEOLOGIUM, *the-o-lo'je-um*, *s.* In Antiquity, a small upper stage in the theatre, upon which the machinery of the gods was arranged.

THEOLOGIZE, *the-ol'o-jize*, *v. a.* To render theological;—*v. n.* to frame a system of theology.

THEOLOGIZER, *the-ol'o-ji-zur*, *s.* A theologist.—Unusual.

THEOLOGUE, *the'o-loge*, *s.* A theologist.—Obsolete.

A *theologus* more by need than genial bent.—*Dryden.*

THEOLOGY, *the-ol'o-je*, *s.* (*theologie*, Fr. *Theos*, God, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) Divinity; the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. *Moral theology* teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties. *Scholastic theology* is that which proceeds from reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith. *Speculative theology* teaches or explains the doctrines of religion as objects of faith.

THEOMACHIST, *the-om'a-kist*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *mache*, combat, Gr.) One who fights against the gods.

THEOMACHY, *the-om'a-ke*, *s.* A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods; opposition to the divine will.

THEOMANCY, *the'o-man-se*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) In Mythology, divination drawn from the responses of oracles, in which a god was supposed himself to answer the inquirer; or from the predictions of sibyls and others, regarded as being immediately inspired by some divinity.

THEONOA, *the-o-no'a*, *s.* A name given by Lamaroux to a genus of fossil Zoophytes, from the secondary and tertiary strata.

THEOPASCHITES, *the-o-pas'kitse*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *pascho*, I suffer, Gr.) In Ecclesiastical History, a name given to certain heretics of the fifth century, followers of Peter the Fuller, who were charged with holding the doctrine, that all the three persons of the Godhead were crucified.

THEOPATHETIC—THEORICON.

THEOPATHETIC, *the-o-pa-thet'ik*, *a.* (from Theopathy.) Pertaining to theopathy.

THEOPATHY, *the-op'a-the*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *pathos*, passion, Gr.) Religions suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

THEOPHANIA, *the-o-fa'ne-a*, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, festivals celebrated at Delphi in honour of Apollo.

THEOPHANY, *the-of'a-ne*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *phainomai*, I appear, Gr.) A word used by some writers to signify the manifestations of God to man by actual appearance.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS, *the-o-fil-an'thro-pists*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *philanthropos*, a lover of men, Gr.) The name assumed by a society of Deists, formed at Paris during the first French Revolution. They were granted the use of ten parish churches in Paris by the Directory, but ceased to exist as a body in 1802, when they were forbidden the use of these places of worship by the consuls, the attempt of these philosophical sectarians to supplant Christianity being thus unsuccessful.

THEOPHRASTA, *the-o-fras'ta*, *s.* (in memory of Theophrastus, the father of natural history.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrsinaceae.

THEOPHRASTACEÆ.—See Myrsinaceae.

THEORBO, *the-awr'bo*, *s.* (*tiorb*, Ital.) In Music, a kind of lute of large dimensions, sometimes called the arch-lute, and formerly used for striking the chords of thorough-bass in accompaniments.

THEOREM, *the'o-rem*, *s.* (*theoreme*, Fr. *theorem*, from *theoreo*, Gr.) In Mathematics, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done: a *theorem* is something to be proved, a *problem* is something to be done. In Algebra, or Analysis, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols, as the *binomial theorem*. A *universal theorem* extends to any quantity without restriction. A *particular theorem* extends only to a particular quantity. A *negative theorem* expresses the impossibility of any assertion. A *local theorem* is that which relates to a surface. A *solid theorem* is that which considers a space terminated by a solid; that is, by any of the three conic sections.

THEOREMATIC, *the-o-rem-at'ik*, } *a.* Per-
THEOREMATICAL, *the-o-rem-at'e-kal*, } taining to
THEOREMIC, *the-o-rem'ik*, } a theo-
rem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theo-
rems.

THEORETIC, *the-o-ret'ik*, } *a.* (from Theory.)
THEORETICAL, *the-o-ret'e-kal*, } Pertaining to
theory; depending on theory or speculation; ter-
minating in theory; speculative; not practical.

THEORETICALLY, *the-o-ret'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In or by theory; speculatively; not practically.

THEORIC, *the'o-rik*, *s.* Speculation; not practice;

The bookish *theoric*,
Wherein the togged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* theoretic.—Obsolete.

THEORICALLY, *the-or'e-kal-le*, *ad.* Theoretically.—Obsolete.

Able to discourse *theorically*.—*Boyle.*

THEORICON, *the-or'e-kon*, *s.* In ancient Attic History, the name given to that portion of the public revenue which was reserved for the purpose of theatrical representations.

THEORIST, *the'o-ris't*, } *s.* One who forms theo-
 THEORIZER, *the'o-ri-zur*, } ries; one given to
 theory and speculation.

THEORIZE, *the'o-rize*, *v. n.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

THEORY, *the'o-re*, *s.* (*theorie*, Fr. *theoria*, from *theoreo*, I see or contemplate, Gr.) Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation or contemplation without a view to practice; an exposition of the general principles of any science; the science as distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral. A *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established by evidence; a *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena.

THEOSOPHIC, *the-o-sof'ik*, } *a.* (see Theoso-
 THEOSOPHICAL, *the-o-sof'e-kal*, } phy.) Pertain-
 ing to Theosophy, or to Theosophists; divinely wise.

THEOSOPHISM, *the-os'o-fizm*, *s.* Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THEOSOPHIST, *the-os'o-fist*, *s.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

THEOSOPHIZE, *the-os'o-fize*, *v. n.* To treat of God or of divine things.

THEOSOPHY, *the-os'o-fe*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *sophos*, wise, Gr.) Divine wisdom; godliness; knowledge of God.

THERESIA, *the-pe'she-a*, *s.* (*theresios*, divine, Gr. in allusion to its being planted about churches in warm countries.) A genus of plants; Order, Malvaceæ.

THERAPEUTÆ, *ther-a-pu'te*, *s.* (from *therapeuo*, to nurse, serve, or cure, Gr.) The contemplative sect of Essenes, and so called from applying themselves to the cure of the disorders of the soul, by retirement, self-denial, and devout contemplation.

THERAPEUTIC, *ther-a-pu'tik*, *a.* Curative, that pertains to the healing art.

THERAPEUTICS, *ther-a-pu'tiks*, *s.* That branch of Pathology which has for its especial object the treatment of diseases.

THERAPHIN.—See Teraphim.

THERAPON, *ther'-a-pon*, *s.* (Greek, a servant or attendant.) A genus of fishes, of the subfamily Datnina, distinguished by having strong spines on the preoperculum: Family, Percidæ.

THERE, *thayr*, *ad.* (*thar*, Sax. *thar*, Goth.) In that place: it is sometimes opposed to *here*, denoting the place most distant; it is sometimes used by way of exclamation, as, *there, there!* calling the attention to something distant; it is used to begin sentences, or before a verb.

There came a voice from heaven.—Mark i. 11.

In Composition, *there* has the sense of a pronoun as in the Saxon, as *thereby*, which signifies *by that*.

THEREABOUT, *thayr'a-bowt*, } *ad.* (*there* and
 THEREABOUTS, *thayr'a-bowts*, } *about*.) Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; concerning that.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*.—Luke xxiv. 4.

THEREAFTER, *thayr-af'tur*, *ad.* According to that; accordingly; after that.

THEREAT, *thayr-at'*, *ad.* At that place; on that account.

THEREBY, *thayr-i* in consequence

THEREFOR, *thayr* THEREFORE, *thayr* reason, referring consequently; in that.

THEREFROM, *thayr* THEREIN, *thayr-i* or thing.

THEREINTO, *thayr*

THEREOF, *thayr-*

THEREON, *thayr-*

THEREOUT, *thayr*

THERETO, *thayr-*

THEREUNDER, *thayr*

THEREUPON, *thayr* in consequence

THEREWHILE, *thayr*

—Obsolete.

Of this bodily government is met *therewhile*.—*Abp. La*

THEREWITH, *thayr*

THEREWITHAL, above; at the s

Well, give her

That letter.—S

with that.

NOTE.—The forepropositions, are for obsolete; some of them particularly in the law s

THERE, *therf*, *a.*

Unleavened.—C

The fest of

THERIAC, *the're-*

animals, Gr.)

pound of diver

substances, conc

eulogized as one

the bite of wild

THERIAC, *the're-*

THERIACAL, *the-*

THERIOTOMIST,

tony.) A pra

THERIOTOMY, *the-*

mal, and *tonie*,

lower animals.

THERISTICUS.—S

THERMÆ, *ther'me*

ture, warm bath

THERMAL, *ther'm*

chiefly applied

THERMIDOR, *ther*

der, the name o

during the repu

July, and ended

so named in ref

the year.

THERMO-ELECT

taining to or pr

THERMO-ELECT

Electricity deve

THERMO-ELECT

Metallic bodies,

attributed to th

THERMO-ELECT

s. An instrum

ing or heating;

THERMOGEN—THESMOPHORIA.

THERMOGEN, *ther'mo-jen*, *s.* (*therme*, heat, and *genos*, generation, Gr.) The elementary matter of heat; caloric.

THERMO LAMP, *ther'mo lamp*, *s.* An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

THERMOMETER, *ther-mom'e-tur*, *s.* (*therme*, heat, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.) An instrument for measuring heat, founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The *thermometer* indicates only the sensible heat of bodies, and gives no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain. In the common *thermometer*, the degrees of temperature are measured by the contractions and expansions of a column of mercury, the heat of boiling and freezing water being regarded as two fixed points, and the space between them divided into a certain number of equal parts. The scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit, by multiplying by 9, and dividing by 5: that of Reaumur to that of Fahrenheit, by dividing by 4 instead of 5: and that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process.

THERMOMETRICAL, *ther-mo-met're-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; indicated by a thermometer.

THERMOMETRICALLY, *ther-mo-met're-kal-le*, *ad.* By means of a thermometer.

THERMOPHIS, *ther-mop'is*, *s.* (*thermos*, a lupine, and *opsis*, likeness, Gr. from the resemblance of the plants to lupines.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

THERMOSCOPE, *ther'mo-skope*, *s.* (*therme*, heat, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) The name given by Count Rumford to that modification of the air thermometer, called by Leslie a differential thermometer, being claimed by the Count as his own invention.

THERMOSTAT, *ther'mo-stat*, *s.* (*therme*, heat, and *statos*, standing, Gr.) An instrument depending upon the unequal expansion of metals by heat, for regulating temperature.

THESE, *theez*, *pron.* The plural of *this*. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*; and when two persons or things, or collections of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

THESIS, *the'sia*, *s.* (Latin and Greek.) A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme. In Logic, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*: *thesis* contains the thing affirmed or denied, *hypothesis* the conditions of the affirmation or negation. In Music, *thesis* is the unaccented part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by a downward beat.

THESIUM, *the'she-um*, *s.* (said to be named after a plant called Thesicon by the Greeks, because it formed part of the garland which Theseus presented to Ariadne.) Bastard Toad Flax, a genus of plants: Order, Santalaceæ.

THESMOPHORIA, *thes-mo-fo're-a*, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a festival with mysteries in honour of Demeter, or Ceres, to whom all the institutions of civilized life, especially of civil and religious laws, were attributed.

THESMOTHETÆ—THEW.

THESMOTHETÆ, *thes-mo-the'te*, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Antiquity, the six inferior archons at Athens, who presided at the election of the lower magistrates, received criminal informations in various matters, decided civil causes on arbitration, took the votes at elections, and performed a variety of other offices.

THESMOTHETE, *thes'mo-theet*, *s.* A lawgiver.

THESPIAN, *thes'pe-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Thespis, an Athenian, who lived in the first half of the sixth century, before Christ, and who is said to have introduced the first rudiments of a tragic stage—hence, the art of representing tragedy has been called the *Thespian art*.

THESSALIAN, *thes-say'yan*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Thessaly, a country of Greece, now called Janua;—*s.* an inhabitant of Thessaly.

THESSALONIAN, *thes-sal-o'ne-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Thessalonica in Macedonia;—*s.* an inhabitant of Thessalonica.

THETA, *the'ta*, *s.* The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet; so called, because the judges, while balancing on a prisoner, used it to intimate their desire for his condemnation, from its being the first letter of *thanatos*, death.

THETES, *the'tes*, *s.* (Greek.) In ancient Attica, originally bondsmen, but, under the constitution of Solon, they became the lowest class of free citizens, who contributed nothing to the support of the state; and, as democratic opinions advanced, all restrictions on them were removed. They served generally as light-armed soldiers.

THETICAL, *thet'e-kal*, *a.* (*thetikos*, Gr.) Laid down.

This law — was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.—*More*.

THETIS, *the'tis*, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, one of the sea deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris. Among her children was Achilles, whom she rendered invulnerable by plunging him into the Styx. In Conchology, a genus of fossil shells, said to resemble *Macra*, but not to have the internal ligament. It has several acuminate, but no lateral teeth; therefore resembling *Tellina*, without the posterior plication.

THEURGIC, *the-ur'jik*, } *a.* (from *Theurgy*.)

THEURGICAL, *the-ur'je-kal*, } Pertaining to the power of performing supernatural things. *Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

THEURGIST, *the-ur-jist*, *s.* One who pretends to theurgy, or who is addicted to it.

THEURGY, *the-ur-je*, *s.* (*Theos*, God, and *ergon*, work, Gr.) In Antiquity, the art of magic, which then, as in the middle ages, was deemed the result of an intercourse with, and influence over, spiritual beings of the more exalted class, as gods, demons, &c. In the more modern art of magic, it was that species which operated by celestial means; opposed to natural magic, which was effected by a knowledge of the occult powers of nature; and necromancy, or magic effected by the aid of evil spirits.

THEW, *thu*, *s.* (*theaw*, Sax.) Manner; habit; form of behaviour—(obsolete in these senses);

Home report these happy news,
For well ye worthy been for worth and gentle thews.—
Spenser.

muscle; sinew.

Will you tell me how to choose a man? Care I for the limbs, the thews, the stature, bulk, and semblance of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow.—*Shaks.*

THEWED—THICKEN.

THEWED, *thw'ed*, *a.* Educated; habituated; accustomed.—Obsolete.

But he was wise and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude and thewed ill,
As to depise so courteous seeming part.—*Spenser.*

THEY, *they*, *pron.* (*thorge*, Sax. *thai*, Goth.) The nominative plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*: it is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things: it is used indefinitely, as, *they say*, that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THIA, *thi'a*, *s.* In Mythology, a daughter of Uranus and Terra: she married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the Sun, the Moon, Aurora, &c.; she is also called *Thia*, *Titaa*, *Rhea*, *Tethys*, &c. In Botany, a name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of very small burrowing Crustaceans, natives of the British Channel and the Mediterranean. It is placed by M. Milne Edwards in his family Oxytomes.

THIBEL, *thi'bel*, *s.* A slice; a spatula.

THICK, *thik*, *a.* (*thic*, *thicca*, Sax.) Dense; not thin; inspissated; turbid; feculent; noting the diameter of a body, as, a piece of timber seven inches *thick*; having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual, as, a *thick plank*; close; crowded with trees or other objects, as, a *thick forest* or wood; frequent; following each other in quick succession, as, the shot flew *thick* as hail; not easily pervious; not having due distinction or good articulation, as, a *thick utterance*; dull; somewhat deaf, as, *thick* of hearing. *Thick-head*, a bird of the genus *Pachycephala*. *Thick-head* or *thick-headed*, having a thick skull; dull; stupid. *Thick-knee*, a bird of the genus *Gallinopus*. *Thick-set*, close planted; having a short, thick body. *Thick-skin*, a coarse, gross person; a blockhead. *Thick-skull*, dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Thick-skulled*, dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn. *Thick-sprung*, sprung up close together. In Shipbuilding, *thick-stuff*, a term for all planks exceeding four inches in thickness;—*s.* the thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest;

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men.—*Kneller.*

a thicket.

Mists and rotten fogs

Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unsteady bega.—*Drayton.*

Thick and thin, through every grade of fortune;—*ad.* frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth, or to a greater depth than usual. *Thick and threefold*, in quick succession, or in great numbers;—*v. n.* to become thick or dense.—Obsolete in this sense.

But see the welkin *thicks* apace.—*Spenser.*

THICKEN, *thik'kn*, *v. a.* (*thician*, Sax.) To make thick or dense; to make close; to fill up interstices; to make concrete; to inspissate; to strengthen; to confirm;

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs.—*Shaks.*

to make frequent or more frequent, as, to *thicken* blows; to make more numerous;—*v. n.* to become thick, or more thick or dense; to become dark or obscure; to concrete; to be consolidated; to be inspissated; to become close, or more close or numerous; to become quick and animated;

The combat *thickens*.—*Addison.*

to press; to be crowded.

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THICKENING—THIN.

THICKENING, *thik'kn-ing*, *s.* Anything put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

THICKET, *thik'ket*, *s.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

THICKISH, *thik'ish*, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICKLY, *thik'le*, *ad.* Deeply; closely; compactly; in quick succession.

THICKNESS, *thik'nes*, *s.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; consistence; spissitude; the extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; the state of being close, dense, or impervious; dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness.

THIEF, *thief*, *s.* (*theef*, Sax. *dieb*, Germ.) A person guilty of theft; one who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another; one who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence; one who seduces by false doctrine; one who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. *Thief-catcher*, one who catches thieves; or who makes it his business to detect thieves, and to bring them to justice. *Thief-leader*, one who leads or takes a thief.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution.—*L'Estrange.*

Thief-taker, the same as *thief-catcher*.

THIEVE, *theev*, *v. n.* (from *Thief*.) To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *theev'er-ee*, *s.* The practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Craves his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.—*Shaks.*

THIEVISH, *theev'ish*, *a.* Given to thieving; addicted to the practice of theft; secret; sly; acting by stealth; partaking of the nature of theft.

THIEVISHLY, *theev'ish-le*, *ad.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, *theev'ish-nes*, *s.* The disposition to steal; the practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thi*, *s.* (*thegh*, Sax. *dye*, Dutch.) That part of men, quadrupeds, and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk: as the word signifies, it is the *thick* part of the lower limbs.

THILK, *thilk*, *pron.* (*thik*, Sax.) The same.—Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass.—*Spenser.*

THILL, *thil*, *s.* (*thil* or *thill*, Sax.) The beam of draught tree of a cart, waggon, or other carriage. The *thills* are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position; also called the *shafts*.

THILLER, *thil'lur*, *s.* The horse which goes between the *thills* or shafts, and supports them; in a team, the last horse.

THIMBLE, *thim'bl*, *s.* (probably from *Thumb*.) A kind of cap or cover for the finger, commonly made of metal, and used for driving the needle through the cloth in sewing. In Nautical language, an iron ring, with a hollow or groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced round it. *Thimble-rig*, a low game with three thimbles and a ball.

THIN, *thin*, *a.* (*thinn*, *thynn*, Sax.) Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; rare; not dense, as a fluid, or soft matter;

THINE—THINKING.

not close or crowded; not filling the space; not full or well grown;

Seven *thin* ears.—*Gen.* xli. 6.

slim; small; lean; fine; not full; of a loose texture; unsubstantial; slight;—*ad.* thinly, chiefly used in Composition;

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid

As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest

Thin-sown with aught of profit or delight.—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* (*thinnian*, Sax.) to make thin; to make rare; to make less crowded; to attenuate. In Geology, to *thin out*, to diminish gradually in thickness and disappear,—applied to strata.

THINE, *thine*, *pron.* (*theins*, Goth. *thin*, Sax.) Of or belonging to *thee*; the possessive case of *thou*; it was formerly used for *thy* before a vowel; but its principal use now, is when a verb is interposed between it and the word to which it refers, as, *Thine is the kingdom*. Like *thou*, it is used only in the solemn style.

THING, *thing*, *s.* (Saxon; *ding*, Germ. and Dutch, *ting*, Swed.) Whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self, and from other intelligent beings; an action or event, as, after these *things*; it is used of persons only in contempt; it is sometimes used in contempt, though not of persons; and in the following passage it is used in a sense of honour:

I loved the maid I married; never man

Sighed truer breath: but that I see thee here,

Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart.—*Shaks.*

In Law, *things* are divided into two classes, *real* and *personal*: *things real*, are such as are permanent, fixed, and immovable, which cannot be carried out of their place, as lands and tenements; *things personal*, are goods, money, and all other movables, which may attend the owner's person, wherever he thinks proper to go.—*Blount.*

THINK, *think*, *v. n.* Pret. and past part, *thought*. (*thincan*, *thencan*, Sax. *tenka*, Swed. *denken*, Germ. and Dutch.) To have any of the intellectual faculties in operation; to cogitate; to imagine; to reason; to judge; to determine; to intend;

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,

As one near death to those that wish him life.—*Shaks.*

to meditate; to recollect; to consider; to presume.

Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father.—*Matth.* iii. 9.

To *think on* or *upon*, to muse on; to meditate on; to fight on by meditation, as, he has just *thought on* a plan that will answer the purpose; to remember with favour.

Think upon me, my God, for good.—*Neh.* v. 19.

To *think of*, to esteem;—*v. a.* to conceive; to imagine; to believe; to estimate. *Methinks* or *methinketh*, and *methought*, are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me*, *it seemed to me*: in these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case, almost the only instances remaining in the language. To *think much*, to grudge.

He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies.—*Milton.*

To *think much of*, to hold in high esteem. To *think scorn*, to disdain.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone.—

Ezth. iii. 6.

THINKER, *think'ur*, *s.* One who thinks; particularly, one who thinks in a certain manner.

THINKING, *think'ing*, *s.* That series of intellectual states which a man is conscious of when he converses.

THINKINGLY—THIRLAGE.

trols and directs the series; imagination; cogitation; judgment;—*part. a.* having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.

THINKINGLY, *think'ing-le*, *ad.* By thought.

THINLY, *thin'le*, *ad.* (from *Thin*.) In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly.

THINNESS, *thin'nes*, *s.* The state or quality of being thin.

THINOCORINÆ, *the-nok-o-rī'ne*, *s.* Mr. G. R. Gray's first subfamily of the family Chionididæ, containing the genera *Attagis*, *Ocyptes*, and *Thinocorus*. *Chionis* is a bird of the Columbinae, or Pigeons, of Swainson.

THINOCORUS, *the-nok'o-rus*, *s.* A genus of birds placed by Mr. Gray in his subfamily *Thinocrinae*, and family *Chionididæ*.

THIONURATE, *thi-on-u'rate*, *s.* A compound of thionuric acid with a base.

THIONURIC ACID, *thi-on-u'rik as'id*, *s.* A bibasic acid formed by the action of sulphurous acid on alloxan: it is a white semicrystalline mass, readily soluble in water, and the solution reddens litmus paper. Formula, $C_8 H_8 N_2 O_8, 2SO_2 + 2HO$.

THIOSINNAMINE, *thi-o-sin'na-mine*, *s.* A crystallized substance procured by the action of strong ammonia on oil of mustard; it has a bitter taste and no smell; it combines with acids, but its salts do not crystallize. Formula, $C_8 H_8 N_2 S_2$.

THIRD, *third*, *a.* (*thrida*, Sax. *thridya*, Goth.) The first after the second; the ordinal of three. *Third estate*, the commons; or in the legislature, the House of Commons. In Antiquity, *third hour* of the day, nine o'clock in the morning. In Architecture, *third coat*, the stucco when painting is to be used, or the setting for the reception of the paper. *Third point*, or *terce point*, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. In the Navy, *third rate*, a ship which carries from 64 to 80 guns. Among Roman Catholics, *third order*, a body of secular associates connected with any of the chief religious orders, as the Franciscans, Augustines, &c., and not bound by vows, but conforming in a certain extent to the general designs of the order: in course of time, the *third order* consisted of a mixture of secular and religious persons;—*s.* the third part, as, he gave me a *third*, and kept *two-thirds* to himself; the sixtieth part of a second. In Music, an interval classed among the imperfect concords, because liable to alteration, that is, the third may be either major or minor: the former comprises one major and one minor tone, as C E; the latter comprises a major tone and a semitone, as A C; or, the major third comprises five semitones, the minor only four.

THIRDBOROUGH, *third'bur-o*, *s.* An officer of former times, corresponding with the constable of the present day.—*Cowel.*

THIRDINGS, *third'ings*, *s.* In Law, the third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the time of the tenant's death, due to the superior for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire.—*Cowel.*

THIRDLY, *therd'le*, *ad.* In the third place.

THIRL, *therl*, *v. a.* (*thirlan*, Sax.) To bore; to perforate—(obsolete);—Now written *drill* and *thrill*.

THIRLAGE, *thirl'age*, *s.* In Law, a contract or power to prevent the tenants of certain districts from carrying their corn to be ground anywhere else than at a particular mill.

THIROPTERA—THISTLE.

THIROPTERA, ther-op'ter-a, *s.* A name given by Spix for a genus of Chiroptera (bats,) distinguished by the thumb carrying a small concave apparatus, enabling it to hook itself to anything better than it otherwise could.

THIRST, therst, *s.* (*thurst*, *thyrst*, Sax. *tirst*, from *tör*, dry, *törren*, to dry, Dan.) A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink; a vehement desire for drink; a want of, and eager desire for anything; draught;

The rapid current — through veins
Of porous earth, with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain.—Milton.

—*v. n.* (*thyrstan*, Sax. *tirsten*, Dan.) to experience thirst; to have a vehement desire for anything. Used improperly for an active verb in the following passage:—

Untam'd and fierce the tiger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood.—
Prior.

THIRSTER, therst'ur, *s.* One who thirsts.

THIRSTINESS, therst'e-nes, *s.* The state of being thirsty; thirst.

THIRSTY, therst'e, *a.* Feeling thirst; having no moisture; parched;

The *thirsty* land shall become springs of water.—
Isa. xxxv. 7.

having a vehement desire for anything.

THIRTEEN, ther'teen, *a.* (*threotyne*, Sax.) Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, ther-teenth', *a.* The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen;—*s.* the thirteenth part. In Music, an interval forming the octave of the first sixth.

THIRTIETH, ther'teeth, *a.* (from Thirty.) The tenth thirdfold; the ordinal of thirty;—*s.* the thirtieth part.

THIRTY, ther'te, *a.* (*thrittig*, Sax.) Thrice ten; ten three times repeated. In History, *thirty years' war*, a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Roman Catholic leagues in Germany, in the first half of the 17th century. It is considered to have commenced with the insurrection of the Bohemians in 1618, and to have ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

THIS, this, *plu.* These. (Saxon.) *This* is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned; the last mentioned; the next future, as, he will not be here *this* month; the last past, as, he has not seen him *this* week; it is often opposed to *that*; it is sometimes opposed to the *other*. By *this* is used elliptically for *by this time*.

By *this* the storm grew loud apace.—Campbell.

THISTLE, thisl, *s.* (*thistel*, Sax. *tesel*, Swed. *desel*, Germ. and Dutch.) A name given to those plants as in the genus *Carduus*, which have spiny scales on the involucre; compound flowers with tubular florets; stamens united by the anthers, and a hairy pappus or feathery down surmounting the seeds. In common language, the term however is more widely extended, and includes plants of the following genera: Centaurea, the blessed thistle; Carolina, the carline thistle; Carthamus, the saffron thistle; Cnicus, the plume thistle; Dipsacus, the teasel, or fuller's thistle; Echinops, or globe thistle; Onopordon, the cotton or woolly thistle; Scolymus, the golden thistle; Sonchus, sow thistle; melon thistle and torch thistle, two species of Cacti; milk thistle, *Carduus marianus*; musk

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THISTLY—THOMISTS.

thistle, *C. nutans*. *Thistle-finch*, a name given in former times to the goldfinch, from its frequenting places in which thistles grew—hence, scientifically, *Fringilla carduelis*. *Thistle-take*, a duty of a halfpenny anciently paid for liberty of grazing on a common where thistles grew. *Order of the Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*, a Scottish order of knighthood, said to be of very high antiquity, but revived by James V. in 1540; again by James II. of England in 1687; and again, in 1703, by Queen Anne, who increased the number of knights to twelve, and placed the order on a permanent footing. The national motto of Scotland, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, is also the motto of the order of the Thistle.

THISTLY, this'le, *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, thith'ur, *ad.* (*thider*, *thyder*, Sax.) To that place, opposed to *hither*; to that end or point. *Hither and thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another. *Thither-to*, to that point; so far. *Thither-ward*, toward that place.

THLASPI, thlas'pe, *s.* (*thlas*, I compress, Gr. from the compressed seeds.) Shepherd's-purse, a genus of plants: Order, Cruciferae.

THMET, met', *s.* In Egyptian Mythology, the goddess of justice or of truth. Her figure is frequently represented, in Egyptian sculptures, in the hands of her kings. The Hebrew *Thummim* is the plural or dual of the same word.

THO, tho, *ad.* (*thome*, Sax.) Then.—Obsolete.

Tho to a hill his fainting flock he led.—Spenser.

—See also *Though*.

THOA, tho'a, *s.* A genus of Polyporiaria, included in *Sertularia* by Linnaeus.

THOKA, thok'a, *s.* The Burmese name of the tree *Amherstia*, the flowers of which are large, and of a fine vermilion with yellow spots; hundreds of which are presented as offerings before the images of Buddha, by his worshippers.

THOLE, thole, *v. a.* (*tholian*, Sax.) To bear; to endure; to undergo;

So much pain as I have with you *tholed*.—Chaucer.

—*v. n.* to wait; that is, to bear or have patience for a while—(local.) In these senses, the word is still in common use in Scotland;—*s.* (*tholus*, Lat.) the roof of a temple.—Obsolete in the last sense.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our epula.—
Petrarch's Truce (1322).

—See also *Thowl*.

THOLOBATE, thol'o-bate, *s.* In Architecture, that part of a building in which a cupola is placed.

THOLUS, tho'lus, *s.* (Latin; *tholos*, Gr.) In ancient Architecture, a building of a circular form; but the word is used by Vitruvius for expressing the roof of a circular building; the term has also been employed to denote the laconicum of a bath, which was of a circular form.

THOMAEANS, to'me-ans, } *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the name given in Europe to the ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas.

THOMASISM, to'may-izm, } *s.* The doctrine taught by St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

THOMASIA, to-mas'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Thomas, a collector of Swiss plants.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

THOMISTS, to'mists, *s.* The followers of Thomas

THOMSONITE—THORAX.

Aquinas, the angelic doctor, one of the most distinguished of the schoolmen of the 13th century: they differed from the rival sect of the Scotists, chiefly in the milder form in which they adopted the doctrines of Realism. The Thomists continued as a sect to the commencement of the 17th century, and numbered several eminent men in their ranks.

THOMSONITE, tom'son-ite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Thomas Thomson of Glasgow, the celebrated chemist and mineralogist.) A mineral greatly resembling mesotype or needlestone: it occurs generally in masses having a columnar or radiated structure, in the occasional cavities of which indistinct crystals may be observed: it is colourless and translucent, but small fragments are transparent. Composition—soda, 4.53; silica, 38.30; alumina, 30.20; lime, 13.54; water, 13.10: sp. gr. 2.35; hardness about 5.0.

THONG, thong, *s.* (*thong*, Sax.) A strap of leather, used for fastening anything.

THOR, thor, *s.* In Scandinavian Mythology, the son of Odin and Freya, and the divinity who presided over all mischievous spirits that inhabited the elements: his power is represented as irresistible. The Scandinavian epithet of this deity has been preserved in the English *Thursday*, that is *Thor's day*.

THORACENTESIS, thor-a-sen-te'sis, } *s.* (*thoracocentesis*, thor-a-ko-sen-te'sis, } *raz*, and *kentesis*, a pricking, a goading, Gr.) In Surgery, perforation of the parietes of the chest, in the operation for empyema.

THORACIC, tho-ras'ik, *a.* (*thorax*, the chest, Gr.) Pertaining to the breast, as the *thoracic* arteries. *Thoracic duct*, the great trunk which conveys the contents of the lacteals and absorbents into the blood: in the human body, it is about the diameter of a crow-quill, and lies upon the dorsal vertebrae between the aorta and azygos vein, extending from the posterior opening of the diaphragm, in a somewhat serpentine course, to the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it pours its contents.

THORACICS, tho-ras'iks, *s. plu.* In Ichthyology, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, the character of which is that the bronchia are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins.

THORACODYNIA, tho-rak-o-din'e-a, *s.* (*thorax*, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the thoracic region.

THORACOSCOPY, tho-ra-kos'kop-e, *s.* (*thorax*, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) The act of examining the human thorax by percussion, or by the stethoscope.

THORAL, tho'ral, *a.* (*torus*, Lat.) Pertaining to a bed:—*s.* in Palmistry, a line of the hand, called the mark of Venus.

THORAX, tho'raks, *s.* (Greek.) The chest; the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen: it contains the heart and lungs, the œsophagus, the thymus gland, the thoracic duct, part of the aorta and vena cava, the vena azygos, the eighth pair of nerves, and a great part of the intercostal nerves. In Entomology, the name given to the second segment of insects by Latreille and Audouin; the term is restricted to the upper surface of the trunk by Linnæ and Fabricius. In Arachnidans, the thorax and head are confluent, and form but one segment, which is termed the cephalo-

THORINA—THOROUGHFARE.

thorax. In Greek Antiquity, a piece of defensive armour consisting of two parts, one defending the back, and the other the belly: it was called *lorica* by the Romans.

THORINA, tho-rin'a, *s.* A primitive earth with a metallic base, discovered in 1828 by Berzelius: it is extracted from the mineral thorite, of which it constitutes 57.91 per cent. It is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline properties: its exact composition is unknown, but its equivalent is about 67.6.

THORITE, tho'rite, *s.* A massive and compact mineral of a black colour; streak dark-brown; fracture vitreous. Composition—thorina, 57.91; lime, 2.58; oxide of iron, 3.40; oxide of manganese, 2.39; oxide of uranium, 1.58; oxide of lead, 0.80; silica, 18.98; water, 9.50; with minute portions of magnesia, potash, soda, and alumina: sp. gr. 4.63 to 4.8.

THORIUM, tho're-um, *s.* The metallic base of thorina, procured by the action of potassium on chloride of thorium: it is procured in the form of a heavy metallic powder, which, when pressed in an agate mortar, acquires a metallic lustre, and an iron-grey tint. Symb. Th.

THORN, thaw'n, *s.* (Saxon; *dorn*, Germ. *torne*, Dan.) A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots, as the *black-thorn*; a sharp ligneous shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine; anything troublesome. *Thorn-apple*, a plant of the genus *Datura*. *Thorn-back*, a fish of the Ray kind, which has prickles on its back. *Thorn-bush*, a shrub that produces thorns. *Thorn-but*, a kind of fish, a but or turbot. *Thorn-hedge*, a hedge or fence consisting of thorn. *Thorn-set*, set with thorns.

THORNLESS, thaw'n'les, *a.* Destitute of thorns.

THORNY, thaw'n'e, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; troublesome; vexatious; sharp. *Thorny-trefol*, a plant of the genus *Fagonia*.

THOROUGH, thur'o, *a.* (*thurh*, Sax. *durch*, Germ. used in these languages as a preposition, which we write *through*.) Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect. In Building, applied to the head-stones of a wall when they are carried through the whole thickness: when the stones reach only a part of the way through, they are termed *binders*;—*prep.* through,—the present mode of writing it;—*s.* an interfurrow between two ridges; in millwork, the water course in which the wheel works. *Thorough-base*, the art of playing an accompaniment from figures representing chords, such figures being placed either over or under the notes of the instrumental base staff. *Thorough-bred*, completely taught or accomplished; also produced by parents of full blood on both sides, as applied to horses. *Thorough-carved work*, carved work which is cut entirely through the material,—also called *pierced work*. *Thorough-going*, going all lengths. *Thorough-lighted*, having windows on both sides. *Thorough-paced*, perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths. *Thorough-spied*, fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Thorough-stitch*, fully; completely; going the whole length of any business—(not elegant.) *Thorough-wax*, the plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, a native of England. *Thorough-wort*, the popular name of the plant *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of North America.

THOROUGHFARE, thur'o-fayr, *s.* A passage through;

THOROUGHLY—THOUGHTFULLY.

a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; power of passing.

THOROUGHLY, *thur'o-le*, *ad.* Fully; entirely; completely.

THOROUGHNESS, *thur'o-nes*, *s.* Completeness; perfectness.

THOROUGHPIN, *thur'o-pin*, *s.* In Farriery, a disease in horses of the same nature, and which requires the same treatment, as bog spavin.

THORTER ILL, *thort'ur il'*, *s.* A paralytic disorder incident to sheep: it is said to arise sometimes from their eating some poisonous or narcotic plant: it perhaps more generally depends on weakness arising from an insufficiency of food.

THOSE, *tho:ze*. The plural of *that*.—See *That* and *These*.

THOTH, *thoth*, } *s.* In Egyptian Mythology, a divinity considered by the Greeks as identical with Mercury: his hieroglyphic represents the beginning of the astronomical year. He was regarded as the inventor of writing and Egyptian philosophy, and he is represented as a human figure with the head of a lamb or ibis. The name is also written *Taout*.

THOU, *thow*, *pron.* (*thu*, Sax. *du*, Germ. *Swed.* and *Dan.* *tu*, Lat. *Fr.* *Ital.* *Port.* and *Rus.*) The second personal pronoun in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style: it is obsolete in the familiar style, except in the usage of Quakers;—*v. a.* to treat with familiarity; to address in a kind of contempt;

Prithce don't *thee* and *thou* me; I am as good a man as yourself at least.—*Miller of Mansfield*.

—*v. n.* to use *thee* and *thou* in discourse.

THOUGH, *tho*, *conj.* (*theah*, Sax. *thauh*, Goth. *doch*, Germ. This word is considered by Mr. Horne Tooke to be the imperative of the Saxon *thafian*, *thafigan*, to allow, permit, grant, yield, or assent.) Grant; admit; allow; notwithstanding; familiarly at the end of a sentence, however; yet. *As though*, as if.

In the vine were three branches, and it was as though it budded.—*Gen.* xl. 10.

THOUGHT, *thawt*. The past part. of the verb to *think*;—*s.* any state of consciousness which is more than mere sensation; the outward expression of such a state of power to produce a similar state in other persons, and to revive it at any future time, either in them or in the person who first conceived it; idea; image formed in the mind; sentiment; fancy; conceit; reflection; particular consideration; conception; notion; opinion; judgment; meditation; design; solicitude;

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish, before his business came to an end.—*Bacon*.

expectation;

The main desery

Stands on the hourly *thought*.—*Shaks*.

in an application colloquial and somewhat loose, *thought* is used to signify a small degree or quantity, as, a *thought* longer, a *thought* more. To *take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. *Thought-sick*, uneasy with reflection.

THOUGHTFUL, *thawt'ful*, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; attentive; careful; promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation; anxious; solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, *thawt'ful-le*, *ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS—THRASAETOS.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *thawt'ful-nes*, *s.* Deep meditation; anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *thawt'les*, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent; gay; dissipated; stupid; dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *thawt'les-le*, *ad.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *thawt'les-nes*, *s.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUINIA, *thow-in'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of A. Thouin of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

THOUSAND, *thow'zand*, *a.* (*thuseud*, Sax. *thunand*, Goth. *tausend*, Germ.) Denoting the number of ten hundred; proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely;

For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,

Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* the number of ten hundred. *Thousand* is sometimes used plurally without the plural termination, as *ten thousand*; but it often takes the plural termination, as *thousands* perished. *Thousand-fold*, doubled a thousand times.

THOUSANDTH, *thow'zandth*, *a.* The ordinal of *thousand*;—*s.* the thousandth part.

THOWL, *thole*, *s.* (*thol*, a peg, Sax.) A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock when used in rowing.—Also written *thole*.

THRACIA, *thra'she-a*, *s.* (from Thrace?) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are transversely oval, the posterior side truncate; bosses central; lateral hinge margin thickened; ligament external; no teeth: Family, Saxicavidae.

THRACIAN, *thra'she-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Thrace;—*s.* an inhabitant of Thrace.

THRACK, *thrak*, *v. a.* (*tracht*, a load, Germ.) To load or burden.—Obsolete.

Certainly we shall one day find, that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions, and greater corruptions.—*South*.

THRACKSCAT, *thrak'skat*, *s.* Among miners, the metal which is yet in the mine.

THRALDOM, *thrawl'dum*, *s.* (*trældom*, Dan.) Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude.

THRALL, *thrawl*, *s.* (Saxon.) A slave or bondman; Wamba, the son of Witless, is the *thrall* of Colric of Rotherwood.—*Sir Walter Scott*.

bondage;

And laid about him, till his nose

From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose.—*Hudibras*.

—*a.* bond; subject;

Greatest kings

Are *thrall* to change as well as weaker things.—

Sir T. Herbert

—*v. a.* to enslave; to enthrall.—The word now used.

Let me be a slave t'achieve the maid,

Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye.—

Shaks.

THRALLLESS, *thrawl'les*, *a.* Having no thralls.

THRANITES, *thra-ni'tes*, *s. plu.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, the uppermost, or, according to some arrangements of the classical galley, the foremost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme; the middle being called the *zeugites*, the lowest *thalamites*.

THRAPPLE, *thrap'pl*, *s.* (Scotch.) The windpipe of an animal.—Local.

THRASAETOS, *thas-a-e'tos*, *s.* (*thrasos*, daring, and *aios*, an eagle, Gr.) A name given by G. E. Gray for a genus of eagles, the Harpyia of Cuvier Family, Falconidae.

THRASH—THREAP.

THRASH, *thrash*, *v. a.* (*tharscan*, *tharscan*, Sax. *dreschen*, Germ. *thresia*, Icel.) To beat out grain from the husk with a flail; to beat Indian corn off from the cob or spike; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub;—*v. n.* to practise thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times.—*Dryden*.

This word is written *thrash* or *thresh*: *thrash* is the common pronunciation, but *thresh* the more correct orthography.

THRASHER, *thrash'ur*, *s.* One who thrashes grain; also applied as a name to the sea-fox.

THRASHING, *thrash'ing*, *s.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing. *Thrashing-floor*, a floor or area on which grain is thrashed.

THRASONICAL, *thray-son'e-kal*, *a.* (from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.) Boasting; given to bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*.—*Shaks.*

THRASONICALLY, *thray-son'e-kal-le*, *ad.* In the manner of *Thraso*; boasting.

THRAULITE, *thraw'lite*, *s.* (from *thraulos*, easily frangible, Gr.) A mineral which occurs in roundish nodules of an inch or more in diameter; colour black; fracture uneven, or imperfect conchoidal; splendent; opaque; brittle; not particularly heavy. Composition of a specimen from Ridderhyttan—silica, 36.30; peroxide of iron, 44.39; water, 20.70.

THRAVE, *thrayv*, *s.* (*draf*, a drove, Sax.) A drove; a herd; a heap;

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.—*Ep. Hall*.
(*dreva*, twenty-four, Welsh,) the number of two dozen; twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field.

THREAD, *thred*, *s.* (*thred*, *thead*, Sax. *träd*, Swed.) A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to a considerable length; the filament of a flower; the filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark; a fine filament or line of gold and silver; the prominent spiral part of a screw; anything continued in a long course or tenor, as the *thread* of a discourse: *air-threads*, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders. *Thread-bare*, worn to the naked thread; without nap; worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost novelty or interest. *Thread-bareness*, the state of being thread-bare. *Thread-shaped*, in Botany, filiform;—*v. a.* to pass a thread through the eye of, as to *thread* a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

Being pressed to th' war,
Even when the nave of the state was touched,
They would not *thread* the gates.—*Shaks.*

THREADEX, *thred'dn*, *a.* Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea.—*Shaks.*

THREADY, *thred'e*, *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender; containing thread.

THREAP, *threep*, *v. a.* (Scotch; *threopian*, Sax.) To aver with pertinacity, in reply to denial; to argue; to contend.—*Local*.

Some crye upon God, some other *threps* that he hathe forgotten theym.—*Ep. Fisher*.

THREAT—THRENETIC.

THREAT, *thret*, *s.* (Saxon.) A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another;—*v. a.* to threaten. *Threat* is used only in poetry.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not.—*Shaks.*

THREATEN, *thret'in*, *v. a.* (*threathen*, Sax.) To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil on another, for some sin or offence; to menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; to charge strictly; to present the appearance of coming evil.

THREATENER, *thret'in-ur*, *s.* One who threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror.—*Shaks.*

THREATENING, *thret'in-ing*, *a.* Menacing; indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending;—*s.* the act of menacing; a menace; denunciation of evil; declaration of a purpose to inflict evil.

THREATENINGLY, *thret'in-ing-le*, *ad.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *thret'ful*, *a.* Full of threats; woeful.

This sin, so *threatful* to his sovereign, his country, his own soul.—*Hammond*.

THREE, *thre*, *a.* (*threo*, *thri*, *thrig*, Sax. *tre*, Dan. and Swed. *tres*, Lat.) Two and one: it is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers, as the first *three*; proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three-inch'd* fool.—*Shaks.*

In Arithmetic, *rule of three*, the technical name of the rule by which, three quantities being given, the first and second of one kind, a fourth is found, having the same ratio to the third that the second has to the first. It was formerly called the Golden Rule,—see Proportion. In Architecture, *three-coat work*, plastering which consists of pricking-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. *Three-fold*, consisting of three; thrice repeated. *Three-pile*, an old name for substantial velvet.

I, in my time, wore *three-pile*, but am out of service.—*Shaks.*

Three-piled, set with a thick pile;

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *three-piled* piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be piled as thou art.—*Shaks.*
piled one on another.

Three-piled hyperboles; spruce affectation.—*Shaks.*

Three-thorned acacia, or *honey-locust*, the North American tree *Gleditsia triacanth*. Other compounds are—three-capsuled, three-celled, three-cleft, three-cornered, three-edged, three-flowered, three-grained, three-leaved, three-lobed, three-nerved, three-parted, three-petaled, three-pointed, three-ribbed, three-score, three-seeded, three-sided, three-valved.

THREEPENCE, *thre'pens*, or *threp'ens*, *s.* Formerly, a small silver coin of the value of three times a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it.—*Shaks.*

THREEPENNY, *thre'pen-ne*, or *thrip'en-ne*, *a.* Worth threepence only—hence, vulgar; mean; of little value.

THRENE, *thren*, *s.* (*threnos*, Gr.) Lamentation; complaint.—*Obsolete*.

It made this *thren*
To the phoenix and the dove,
A chorus to their tragic scene.—*Shaks.*

THRENETIC, *thren-et'ik*, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

THRENODY, *thren'o-de*, *s.* (*threnos*, a dirge, and *ode*, a song, Gr.) A short species of occasional poem, composed on the occasion of the funeral of some distinguished personage; a song of lamentation.

THRESH, *thresh*, *v. a.* To thrash.—See Thrash.

THRESHER, *thresh'ur*, *s.* One who threshes; (see Thrasher.) The sea-fox, *Squalus vulpes*, a fish of the shark genus.

THRESHOLD, *thresh'olde*, *s.* (*tharsewold*, Sax.) The door-sill, or the sill of a door-frame—hence, entrance; gate; door; the place or point of entering or beginning, as the *threshold* of an argument.

THREW, *throo*. Preterite of the verb to *throw*.

THRICE, *thrise*, *ad.* (from *Three*.) Three times; sometimes used by way of amplification; very; much.

*Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me.—Shaks.*

Thrice-favoured, favoured thrice; highly favoured.

THRID, *thrid*, *v. a.* (a different orthography of *Thread*.) To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

*Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear.—Pope.*

THRIFALLOW, } *thri'fal-lo*, *v. a.* To give the third
THRYFALLOW, } ploughing in summer.

THRIFT, *thrift*, *s.* (from *Thrive*.) Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; vigorous growth, as of a plant. In Botany, the common name of plants of the genus *Ameria*.

THRIFTILY, *thri'te-le*, *ad.* Frugally; with parsimony; with increase of worldly goods.

THRIFTINESS, *thri'te-nes*, *s.* Frugality; good husbandry; prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFTLESS, *thrift'les*, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

THRIFTLESSNESS, *thrift'les-nes*, *s.* The state of being thriftless.

THRIFTY, *thri'te*, *a.* Frugal; sparing; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant; well-husbanded.

*I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I sav'd under your father.—Shaks.*

THRILL, *thril*, *v. a.* (*thyrlian*, *thirlan*, Sax. *trillern*, Germ.) To drill; to pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp;—*v. n.* to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to cause a tingling sensation; that runs through the system with a slight shivering;

*A faint, cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.—Shaks.*

—*s.* a drill; a breathing-place or hole;

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards, the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.—Sir T. Herbert.
a warbling; a thrilling sound.

THRILLANT, *thrill'ant*, *a.* Having the quality of piercing.—Obsolete.

*The knight his thrillant spear again assayed,
In his brass-plated body to emboss.—Spenser.*

THRILLING, *thrill'ing*, *part. a.* Having the power to thrill, as a *thrilling* shriek; causing a sharp, shivering sensation to run through the system.

THRILLINGLY, *thrill'ing-le*, *ad.* With thrilling sensations.

THRILLINGNESS, *thrill'ing-nes*, *s.* The being thrilling.

THRILLINGS, *thrill'ings*, *s. plu.* Thrilling s

THRINAX, *thrin'aks*, *s.* (Greek, a fan, from of the leaves.) A genus of plants: On

THRINCEA, *thrin'she-s*, *s.* (*thrinkos*, a fe in allusion to the feathery pappus of th

A genus of Composite plants, allied to Ha Saborder, Tubulifloræ.

THRING, *thring*, *v. a.* (*thringan*, Sax.) crowd, or throng.—Obsolete.

*There was many a birdie singing,
Throughout the yerds all thringing.—Ch*

THRIPS, *thrips*, *s.* (Greek, a worm.) A Hemipterous insects, allied to the Apide

THRISIA, *thris'sa*, *s.* The name given to the Shad and Herring kind, found in the intertropical America, India, &c. Its fle sidered as being sometimes poisonous.

THRITHING, *thri'thing*, *s.* In the statute a court which consists of three or four h

THRIVE, *thrive*, *v. n.* Past, *throve*, past par —(*trives*, Dan. *trifvas*, Swed.) To p industry, economy, and good managemen perty; to have increase or success; to to increase in bulk or stature; to grow; t or advance in anything valuable.

THRIVER, *thri'vur*, *s.* One who thrives.

THRIVING, *thri'ving*, *part. a.* Being pro successful; advancing in wealth; increasi ing;—*s.* thrivingness.

THRIVINGLY, *thri'ving-le*, *ad.* In a prosp

THRIVINGNESS, *thri'ving-nes*, *s.* Prosperity

increase.
THRO', *throo*, *prep.* A contracted form of —Obsolete.

THROAT, *throte*, *s.* (*throta*, *throta*, Sax.) terior part of the neck of an animal, in the gullet and windpipe; the fauces; main road. In Anchor-making, the in the arms of an anchor, joining the a Seamen's language, the end of a gaff, next the mast, and is opposed to the p implies the outer extremity. *Throat-br* which are attached to the gaff, close to *Throat-halyards*, or *halliards*, ropes applied to hoist the inner part of the g appendant portion of the sail. *Throat* the hollow part of a piece of knee-timber, pipe, the windpipe or trachea. *Thro bell nettle flower*, the British plant C trachelium;—*v. a.* to mow beans in a against their bending.—Local in this as

THROATY, *thro'te*, *a.* Guttural.—Seldom The conclusion of this rambling letter shall of certain hard *throaty* words.—Howell.

THROB, *throb*, *v. n.* (probably allied to *drub*; *thorybeo*, Gr.) To beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force or re beat in consequence of agitation; to pal *s.* a beat or strong pulsation; a palpitat

THROBING, *throb'bing*, *s.* The act of be unusual force, as the heart and arterie tion.

THROE, *thro*, *s.* (*throcian*, to suffer pain, S treme pain; violent pang; anguish; *v. n.* to struggle in extreme pain;—*v. a.* agony.

Which throes thee much to yield.—S

THROMBUS—THROUGH.

THROMBUS, throm'bus, *s.* (*thrombos*, a lump, Gr.) In Pathology, a small tumour which sometimes ensues in consequence of the escape of blood into the cellular membrane in the operation of bleeding.

THRONE, throne, *s.* (*thronos*, Lat. *thronos*, Gr.) A royal seat; a chair of state; the seat of a bishop; the place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory;

The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool.
—Isa. lxvi. 1.

sovereign power and dignity;

Thy throne, O God, is for ever.—Ps. xlv. 6.

an angel of exalted dignity;

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers.—
Milton.

—*v. a.* to place in a royal seat; to enthrone; to place in an elevated position; to exalt.

THRONELESS, throne'less, *a.* Having no throne.

THRONG, throng, *s.* (*thrang*, Sax. *drang*, Germ.) A crowd; a great multitude of persons pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; a great multitude, as the heavenly throng;—*v. n.* (*thringan*, Sax.) to crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes;—*v. a.* to crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

THRONGING, throng'ing, *s.* The act of crowding together.

THROGLY, throg'le, *ad.* In crowds.—Obsolete.

THROPPLE, throp'pl, *s.* The windpipe of a horse.
—Local.

THROSTLE, thro'st'l, *s.* The Song-thrush, a bird of the genus *Turdus*. In Cotton-spinning, the machine otherwise called the *water-frame*, because it requires considerable power to put it in motion, and, before the application of steam as a moving power, could only be used in such factories as had water-power. It is said to owe its present name to a fancied resemblance between the noise it makes in working to the song of the thrush. The yarns made by it are much harder than those manufactured by the jenny, but it is now in a great measure superseded by the mule.

THROSTLING, thro'st'ling, *s.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

THROTTLING, thro't'ling, *s.* In Archæology, the third part of a county: also, the court held therein.

THROTTLE, thro't'l, *s.* (from Throat.) The windpipe or trachea. In Steam-Engines, *throttle-valve*, a valve contrived to regulate the supply of steam to the cylinder. It is brought into operation by the action of the governor, and takes its name from its enlarging or diminishing the throat of the engine, so as to allow a wider or narrower passage for the steam, as a greater or less velocity is required;—*v. n.* to suffocate, or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation; to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated;—*v. a.* to utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated; to choke.

THROUGH, throo, *prep.* (*thurh*, Sax.) From end to end of; passing from one side to the other of; by transmission of; by means or agency of; in consequence of; over the whole surface or extent;

Their tongue walketh through the earth.—Ps. lxxiii. 9.
noting passage among or in the midst of, as, to move through water;—*ad.* from one end or side to another, as, to pierce through; from beginning to end, as, to read a book through; to the end, or to

THROUGHLY—THRUM.

the ultimate purpose, as, to carry a project through. To carry through, to complete; to accomplish. To go through, to prosecute a scheme to the end; to undergo; to sustain, as, to go through great hardships. For through-bred, through-lighted, and through-paced, see Thorough-bred, &c., the words now used.

THROUGHLY, throo'le, *ad.* Completely; fully; wholly;

Rice must be thoroughly boiled in respect of its hardness.—Bacon.

without reserve; sincerely.

Truly and thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion.—Tillotson.

This word is now written *thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, throo-ow't, *prep.* (*through* and *out*.)

Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of;—*ad.* in every part of, as, the cloth was of a piece throughout.

THROVE, throve. Preterite of the verb to thrive.

THROW, thro, *v. a.* Pret. *threw*, past part. *thrown*

—(*thrauan*, Sax.) To send to a distance by projectile force; to hurl; to whirl; to drive; to toss; to twist by whirling, as silk; to venture at dice; to cast or put off, as a serpent throws his skin; to put on or spread carelessly;

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw,

And issued like a god to mortal view.—Pope.

to prostrate in wrestling, as, to throw one's antagonist. To throw away, to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; to bestow without a compensation; to reject. To throw by, to lay aside or neglect as useless. To throw down, to subvert; to overthrow; to bring down from a high station; chemically, to precipitate. To throw in, to inject; to put in; to deposit along with others; also, to give up or relinquish. To throw off, to expel; to clear from; to reject or discard. To throw on, to cast on; to load. To throw out, to cast out, to reject or discard; to utter carelessly; to speak; to bring forth into act;

She throws out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries.—
Spenser.

to distance or leave behind;

Whene'er did Juba, or did Portius, show

A virtue that has cast me at a distance,

And thrown me out in the pursuits of honour.—

Addison.

to exclude; to reject, as, the bill was thrown out. To throw up, to resign; to resign angrily; to emit or eject, as from the stomach. To throw one's self down, to lie down. To throw one's self on, to resign one's self to the favour, clemency, or sustaining power of another; to repose;—*v. n.* to perform the act of throwing; to cast dice. To throw about, to cast about; to try expedients;—*s.* the act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast, as, a good throw; the distance which a missile is or may be thrown, as, a stone's throw; a stroke; a blow; effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires

The throws and swellings of a Roman soul;

Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.—

Addison.

—See also Throe, for which this word is sometimes written.

THROWER, thro'ur, *s.* One who throws; a thrower.

THROWSTER, thro'stur, *s.* One who twists or winds silk, that is, prepares it for the weaver.

THRUM, thrum, *s.* (*thraum*, Icel. *trum*, Germ. *thrumma*, a fragment, Gr.) The ends of weavers' threads;

THRUSH—THULE.

any coarse yarn. Among Gardeners, *thrums* are the thread-like, internal, bushy parts of flowers; the stamens;—*v. a.* to weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. In Nautical language, to insert rope or spun-yarn through small holes into a sail, &c.;—*v. n.* (*trom*, a drum, Dutch,) to play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers.

THRUSH, *thrush*, *s.* (*thrisc*, Sax.) The common name of several species of birds of the genus *Turdus*. The Common or Song-thrush is the *Turdus musicus* of Linnaeus. In Pathology, the popular name of Aphtha,—which see. In Farriery, a disease in horses, in which the frog is ulcerated, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft or division.

THRUST, *thrust*, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *thrust*,—(*trudo*, *trusum*, *trusito*, Lat.) To push or drive with force; to stab; to compress; to impel; to obtrude;—*v. n.* to attack by a thrust; to put one's self in a place by violence; to intrude; to throng; to press on;

Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse.—*Chapman*.

—*s.* a violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or any instrument; attack; assault. In Architecture, the lateral force of an arch, by which it acts against the piers from which it springs; also, a similar action of rafters, or of a beam against the walls which bear them.

THRUSTER, *thrust'ur*, *s.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUSTING, *thrust'ing*, *s.* The act of pushing with force. In Cheese-making, the act of squeezing curd with the hand to expel the whey—(local in this sense.) *Thrusting-screw*, a screw for pressing whey out of curd in cheese-making.

THRUSTINGS, *thrust'ings*, *s.* In Cheese-making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.—Local.

THRUSTLE, *thrust'el*, *s.* The Thrush or Throstle.

THRYALLIS, *thry'all'is*, *s.* (the Greek name for a plant of the Mullen kind.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpigiaceae.

THRYFALLOW.—See Thrifallow.

THRYOTHURUS, *thry-oth'u-rus*, *s.* (*thryon*, a rush, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Troglodytinae, or Wrens: Family, Certhiidae.

THRYSSA, *thris'sa*, *s.* (*thyrsos*, a straight shaft, Gr.) A genus of fishes of the Clupinae, or Herring kind; jaws equal, toothed, smoothed, terminal, very large, and subvertical: Family, Salmonidae.

THUG, *thug*, *s.* (*Phagna*, to deceive, Hindostanee.) A degenerate sect of Kali worshippers, whose religion is murder, which they generally perform by strangling their victims. After every murder they offer a sacrifice to Kali, which they call Tapounee. Besides this, there are many ceremonies performed after every murder, to which they attach great importance, such as consulting omens, propitiating Devi, thanksgiving, &c.

THUJA, *thu'ja*, *s.* (from *Thy*, its real name, derived from *thyo*, I sacrifice, Gr.: its wood gives out, when burnt, an agreeable perfume, and was anciently used in sacrifices.) Arbor vitæ, a genus of plants: Order, Pinaceae.

THULE, *thule*, *s.* The name given by the ancients to the most northern part of the habitable world; but, from the variety of opinions respecting it, it

THULITE—THUNDER.

is almost impossible to say whether any definite country was meant by this appellation. Some have thought that Norway was the place alluded to; but most geographers are of opinion that Iceland is entitled to this distinction.

THULITE, *thu'lite*, *s.* (probably in reference to its occurring in Norway.) A mineral which occurs in crystalline masses, of a red-rose colour; the form, when visible, resembling that of epidote; translucent; streak greyish-white. Composition—silica, 42.5; alumina, 25.1; lime, 19.4; magnesia, 0.6; hardness = 6.0.

THUMB, *thum*, *s.* (*thuma*, Sax. *tumme*, Swed.) The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals;—*v. a.* to handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb; to play with the fingers, as, to *thumb* a tune;—*v. n.* to play on with the fingers. *Thumb-band*, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb. *Thumb-ring*, a ring worn on the thumb. *Thumb-stall*, a ferrule made of iron, horn, or leather, which is worn on the thumb in sewing sails or other hard stuff; it is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches. The word also signifies a case for the thumb, made of leather or other substance, and frequently applied in case of a wound or other sore.

THUMBED, *thumb'd*, *a.* Having thumbs; soiled with the thumb.

THUMERSTONE, *thum'er-stone*, *s.* (in reference to Thum in Saxony, where it is found.) The same as Axinite,—which see.

THUMMIM, *thum'mim*, *s. plu.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn on the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were, has never been satisfactorily demonstrated.

THUMP, *thump*, *s.* (*thombo*, Ital.) A heavy blow given with anything that is thick, as with a club or the fist;—*v. a.* to strike or beat with anything thick or heavy;—*v. n.* to strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

THUMPER, *thump'ur*, *s.* The person or thing that thumps; vulgarly, a person or thing extraordinarily great or huge.

THUMPING, *thump'ing*, *a.* Heavy; vulgarly, stout; fat; large; huge.

THUNDER, *than'dur*, *s.* (Saxon; *dunder*, Swed. *donitra*, from *tono*, I sound, Lat.) The sound which follows a discharge of electrical fluid in the atmosphere: when this explosion is near to a person, the thunder is a rattling or clattering sound, and when distant, the sound is heavy and rumbling; *thunder* is used for lightning, or for a thunderbolt, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united;

The revenging gods

'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend.—*Shakspeare*.
any loud noise or tumultuous violence; denunciation published, as, the *thunders* of the Vatican;—*v. n.* to sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of lightning; to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance; to rattle, or give a heavy rattling sound;—*v. a.* to emit with noise and terror; to publish as a denunciation or threat. *Thunder-blasted*, blasted by thunder. *Thunder-bolt*, a brilliant stream of the electric fluid, particularly if acting in a direction towards the earth; figuratively, a daring or irresistible hero; Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth those *thunderbolts* of war.—*Dryden*.

THUNDERER—THWART.

ecclesiastical denunciation; in Mineralogy, thunder-stone. *Thunder-burst*, a burst of thunder. *Thunder-clap*, sudden report of an explosion of atmospherical electricity. *Thunder-cloud*, a cloud charged with electricity, or one which produces lightning and thunder. *Thunder-house*, an apparatus employed in electrical experiments, to show how a building receives damage by lightning. *Thunder-rod*, a bar of metal attached to a building, for the purpose of protecting it from lightning, rising several feet above the highest point of the edifice, and penetrating the ground beneath; in this part of the world called *lightning conductor*. *Thunder-shower*, a shower accompanied with thunder. *Thunder-stone*, a stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder: they are a crystallized iron pyrites of a cylindrical form, found in all chalk beds. *Thunder-storm*, a storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. *Thunder-strike*, to strike, blast, or injure by lightning; to astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. *Thunder-struck*, astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible, suddenly presented to the mind or view.

THUNDERER, *thun'der-er*, *s.* He who thunders.
THUNDERING, *thun'der-ing*, *s.* Emission of thunder; act of publishing a threat; terrible noise.
THUNDEROUS, *thun'der-us*, *a.* Producing thunder. Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.—
Milton.

THURIBLE, *thu're-bl*, *s.* (*thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, Lat.) A censor; a pan for incense.—Obsolete.

THURIFEROUS, *thu-rif'er-us*, *a.* (*thus*, frankincense, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) Producing or bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *thu-rif-e-ka'shun*, *s.* (*thus*, frankincense, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The act of fuming with incense, or the act of burning incense.

THURLS, *thurls*, *s. plu.* In Mining, short communications between the adits of mines.

THURSDAY, *thurz'day*, *s.* (*Torsdag*, that is *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the god of thunder, Dan.) The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *thus*, *ad.* (Saxon; *duz*, Dutch.) In this or that manner; in this wise; to this degree or extent.

THUS, *thus*, *s.* (Latin, from *theo*, I sacrifice, Gr. in reference to its use in sacrifices.) The resin of the spruce fir: the term *frankincense* is also applied to it, and to olibanum, which is the gum resin of the *Juniperus lycia*.

THUYA.—See *Thuja*.

THUYTES, *thu-ites*, *s.* An extinct genus of Coniferous plants; branches as in *Thuja*; fruit unknown.

THWACK, *thwak*, *v. a.* (*thaccium*, to feel or stroke lightly, Sax.?) To strike with anything flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash;—*s.* a heavy blow with anything flat or heavy; a bang.

THWAITE, *thwayt*, *s.* A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, enclosed and converted to tillage.—Obsolete.

THWART, *thwawrt*, *a.* (*dwars*, Dutch, *tvärs*, *tvart*, Swed.) Transverse; being across something else; figuratively, perverse; mischievous;

If she must teem,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,

And be a *thwart* disannured torment to her.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to cross; to be, lie, or come across the direction of anything; to cross, as a purpose; to VOL. II.

THWARTER—THYMELE

oppose; to contravene—hence, to frustrate or defeat;—*v. n.* to be in opposition;—*s.* the seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit. *Thwart-ships*, across the ship.

THWARTER, *thwawrt'ur*, *s.* A disease in sheep indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.—See *Thorter* III.

THWARTING, *thwawrt'ing*, *s.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWARTINGLY, *thwawrt'ing-le*, *ad.* In a cross direction; in opposition; so as to thwart.

THWARTNESS, *thwawrt'nes*, *s.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWITE, *thwite*, *v. a.* (*thwitan*, Sax.) To cut, chip, or hack with a knife—(local.) In Scotland, this word is pronounced *schite*.

THWITTEN, *thwit'tn*. Past part. of the verb to *thwite*.—Obsolete.

A bow—fall even—

And it was painted well and *thwitten*.—*Chaucer*.

THWITTLE, *thwit'tl*, *s.* A whittle or kind of knife;—*v. a.* to cut with a whittle; to whittle,—the modern orthography of the word.

THY, *thi*, *a. pron.* (contracted from *thine*, or some other derivative of *thou*.) Belonging to thee; relating to thee.

THYNE WOOD, *thi'ne wood*, *s.* A kind of precious wood, mentioned in Revelations xviii. 12; the wood of the cypress.

THYTE, *thi'te*, *s.* The name given to a species of indurated clay, of a smooth regular texture, very heavy, of a shining surface, and of a pale-green colour.

THYLACANTHA, *thi-la-kan'tha*, *s.* (*thylakos*, a sack, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the shape of the base of the lower lip of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

THYLACINUS, *thi-la-si'nus*, *s.* (*thylas*, a shouting, and *kineo*, I move, Gr.?) The dog-faced opossum, a very curious quadruped, forming apparently the connecting link between the genus *Felis* (cats) and *Canis* (dogs). It is a native of Van Diemen's Land.

THYLACOTHERIUM, *thi-la-ko-the're-um*, *s.* (*thylakos*, a pouch, and *therion*, a wild beast, Gr.) The name given by Prof. Owen to the small marsupial animal, whose remains were found in the Stonesfield slate, a member of the oolitic series, formerly named the *Didelphis Cuvieri*. It is the first and only mammiferous animal whose remains occur in strata older than the tertiary rocks.

THYMBRA, *thim'bra*, *s.* (the Greek name of a sweet-scented herb.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

THYME, *time*, *s.* (*thymos*, Gr.) The common name of plants belonging to the genus *Thymus*: the two species, *Vulgaris* or Common, and *Serpillam* (var. *Cetratum*) or Lemon, are cultivated for ornamental and culinary use. There are many species and varieties.

THYMELACEÆ, *thim-e-la'se-e*, } *s.* (*thymelina*, one of the genera.) A

natural order of Exogenous plants, mostly shrubs, with a tenacious bark, alternate or exstipulate leaves, flowers apetalous or polypetalous, anthers bursting lengthwise, a solitary suspended ovule, and an imbricated calyx.

THYMELE, *thi-me'le*, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Antiquity, the place in a theatre where the musicians were seated.

THYMELICI—THYRSOID.

THYMELICI, *thi-mel'e-se*, *s.* (Greek.) In Greek Antiquity, the musicians of a theatre.

THYMELINA, *thi-me-li'na*, *s.* (*thymele*, an altar or place of sacrifice, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymelaceae.

THYMIAM, *thi'me-am*, *s.* (from *thyma*, odour, Gr.) Musk-wood, a bark, supposed to be of the liquid storax tree, brought in small brownish-grey pieces from Syria, and some other oriental parts: it has an agreeable balsamic smell, not unlike liquid storax, and a subacid bitterish taste.

THYMIOSIS, *thim-yo-sis*, *s.* In Pathology, a name given by Swediaur to Framboesia, which is arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THYMUS, *thi'mus*, *s.* (*thymos*, thyme, Gr.) Thyme, a genus of plants, well known for their odoriferous qualities. In Anatomy, a glandular body, divided into lobes situated behind the sternum in the duplication of the mediastinum: it is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in the adult often entirely disappears: it has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown.

THYMY, *ti'me*, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYNNINÆ, *thin-ni'ne*, *s.* A subfamily of the Scomberidae, characterized by the scales being largest near the head, and the dorsal fins approximating.

THYNNUS, *thin'nus*, *s.* (*thynnos*, the Thunny-fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Thynninae, distinguished by the tail having two divisions, and a carinated ridge between them: Family, Scomberidae. Also, a genus of Coleopterous insects.

THYONE, *thi-o'ne*, *s.* (Greek, epithet of Semele.) A species of Holothurians.

THYROCELE, *thi-re-o-se'le*, *s.* (*thyreos*, a shield, and *kele*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, a swelling of the thyroid gland; also, a hernia-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

THYROCORIS, *thir-e-ok'o-ris*, *s.* (*thyreos*, a large oblong shield, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pentatomidae.

THYREONCUS, *thi-re-ong'kus*, *s.* In Pathology, the same as Thyrocele.

THYROID, *thi'roid*, *a.* (*thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Resembling a shield. In Anatomy, the *thyroid* or *scutiform cartilage* is placed perpendicular to the cricoid cartilage of the larynx, of which it forms the upper and anterior part: it is harder and more prominent in men than in women: it is sometimes called *Adam's apple*. The *thyroid gland* is situated upon the thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the trachea: its duct has not been seen, and its use is unknown: when enlarged, it forms the bronchocele.

THYRSE, *thirs*, *s.* (*thyrsus*, Lat. *thyrsos*, Gr.)

THYRSUS, *thir'sus*, *s.* In Botany, a form of inflorescence, consisting of a compact panicle, the lower branches of which are shorter than those of the middle; or it is composed of a primary axis developing secondary axes from its sides, which in their turn develop tertiary axes, the upper and lower branches being shorter than those in the middle, as in the common lilac.

THYRSITES, *thir'se-tes*, *s.* (*thyrsos*, a straight shaft, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the subfamily Thynninae, distinguished by the lower jaw being the longer, and the tail not carinated: Family, Scomberidae.

THYRSOID, *thir'soyd*, *a.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus or thyrsus.

THYRSUS—TIBIAL.

THYRSUS, *thir'sus*, *s.* (*thyrsos*, Gr.) In Mythology a staff entwined with ivy, which formed part the accoutrement of a bacchanal, or performer the orgies of Bacchus.

THYSANOPODA, *thi-sa-nop'o-da*, *s.* (*thysanos*, a tassel, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Stomatopoda or Shrimps.

THYSANURANS, *this-an-u'rans*, *s.* (*thysanourous*, having a long bushy tail, Gr.) An order of Apterous insects, supported by six feet, that undergo metamorphosis, and have, in addition, particular organs of motion, either on the sides, or at the extremity of the abdomen.

THYSANURIFORM, *thi-san-u're-fawrm*, *a.* (*thysanos*, a fringe or tag, *oura*, a tail, Gr. and *form*.) Having a fringed or tag tail.

THYSELF, *thi-self*, *pron.* Thou or thee with emphasis: it is sometimes used without *thou*, and the nominative as well as the objective.

These goods *thysel* can on *thysel* bestow.—Dryden

THYSONOTUS, *thi-so-no'tus*, *s.* (*thysanos*, a fringe, Gr. on account of the fringe of the sepals.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

THYSSELINUM, *thi-se-li'num*, *s.* (*thysos*, I burn, and *selinon*, parsley, Gr.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TIARA, *ti-a'ra*, *s.* (Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish.) An ornament or article of dress, with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; an ornament worn by the Jewish high priest; the pope's triple crown: the *tiara* and *keys* are the badges of the papal dignity—the *tiara* his civil rank, and the *keys* of his jurisdiction: it was formerly a round high cap, afterwards encompassed with a crown, then with a second and third. This word is often written and pronounced *t'ar*.

A *tiar* wreathed her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold.—Pope.

In Zoology, a genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Mitridæ, the shell of which is turreted, fusiform, costated, and semicoronated: spire and aperture of equal length; internal striae slight or obsolete.

TIARELLA, *ti-a-re'lla*, *s.* (a dim. of *tiara*, a Persian diadem, Gr. in reference to the shape of the capsules.) In Botany, a genus of plants: Order, Saxifragaceae. In Conchology, a genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Mitridæ, the shells of which are smooth, with the whorls coronated; the body whorl less than ventricose: Family, Volutidae.

TIARIDIUM, *ti-a-rid'e-um*, *s.* (*tiara*, a Persian diadem, and *eidos*, resemblance, Gr. in reference to the form of the capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceae.

TIARIS, *ti'a-ris*, *s.* (*tiara*, a Persian diadem, Gr. from the head having a crest of feathers.) The Cuckoo, a genus of South American birds: Family, Trogilidae.

TIBBOOS, *tib-booz'*, *s.* The name of a people who inhabit the tract between Fezzan and Lake Chad, and an extensive country extending east of this line towards the boundary of Egypt.

TIBIA, *tib'e-a*, *s.* (Latin, a flute, in reference to the form of the bone.) In Anatomy, the largest of the two bones of the human leg, situated internally and anteriorly to the fibula, and articulated with that bone, the femur, and the astragalus. In Entomology, it is the fourth joint of the leg, is very long, and usually triquetrous.

TIBIAL, *tib'e-al*, *a.* Pertaining to, forming part of, or connected with the tibia; applied to certain

TIBIALIA—TICKLE.

veins, arteries, muscles, tuberosities, &c., pertaining to a pipe or flute. *Tibialis anticus*, and *tibialis posticus*, two muscles arising from the fore and the back part of the tibia, respectively, and inserted into the os cuneiforme internum and metatarsal bone of the great toe, and the os naviculare, respectively: the former is a flexor, the latter an extensor, of the foot.

TIBIALIA, tib-e-a'le-a, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a kind of swaths made use of by the Romans for covering their legs.

TIBIANA, tib-e-a'na, *s.* A genus of Polyparia: Family, Sertulariæ.

TIBULITE, tib-e-lit'e, *s.* The Nepalese name of the whorl-branched Staff-tree, *Celestrus verticillatus*.

TIBOUCHINA, te-bū-she'na, *s.* (probably from the Guiana name, but the meaning is not given by Aublet.) A genus of plants, natives of French Guiana: Order, Melastomaceæ.

TIC DOULOUREUX, tik dol'ur-ū, *s.* (French.) A very painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden and excruciating attacks: it most commonly occurs in that branch of the fifth pair of nerves which come out of the infra-orbital foramen: its causes are unknown, except in one or two very rare cases, in which a small spicula of bone has been found pressing on the nerve.

TICE, tise, *v. a.* To entice.—Obsolete.

What is in your lip

To tice the enamour'd soul to dwell with more

Ambition, than the yet unwither'd blush

That speaks the innocence of mine?—*Beau. and Flet.*

TICEMENT, tise'ment, *s.* Enticement.—Obsolete.

TICHODROMA, tik-od-ro-ma, *s.* (*teichos*, a wall, and *dromos*, running, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Troglodytinæ, or Wrens: Family, Certhiade.

TICORRHINE, tik'or-ine, *s.* (*teichos*, a wall, and *rhin*, a snout, Gr.) A species of fossil rhinoceros, so called on account of the middle vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose.

TICK, tik, *s.* (*tique*, Fr. *zecke*, Germ.) A little animal of a livid colour, with a blunt and roundish tail, elevated antennæ, a globose ovate form, and full of blood, which infests cows, goats, sheep, and dogs,—they are at once destroyed by smearing the animal with oil; (*teek*, *tyk*, Dutch,) the cover or case for a bed; the strong textile fabric of which such covers are made, more usually spelled *ticken*; in another sense, probably from *ticket*, trust; credit, as, to buy upon *tick*;—*v. n.* to run upon score; to trust; to beat; to pat, or to make a small noise by beating, as a watch. *Tick-bean*, a kind of small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. In Pathology, *tick-bite*, infestation of the skin by the Acarus, or Tick. *Tick-seed*, the common name of plants of the genus *Corispermum*. *Tick-tack*, a reduplication imitating the noise of two vibrations of a pendulum; a game at tables.—See *Tic-trac*.

TICKEN, tik'en, *s.* Cloth of which bed cases or covers are made: also written *ticking*.—See *Tick*.

TICKET, tik'et, *s.* (*etiquette*, Fr. *tocyn*, Welsh.) A token of any right or debt, contained in general on a slip of paper or card—hence, a marked card or slip of paper;—*v. a.* to distinguish by a ticket.

TICKING, tik'ing, *s.* The same as *Ticken*,—which see.

TICKLE, tik'kl, *v. a.* (diminutive of *touch*; perhaps directly from *tick*, to pat, or from *titillo*, corrupted, Lat.) To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification;—*v. n.*

TICKLENESS—TIDE.

to feel titillation;—*a.* tottering; unfixed; difficult to be touched or treated without causing some disturbance.—Obsolete or local as an adjective.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, could sigh it off.—*Shaks.*

The state of Normandy

Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone.—*Ibid.*

TICKLENESS, tik'kl-nes, *s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty.—Obsolete.

Hoard hath hate; and climbing, *tickle*ness.—*Chaucer.*

TICKLER, tik'lur, *s.* One who tickles or pleases.

TICKLING, tik'ling, *s.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICKLISH, tik'lish, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; tottering; unfixed; easily moved or affected; difficult; nice; critical, as, these are *ticklish* times.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'lish-nes, *s.* The state of being ticklish.

TICKS, tiks, *s.* A name given in some places to a small kind of the field-bean, *Vicia faba*: called also *tick-beans*.

TICOREA, tik-o're-a, *s.* (supposed to be the Guiana name.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of South America: Order, Rutaceæ.

TID, tid, *a.* (*tydder*, Sax.) Tender; soft; nice.

Tid-bit, a delicate or tender piece of anything eatable.

TIDAL, ti'dal, *a.* (from *Tide*.) Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

TIDDLE, tid'dl, } *v. a.* To use tenderly; to fondle.

TIDDER, tid'dur, } —Obsolete.

TIDE, tide, *s.* (*zeit*, Germ. *tyd*, Dutch, *tid*, Dan. and Swed. *tidan*, to happen, *tid*, time, season, opportunity, Sax.) Time; season; while—(obsolete in these senses.)

There they alight in hopes themselves to hide

From the fierce heat, and rest themselves a *tide*.—

Spenser.

the flow of the water in the ocean and seas, twice in a little more than twenty-four hours; the flux and reflux, or the ebb and flow: the flow or rising of the water is commonly distinguished by the name of *flood-tide*, and the reflux by that of *ebb-tide*. The tides are a result of the combined attracting forces of the sun and moon: when these forces act in the same straight line, they give rise to *spring-tides*; when they act at right angles to each other, they cause *neap-tides*. *Tide* is used metaphorically, as,

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,

Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.—

Shaks.

course; current;

Time's ungentle *tide*.—*Dryden.*

flow of blood;

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound.—

Battle of Frogs and Mice.

commotion; violent confluence;—*v. a.* to drive with the stream. To *tide it*, to pursue a ship's course by means of the tide;—*v. n.* to pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide; to work in or out of a river, &c., by favour of the tide, anchoring whenever it becomes adverse. *Tide-gate*, a gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb; among seamen, a place in which the tide runs with great velocity. *Tide-gauge*, a contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously every instant

TIDELESS—TIER.

of time. *Tide-mills*, such as have the ebb and flow of the tide for their first movers. *Tide-road*, the situation of a vessel which, being at anchor when the wind and tide are opposed to each other, has her head towards the current. *Tides-man*, an officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties. *Tide-waiter*, an officer who has charge of the landing of goods, for securing the payment of the custom duties upon them. *Tide-way*, the channel in which the tide sets.

TIDELESS, tide'les, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDILY, ti'de-le, *ad.* (from *Tidy*.) In a tidy manner; neatly.

TIDINESS, ti'de-nes, *s.* Neatness, without richness or elegance; neat simplicity.

TIDINGLESS, ti'ding-les, *a.* (from *Tidings*.) Having no tidings.

TIDING-PENNY, ti'ding-pen'ne, } *s.* (from *Tithing*.)
TITHING-PENNY, ti'thing-pen'ne, } In Law, a tribute or small payment to the sheriff from each tithing towards defraying the expenses of keeping courts.—*Concil.*

TIDINGS, ti'dings, *s. plu.* (*tidning*, Swed. *tidende*, news, Dan.: it is the participle of the Saxon *tidan*, to happen, or of some other verb connected with *tide*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.) News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

TIDY, ti'de, *a.* (from *tide*, time, season; *tidig*, seasonable, Dan. and Swed.) Primarily, seasonable; favourable, as, weather fair and *tidy*; neat; dressed with neat simplicity, as, a *tidy* lass; being in good order, as, a *tidy* apartment.

TIE, ti, *v. a.* (*tian*, for *tigan*, Sax.) To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot; to fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate; to fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.—*Dryden*.

In Music, to unite notes by a tie. To tie up, to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action, as, to tie up the tongue. To tie down, to fasten, so as to prevent from rising; to restrain; to confine; to hinder from action;—*s.* a knot; a fastening; bond; obligation, moral or legal; a knot of hair.

The well-swollen ties an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame.—*Young*.

In Architecture, a piece of timber or metal placed in any direction, for the purpose of binding two bodies together which have a tendency to separate or diverge. *Tie-beam*, that beam in a roof which extends from one wall to the opposite, and connects the lower extremities of the rafters. In Music, a character formerly used to connect syncopated notes which were separated by a bar. This word is sometimes written *tye*, probably to correspond better with the participle *tying*.

TIEDEMANNIA, te-de-ma'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Professor Tiedemann of Heidelberg, a vegetable physiologist.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TIER, teer, *s.* (*tur*, a row or series, Heb.—see *Tire*.) A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another, as, a tier of seats in a church or theatre; a range of guns in a ship of war; a range or rank of pipes in the front of an organ, or in the interior, when the compound

TIERCE—TIGH.

stops have several ranks of pipes. The tiers cable are the ranges of fakes or windings, laid within another when the cable is coiled. *Tier*, the space in the midst of a cable; also place in which it is coiled.

TIERCE, teers, *s.* (from *tiers*, third, Fr.) In commerce, a liquid measure equal to one-third pipe; a weight by which provisions are sold, particularly in Ireland: the tierce of beef for the is 304 lbs., and that for India 336 lbs. In Ecclesiastical affairs, one of the canonical hours of the Roman Catholics. In Gaming, a sequel of three cards of the same colour. In Heraldry, placed to the field when it is divided into three; as, tierce in bend, tierce in pale, tierce in pile. In Music, a third.

TIERCEL, teer'sel, } *s.* In Falconry, a
TIERCELET, teer'slet, } hawk, so called by
coners, as being a third less than the female.

TIERCET, teer'set, *s.* A song of three stanzas triplet.

TIERES-ETAT, te-ayr-ay-tâ', *s.* (French.) In History, the name of the commonalty, or order, the nobility and the clergy being the two.

TIFF, tif, *s.* (*tipple*, *tope*?) Liquor, or a draught of liquor.

I, whom griping penny surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,
Wretched repast! my meagre corpse sustains.

a fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet;—*v.* to be in a pet;—*v. a.* (*tiffer*, old Fr.) to drink.

Is the Miss under a force when she curls among
trinkets with curious toll to tiff herself out in the
engaging manner?—*Search*, *Free Will*, &c. (1763.)

TIFFANY, tif'fa-ne, *s.* (from the last meaning of or according to the Italian and Spanish diction this word is to be referred to *taffeta*.) A spec gauze or very thin silk.

TIFFIN, tif'fin, *s.* (probably from the first sense of *tiff*.) A slight repast; luncheon.

TIG, tig, *s.* (Scotch.) A game among children which one strikes another and runs off; he who touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he touches or touch another, on whom his office devolves.

TIGA, ti'ga, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, *Ptilinæ*.

TIGE, teeg, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, the base of a column, from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER, ti'gur, *s.* The name given to the *Felis tigris*, a species of the Cat family, all of which are distinguished for their delight in butchery—longing for the mere love of destruction, long as their natural appetite has been sated. The principal species are—the Bengal tiger, *F. tigris*; clouded or tortoise-shell tiger, *F. pardus*; chate or tiger-cat, *F. weidii*; the long-tailed tiger, *F. macrourus*. *Tiger-beetle*, an insect of the family *Cicindelidæ*. *Tiger-bittern*, bird, belonging to the genus *Tigrisoma*. *Tiger-cat*, name given to those feline quadrupeds in which the tigerine character predominates. *Tiger-fly*, an insect of the family *Arctiada*. *Tiger-fish*, hastening to devour; furious. *Tiger's-foot*, a plant of the genus *Ipomoea*, or *Convolvulus*. *Tiger-shell*, the name given to a red shell with white spots: it is a species of the *Cyprea* Linnaeus.

TIGH, ti, *s.* In Kent, a close or enclosure.

TIGHT—TILE.

TIGHT, *tite*, *a.* (*dicht*, Germ. *dig*, Dutch, Dan. and Swed. allied to *thick* and *tie*, and also to the Swedish *tiga*, to be silent.) Close; compact; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; not admitting much air, as a *tight* room; sitting close to the body, as a *tight* coat; not having holes or crevices, applied to many vessels, &c.; hard, as a *tight* bargain; parsimonious; saving, as a man *tight* in his dealings; closely dressed; not ragged;

I'll spin and card, and keep the children *tight*.—*Gay*.
handy; adroit.

My queen's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.—*Shaks.*

Tight was formerly the preterite of *to tie*.
And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth even in his own despoight.
—*Spenser.*

TIGHTEN, *ti'tn*, *v. a.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHTER, *ti'tar*, *s.* That which tightens; a lace; —*a.* more tight.

TIGHTLY, *tite'le*, *ad.* Closely; compactly; neatly; briskly; adroitly.

TIGHTNESS, *tite'nes*, *s.* Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness; neatness; parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.

TIGLINE, *tig'line*, *s.* The acrid principle of the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.

TIGRESS, *ti'gres*, *s.* (from *Tiger*.) The female of the tiger.

TIGRIDIA, *ti-grid'e-a*, *s.* The Tiger-flower, a genus of plants, so called from the flowers being marked like the skin of a tiger; natives of Mexico: Order, Iridaceæ.

TIGRINE, *ti'grine*, *a.* Like a tiger.

TIGRISH, *ti'grish*, *a.* Fierce; cat-like; furious.

TIGRISOMA, *ti-gre-so'ma*, *s.* (*tigris*, a tiger, and *soma*, a body, Gr.) The Tiger-bitterns, a genus of birds belonging to the Ardeæ, or Bittern family.

TIJUCA, *ti'ju-ka*, *s.* The name given by M. Lesson for a genus of birds, the Chrysoterix of Swainson: Family, Ampelidæ.

TIKE, *tike*, *s.* The same as *Tick*, a sort of louse; —(*tiak*, *tiac*, a ploughman, Celt.) a blunt country fellow; a dog; a cur.

Avant, you curs—

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,

Or bobtail *tike*, or brundle tail.—*Shaks.*

Sir W. Scott uses it for mastiff, which is by no means a cur: in Waverley there is some allusion to the Heraldry of the Talbots—'a sturdy *tyke*.'

TILBURY, *til'ber-re*, *s.* A sort of light one-horse chaise, so named from the maker.

TILE, *tile*, *s.* (*tigel*, Sax. *tegel*, Dan. and Swed. *tegula*, from *togo*, I cover, I deck, Lat.) A thin piece or plate of baked clay or other material, used for the external covering of a roof, and also in making drains. In Metallurgy, a small flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused; —*v. a.* to cover with tiles, as, to *tile* a house; to cover, as tiles.

The muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again.—*Donne.*

Tile-earth, a kind of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. In Architecture, *tile-creasing*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about an inch and a half on each side, to throw off the rain-water. In Botany, *tile-root*, a plant of the genus *Geissorrhiza*, natives of the Cape of Good

TILER—TILLAGE.

Hope: Order, Iridaceæ. In Mineralogy, *tile-ore*, a variety of red oxide of copper, containing a little iron, and hence called *ferruginous red oxide of copper*; colour brick-red, or brownish-red; internally sometimes of a dark metallic grey, and then nearly compact and hard; more commonly the fracture is earthy.—See *red oxide of copper*, under Copper.

TILER, *ti'lur*, *s.* One whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

TILESIA, *te-lo'she-a*, *s.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Gadineæ: Family, Gadidæ; also, a name given by Lamouroux to a genus of Polyptaria.

TILGATE BEDS, *til'gate beds*, *s.* In Geology, a name given by Dr. Mantell to the great series of strata in the weald of Kent and Sussex, interposed between the green sand and the Portland oolite. It contains many astonishingly interesting organic remains.

TILIA, *ti'l'e-a*, *s.* (an obscure name, the etymology of which is unknown.) Lime-tree, a genus of plants: Type of the order Tiliaceæ.

TILIACEA, *til'e-a'se-a*, *s.* (*tilia*, one of the genera.)

An order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, shrubs, and trees, some of which are remarkable for their beauty, with alternate simple bistipulate leaves, which are usually serrate or toothed, and having axillary, solitary, ramose, or panicle flowers; calyx usually naked on the outside of four or five sepals; petals equal in number to the sepals, and alternating with them; stamens hypogynous and free; anthers oval and roundish; glands equal in number to the petals, and opposite them adhering to the style of the ovary; ovary one, composed of 2-10 closely-joined carpels, crowned by an equal number of styles which are joined together in one, terminated by as many usually free stigmas; capsule many-celled; cells many-seeded; albumen fleshy; embryo straight, with flat heavy cotyledons.

TILIACORA, *til'e-a-ko'ra*, *s.* (*tileakora*, the Bengalese name.) A genus of plants, natives of the coast of Coromandel: Order, Menispermaceæ.

TILING, *ti'ling*, *s.* Tiles in general; a roof covered with tiles.

TILQUA, *ti'l'e-kwa*, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of Saurian reptiles, with roundish muzzle, thin scales, conical rounded tail, and no palatal teeth.

TILL, *til*, *prep.* (*til*, *tille*, Sax. *til*, Swed. and Dan.)

To the time or time of; anciently, and still in the northern dialect, to. *Till now*, to the present time. *Till then*, to that time;—*conj.* to the time when; to the degree that;—*v. a.* (*tilian*, *tiligan*, Sax.) to cultivate, particularly by the use of the plough; originally, to prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,

Nor neatly dresse a spring;

Nor knows a trap or snare to *tilt*.—*Browne.*

In Scotland, a name given to the blue or other clay containing transported boulders, and by some miners, to the clayey shales of the coal formation. *Till-man*, a man who tills the earth; a husbandman.—Obsolete.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack, and good Gil,
Makes husband and huswife their coffer to fill.—*Tupper.*

TILL, *til*, } *s.* A money-box in a shop; a
TILLER, *ti'lur*, } drawer.

TILLABLE, *ti'la-bl*, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, *ti'l'aje*, *s.* The operation, practice, or art

TILLANDSIA—TILT.

of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; culture.

TILLANDSIA, til-land'se-a, *s.* (named by Linnaeus in honour of Elias Tillandsius of Abo, author of *Flora Aboensis*, 1673.) A genus of plants: Order, Bromeliaceae.

TILLER, til'ur, *s.* One who tills; a husbandman; the bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship; a small drawer, or till; a young tree in a growing state—(local in this sense.)

This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.—*Evelyn*.

Among Farmers, the shoot of a plant springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump; the word occurs likewise for *thiller*,—which see. *Tiller-rope*, the rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel;—*v. n.* to put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk: *out* is usually added. Sir Joseph Banks writes this verb, *tillow*.

TILLERING, til'ur-ing, *s.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.

TILLIA, til'le-a, *s.* (in honour of M. A. Tilli, professor of botany at Pisa, born 1623.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceae.

TILLING, til'ing, *s.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILLUS, til'us, *s.* (*tillo*, I pluck or pull, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cleridae.

TILLYFALLY, til'le-fal-le, } *interj.* Stuff; ridiculous. **TILLYVALLY**, til'le-val-le, } *ous*.—A word formerly used when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyally*, lady!—*Shaks.*

TILMUS, til'mus, *s.* (*tillo*, I pluck, Gr.) In Pathology, picking of the bed-clothes, or floccitation—a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders.

TILT, tilt, *s.* (*telt*, Sax. *telt*, Dan. *telu*, to stretch over, Welsh.) A tent; a covering over head;

The roof of linen,
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ass
Of tilt and canvas.

And the snow, which you know is a melter.—
Denham.

a small canopy or awning extending over the stern-sheets of a boat, as a defence against rain, &c.; also, a similar covering over a cart or other vehicle; a thrust, as a *tilt* with a lance; formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward, as the *tilt* of a cask;—*v. a.* to cover with a tilt or awning; (*tealtian*, to lean, to incline, Sax.) to incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor, as, to *tilt* a barrel; to point or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt;—*v. n.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practise the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback; to fight with rapiers; to ride, float, and toss;

The fleet, swift *tilting*, o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared.—*Pope.*

to lean; to fall, as on one side. *Tilt-boat*, a boat protected by a tilt or tarpauling against the inclemency of the weather. *Tilt-hammer*, a large hammer, used in iron-works, and put in motion by a water-wheel or steam-engine.

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TILTER—TIMBRE.

TILTER, tilt'ur, *s.* One who tilts; one who fights; one who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, tilth, *s.* (Saxon; from Till.) That which is tilled; tillage ground;

Bourn; bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil.—*Shaks.*

the state of being tilled or prepared for a crop.

TILTING, tilt'ing, *s.* In Metallurgy, the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile: this is done by beating it with a tilt-hammer.

TIMALIA, tim-a'le-a, *s.* (*timior*, valued, Gr.?) A genus of birds: Family, Merulidae.

TIMALINÆ, tim-a-lin-æ, *s.* (*timalia*, one of the genera.) Mr. G. R. Gray's name for his third subfamily of Turdidae, the Merulidae of Swainson.

TIMAR, te-mâr, *s.* In Turkey, a revenue arising from lands originally belonging to the Christian clergy, and which now goes to the support of the Turkish cavalry.

TIMARCHA, tim-âr'ka, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Chrysomelidae.

TIMARIOT, te-mâr'e-ut, *s.* A Turkish soldier, who, in consideration of a certain allowance made to him, is obliged to clothe and accoutre himself.

TIMBAL, tim'bal, *s.* A kettle-drum.

TIMBER, tim'bur, *s.* (Saxon, wood, a tree, structure; *timmer*, Swed. *tømmer*, Dan.) That sort of wood which is proper for buildings, or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like: the word is applied to standing trees which are suitable for any of these purposes; or to the beams, rafters, scantlings, boards, &c., hewed or sawed from such trees; the body or stem of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed; a rib or curving piece of wood in a ship, branching outwards from the keel in a vertical direction; materials, in irony;

Such dispositions — are the fittest *timber* to make politics of.—*Bacon.*

—*v. a.* to furnish with timber or beams; to farm; to support;—*v. n.* to light on a tree—(not used in this sense.)

The one took up in a thicket of brushwood, and the other timbered upon a tree hard by.—*L'Estrange.*

In Falconry, to make a nest. *Timber* or *timmer* of *furs*, as of martins, ermines, sables, or the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty. In Heraldry, *timbers of ermine* denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats. *Timber-head*, the top end of a timber in a ship, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying-ropes, &c., otherwise called *keel-head*. *Timber-see*, a worm in wood. *Timber-tree*, a tree suitable for timber. In a legal sense, *timber trees* include oak, ash, and elm: in some places, however, by local custom, where other trees are commonly used for building, they are on that account considered as timber.—*Blount.* *Timber-work*, work formed of wood. *Timber-yard*, a yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIMBERED, tim'burd, *part. a.* Built; constructed; formed;

A goodly *timbered* fellow;
Valiant, no doubt.—*Bacon, and Faw.*

furnished with timber; furnished with trees.

TIMBERLODE, tim'ber-lode, *s.* In Archæology, a feudal service by which tenants were to carry timber felled from the wood, to the house of the superior.—*Thorn.*

TIMBRE, tim'bur, *s.* (*timber*, Dutch.) In Heraldry,

TIMBREL—TIME.

the crest of an armory, or whatever stands at the top of the escutcheon, to distinguish the degree of nobility, as a coronet, mitre, &c.

TIMBREL, tim'brel, *s.* (*tamboril*, a tabor or drum, *tambourin*, *tambour*, Fr.) An instrument of music with bells round the rim, and played by pulsation; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

TIMBRELL, tim'brel, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

With *timbrell* anthems.—Milton.

TIME, time, *s.* (Danish; *tim*, *time*, Sax. *tinne*, an hour; *time*, to happen, to come, to befall, Swed.) A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; a proper time or season, as, there is a *time* to every purpose; duration; *absolute time*, is time considered in itself without reference to that portion of duration to which it belongs; *relative time*, is time considered with reference to the termini of some specific interval of duration; a space or measured portion of duration, as, he remained two years, and all that *time* he enjoyed good health; *apparent time*, is time deduced from the motions of the sun, and is the same as that shown by a properly adjusted dial; *mean time*, is that shown by a well-regulated clock, and would be the same as apparent time, if the sun were always in the equator, and his apparent diurnal motion uniform; *sidereal time*, is the portion of a sidereal day which has elapsed since the transit of the first point of Aries: it represents at any moment the right ascension of whatever object is then upon the meridian; *civil time*, is mean time adapted to the purposes of civil life; *astronomical time of day*, is the time past mean noon of that day, and is reckoned on to twenty-four hours in mean time; life or duration in reference to occupation, as, to spend *time* in idleness; age; a part of duration distinct from other parts, as ancient *times*, modern *times*; hour of travail; repetition; repeated performance or mention with reference to repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself, as, four *times* four amount to sixteen; the state of things at a particular period, as, good *times*, bad *times*; the present life, as, *time* and eternity. In Grammar, the same as tense. In Music, that affection of sound by which shortness or length is denominated as regards its continuity on the same degree of tune: it may be considered either with respect to the absolute duration of the notes themselves, measured by some motion foreign to music, or with respect to the proportion or quantity of the notes compared with each other. *Common time*, of four crotchets in a bar, is represented by a character placed at the beginning of the tune: any other time is represented by a fraction similarly placed, denoting what portion of a semibreve each bar contains, as $\frac{2}{4}$ *time*, $\frac{3}{4}$ *time*, &c., indicating that the bar contains notes equivalent to these portions of a semibreve, or 2 crotchets, 3 quavers, &c. In *time*, in good season; sufficiently early, as, to come home *in time*; a considerable space of duration; process or continuance of duration, as, you will succeed *in time* if you persevere. At *times*, at distinct intervals of duration. To *lose time*, to delay; to go too slow, as a watch. In Law, *time out of mind*, any period anterior to the reign of Richard I.;—*v. a.* to adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform, at the proper season; to regulate as to time,

TIMEFUL—TIMONEER.

as, he *timed* the stroke; to measure, as in music or harmony. *Time-honoured*, honoured for a long time. *Time-keeper*, any instrument used for measuring time, as an hour-glass, a clypeydra, a clock, a chronometer, a sundial, &c. *Time-killing*, adapted to kill time. *Time-piece*, a time-keeper. *Time-pleaser*, one who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be. *Time-sanctioned*, sanctioned by long usage. *Time-server*, one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. *Time-serving*, obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power. *Time-wasting*, wasting time. *Time-worn*, impaired by time.

TIMEFUL, time'ful, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.—Little used.

Interrupting — all offer of *timeful* return towards God.—Baleigh.

TIMELESS, time'les, *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time; untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time.—Obsolete.

TIMELESSLY, time'les-le, *ad.* Unseasonably; before the natural time.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly*.—Milton.

TIMELINESS, time'le-nes, *s.* Seasonableness; state of being timely.

TIMELY, time'le, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early; keeping measure, time, or tune — (obsolete in this sense);

And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.—Spenser.

—*ad.* early; soon.

TIMENOG, tim'e-nog, } *s.* In Nautical affairs,
TIMENOGUY, tim'e-no-gi, } a rope fastened at one end to the foreshrouds, and nailed at the other end to the anchor stock on the bow, to prevent the foresheet from entangling.

TIMEOUS, ti'mus, *a.* Early; seasonable; timely.

TIMEOUSLY, ti'mus-le, *ad.* Seasonably; in good time.

TIMID, tim'id, *a.* (*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, from *timeo*, I fear, Lat.) Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

TIMIDITY, te-mid'e-te, *s.* (*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.) Fearfulness; want of courage to meet danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIMIDLY, tim'id-le, *ad.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIMIDNESS, tim'id-nes, *s.* Timidity.

TIMING, ti'ning, *s.* In Fencing, the accurate and critical throwing in of a cut or thrust, upon any opening that may occur.

TIMIST, ti'mist, *s.* A time-server. In Music, a performer who keeps good time.

TIMOCRACY, ti-mok'ra-se, *s.* (*time*, price or honour, and *krato*, I rule, Gr.) A peculiar form of government, defined in two senses, corresponding to the different meanings of *time*. By some it is used to represent a state in which the qualification for office is a certain amount of property; and by others, it is used for a kind of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the wealthiest and noblest citizens, struggle for pre-eminence among themselves.

TIMONEER, ti-mo-neer, *s.* (*timon*, Fr.) In Navigation, the helmsman or person who manages the helm to direct the ship's course.

TIMONIA—TINCTURE.

TIMONIA, ti-mo'ne-a, *s.* (*timon*, or *agtimon*, the name of *T. rhumphi*, one of the species in Ambogna.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

TIMORIENNA, tim-o-re-en'ua, *s.* A genus of Gastropods: Order, Heteropoda.

TIMOROUS, tim'or-us, *a.* (*timoroso*, Ital. from *timor*, fear, Lat.) Fearful of danger; destitute of courage; indicating fear, as a *timorous* female; full of scruples.

TIMOROUSLY, tim'or-us-le, *ad.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'or-us-ness, *s.* Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

TIMOTHEANS, ti-mo'the-ans, *s.* (from the name of some leader of the sect.) In Ecclesiastical History, a sect of heretics in the fourth century, who maintained that Christ was incarnated for the advantage of our bodies.

TIMOTHY-GRASS, tim'o-the-gras, *s.* The grass *Plum pretensis*, so called from its having been brought to this country by Timothy Hansen, from New York and Carolina, about the year 1780.

TIMOUS, ti'mus, *a.* Timous.—Obsolete.

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off.—*Bacon*.

TIMOUSLY, ti'mus-le, *ad.* Timously.—Obsolete.

TIN, tin, *s.* (Saxon and Danish.) A metal of a brilliant white colour; it has a slight taste and smell when rubbed, and its hardness is between that of gold and lead: it is very malleable, ductile, and tenacious: it is soft and inelastic, and emits a peculiar crackling noise when bent; sp. gr. about 7.291; equiv. 57.9; symb. Su. The name is also frequently given to tin-plate. *Tin-glass*, a name of bismuth,—see Bismuth. *Tin-man*, a manufacturer of tin vessels; a worker of tin-plate; a dealer in tin-ware. *Tin-mine*, a mine where tin is obtained. *Tin-plate*, or *white-iron*, thin plates of iron coated with tin: in this case, the iron being immersed for a length of time in the tin, the two metals form a species of alloy. *Tin pyrites*, the same as sulphuret of tin,—which see. *Tin-white cobalt*, a mineral of a tin-white colour, inclining, when massive, to steel-grey: it occurs in regular crystals; also arborescent, reticulated, botryoidal, stalactitic, and amorphous. Composition—cobalt, 20.31; arsenic, 74.21; iron, 3.42; copper, 0.15; sulphur, 0.88: sp. gr. 6.4 to 7.7; hardness = 5.5; —*v. a.* to cover with tin, or to overlay with tinfoil.

TINAMOTES.—See Timamon.

TINCA, ting'ka, *s.* (Latin.) The Tench, a genus of fishes belonging to the Cyprinæ; the mouth small; lips rather fleshy; dorsal fins central, placed just above the ventral; cirri small or wanting. In Anatomy, *tinca os*, the os uteri, so called from its resemblance to the mouth of a tench.

TINCAL, ting'kal, *s.* The commercial name of rough borax, as imported from India.

TINCT, tingkt, *v. a.* (*tingo*, *tinctus*, Lat.) To stain or colour; to imbue with a taste;—*s.* colour; stain—(obsolete.) Tinge and Tincture are the words now used.

That great medicine hath
With his tinct gilded thee.—*Shaks.*

TINCTURE, tingk'ture, *s.* The finer and more volatile parts of a substance separated by a menstruum, or an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the menstruum—hence, in Pharmacy, a preparation generally consisting of an

TIND—TING.

active remedy dissolved in rectified or proof spirit, with a slight taste superadded to anything, as a *tincture* of orange peel; slight quality added to any as a *tincture* of French manners; a tinge or tincture of colour. In Heraldry, *tinctures* are of descriptions, metals, colours, and furs: the first are or and argent; the second, gules, azure, vert, sanguine, and tenny or tenny; all of which except the last two, are reckoned honourable chief furs are ermine and vair, but there are several varieties of both distinguished by different names. Each metal and colour, except sanguine and tenny, is represented by a distinct precious stone or heavenly body;—*v. a.* to tinge; to communicate a slight foreign colour to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter; to imbue the mind.

TIND, tind, *v. a.* (*tendan*, *tyman*, Sax. *teine*, Gael.) To kindle.—Obsolete.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.—*Ep. Sanders*

TINDAL, tin'dal, *s.* In India, a native military officer.

TINDER, tin'dur, *s.* (from *Tind*; *tyndre*, Sax.) A thing very inflammable used for kindling fire, as a spark, as scorched linen. *Tinder-box*, a box in which tinder is kept. *Tinder-like*, like tinder, very inflammable. In Mineralogy, *tinder* is a capillary of red antimony, in which the indurated are so interlaced as to present flakes resembling tinder—hence the name.

TINE, tine, *s.* (*tinder*, Sax. *tinder*, Icel. probably Latin *dens*, a tooth.) The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag. Obsolete in the following senses,—to distress;

Funeral complaints and wailful *tine*.—*Spenser*
—*v. a.* (*tynan*, Sax.) to kindle;

The clouds
Justling or pushed with winds, rude in their
Tine the slant lightning.—*Milton*.

to shut; to fence or inclose; to fill; to rage smart.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so they they did
—*Sp.*

Tin-tare, the name given in some parts of Ireland to the very troublesome weed *Errum hirtum*, or Hairy-lintel.

TINEA, ti'ne-a, *s.* (Latin, a moth, a worm.) A genus of Lepidopterous insects: Type of the family Tineidae. In Pathology, applied to the head, when the scabs have resembled moth-eaten cloth.

TINEIDÆ, te-ne'e-de, *s.* A family of moths or Lepidopterous insects, the species of which are very small, and have the body ornamented with spots of gold and silver, which, under a high magnifying glass, exhibit some of the most beautiful combinations in nature.

TINEMAN, tine'man, *s.* In Archæology, a man in the forest who took care of vert and venue the night-time.

TINET, ti'net, *s.* (from *tine*, to shut.) In old times, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges.

TINEWALD, tine'wawld, *s.* The ancient parliament or annual convention of the Isle of Man.—*Ch.*

TINFOIL, tin'foyl, *s.* (*tin*, and *folium*, Lat. *feuille*, Fr.) Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, ting, *v. n.* (*tinter*, to tingle, Fr.) To tingle or ring; sound as of a little bell.

TINGE, tinj, *v. a.* (*tingo*, Lat. *teindre*, Fr.) To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture or by adding them to the surface; to dye;—*s.* colour; dye; taste; a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture.

TINGENT, tin'jent, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

TINGI, tin'ji, *s.* A family of Hemipterous insects, placed by Swainson in his circle, the Reduviidae.

TINGIS, tin'jis, *s.* A genus of Hemipterous insects: Family, Cimicidae.

TINGLE, ting'gl, *v. n.* (*tincial*, *tincian*, Welsh, *tintelen*, Dutch; compare to *ting*.) To be sensible of a sound in the ears; to have a tingling or tinkling in the ears; to have a sharp, vibratory, thrilling sensation, generally painful, sometimes in part pleasurable.

TINGLING, ting'gling, *s.* A tingling or tinkling; a thrill, with noise in the ears.

TINK, tingk, *v. n.* (*tinciar*, Welsh.) To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle,—the word generally used.

TINKAL.—See *Tincal*.

TINKER, tingk'ur, *s.* One who tinkers; and hence, specially, one who mends old metal ware, as kettles, pans, and the like; a coarse handicraft-man of any kind;—*v. a.* to patch up, as, to *tinker* an account.—Vulgar in the last two senses.

TINKERLY, tingk'er-le, *ad.* In the manner of a tinker.

TINKERMAN, tingk'er-men, *s.* In Archæology, fishermen who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful engines.

TINKLE, tingk'kl, *v. n.* (*tincial*, Welsh.) To tinkle; to tinkle with checked vibration; to clink; to tinkle;

And his ears tinkled, and his colour fled.—Dryden.

—*v. a.* to cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds;—*s.* a quick, repeated, checked, tingling noise; a tinkling.

TINKLING, tingk'ling, *s.* A small, quick, sharp sound; a tinkle.

TINNAMON, tin'na-mon, *s.* The Brazilian name of birds of the genus *Crypturus*, natives of tropical America: Family, Tetraonidae.

TINNER, tin'nur, *s.* (from *Tin*.) One who works in the tin-mines; one who tins metals: always called *tin-man*.

TINNING, tin'ning, *s.* The act, art, or practice of covering or lining anything with melted tin, or with tinfoil, as kitchen utensils, &c.

TINNITUS AURIS, tin-ni'tus, aw're-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Pathology, ringing in the ears.

TINNY, tin'ne, *a.* Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand.—Dryden.

TINOPORUS, tin-op'o-rus, *s.* A genus of Microscopic Foraminifera.

TINPENNY, } tin'pen-ne, *s.* In Archæology, a customary tribute paid to the tithing-man to support the trouble and expenses of his office.—*Concel*.

TINSEL, tin'sel, *s.* (*etincelle*, a spark, Fr.) A kind of shining cloth: a very thin metallic plate, showy and glittering, but of little value; anything of like qualities;—*a.* gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial;—*v. a.* to decorate as with tinsel.

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TINSTONE, tin'stone, *s.* (*tin* and *stone*.) In Mineralogy, oxide of tin, sometimes accidentally mixed with small quantities of oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, and tantalite. It occurs almost transparent, and either colourless or of a yellowish tint; hair-brown or reddish-brown, and translucent; most commonly deep brown passing into black, and opaque: it rarely occurs massive, mostly in crystals coating cavities in veins, or disseminated; also fibrous and granular. Composition of a specimen from Cornwall,—oxide of tin, 99.0; oxide of iron, 0.25; silica, 0.75: sp. gr. 6.4 to 6.9; hardness = 6.0 to 7.0.

TINT, tint, *s.* (*tinta*, Ital. *teint*, Fr. from *tingo*, *tinctus*, Lat.—see *Tinct*.) A dye; a colour; or a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour;—*v. a.* to tinge; to give a slight colour to.

TINTAMAR, tin'ta-mär, *s.* (*tintamarre*, Fr. from *tinnitus*, a ringing, Lat. and *Mars*.) A hideous or confused noise.

Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violincellos, buzzing bassoons—all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre* which this kind of squeaking, and scraping, and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection.—*Mason*.

TINTINABULARY, tin-tin-ab'u-lär-e, *a.* (*tintinabulum*, a little bell, Lat.) Having or making the sound of a bell.

TINTING, tint'ing, *s.* (from *Tint*.) A forming of tints.

TINY, ti'ne, *a.* (from the root of *Thin*.) Little; small; pany.

TIP, tip, *s.* (Dutch, a different orthography of *Top*.) The end; the point or extremity of anything small, as the *tip* of the finger; a throw;

Down goes his belief of your homilies and articles, thirty-nine at a *tip*.—*Dryden*.

a touch or tap, as a *tip* on the shoulder. In Botany, an anther;—*v. a.* to form a point with anything; to cover the tip, top, or end; to strike lightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap. In New England, to lower one end, or to throw upon the end, as, to *tip* a cart for discharging a load;—*v. n.* in the phrase to *tip off*, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die—(vulgar in this sense.) *Tiptoe*, the end of the toe. *Tip-top*, the highest or utmost degree.

TIPHA, tife-a, *s.* (*tiphe*, a kind of beetle, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Fossorae.

TIPHOON.—See *Typhoon*.

TIPPET, tip'pet, *s.* (*tappet*, Sax.) A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females.

TIPPING, tip'ping, *s.* In Music, a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TITTLE, tip'pl, *v. n.* (*zuipen*, Dutch, *toper*, Fr.?) To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors;—*v. a.* to drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess;—*s.* drink; liquor taken in tipping.

TIPPLED, tip'pld, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated; tipsy.

TIPPLER, tip'plur, *s.* One who tips; a sot; a drunkard.

TIPPLING, tip'pling, *s.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spirituous liquors; a drinking to excess. *Tipping-house*, a house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and in which people are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIPSILY, tip'se-le, *ad.* In a tipsy manner.

TIPSTAFF, tip'staf, *s.* (*tip* and *staff*.) A staff tipped with metal. In Law, *tipstaves* or *tipstiffs* are officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench prison, and in the Common Pleas and Exchequer by the warden of the Fleet, who attend the king's courts with a staff or rod tipped with silver, and take into their charge all prisoners committed by the court.—*Concl.*

TIPSY, tip'se, *a.* Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIPULA, tip'u-la, *s.* (Latin, a water-spider with six feet; a crane-fly.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

TIPULARY, tip'u-lar-e, *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Tipula*, or to insects of that genus.

TIRADE, te-râd', *s.* (French, a train or series, from *tirer*, to draw.) Formerly, in French Music, the filling up of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. In modern usage, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.

TIRAILLEUR, te-ra'il'-yeur, *s.* (French.) A French skirmishing soldier, often put in front of the line to annoy the enemy.

TIRE, tire, *s.* (*tur*, a row or series, Heb.) A row or rank; a tier, of which it is a different orthography; a head-dress; a tiara, being another spelling of *tiar*; furniture; apparatus, as the *tire* of war: used also for *attire*,—which see. In Mechanics, a band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking. *Tire-woman*, a woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses;—*v. a.* to adorn; to dress, as the head; to attire, the word now used; (*teorian*, to fail, Sax.) to weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labour; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. *To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess;—*v. n.* to become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.

TIREDNESS, tird'nes, *s.* The state of being tired; weariness.

TIRESOME, tire'snm, *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; exhausting the patience.

TIRESOMENESS, tire'sum-nes, *s.* The act or quality of tiring or of exhausting the strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.

TIRING, tir'ing, *s.* In Falconry, the giving to a hawk a leg or a wing of a pullet to pluck at.

TIRING-HOUSE, tir'ing-hows, } *s.* (from *tire*, to
TIRING-ROOM, tir'ing-room, } dress.) The room
or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake
our *tiring-house*.—*Shaks.*

TIRONIAN, ti-ro'ne-an, *a.* (from *Tiro*, the freedman of Cicero, or from *tyro*, a learner.) Among the Romans, *tironian notes*, the mode of short-hand writing.

TIRRET, tir'ret, *s.* In Heraldry, another name for manacles or handcuffs.

TIRWIT, tir'wit, *s.* The bird *Tringa vanellus*.

TIS, tiz. A contraction of *it is*.

TISIC and **TISICAL**.—See *Phthisic* and *Phthisical*.

TISIPHONE, ti-sif'o-ne, *s.* (Greek.) In Mythology, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, the minister of divine vengeance upon mankind, who punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand, serpents hung from her head, and wreathed round her arms.

TISIPHONUS, tis-if'o-nus, *s.* (from *tis*, Furies.) A genus of the tail ending in a s covered with plates:

TISRI, tis'ri, *s.* The civil year, and the year: it corresponds to October.

TISSUE, tis'su, *s.* (*tissu*, the ground-work of interwoven with gold colours; a connected a *tissue* of falsehood.

tion of the different e
semblage, constitute
ing to the latest an
simple tissues:—The
adipose; the vascular
arteries, veins, and ab
the osseous; the fibro
and fibrocartilaginous
cular; the erectile; t
synovial; the corneou
the parenchymatous
tissue; to interweave

TISSUED, tis'sude, *part.*

TIT, tit, *s.* Anything female, in contempt;

Selected out of
To be so ridden
Am I so blind

a titmouse or tomtit.

see *Tid-bit*.

TITAN, ti'tan, *s.* Fabu earth—(see *Titans*); earth—(see *Titanite*) name of a metal, b letters *ium* to the oth metals.—See *Titanium*.

TITANATE, ti'tan-ate, *s.* A compound of titanic acid.

TITANIAN, ti-ta'ne-an, *s.*

TITANITE, ti-tan-it'ik, *s.*

TITANIC ACID, ti-tan'ic, *s.* titanium: when pur ingly infusible; being not act on test paper and metallic oxides.

TiO₂. Titanic acid is commonly crystalized red: it has not yet it probably contains the presence of the o

TITANIFEROUS, ti-tan-and *fero*, I produce, *Titaniferous cerite*, a on the Coromandel colour, with a vitreou position—oxide of e 19.0; lime, 8.0; alu nese, 1.8; silica, 11 water, 11.0: these g parts, an excess oc cerium in the miner analysis: sp. gr. 4.3 7.0.

TITANITE, ti'tan-ite, *s.* titanic acid,—which

TITANITIC, ti-tan-it'ik, *s.* as *titanitic iron*,—fo

TITANIUM—TITL

TITANIUM, ti-ta'ne-um, *s.* (in reference to the Titans of ancient fable; so named by Mr. Gregor of Cornwall, who first recognized it as a new substance.) A metal which is found in small cubical crystals in the blast furnaces of iron works; in colour and lustre they resemble burnished copper; they are exceedingly infusible, and so hard that they scratch a polished surface of rock crystal: sp. gr. 5.3; equiv. 24.3; symb. Ti. The metal also occurs in several minerals, as in menachanite.

TITANO-FLUORIDE, ti-ta'no-floo'o-ride, *s.* A double salt, consisting of a combination of titanic and fluoric acids united with a base. General formula, MF + TiF₂.

TITANS, ti'tans, *s. plu.* In Mythology, a name given to the sons of Coelus and Terra: they were of a gigantic stature and corresponding strength: they were treated with great cruelty by Coelus, and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them against their father: the wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated; they are often confounded with the wars of the giants, but it is to be observed, that the Titans fought against Saturn, the giants against Jupiter.

TITABLE, ti'tha-bl, *a.* (from Tithe.) Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tithe, *s.* (*teotha*, Sax.) The tenth part of anything; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support: tithes are personal, predial, or mixed,—personal, when accruing from labour, art, trade, or navigation,—predial, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, or fruit,—and mixed, when accruing from beasts, which are fed from the ground.—*Blackstone*;—*v. a.* to levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth;—*v. n.* to pay tithes. *Tithe-free*, exempt from the payment of tithes. *Tithe-paying*, paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes.

TITHENIDIA, tith-e-nid'e-a, *s.* (Greek.) In Antiquity, a festival at Sparta, in which nurses conveyed male infants entrusted to their care to the temple of Diana, where they sacrificed young pigs. During the time of the solemnity, they generally danced and exposed themselves in ridiculous postures.

TITHING, ti'thing, *s.* A decennary; an ancient territorial division, of which the origin is generally ascribed to Alfred: it consisted of a company of ten free-born men, who, dwelling near each other, were held free pledges to the king for mutual good behaviour. In Archaeology, *tithing-man*, the officer who was appointed to preside over tithings, and to examine and determine all causes of small importance between the inhabitants of adjacent tithings. In the present day, however, *tithing-men* are a kind of constables elected by parishes, and sworn in their offices in the court leet, and sometimes by justices of the peace.

TITHONIA, ti-tho'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants, so named by Desfontaines on account of the colour of its flowers, which resembles Yellow Morning, or Aurora, whose husband was Tithonus: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

TITHYMAL, tith'e-mal, *s.* (*tithymale*, Fr.) A plant of the genus Euphorbia.

TITI, tit'e, *s.* The South American name of the Squirrel Monkey, the *Callithrix sciureus* of Cuvier, and *Limia sciureus* of Linnæus.

TITILLATE—TITULARITY.

TITILLATE, tit'il-late, *v. n.* (*titillo*, Lat.) To tickle.

TITILLATION, tit-il-la'shun, *s.* (French; *titillatio*, Lat.) The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

TITLARK, tit'lark, *s.* A bird of the genus *Anthus*; the body is slender, and furnished with the plumage and long hinder toes of the true larks, but with the slender bills of the wagtails.

TITLE, ti'tl, *s.* (*titulus*, Lat.) An inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known; the inscription at the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons, as duke, marquis, or the like; a name; an appellation;

My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—*Shaks.*

right, or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; the instrument which is evidence of a right. In the Canon Law, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. In ancient Church Records, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.—*Concel*;—*v. a.* to name; to call; to entitle. *Title-deeds*, the several instruments which prove a right or ownership. *Title-page*, the page of a book which contains its title.

TITLED, tit'tld, *a.* Having a title of honour.

TITLELESS, tit'l-less, *a.* Wanting a name or title.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome.—*Shaks.*

TITMICE, tit'mise, *s.* Birds belonging to the sub-family *Paridae*,—which see, *Titmice-warblers*, birds of the genus *Sylvicola*.—See *Paridae*.

TITMOUSE, tit'mows, *s.* A bird of the genus *Parus*, extended also to all birds of the family *Paridae*, or True Tits, placed between the *Sylviidae* and *Ampeleidae*.

TITAMANNIA, tit-ta-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of J. A. Titmann, who has written on the structure and evolution of the embryo of plants.) A genus of plants: Order, *Brunoniaceae*.

TITTER, tit'tur, *v. n.* (perhaps from *teitr*, very merry, leel.) To laugh with the tongue striking against the roots of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint;—*s.* a restrained laugh; a weed.

From wheat go and rake out the titters or tine,
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine.—*Tusser.*

TITTLE, ti'tl, *s.* (from *tit*, small.) A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TITTLE-TATTLE, tit'il-tat'tl, *s.* (*tattle*, doubled.)

Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle; less properly, an idle trifling talker;—*v. n.* to talk idly; to prate.

TITUBATE, tit'u-bate, *v. n.* (*titubo*, Lat.) To stumble.

TITUBATION, tit-u-ba'shun, *s.* The act of stumbling. In Pathology, general restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire to change the position; the fidgets.

TITULAR, tit'u-lar, *a.* (*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, a title, Lat.) Existing in name or title only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

TITULAR, tit'u-lar, } *s.* One who holds a title
TITULARY, tit'u-lar-e, } to a benefice—generally used for one who has the title only, without possession or enjoyment.

TITULARITY, tit-u-lar'e-te, *s.* The state of being titular.

TITULARLY—TOAD.

TITULARLY, tit'u-lâr-le, *ad.* Nominally; by title only.

TITULARY, tit'u-lar-e, *a.* Consisting in a title; pertaining to a title.

TIVER, tiv'ur, *s.* A local name for a kind of ochre, used for marking sheep in some parts of England; —*v. a.* to mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes.

TIVERING, tiv'er-ing, *s.* The act or practice of marking with tiver.—Local.

TIVY, tiv'e, *ad.* (see Tantivy.) With haste; with great speed.—A huntsman's word or sound.

TMESIS, me'sis, *s.* (Greek, from *temno*, I cut.) In Grammar, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two or more parts by the intervention of one or more words, as in the following line from Terence:—

*Quæ meo cunque animo lubitum est facere, for
Quæcunque meo animo.*

TO, too, *prep.* (Saxon; *te* or *toe*, Dutch; this is probably a contracted word, but from what verb it is not easy to determine.) It notes motion towards, in opposition to *from*; accord or adaptation, as, she has a husband *to* her mind; address, as, to speak or sing *to*; attention or application, as, he gives himself wholly *to* study; addition, as, add *to* your faith virtue; opposition, as, they engaged hand *to* hand; amount, as, they assembled *to* the number of five hundred; ratio, as, that of three *to* nine; possession or appropriation, as, every language has something peculiar *to* itself; perception, as, sharp *to* the taste; in testimony of;

I have a king's oath to the contrary.—Shaks.

In comparison of, as, all that was done was nothing *to* this; as far as, as, few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten; obligation, as, duty *to* God and *to* our parents; enmity, as, repugnance *to* vice; effect, as, he was enticed *to* his ruin; degree or extent, as, the water rose *to* the height of twenty feet. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb noting purpose, as, David intended *to* build a temple; the object, either after an adjective, as, prompt *to* obey, or after another verb;

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires.—Smallbridge.

consequence;

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget my misfortunes.—Pope.

after the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it notes futurity, as, we *are to meet* at 10 o'clock *to-morrow*; after *have*, it denotes duty or necessity, as, I *have a debt to pay* on Saturday. *To* is often written as an unaccented syllable, as in the expressions *to-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*: it is frequently used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs, as, to come *to*, to heave *to*. *To* and *fro*, backwards and forwards. *To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving toward a place, or toward an object, or it expresses direction toward a place, end, object, or purpose.

TOAD, tode, *s.* (*tade*, Sax.) A division of Batrachian reptiles, forming a division of the genus *Rana* of Linnaeus, divided by later naturalists into many genera and species. The *Bufo* vulgaris, or com-

mon toad, is v

Dumeril and I

Toad-eater, a v

ous parasite; a

fish of the genus

flax, the comm

genus *Linaria*.

spittle,—which

provincial term

associated with

shire. *Toad-at*

commonly grow

TOAST, toste, *v. a.*

and Port.) To

fire, as, to *toast*

its application

warm thorough

when a health i

honour of, as, to

fore the fire; sy

into liquor—he

the same relatio

relish to it; a l

our or respect;

our in drinking.

TOASTER, toste'u

ment for toasting

TOBACCO, to-bak'

this country, b

Tobago in the

Mexico. Sir W

roduced the s

the house in wh

arms on a shield

The plant Nicot

pared for smoki

pipe used for

clay, a species o

bacco-pipe-fish,

Linnaeus; called

TOBACCONIST, to-

bacco; also, a u

TOBIT, to'bit, *s.* (

Old Testament,

Church, but nar

TOCAY, to-kay', *s.*

spotted lizard in

TOCCATA, tok-ka'

touch.) In Mu

TOCOCA, to-ko'ka,

given by the I

plants, natives o

tomaceæ.

TOCOLOGIST, to-k

TOCOLOGY, to-ko

logos, a discours

or midwifery, or

ence which treat

TOCOYENA, to-ko

flora in Guiana

shrubs: Order,

TOCSIN, tok'sin, *s.*

from the root of

Lat.) An alarm

the purpose of a

TOD, tod, *s.* (Ga

mass—hence, a

W
(There
I h

TO-DAY—TOIL.

an old measure of wool, fixed at 2 stones, or 28 lbs. avoirdupois, by a statute of the 12th of Charles II., but the weight varied in different localities; a fox, probably from his bushy tail—(common in this sense in Scotland);—*v. a.* to produce in quantity what makes a tod, or a certain number of tods; to weigh.

TO-DAY, to-da', *ad.* On this day;—*s.* this day, as *to-day* is ours.

TODDLE, tod'dl, *v. n.* (Scotch; *dudda*, to be slow-footed, *tulla*, to walk with short steps, Icel.) To saunter about feebly, or walk with short tottering steps.

TODDY, tod'de, *s.* A sweetish juice drawn from various palms in the East Indies, and which acquires intoxicating qualities by fermentation; a mixture of spirits and water sweetened.

TODEA, to'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Tode, author of Fungi Mecklenburgensis.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Osmundaceæ.

TODIRAMPUS, tod-e-ram'us, *s.* A genus of birds, allied to the King-fishers: Family, Halcyonidæ.

TODUS, to'dus, *s.* A genus of birds: Family, Muscipidæ.

TODY, to'de, *s.* A bird of the genus *Todus*.

TOE, to, *s.* (*ta*, Sax. and Swed. *tae*, Dan.) One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the forepart of a horse's hoof, and of other hoofed animals; the member of a beast's foot, corresponding to the toe in man.

TOED, tode, *a.* In compounds, having toes, as, *narrow-toed*, *thick-toed*, *slender-toed*, *five-toed*.

TOFIELDIA, to-feeld'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. To-field, Doncaster.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

TOFORE, tū-fore', *ad.* Before.—Obsolete.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been said—
Shaks.

TOFT, toft, *s.* (*tafte* or *tomt*, Dan. probably from the root of *Tuft*.) In Law, an old English word for the ground or enclosed space on which a message has formerly stood,—*Cowel*; a grove of trees—(obsolete in this sense). *Toft-man*, the owner of a toft.

TOGA, to'ga, *s.* (Latin.) The gown or mantle peculiar to the Roman people. It was a loose flowing woollen garment covering the whole body round, and close below, but open at the top down to the girdle. The *toga virilis*, or manly gown, was assumed at the age of 17.

TOGATED, to'gay-ted, } *a.* Dressed in a toga;
TOGED, to'ged, } gowned.

On a marble, adjoining to the former, is the effigy of a man *togated*.—*Ashmole*.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership.—*Shaks.*

TOGETHER, tā-ge-th'ur, *ad.* (*together*, Sax. *to* and *gether*.) In company; in or into union; in the same time; in the same place; in concert; into junction; in continuity; without intermission. *Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

TOGCEL, tog'gel, *s.* A small wooden pin, from four to six inches in length, and usually tapering from the middle towards the ends: used in ships instead of a hook in fixing tackle, &c.

TOIL, toyl, *v. n.* (*teolan*, *tiolan*, to strain, to urge, to

TOILER—TOLE.

strive, to toil, Sax.) To labour; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration;—*v. a.* to weary or over-labour.

He, *toiled* with works of war, retired himself
To Italy.—*Shaks.*

To toil out, to labour; to work out;

Toiled out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The untractable abyss.—*Milton*.

—*s.* labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind;—(*toiles*, Fr. *dul*, a snare or trap, Irish,) a net or snare; any thread, web, or string, spread for taking prey.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace.—*Shaks.*

TOILER, toyl'ur, *s.* One who toils or labours with pain.

TOILET, toyl'et, *s.* (*toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, Fr.) A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room—hence, a dressing-table.

TOILESS, toyl'les, *a.* Free from toil.

TOILSOME, toyl'sum, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain, as *toilsome* work; producing toil, as a *toilsome* day or journey.

TOILSOMELY, toyl'sum-le, *ad.* In a toilsome manner.
TOILSOMENESS, toyl'sum-nes, *s.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, toyz, *s.* (French.) A French measure of length, containing six French feet, or 1.949040 metres: the French toise is = 6.3945925 English feet.

TOKAY, to-ka', *s.* (from Tokay in Hungary, where it is made.) A kind of wine of a luscious taste, and an agreeable quickness of flavour.

TOKEN, to'ken, *s.* (*tacn*, *tacen*, Sax. *taikna*, Goth. *tegn*, Dan. *tekn*, Swed.) A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or event; a memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance;

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love.—*Shaks.*

a piece of money, or the representative of a sum of money, current by sufferance, not coined by authority. In Printing, ten quires of paper;—*v. a.* to make known.—Obsolete in this sense.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds.—*Shaks.*

TOKENED, to'knd, *a.* Having marks or spots.

How appears the fight?
On our side like the *tokened* pestilence,
Where death is sure.—*Shaks.*

TOLA, to'la, *s.* In India, a measure of weight which varies greatly in different places: the new *tola*, of late used in the Company's tables of duties, is = 180 troy grains.

TOLBOOTH.—See under *Toll*.

TOLD, tolde. Pret. and past part. of *to tell*.

TOLE, tole, *v. a.* (the etymology of this word is uncertain, but it coincides with *dalla*, to draw, Armor.: the Ethiopic has *taloo*, to follow, and *ataloo*, to cause to follow.) To allure by a bait; to draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view, as, *to tole* sheep by holding out a quantity of fodder.

Voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so *tole* me on,
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruin.—
Fletcher.

TOLEDO—TOLL.

TOLEDO, to-le'do, *s.* A sword of Toledo temper.

You sold me a rapier; you told me it was a Toledo.—*Ben Jonson.*

TOLERABLE, tol'er-a-bl, *a.* (French; *tolerabilis*, Lat.) That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition.

TOLERABLENESS, tol'er-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tol'er-a-ble, *ad.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured; moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

TOLERANCE, tol'er-ans, *s.* (*tolerantia*, from *tolero*, I bear, Lat.) The power or capacity of enduring; the act or state of enduring.

TOLERANT, tol'er-ant, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favouring toleration.

TOLERATE, tol'er-ate, *v. a.* (*tolerer*, Fr, *tolero*, Lat.) To suffer to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain.

TOLERATION, tol'er-a'shun, *s.* (*toleratio*, Lat.) The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to, or different from, those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control.

TOLETAN, to-le'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Toledo; applied to certain astronomical tables produced at that place in the tenth century.

TOLLAPICIOUS, to-le-a-pi'kus, *a.* Pestle-like; applied to a species of placoid fishes, remarkable for their bony palates.

TOLL, tole, *s.* (Saxon; *tull*, Swed. *zoll*, Germ.) A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market, or the like; a liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor; a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding; —(*tol*, *tolo*, a loud sound or din, Welsh,) the sound of a bell that tolls; —*v. n.* to pay toll or tollage; I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll for him: for this, I'll none of him.—*Shaks.*

to take toll, as by a miller; to sound as a large bell with solemn pauses;

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones.—*Denham.*

—*v. a.* to cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of some person, or to give solemnity to a funeral; to call by sound; to notify by sound;

Slow tolls the village clock the drowsy hour.—*Beattie.*

—(*tollo*, I take away, Lat.) in Law, to bar; to defeat; to take away, as, to toll the entry, that is, to deny or take away the right of entry.—*Cowel.*

Toll-bar, a bar or beam to stop boats on a canal at the toll-house, or on a road for stopping passengers.

Tollbooth, a place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a custom-house; subsequently, a prison—hence, to tollbooth, to put in prison.

To these what did they give? why, a hen,
That they might tollbooth Oxford men.—*Bp. Corbet.*

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TOLLER—TOMELLA.

Toll-bridge, a bridge where toll is paid
gers. *Toll-dish*, a dish for measuring toll.
Toll-gate, a gate where toll is taken. *Toll*
the person who takes toll. *Toll-house*,
shed placed by a toll-bar for the conveni
toll-gatherer. *Toll-thorough*, a toll o
claimed for passing over the public h
toll. *Toll-tin*, a toll payable by the s
in tin mines to the owner of the free
the lord of the manor in which the min
the tin is got, lies.—*Rez v. The Inke*
St. Agnes. *Toll-trevere*, a sum den
passing over the private soil of another
which a man pays for passing over the
other in a way not a highway; a du
passage over the private ferry, bridge
another.

TOLLER, tol'er, *s.* One who collects tax
gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

TOLMEN, tol'men, *s.* (from two Gaelic wor
ing *table-stone*.) In Antiquities, the n
to large stones with passages apparentl
through them, which are commonly bel
Druidical remains: the word is also writt
TOLSEY, tol'se, *s.* In Archaeology, the
town in which merchants met; a to
kind of market or exchange.

TOLT, tolte, *s.* (from *tollo*, I take away,
Law, a writ by which a cause depending
baron is removed to the county court: it
times signifies a tribute or exaction.—*C.*

TOLU BALSAM, tol'u bal'sam, *s.* (from
place whence it is said to have been first
The concrete balsam of Myroxylon per
Myrospermum toluiferum, a tree grow
warmest parts of South America: it is p
brittle in cold, but tenacious in hot we
grant when heated; and entirely soluble

TOLUTATION, tol-u-ta'shun, *s.* (*tolutatio*
pacing, Lat.) The act of pacing or an

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether pace or trot,
(That is to say, whether *tolutatio*
As they do term 't, or *successatio*
We leave it.—*Hudibras.*

TOMAHAWK, tom'a-hawk, *s.* An India
—*v. a.* to kill with a tomahawk.

TOMATO, to-ma'to, *s.* (from *tomatte* ci
wild golden apple, in Peru; called in
tan rang.) The plant *Lycopersum* P
or Love-apple, and other plants of the s

TOMB, toom, *s.* (*tombe*, *tombau*, Fr.) I
which the body is conveyed with fune
monument enclosing the dead, or erect
grave;—*v. a.* to bury; to entomb. I
a stone erected over a grave, to p
memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOMBAC, tom'bak, *s.* An alloy of coppe
or a species of brass with excess of
arsenic is added, it forms *white tombac*

TOMBED, toom'd, *a.* Deposited in a tom

TOMBLESS, toom'les, *a.* Destitute of
sepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tom'boy, *s.* (*Tom*, dim. of *Ti*
boy.) A rude boisterous boy; also, in
romping girl.—*Vulgar.*

TOME, tome, *s.* (French.) One volume
a book.

TOMELLA, to-mella, *s.* A genus of M
longing to the subfamily Pleurotominae,
shell fusiform and smooth; the spire

TOMENT—TONE.

whorls, and not longer than the channel; inner lip with a thick callosity at the top; the slit short and wide: Family, Strombidae.

TOMENT, to'ment, } *s.* (*tomentum*, a flock of
TOMENTUM, to-men'tum, } wool, Lat.) In Ana-
tomy, the small vessels on the surface of the brain.
In Botany, a species of pubescence, very soft to
the touch, and giving a downy appearance to the
surface on which it exists.

TOMENTOSE, to-men-toze, } *a.* (*tomentum*, sheared
TOMENTOUS, to-men'tus, } wool, Lat.) Covered
with short, inconspicuous, interwoven hairs; downy;
nappy; cottony.

TOMFOOL, tom'fool, *s.* A great fool; a trifier.

TOMFOOLERY, tom-fool'er-e, *s.* Foolish trifling.

TOMICUS, tom'e-kus, *s.* (*tomikos*, from *temno*, I cut,
Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family,
Xylophagi.

TOMIN, to'min, *s.* Among Jewellers, a weight =
about three carats.

TOMOMYZA, tom-o-mi'za, *s.* (*tomios*, cut, and *myzo*,
I mutter or moan, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous
insects: Family, Tanytoma.

TO-MORROW, to-mor'ro, *ad.* On the morrow;—*s.*
the morrow, as, *to-morrow* is not ours.

TOMPIONS, tom-pe-ons, *s.* (*tompon*, a stopple, Fr.)
In Gunnery, wooden cylinders put into the mouths
of cannon to keep the inside dry and clean; also,
iron bottoms to which grape-shot are fixed in
ships.

TOMRIG, tom'rig, *s.* A tomboy (1728.)—Not
used.

TOMTIT, tom-tit', *s.* The titmouse, a small bird.

TUN, tun, *s.* (*tunna*, Sax. *tonne*, Fr. a cask, tun, or
butt, the sense of weight being taken from that of
a cask or butt,—see *Tun*.) A measure of weight
= 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. avoirdupois. In the
measurement of a ship, it is reckoned at 40 cubic
feet. In the names of places, *ton*, as a termina-
tion, signifies *town*, and seems to be derived from
the Saxon *dun*, a hill or fortress.

TUN, tawng, *s.* (French.) The prevailing fashion.

TONDINO, ton-de-no, *s.* (Italian.) In Architecture,
the same as *Astragal*,—which see.

TONE, tone, *s.* (Danish; *ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.) Sound,
or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibra-
tion of the air which is perceptible to the ear; a
particular inflection of the voice adapted to express
emotion or passion;

Palamon replies;

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.—*Dryden*.

a whining sound, or kind of mournful strain of
voice; an affected sound in speaking. In Music,
an interval of sound, of which there are two kinds,
major and *minor*: the *major tone* is in the ratio
of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between
the fourth and fifth: the *minor tone* is as 9 to 10,
resulting from the difference between the minor
third and the fourth. The *tone* of an instrument
is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, even-
ness, and the like. *Ecclesiastical tones*, the eight
modes, now generally called the Gregorian chaunt,
in which the service of the Catholic church is per-
formed. In Painting, *tone* denotes the prevailing
hue or degree of harmony in colouring in a picture.
In Pathology, the state of a body in which the
animal functions are performed with due vigour:
tone, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and
tension is the primary signification of strength—
hence, *tone* is used to denote the strength and ac-

TONED—TONGUED.

tivity of the organs from which proceed healthy
functions;—*v. a.* to utter with an affected tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking
through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching,
as *toning* of a sermon.—*South*.

Tone-syllable, an accented syllable.

TONED, tonde, *a.* Having a tone; used in composi-
tion, as *high-toned*, *sweet-toned*.

TONG, tong, *s.* (*tang*, Sax. and Scotch, the prong of
a fork, or any similar projection.) The catch of a
buckle—(obsolete.)—See *Tongue*.

Buckled with a golden *tong*.—*Spenser*.

TONGS, tongz, *s. plu.* (*tang*, Sax. Dan. Dutch, and
Swed. *taung*, Icel. a shoot, a projection.) A metal
instrument with two limbs for taking up what can-
not be handled, as fire or heated metals.

TONGUE, tung, *s.* (*tung*, *tunga*, Sax. *tuggo*, Goth.
tunge, Dan. *tong*, Dutch, *teanga*, Gael. *tingua*, old
Lat.) The principal organ of speech and of taste
in human beings; the corresponding member in
other animals; speech or discourse; sometimes,
fluency of speech;

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together.—
L'Estrange.

power of articulate utterance;

Parrots imitating human *tongue*.—*Dryden*.

speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking, as,
to keep a good *tongue* in one's head; a language;
the whole sum of words used by a particular na-
tion; words or declarations only, as opposed to
thoughts or actions;

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed
and in truth.—1 John iii.

a nation, as distinguished by their language;

I will gather all nations and *tongues*.—Isaiah lxxvi.

anything of artificial contrivance resembling a
tongue in make, situation, or use; a point or pro-
jection, as the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance;
a point or long narrow strip of land, projecting
from the main into a sea or lake. In Carpentry,
the projection fitted to go into a groove, in con-
necting two pieces of timber together,—see *Groove*.
In Nautical affairs, a short piece of rope spliced
into the upper part of standing backstays, &c. to
the size of the topmast head; the taper part of
anything, as of the lower end of a spindle in mast-
making. To hold the *tongue*, to be silent;—*v. a.*
to chide; to scold;

How she might *tongue* me.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to talk; to prate.

Tongue-grafting,—see *Tonguing*. *Tongue-pad*, a
great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull
part of the world, called a *tongue-pad*.—*Johnson*.

Tongue-shaped, shaped like a tongue; applied in
Botany to leaves which are linear and fleshy, blunt
at the end, convex underneath, and having usually
a cartilaginous border. *Tongue-tie*, to deprive of
speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articu-
lation.

That extreme modesty and bashfulness, which ordi-
narily *tongue-ties* us in all good company.—*Goodman*.

Tongue-tied, destitute of the power of distinct
articulation; having an impediment in the speech;
unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love, and *tongue-tied* simplicity,

In least, speak most, to my capacity.—*Shaks*.

Tongue-violet, the common name of plants of the
genus *Schweiggeria*.

TONGUED, tungd, *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow.—*Donne*.

TONGUELESS—TONSURE.

TONGUELESS, tung'les, *a.* Speechless; having no tongue; unnamed, or not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.—*Shaks.*

TONGUING, tung'ing, *s.* In Horticulture, a particular mode of engrafting, by making a slit in the stock downwards.

TONIC, ton'ik, *a.* (from *tonos*, Gr. *tonus*, Lat. *tone*.) Literally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength, as *tonic* power; obviating the effects of debility, as a *tonic* medicine; being extended; relating to tones or sounds. In Pathology, *tonic spasm*, a rigid contraction of the muscles, which lasts for some time without relaxation;—*s.* in Music, the principal note of the key: it is the chief sound upon which all regular melodies depend, and in which they all terminate; a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a string in a given degree of tension. In Pharmacy, a medicine which strengthens and increases muscular action, or which gives vigour of action to the system.

TONICA, ton'e-ka, *s.* In Pharmacy, medicines which tend to brace and strengthen the nerves; tonic medicines.

TONICAL, ton'e-kal, *a.* The same as tonic.

TONICITY, to-nis'e-te, *s.* A term often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote that property of the muscular fibres.

TO-NIGHT, tā-nite', *ad.* On this night;—*s.* this night, as, *to-night* may come too soon.

TONKA BEAN, tong'ka been, } *s.* The fruit of
TONQUIN BEAN, tong'kwin been, } the *Dipterix odorata*, a shrubby plant of Guiana: it affords a crystalline volatile oil by digestion in alcohol: this bean has a peculiarly agreeable odour, and is employed in the scenting of snuff.

TONNAGE, tun'naje, *s.* (from *Ton*.) The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; the cubical content or burthen of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which she may carry; a duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton; a duty, toll, or rate payable per ton, on goods transported on canals.

TONSIL, ton'sil, *s.* (*tonsilla*, *plu.* Lat.) In Anatomy, an oblong suboval gland on each side of the fauces, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by several large ducts. The *tonsils* are, in popular language, termed *almonds*.

TONSILE, ton'sil, *a.* (from *tondeo*, I clip, *tonsus*, clipped, Lat.) That may be clipped.

On the green,
Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yews
Wither and fall.—*Mason.*

TONSILLAR, ton'sil-ar, or ton-sil'lar, *a.* Distributed upon or implicating the tonsils, as the *tonsillar* artery, *tonsillar* inflammation.

TONSILLITIS, ton-sil-lit'is, *s.* In Pathology, inflammation of the tonsils.

TONSURE, ton'shoor, *s.* (French; *tonsura*, from *tonsus*, shaved, Lat.) The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; the state of being shorn. In the Roman Catholic church, *tonsure* is the first ceremony used for consecrating a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate given by a bishop, who cuts off a part of the person's hair, with prayers and benedictions: hence, *tonsure* is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders; the corona or crown worn by priests as a mark of their order, and of their rank in the church.

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TONTINE—TOOTH.

TONTINE, ton-teen', *s.* (from Lorenzo Tonti, the inventor of the system.) A loan raised in annuities, with the benefit of survivorship: an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each is, at his death, to be divided among the survivors, until at last, it goes to the last survivor, or to the last of three, according to the terms on which the loan is advanced.

TONY, to'ne, *s.* In old cant style, a simpleton. When a man plays the fool or the extraneous part, he is a *tony*. Who drew this or that piece? *tony*. Such or such a one was never with me. No, he had a *tony* to his master.—*L'Extrange.*

TOO, too, *ad.* (to, Sax.) Over; more than noting excess, as, *too* long, *too* short; also; in addition.

A courtier and a patriot *too*.—*Pope.*

In old authors, *too* is sometimes doubled for excess emphatically.

Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt.
Too was originally the same word as *to*; the latter was formerly used in a like sense much for *too* much.

TOOK, took, } The preterite of *to take*.—*v.*
TOOKTOO, took'too, } *s.* The name given to the
TUKTA, took'ta, } Esquimaux and Indians to the barren ground Reindeer, the *Artica* of Richardson.

TOOL, tool, *s.* (to, Sax. in old Law.) *Attilia* is used for stores, tools, implements, instrument of manual operation; in a person used as an instrument by another to shape with a tool.

TOOM, toom, *a.* (*tune*, *toom*, Scotch.) Local.

A *toom* purse makes a blit merchant
Yorkish.

TOOXWOOD, toon'wood, *s.* A rather coarse reddish-brown coloured wood, extensively used in India for making furniture and cal the tree has been named *Cedrela Toxanista*.

TOOT, toot, *v. a.* (*totian*, to shoot, to p *toeten*, to blow the horn, Dutch.) To blow a flute or horn;

Jockie, say what might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?—*W.*

—*v. n.* to make a particular noise with articulating with the root of the upper lip, the beginning and end of the sound; to blow a horn or a flute in a particular manner; to stand in the following senses,) to stand prominently;

Though perhaps he had never a shirt on his back, he would have a *tooting* huge swelling ruff about his neck.

to pry or peep about.

Peeping, *tootying*, and gazing at that the priest held up in his hands.—*Abp. Cresswell.*

TOOTER, toot'ar, *s.* One who plays upon a horn.

TOOTH, tooth, *s. plu.* Teeth. (*tooth*, Sax.) substance growing out of the jaws of an animal, serving as an instrument of mastication; teeth are also very useful in assisting the utterance of words, and when well-shaped, they are ornamental. The teeth differ in shape, being destined for different purposes in men and quadrupeds.

incisors or cutting teeth; next to these are the pointed teeth, called laniary, canine, or dog teeth; and on the sides are the molar teeth or grinders; taste; palate;

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth.—*Dryden*.

a tin; a prong; anything pointed and resembling an animal tooth, as, the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a saw, or a wheel. In Carpentry, particularly, the iron or steel point in a gauge which marks the stuff in its passage, or draws a line parallel to the arris of the piece of wood. *Tooth-and-nail*, (that is, by biting and scratching,) with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face. *To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face. *In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort. *To show the teeth*, to threaten. *Toothache*, pain in the teeth,—see *Odontalgia*. *Toothache-tree*, the common name of plants of the genus *Zanthoxylon*. *Tooth-drawer*, one whose business is to extract teeth with instruments. *Tooth-drawing*, the act or practice of extracting teeth. *Tooth-edge*, the sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. *Tooth-pick* or *tooth-picker*, an instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. *Tooth-rush*,—see *Strophulus*;—*v. a.* to furnish with teeth, as, to *tooth* a rake; to indent; to cut into teeth; to jag, as, to *tooth* a saw; to lock into each other.—See *Toothing*.

It is common to *tooth* the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only.—*Mason*.

TOOTHED, *tootht*, *part. a.* Having teeth, as, a *toothed* wheel; in Botany, dentate; sharp like a tooth.

So I charm'd their ears,

That calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briars, sharp furzes, pricking goas, and thorns.
—*Shaks.*

TOOTHFUL, *tooth'ful*, *a.* Palatable.—Obsolete.

What dainty relish on my tongue

This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed:

If so *toothful*, I will be banquetted.—*Massinger*

TOOTHING, *tooth'ing*, *s.* In Architecture, &c. a projecting piece of material which is to be received into an adjoining piece; a tongue or series of tongues; bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up.

TOOTHLESS, *tooth'les*, *a.* Having no teeth.

TOOTHLETTED, *tooth'let-ted*, *a.* In Botany, furnished with little teeth; denticulated.

TOOTHsome, *tooth'sum*, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.—Obsolete.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old.—*Carew*.

TOOTHsomeNESS, *tooth'sum-nes*, *s.* Palatableness.—Obsolete.

TOOTHwort, *tooth'wort*, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Lythrea*, consisting of succulent leafless scaly herbs, found as parasites on the roots of trees.

TOOTHY, *tooth'e*, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.

TOP, *top*, *s.* (Saxon, Danish, and Welsh.) The highest part of anything; the upper edge, end, or extremity; surface; upper side, as, the *top* of the ground; the highest place or rank, as, the *top* of preferment, the *top* of the class; the highest person; the chief;

How would you be,

If he, who is the *top* of judgment, should

But judge you as you are?—*Shaks.*

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the utmost degree, as, the *top* of perfection; the crown or upper surface of the head;

All the stor'd vengeance of Heaven fall

On her ungrateful *top*!—*Shaks.*

the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock; the head of a plant; an inverted conoid with which children play, continuing the motion with a whip. In Nautical language, a small light platform, near the lower masthead, which it surrounds, projecting on all sides, and serving to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the masts; and in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy. *Top-armor*, a rail extending the width of the top of a ship, on the after-side, supported by stanchions, and equipped with a netting. *Top-block*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast. *Top-brim*, the space in the middle of the foot of a top-sail. *Top-chains*, chains used in action, by which the lower yard is hung in case of the slings being shot away. *Top-cloth*, a large piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top when the ship is prepared for action. *Top-gallant*, that which is above the top-mast. *Top-gallant-mast*, the mast next above the top-mast; on it are extended the *top-gallant-sails*. *Top-lantern*, a large lantern placed in the afterpart of a top in any ship where an admiral's flag or a commodore's pendant is flying. *Top-lining*, the lining sewed to the aftside of top-sails, to preserve the sail from chafing the top. *Top-man*, a man standing in the top. *Top-mast*, the second division of a mast, or that part next above the lower mast. *Top-rope*, a rope to sway up a top-mast, or top-gallant-mast, to fix it in its place. *Top-sails*, large sails extending across the top-masts by the *top-sail-yards* above, and by the lower yards beneath. *Top-tackle*, a large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope, and to the deck, in order to augment the mechanical power in hoisting the top-mast. In Architecture, *top-beam*, the same as *collar-beam*,—which see. *Top-rail*, the uppermost rail in any piece of framing or wainscoting; the uppermost rail of a chair. In Scottish Law, *top-annual*, an annual rent out of a house built in a burgh.—*Cowel*. Other compounds are:—*top-draining*, the act or practice of draining the surface of land. *Top-dressing*, a dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. *Topful*, full to the top or brim.

'Tis wonderful

What may be wrought out of their discontent;

Now that their souls are *topful* of offence.—*Shaks.*

Top-gallant, highest; elevated; splendid.

I dare appeal to the consciences of *top-gallant* sparks.—

L'Estrange.

Top-heavy, having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower; hence, metaphorically, intoxicated. *Top-knot*, a knot worn by females on the top of the head. *Top-man*, the man who stands above in sawing. *Top-proud*, proud to the highest degree. *Top-shaped*, in Botany, turbinate, that is, inversely conical, with a contraction towards the point. *Top-soiling*, the act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun. *Top-stone*, a stone which is placed on the top, or which forms the top;—*v. n.* to rise aloft; to be eminent; to predominate; to excel; to rise above others;—*v. a.* to cover on the top; to tip; to cap; to rise

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TOPAN—TOPIC.

TOPICAL—TOR.

above; to outgo; to surpass; to crop; to take off the top or upper part; to rise to the top of, as, he topped the hill; to perform eminently, as, he topped his part.—Not used in this sense.

TOPAN, to'pan, *s.* A name of the horned Indian rhinoceros bird, *Buceros rhinoceros*.

TOPARCH, top'ark, *s.* (see Toparchy.) The ruler of a toparchy.

TOPARCHY, top'ar-ke, *s.* (*topos*, a place, and *arche*, government, Gr.) In Antiquity, a small state or lordship consisting of only a few cities or towns; or a petty country under the sway of a toparch: thus Judea was divided into ten toparchies.

TOPAZ, to'paz, *s.* (*topasion*, Gr.) A crystalized mineral harder than quartz, of a yellow or wine colour: when heated, the Brazilian topaz becomes rose red, and is sometimes in this state passed off as a ruby; the Saxon topaz loses its colour by heat; the Siberian topaz is usually colourless, and the Scotch has a blue tinge. Composition of a specimen from Brazil—alumina, 58.38; silica, 34.01; fluoric acid, 7.79: sp. gr. 3.49 to 3.56; hardness = 8.0. In Heraldry, a name for the colour *Or* in the coats of the nobility.

TOPAZOLITE, to-paz'o-lite, *s.* (*topasion*, a topaz, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A subvariety of garnet of a pale-yellow colour, found in Piedmont: according to Benvoisin, it is composed of silica, 37; alumina, 2; lime, 29; glucina, 4; iron, 25; manganese, 2.

TOPE, tope, *s.* A name for the *Squalus galeus*, a fish of the shark kind;—*v. n.* (*tope*, Fr.) to drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great.—Dryden.

TOFER, to'pur, *s.* One who drinks to excess; a tippler; a drunkard.

TOPET, top'et, *s.* The *Parus bicolor*; a small bird, the crested titmouse of Latham, the toupet titmouse of Pennant.

TOPH, tof, } *s.* (*tophus*, sandstone, Lat.) In
TOPHIN, tof'in, } Mineralogy, a kind of sandstone;
TOPHUS, to'fus, } generally, any calcareous deposition, resembling, in lightness of texture, the *tophus*, or material thrown out of volcanoes.

TOPHACEOUS, to-fa'she-us, *a.* Resembling toph; gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

TOPHET, to'fet, *s.* (Hebrew, a drum; in reference to the sacrifice of children to Moloch in this place, when a drum was beat to stifle their cries.) A place regarded as unclean near Jerusalem, into which the Jews used to throw the carcasses of beasts, or the bodies of men to whom they refused burial, and where a fire was perpetually kept up to consume all that was brought: hence, *Tophet* is sometimes used metaphorically for hell.

TOPHI, to'fi, *s.* A stone formed by earthly depositions, called also *tufa* or *trass*.—See Toph.

TOPHUS, to'fus, *s.* (Latin, a sand or gravel-stone, also a drum.) In Pathology, a soft tumour upon a bone; the material thrown out of volcanoes; toph.

TOPIARY, top'e-ar-e, *a.* (*topiarius*, ornamental, Lat.) Shaped by cutting and clipping; applied particularly to a sort of garden ornamental work, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbours and thickets, trees and hedges.

TOPIC, top'ik, *s.* (*topica*, *topicus*, Lat. *topu*, Sanse. *topos*, place, Gr.) Any subject of discourse or

argument; a place in which arguments suit the purpose in view are collected; or a particular argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Cicero defines *topica* to be art of finding arguments; principle of persuasion. Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed to principles, whom no *topica* can work upon.—Watts.

In Surgery, a remedy applied to a particular part, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like. *Topic* is sometimes used adjectively.

TOPICAL, top'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a particular part; limited; local, as, a topical remedy; pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a particular head.

TOPICALLY, top'e-kal-le, *ad.* Locally; with relation to a part; with application to a particular part, as, a remedy *topically* applied.

TOPICI, top'e-si, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In Mythology, name given to those deities who were worshipped only in particular countries, as Astarte in Phoenicia, Isis and Osiris in Egypt.

TOPINARIA, top-e-na're-a, *s.* In Pathology, a species of tumour in the skin of the head.

TOPLESS, top'les, *a.* (from Top.) Having no top, as, a *topless* height.

TOPMOST, top'most, *a.* Highest; uppermost; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

TOPOGRAPHER, to-pog'ra-fur, *s.* (see Topography.) One who describes a particular place, town, or tract of land.

TOPOGRAPHIC, top-o-graf'ik, } *a.* Part
TOPOGRAPHICAL, top-o-graf'e-kal, } to topography
descriptive of a place.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, top-o-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* In the manner of topography.

TOPOGRAPHY, to-pog'ra-fe, *s.* (*topos*, a place, *graphie*, description, Gr.) Description of a particular place; science of describing places.

TOPPED, topt, *part.* and *a.* Covered on the top; capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOPPING, top'ping, *a.* Fine; gallant; proceeding with superiority;
The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fellow.—Johnson.

—*s.* that which comes from hemp in the process of hatching. In Nautical language, the act of putting one extremity of a yard higher than the other. *Topping-lift*, a rope for raising the mast any yard or boom. *Topping and tailing*, the process of clearing both ends of the hemp with the knife.

TOPPINGLY, top'ping-le, *a.* Topping;

These *toppingly* ghosts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairies as beares among men.—Taylor.

—*ad.* proudly; with airs of disdain.—Observe the vulgar.

TOPPLE, top'pl, *v. n.* (from Top.) To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down;—*v. a.* to throw down.

Unruly wind —
Shakes the old belidame earth, and *topples down*
Steeple and moss-grown towers.—Shakspeare.

TOPSY-TURVY, top'se-tur've, *ad.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy*.

TOQUET, to-ka, *s.* (French, a cap.) A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women.

TOR, tor, *s.* (Saxon.) A tower; a turret;
I visited the *tor*, which is nothing but the simple ancient church.—Key.

a high-pointed hill.—Used in names of places.

TORALIA—TORMENTOR.

TORALIA, to-ra'le-a, *s.* In Antiquity, the coverlets or carpets which were laid over the couches of the Romans when they supped.

TORCH, tawrtsh, *s.* (*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.) A flambeau or large light carried in the hand, made of wax or other combustible material. *Torch-bearer*, one who carries a torch. *Torch-light*, light afforded by a torch or torches. *Torch-thistle*, a plant of the genus *Cereus*: the common name of a genus of the order Cactaceæ, called *Cereus*, from *cera*, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax-candle. *Torch-wort*, a plant.

TORCHER, tawrtsh'ur, *s.* One who gives light.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring.—*Shaks.*

TORDYLIUM, tawr-dil'e-um, *s.* (*tordylion* of Dioscorides, said to be from *tornos*, a lathe, and *illo*, I turn, Gr.) Hartwort, a genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TORDYLOPSIS, tawr-de-lop'sis, *s.* (from the plant *Tordylium*, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr. the plant resembling *Tordylium*.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TORE, tore. Pret. of the verb *to tear*;—*s.* the dead grass in winter.

Proportion according to rowan or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* less hay will do.—*Mortimer*.

In Architecture, the same as *Torus*,—which see.

TORENIA, to-re'ne-a, *s.* (named by Linnaeus in honour of Olof Toreen, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered *T. Asiatica* and other plants in China.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

TOREUMATOGRAPHY, tor-û-ma-to-graphy, *s.* (*toreutos*, worked relief, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of ancient sculpture and bas relief.

TOREUMATOLOGY, tor-û-ma-to-lo-gy, *s.* (*toreuma*, sculpture, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science or art of sculpture, or a description of ancient and modern sculpture and bas relief.

TOREUTIC, tor-oo'tik, *a.* (*toreutos*, worked in relief or chased, Gr.) In Sculpture, highly polished; applied to such objects as are executed with high finish, delicacy, and polish; but properly to all figures in hardwood, ivory, &c.

TORILIS, to-ril'is, *s.* (a name given by Adanson, probably without meaning.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermæ.

TORMENT, tawr'ment, *s.* (*tourment*, Fr. *tormentum*, Lat.) Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, bodily or mental; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery; an ancient engine of war for throwing stones.

TORMENT, tor-ment', *v. a.* To put into extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either bodily or mental; to distress; to tease; to vex; to harass; to put into great agitation.

TORMENTIL.—See *Tormentilla*.

TORMENTIL ROOT, tawr'men-til root, *s.* The root of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, occasionally used in medicine as an astringent.

TORMENTILLA, tawr-men-till'a, *s.* (from *tormentum*, pain, Lat. in reference to the supposed efficacy in toothache, as well as being supposed to cure diseases of the bowels.) *Tormentil*, or *Septfoil*, a genus of plants, consisting of herbs, natives of Europe: Order, Rosaceæ.

TORMENTING, tor-men'ting, *s.* In Agriculture, an imperfect kind of horse hoeing.

TORMENTER, tor-men'tur, *s.* He or that which **TORMENTOR**, tor-men'tor, *s.* torments; one who inflicts penal

TORMINA—TORRELITE.

anguish or torture. In Agriculture, an instrument somewhat like a harrow, but supported on wheels, and each tine is furnished with a hoe or share, which enters and cuts up the ground.

TORMINA, tawr'me-na, *s.* In Pathology, griping; the pain which accompanies enteritis and diarrhoea.

TORN, tawrn. Past part. of *to tear*;—*s.* In Heraldry, an ancient name for a spinning wheel.

TORNADO, tor-na'do, *s.* (Spanish, from the root of *Turn*.) A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion; a whirlwind.

TORNATELLA, tawr-na-tel'la, *s.* A genus of marine Mollusca, belonging to the Turbinæ; body whorl cylindrical; spire pyramidal and pointed; aperture contracted above, effuse beneath; base of the pillar with two strong plates.

TOROSE, to-roze', *a.* (*torosus*, Lat.) In Natural History, swelling into knobs or protuberances.

TORPEDINÆ, tawr-pe-di'ne, *s.* The *Torpedo* Rays, a subfamily of fishes, the head of which is excessively large, and surrounded by the pectoral fins, so as to form a circular disc; the tail fleshy, not longer than the body, and bearing the ordinary fins; mouth beneath: Family, *Raidæ*.

TORPEDO, tor-pe'da, *s.* A genus of fishes, forming with *Temera* the subfamily *Torpedinæ*: Family, *Raidæ*. The name is also given to a machine, invented for the purpose of destroying ships from beneath, by attaching to them cases charged with explosive and combustible matter.

TORPEFY, tawr'pe-fi, *v. a.* To make torpid.

TORPENT, tawr'pent, *a.* (*torpens*, Lat.) Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion;—*s.* in Medicine, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

TORPESCENCE, tor-pes'sens, *s.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TORPESCENT, tor-pes'sent, *a.* (*torpescens*, Lat.) Becoming torpid or numb.

TORPID, tawr'pid, *a.* (*torpidus*, Lat.) Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; dull; numb; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

TORPIDITY, tor-pid'e-ty, *s.* The state of being **TORPIDNESS**, tawr'pid-nes, torpid; numbness; **TORPIDITUDE**, tawr'po-tude, dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

TORPOR, tawr'pur, *s.* (Latin.) Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion or the power of motion; dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

TORPORIFIC, tawr-po-rif'ik, *a.* (*torpor*, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) Tending to produce torpor.

TORQUE, tawrk, *s.* (*torques*, Lat.) In Antiquity, a collar or chain of gold and silver given by the Romans to soldiers who had distinguished themselves: they were wreathed with great beauty, and worn round the neck.

TORQUED, tawrkwid, *a.* In Heraldry, wreathed.

TORREFACTION, tor-re-fak'shun, *s.* (French; *torrefacio*, from *torridus*, torrid, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) The operation of drying by a fire. In Metallurgy, the operation of roasting ores, to deprive them of foreign volatile ingredients. In Pharmacy, the operation of drying highly or partially roasting drugs.

TORREFY, tor-re-fi, *v. a.* To dry by a fire; to roast or scorch, as metallic ores; to dry or parch, as drugs.

TORRELITE, tor-re-lite, *s.* (In honour of Dr. Torrey

TORRENT—TORTILE.

TORTION—TORY.

of the United States.) A mineral of a dull vermilion colour; streak rose-red; fracture granular; it affects the magnet slightly. Composition—peroxide of cerium, 12.32; silica, 32.60; protoxide of iron, 21.00; alumina, 3.68; lime, 24.08; water, 3.50.

TORRENT, tor'rent, *s.* (*torrens*, Lat.) A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; a strong current;—*a.* rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.—
Milton.

TORRICELLI, to-re-tshel'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Toricelli, the inventor of the barometer.) A genus of plants: Order, Araliaceae.

TORRICELLIAN, tor-re-tshel'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli; applied to the barometrical tube, and to the vacuum above the mercury in the barometer, from the circumstance of that celebrated disciple of Galileo's having been the first to demonstrate the principle and extent of atmospheric pressure, and to apply it to the structure of this useful instrument.

TORRID, tor'rid, *a.* (*torridus*, from *torreo*, I roast, Lat.) Parched; dried with heat; violently hot; burning or parching. *Torrid zone*, that space or belt of the earth included between the tropics, extending 23½ degrees on each side of the equator, over every point of which the sun is successively vertical, and where the heat is always great.

TORRIDNESS, tor'rid-nes, *s.* The state of being torrid.

TORSE, tawrs, *s.* (French; *torus*, Lat.) In Heraldry, a wreath.

TORSEL, tawr'sel, *s.* Anything in a twisted form, as *torsels* for mantel-trees.

TORSION, tawr'shun, *s.* (*torsio*, from *torqueo*, I twist, Lat.) The act of turning or twisting. *Torsion-balance*, an instrument for determining the amount of torsion which may take place in a thread of any substance, by loading its extremity with different weights. *Torsion-electrometer*, and *torsion-galvanometer*, are instruments by which the force of an electric or galvanic current is measured by the amount of torsion produced in a filament of glass, or other non-conducting material by the action of these agents.

TORSO, tawr'so, *s.* (Italian.) In Sculpture, a statue of which nothing remains but the trunk of the human figure. The term is also applied by architects to columns with twisted shafts,—the same as *torse*.

TORSTEN, tawr'sten, *s.* An iron ore of a bright bluish-black colour.

TORT, tawrt, *s.* (French, wrong.) In Law, injustice or injury; calamity; mischief.—Obsolete, except as a law term.

He dreadless bade them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any tort.—
Spenser.

TORTEAU, tawr'to, *s.* In Heraldry, a red roundel.

TORTFEASOR, tawrt-fe'zur, *s.* (*tortfaiscur*, Fr.) In Law, a wrong-doer; a trespasser.—Cowel.

TORTICOLLUS, tawrt-te-kol'lus, *s.* (*torqueo*, I twist, and *collum*, the neck, Lat.) In Pathology, the same as *wry-neck*,—which see.

TORTILE, tawr'tile, *a.* (*tortilis*, Lat.) Twisted; wreathed. In Botany, coiled like a rope.

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TORTION, tawr'shun, *s.* Torment; pain.—Obs.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly.—

TORTIOUS, tawr'shus, *a.* Injurious; done by wrong. In Law, implying tort or injury, for which law allows damages.

TORTIVE, tawr'tiv, *a.* Twisted; wreathed.

TORTOISE, tawr'toyz, *s.* The common name reptiles of the families Testudinidae, Cheloniidae, and Trionycidae. In Antiquity, the same as Testudo,—which see. *Tortoise-shell*, a pterous insect of the genus Cassida. *Tortoise-shell*, the shell of the tortoise, used in India and in various manufactures. The *tortoise* or *clouded tiger*, the *Felis nebulosa*, a native of Sumatra.

TORTRICIDÆ, tawr-tris'e-de, *s.* (*tortrix*, one of the genera.) A family of beautiful little Moths, which in their larva state, roll up the leaves on which they feed, and in which they pass the chrysalis state.

TORTRIX, tawr'triks, *s.* A genus of Lepidoptera insects: Type of the family Tortricidae.

TORTULOUS, tawr'tu-lus, *a.* (*tortulosus*, Lat.) Natural History, bulged out at intervals, like a cord having several knots on it.

TORTUOSITY, tawr-tu-oz'e-te, *s.* (from *tortus*, Lat.) The state of being twisted or wreathed; winding.

TORTUOUS, tawr'tu-us, *a.* (*tortuosus*, Lat.) Twisted; winding; tortuous.—Obsolete in sense.

TORTUOUSLY, tawr'tu-us-le, *ad.* In a winding manner.

TORTUOUSNESS, tawr'tu-us-nes, *s.* The state of being twisted.

TORTURE, tawr'ture, *s.* (French; *tortura*, Lat.) Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony; torment; severe pain inflicted justly either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person;—*v. a.* to pain to extremity; to vex; to harass; to keep on the stretch-bow.—Obsolete in this sense.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually.—De Witt.

TORTURER, tawr'tu-rur, *s.* One who tortures.

TORTURINGLY, tawr'tu-ring-le, *ad.* So as to torture or torment.

TORTUROUS, tawr'tu-rus, *a.* Tormenting; causing torture.—Obsolete.

TORULA, tor'u-la, *s.* (dim. of *torus*, a bed, Lat.) plants forming a thick compact bed or layer on which the plants on which they grow.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

TORULOSE, tor'u-lose, *a.* Slightly torose.

TORUS, to'rus, *s.* (Latin, a rope.) In Architecture, a large moulding used in the bases of columns, the profile of which is semicircular. In Botany, the central part of the flower on which the stamens are placed.

TORTVITY, tawr've-te, *s.* (*tortitas*, Lat.) Severity or severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tawr'vus, *a.* Sour of aspect; showing a severe countenance.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger.—De Witt.

TORY, to're, *s.* (said to be an Irish word denoting a robber.) The name given to an adherent of the ancient constitution of England and to the political hierarchy: the title now assumed by

TORYISM—TOUCH.

party is *conservatist*. *Tory* was a word of reproach applied by the country to the court party in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., these in return calling the country party *whigs*,—see Whig. In the American Revolution, those who opposed the war and favoured the claims of Great Britain were styled *tories*.

TORYISM, to're-izm, *s.* The principles of the Tories.
TOSE, toze, *v. a.* (from the root of Tease.) To tease wool.—Obsolete or local.

Toss, tos, *v. a.* (*tosian*, Welsh.) To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; to throw with violence; to lift or throw up with sudden or violent motion, as to *toss* the head; to cause to rise and fall, as, to be *tossed* on the waves; to move one way and the other; to agitate; to make restless; to keep in play; to tumble over;—*v. n.* to fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion; to be tossed. *To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall;—*s.* a throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. *Toss-angling*, fishing with a worm and without a float, by drawing the bait along the surface of the water. *Toss-pot*, a toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOSSED, tost. Pret. and past part. of *to toss*: sometimes written *tost*.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost*.—Milton.

TOSSEL, tos'sel, *s.* A different orthography of Tassel, —which see.

TOSSEK, tos'sur, *s.* One who tosses.

TOSSENG, tos'sing, *s.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

TOST.—See Tossed.

TOTAL, to'tal, *a.* (French: *totalis*, Lat.) Whole; full; complete; not divided;—*s.* the whole; the whole sum or amount.

TOTALLY, to'tal-le, *ad.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

TOTALNESS, to'tal-nes, *s.* Entireness.

TOTANUS, to-ta'nus, *s.* The Green-shank, a genus of birds: Family, Scolopacidae.

TOTE, tote, *v. a.* (a word used in slave-holding countries, and said to have been introduced by the blacks.) To carry or bear.

TOTHER, tu'th'ur. A contracted form of the other.

TOTIDEM VERBIS, tot'e-dem ver'bis, (Latin.) In so many words; in the very words.

TOTIES QUOTIES, to-te-es kwo'te-es, (Latin.) In Law, so often as a thing shall happen.

TOTIPALMATES, tot-e-pal'mayts, *s.* A name given to a group of birds, whose hind toe is united together with the others in a united membrane. It includes the pelicans, boobies, frigate birds, &c.

TOTTER, tot'tur, *v. n.* (perhaps allied to Titter.) To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; to reel.

TOTTERY, tot'ter-e, } *a.* Shaking; unsteady.—
TOTTY, tot'e, } Vulgar.

TOUCAN, tow'kan, *s.* A bird of the genus Ramphastos. In Astronomy, the American Goose, one of the modern constellations in the southern hemisphere.

TOUCH, tutsh, *v. a.* (*toucher*, Fr. *toucher*, Armor.) To come in contact with; to hit or strike against; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to;

TOUCHABLE—TOUCHINESS.

to reach; to attain to; to try, as gold with a stone; to relate to or concern;

This quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;

Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.—Shaks.

to handle slightly; to meddle with; to affect; What of sweet

Hath *touched* my sense, flat seems to this.—Milton.

to move; to soften; to melt, as to *touch* the feelings; to mark or delineate slightly; to infect, as to be *touched* with a pestilent disease; to make an impression on; to strike, as a musical instrument; to influence by impulse; to treat slightly, as, he barely *touched* on the subject; to afflict or distress. *To touch up*, to repair; to improve by slight touches or emendations. *To touch the wind*, to keep as near the wind as possible;—*v. n.* to be in contact with; to fasten on, or to take effect on; to treat of slightly in discourse. *To touch at*, to come or go to, without stay. *To touch on or upon*, to mention slightly; to touch at—(little used in this sense);—*s.* contact; the hitting of two bodies; the sense of feeling, one of the five senses; the act of touching; the state of being touched; examination by a stone, as gold or silver in the mint; test; that by which anything is examined; proof; tried qualities;

Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and

My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,

Bid me farewell and smile.—Shaks.

single act of a pencil on a picture; feature; lineament; act of the hand on a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection;

He loves us not;

He wants the natural *touch*.—Shaks.

particular application of anything to a person; a stroke, as, a *touch* of raillery; animadversion; censure; reproof; exact performance of agreement —(obsolete in this sense);

He was not to expect that such a perfidious creature should keep *touch* with him.—L'Estrange.

a small quantity intermixed; a hint; suggestion; slight notice; a cant word for a slight essay. In Music, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers: an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop when the keys close well. In Ship-building, *touch* is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters. *Touch-hole*, the hole through which fire is communicated to the powder of a gun. *Touch-me-not*, one of the names of plants of the genus Impatiens, so called from the elasticity of the capsules. In Assaying, *touch-needles*, small bars consisting of gold and silver alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, used by assayers to judge—by comparing their colour and streak upon a piece of hard black stone, such as basalt, with that of alloys of the precious metals—of the relative quantity of gold or silver in the latter. *Touch-stone*, a variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone by the article tried. *Touch-wood*, decayed wood, used as a match for taking fire from a spark.

TOUCHABLE, tutsh'a-bl, *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCHILY, tutsh'e-le, *ad.* With irritation; peevishly.

TOUCHINESS, tutsh'e-nes, *s.* Peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

TOUCHING—TOURNIQUET.

TOUCHING, tutsh'ing, *part. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic;—*s.* touch; the sense of feeling.

TOUCHINGLY, tutsh'ing-le, *ad.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly.

TOUCHY, tutsh'e, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

TOUGH, tuf, *a.* (*tol*, Sax.) Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardships; not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; stiff; not flexible.

TOUGHEN, tuf'in, *v. a.* To make tough;—*v. n.* to grow tough.

TOUGHLY, tuf'le, *ad.* In a tough manner.

TOUGHNESS, tuf'nes, *s.* The quality of being tough.

TOULICIA, tū-līsh'e-a, *s.* (*toulici*, the name in Guiana.) A genus of plants, natives of Guiana: Order, Sapindaceæ.

TOUFEE, tū-pe', *s.* (*toupet*, from *touffe*, a tuft, Fr.)

TOUFET, tū-pā', *s.* A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, toor, *s.* (French, a turn.) Literally, a going round—hence, a journey in a circuit; used by Milton for a high circular flight;

The bird of Jove stooped from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.

a turn, as a *tour* of duty, a military use of the word.

TOURACCO, too-rak-ko, *s.* A bird of the genus *Corythæ*, natives of Africa.

TOURBILLION, toor-bil'yun, *s.* (*tourbillon*, a whirlwind, Fr.) An ornamental firework, peculiar for turning round when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

TOURIST, toor'ist, *s.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TOURNALINE, toor-ma-lin, *s.* (probably a corruption of *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.)

A mineral usually of a black, dark-green, or brown colour: it occurs both in semicrystalline prisms of irregular form and deeply striated on the surface, and in prisms of six or more sides, variously terminated, the two terminations being generally dissimilar. Composition of a specimen from Devonshire—soda, 2.09; silica, 35.20; alumina, 35.50; oxide of iron, 17.86; oxide of manganese, 0.43; boracic acid, 4.11; magnesia, 0.70; lime, 0.55: sp. gr. 3.0 to 3.2; hardness = 7.0 to 7.5.

TOURN, turn, *s.* In Law, the turn or circuit anciently made thrice every year by the sheriff, for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court leet of the county.

TOURNAMENT, toor'na-ment, or tur'na-ment, *s.* (from *tourner*, to turn, Fr.) A military mock encounter, as practised in the middle ages; a tilt; a joust; used by Milton simply for encounter.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join!

TOURNEFORTIA, tūr-ne-fawr'she-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in memory of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, the famous author of an elegant botanical arrangement, under the title of *Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*, in 1694 and 1700.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

TOURNEY, toor'ne, or tur'ne, *s.* The same as *Tournament*;—*v. n.* to tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, tur'ne-ket, *s.* (French.) In Surgery, a bandage which may be tightened to any extent by means of a screw, so as to exert pressure upon a cushion, and compress the arterial trunks to which it is applied: it is chiefly used to prevent hæmorrhage in operations of amputation.

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TOURQUOIS—TOWER.

TOURQUOIS, tur'kwoy, *s.* A mineral hitherto been found only in Persia: color bluish-green, very pleasant to the eye; fracture small conchoidal, sometimes splinted; times uneven; lustre dull, or merely gli opaque, sometimes though rarely translucent the edges; rather softer than quartz.

tion—alumina, 44.50; phosphoric acid oxide of copper, 8.75; protoxide of iron water, 19.00: sp. gr. 2.6296 to 3.25.

TOURRETTIA, toor-ret'she-a, *s.* (in honour Antoine Claud la Tourrette, a correspondent of J. Rousseau.) A genus of plants: Order, phulariaceæ.

TOUSE, towz, *v. a.* (*sausen*, to pull, Ge pull; to haul; to drag; to tear;

Take him hence; to the rack with him
We'll *touse* him joint by joint,
But we will know his purpose.—Shak.

—*v. n.* to tear or rave about.

She, struggling still with the
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost st
pose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*,
sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to t

TOUSLE, tow'z, *v. a.* (the dim. of *touse*.) or haul about. This word, pronounced in common use in Scotland.

TOUT, tow't, *v. n.* To ply or seek for cu (local).—See Toot.

TOVARIA, to-va're-a, *s.* (in honour of Sime a Spanish physician.) A genus of plant Capparidaceæ.

TOVOMITA, to-vo-me'ta, *s.* (*toovomite*, the name of T. Guianensis.) A genus of pl der, Clusiaceæ.

TOW, tow, *v. a.* (*teogan*, Sax. *tower*, Fr. To drag along or through water by some tached to the vessel;—*s.* (Saxon,) the broken part of hemp or flax, separated finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

a boat which is towed or drawn by a
Tow-line, a line or chain used in tow
path, or *towing-path*, a path used by me that tow boats. *Tow-rope*, any rope us ing ships or boats.

TOWAGE, tow'aje, *s.* (from *Tow*, the ve act of towing; the price paid for towing

TOWARD, to'urd, *prep.* (Saxon; to a

TOWARDS, to'urds, *s.* In the direction direction to, in a moral sense; with a with ideal tendency to; near to. In of the two parts of the word are sometimes as, *to God ward*, in which use *to* is pro usual;—*ad.* nearly; at hand.

TOWARD, to'urd, *a.* Ready to do or learn ward; apt, as a *toward* youth.

TOWARDLINESS, to'urd-le-nes, *s.* (from Readiness to do or learn; aptness; de

TOWARDLY, to'urd-le, *a.* Ready to do apt; docile; tractable; compliant with

TOWARDNESS, to'urd-nes, *s.* Docility; ness.

TOWEL, tow'el, *s.* (*touaille*, Fr.) A clo wiping the hands, and for other similar

TOWELING, tow'el-ing, *s.* Cloth for tow

TOWER, tow'ur, *s.* (*tor*, Sax. and Ir. *tor* Armor.) A high building; a hall above the main edifice; a fortress;

ludicrously, a high head-dress; figuratively, high flight; elevation;—*v. n.* to rise and fly high; to be lofty. In Fortification, *tower-bastion*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns. *Tower of London*, a citadel containing an arsenal; also a palace in which the kings of England sometimes lodged. *Round-towers*,—see under Round. *Tower-mustard*, the common name of plants of the genus *Turritis*.

TOWERED, tow'urd, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERING, tow'ur-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated.

TOWERY, tow'ur-e, *a.* Towered; having towers.

TO WIT, too wit. To know, namely.

TOWN, town, *s.* (*tun*, Sax.) Originally, a walled or fortified place; any collection of houses larger than a village; specially, a number of houses not having been the see of a bishop, but to which belongs a regular market; the inhabitants of a town; the town in which one lives; distinctively, the metropolis, or the people in it; and more particularly, the court end of London, or the people who originate and give currency to the fashions, taste, and opinions of the day; in popular language in America, a township; the whole territory within certain limits. *Town-clerk*, an officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings. *Town-crier*, a public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Town-hall*, a hall in which the affairs of a town are transacted. *Town-house*, the house in which the public business of a town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting; a house in town, in opposition to one in the country. *Townsmen*, an inhabitant of a place; one of the same town with another; in New England, an officer of the town who assists in managing the town's affairs. *Town-talk*, the common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation. *Town-top*, a large top; formerly there was one kept in every town for the peasants to whip in cold weather when they could not work.

Dances like a town-top.—*Fletcher*.

TOWNISH, town'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWNLESS, town'les, *a.* Having no town.

TOWNSHIP, town'ship, *s.* The district or territory of a town.

TOWSER, tow'zur, *s.* (from *Touse*.) The name of a dog.

TOXICAL, toks'e-kal, *a.* (*toxikon*, poison, Gr.) Poisonous.

TOXICOLOGICAL, toks-e-ko-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICODENDRON, toks-e-ko-den'dron, *s.* The specific name of the common poison tree, or poison oak, *Rhus toxicodendron*, a shrub creeping on walls or trees.

TOXICOLOGICALLY, toks-e-ko-loj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a toxicological manner.

TOXICOLOGIST, toks-e-ko-l'o-jist, *s.* One who treats of poisons.

TOXICOLOGY, toks-e-ko-l'o-je, *s.* (*toxikon*, pertaining to an arrow, and as arrows were frequently poisoned—hence, a poison, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A discourse or treatise on poisons.

TOXICUM, toks'e-kum, *s.* (Latin.) Poison.

TOXICUS, toks'e-kus, *a.* (*toxikos*, a bow, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Melasoma.

TOXOCARPUS, toks-o-kar'pus, *s.* (*toxos*, a bow, and

karpos, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the arched follicles.) A genus of plants, natives of the East Indies: Family, Asclepiadaceae.

TOXODON, toks'o-don, *s.* (*toxos*, a bow, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. from the curvature of the teeth.) A name given by Prof. Owen, for an extinct genus founded on *Toxodon Platensis*, a gigantic mammiferous animal referrible to the order Pachydermata, but partaking likewise of the nature of the Rodentia, Edentata, and herbivorous Cetaceae. The remains of this creature were found by Dr. Darwin at Bahia Blanca, on the east coast of America.

TOXOPHILITE, tox-of'e-lite, *s.* (*toxos*, a bow or an arrow, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A lover of the bow; an archer; a lover of archery.

TOXOPHORA, toks-of'o-ra, *s.* (*toxos*, a bow, and *phoreo*, I carry, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Tanyosoma.

TOXOSTOMA, toks-os'to-ma, *s.* (*toxos*, a bow, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A name given by Wagler for a genus of Thrushes.

TOXOTE, toks'o-te, *s. plu.* (Greek.) In Greek Military History, bowmen.

TOXOTES, toks-o'tis, *s.* (Greek, an archer.) A genus of fishes: Family, Chaetodonidae.

TOXOTUS, toks'o-tus, *s.* (*toxotes*, an archer, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Longicorneae.

TOY, toy, *s.* (*tooi*, tire, ornament, Dutch?) A plaything; a bauble; a trifling thing valued for its look only; matter of no importance; folly; trifling practice; play; sport; amorous dalliance; So said he, and forbore not glance or toy Of amorous intent.—*Milton*.

odd or silly tale;

I never may believe

These antic fables, nor these fairy toys.—*Shaks.*

slight representation, as, the toy of novelty; wild or odd conceit;—*v. n.* (*töser*, Dan. *töfra*, Swed. to stay, to dally.) to dally amorously; to trifle; to play;—*v. a.* to treat foolishly—(of rare occurrence in this sense.) *Toy-man*, one who deals in toys.

Toy-shop, a shop where toys are sold.

TOYER, toy'ur, *s.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOYFUL, toy'ful, *a.* Full of trifling play.

TOYISH, toy'ish, *a.* Trifling; wanton.

TOYISHNESS, toy'ish-nes, *s.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOZE, toze, *v. a.* To pull by violence or importunity.—see to *touse*.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or toze from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier.—*Shaks.*

TOZZIA, toz'ze-a, *s.* (in honour of Bruno Tozzi, F.R.S.) A genus of Herbaceous plants: Order, Orobanchaceae.

TRABARLE, tra-ba're-a, *s.* In Archæology, little boats, so called from their being made out of single beams or pieces of timber.—*Cowel*.

TRABEA, tra'be-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, the robe used at first by the kings, and afterwards by the consuls and augurs.

TRABEATION, tra-be-a'shun, *s.* (from *trabes*, a beam, Lat.) In Architecture, the same as entablature, —which see.

TRABS, trabs, *s.* (Latin.) In Architecture, a wall-plate, or horizontal piece of timber lying on a wall, for the reception of the ends of the timbers of a floor or roof.

TRACE, trase, *s.* (French; *traccia*, Ital. *traza*, Span. *tractus*, Lat.) A mark left by anything on pass-

TRACEABLE—TRACHELIUM.

ing; remains; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left, when the thing itself no longer exists; (*trasse*, Fr.) one of the straps, chains, or ropes attached to a harness, by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses;—*v. a.* (*tracer*, Fr. *traciere*, Span. *tracto*, from *traho*, I draw, Lat.) to mark out; to draw or delineate with marks, as with a pencil; to follow by some mark or imprint that has been left by something that has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracts; to follow with exactness; to walk over.

We do *trace* this alley up and down.—*Shaks.*

TRACEABLE, tra'sa-bl, *a.* That may be traced.

TRACEABLENESS, tra'sa-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being traceable.

TRACEABLY, tra'sa-ble, *ad.* In a traceable manner.

TRACER, tra'sur, *s.* One who traces.

TRACERY, tra'ser-e, *s.* Ornamental stonework, the ramified stonework in the upper part of Gothic windows, connecting the mullions with the frame.

TRACHEA, tra'ke-a, *s.* (low Latin, from *trachys*, rough, Gr. in reference to the inequality of its cartilages.) The windpipe: a cartilaginous and membranous tube through which the air passes into and out of the lungs.

TRACHEE, tra'ke-e, *s. plu.* In Botany, what are now called spiral vessels: they received that name in consequence of their being considered the respiratory vessels of plants. In Zoology, the minute tubes, which, commencing on the exterior, by the orifices termed stigmata, are destined to convey air into the interior of the bodies of insects, and others of the articulata.

TRACHEAL, tra'ke'al, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe, as, the *tracheal* artery.

TRACHEARIAE, trak-e-a're-e, *s.* The name given by Cuvier to his second order of the class Arachnides, which differ from the Pulmonariae in their organs of respiration, consisting of radiated or ramified tracheae, that only receive air through two stigmata, in the absence of an organ of circulation, and in the number of their eyes, which is but from two to four.

TRACHEITIS, } tra'ki'tis, *s.* In Pathology, inflam-
TRACHITIS, } mation of the trachea.

TRACHELAGRA, tra'ke-lag'ra, *s.* (*trachelos*, the neck, and *agra*, seizure, Gr.) In Pathology, gouty or rheumatic pain in the neck.

TRACHELIAN, tra'ke-le-an, *s.* Pertaining to the neck; cervical.

TRACHELIDES, tra'ke'l'e-dis, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, Gr.) The name given by Lamarck to his fourth family of Heteronomous Coleoptera, comprehending such genera as have the head more or less triangular or pedicled, and cannot be retracted. The body is short and soft, with smooth flexible elytra and maxillae, which are not hooked.

TRACHELIPOD, tra'ke'l'e-pod, *s.* An animal of the order Trachelipoda.

TRACHELIPODOUS, tra'ke-lip'o-dus, *a.* Having the foot united with the neck, as in the Trachelipoda.

TRACHELIPODA, tra'kel-op'o-da, *s.* (*trachelos*, the neck, and *pous*, the foot, Gr.) The third order of Mollusca in the arrangement of Lamarck, comprehending such genera as have the body spirally convolved, and which always inhabit a spiral shell; the foot is free, and attached to the neck. They are carnivorous or herbivorous; the former have a respiratory siphon.

TRACHELIUM, tra'ke-le-um, *s.* (*trachelos*, the neck,

TRACHELOPHYMA—TRACHYI

Gr. from its supposed efficacy in dissolving the trachea.) Throat-wort, a genus of plants of the Campanulaceae.

TRACHELOPHYMA, tra-ke-lof'e-ma, *s.* the neck, and *phyma*, a swelling, Gr.) A swelling, swelling of the posterior part of the trachea.

TRACHELOS, tra'ke-los, *s.* (Greek.) Hence, in Anatomy, *Trachelo-mastoides*, arising from the transverse processes of the last cervical, and sometimes of the vertebral, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone: it draws the head forward or obliquely.

Trachelo-scapular, a pair of veins, which arise near the neck and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRACHENCHYMA, tra-ken'ke-ma, *s.* A mass composed of tracheae.

TRACHEOCLE, tra-ke-o-se'le, *s.* (*trachea*, and *cele*, tumour, Gr.) In Medicine, a tumour upon the trachea; enlarges the thyroid gland.

TRACHEORRHAGIA, tra-ke-or-ra'je-a, *s.* the trachea, and *rhagmē*, I burst, Gr.) A Hemorrhage arising from the operation of tracheotomy.

TRACHEOTOMY, tra-ke-o'to-me, *s.* (*trachea*, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) In Medicine, operation of making an opening into the trachea in cases of threatened suffocation.

TRACHICKTHYS, trak-ik'this, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fish in the Percidae.

TRACHININAE, trak-e-ni'ne, *s.* (*trachina*, genera) A subfamily of the Scorpenidae, having the mouth and eyes vertical, and compact scales; ventral fin before the dorsal.

TRACHINOTUS, trak-e-no'tus, *s.* (*trachea*, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fish in the family, Zeidae.

TRACHINUS, tra-ki'nus, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) Type of the subfamily Trachinotinae.

TRACHOMA, tra-ko'ma, *s.* (from *trachys*, rough, and *ochma*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, an asperity in the interior of the eyelid: its effects are a violent inflammation and a severe pain as often as the eyelids are opened.

TRACHYCEPHALUS, trak-e-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Synbranchinae or Monacanthidae, Family, Scorpenidae.

TRACHYDERES, trak'e-der-es, *s.* A genus ofopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidae.

TRACHYDOSAUROS, trak-e-do-saw'rus, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A saurian reptile, the tail of which is depressed; the muzzle rounded, and hard and bony.

TRACHYLOBIUM, trak-e-lo-be-um, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Cuscutaceae.

TRACHYMENE, trak-e-me'ne, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *hymen*, a membrane, Gr. from the roughness of the fruit.) A genus of Umbelliferae, Suborder, Orthospermata.

TRACHYNOTUS, trak-e-no'tus, *s.* (*trachea*, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fish in the family, Zeidae.

TRACHYPTERINAE, tra-kip-te-ri'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Gymnetres or Riband fishes, distinguished by their large caudal and ventral fins.

TRACHYPTERIS, tra-kip'ter-is, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *pteryx*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fish in the family, Zeidae.

TRACHYSpermum—TRACT.

and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Trachypterinae, and tribe Gymnetres, or Riband fishes.

TRACHYSpermum, trak-e-sper'mum, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *sperme*, seed, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TRACHYSTEMON, trak-e-ste'mon, *s.* (*trachys*, rough, and *stemon*, a stamen, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

TRACHYTE, tra'kite, *s.* (from *trachys*, rough, Gr.) A variety of lava which is often porphyritic, and when containing hornblende and augite, passes into the varieties of trap, called basalt, greenstone, dolerite, &c.

TRACHYTELLA, trak-e-tel'la, *s.* (*trachytes*, roughness, Gr. because the leaves, which have a very rough surface, are used for polishing wood or metal.) A genus of plants: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

TRACHYTIC, tra-kit'ik, *a.* Composed of trachyte; resembling trachyte; rough.

TRACING, tra'sing, *s.* Course, track, or path.

Those footsteps and tracings of his reading.—*Bp. Bull.*

Tracing-lines in a ship are those lines which pass through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing. Tracing-instrument, an instrument very similar to the profile instrument or sillonette,—see Sillonette. Tracing-paper is of two kinds, the first is transparent, and being laid over the drawing, the drawing appears through it, and consequently can be traced: the second is coloured on one side, over which a sheet of white paper is laid, and the drawing being placed above this, and a hard point passed over the lines of it, some of the colour comes off and leaves corresponding lines on the white paper beneath.

TRACK, trak, *s.* (see Trace.) A mark left by something that has passed along; a mark or impression left by the foot; a road; a beaten path; course, way, as, the track of a comet;—*v. a.* to follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way; to tow or draw a boat in a canal. Track-road, the path along a canal on which the horses walk in dragging boats.

TRACKAGE, trak'aje, *s.* A drawing or towing of a boat on a canal or river.

TRACKLESS, trak'les, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footprints; untrodden.

TRACKSCOUT, traks'kout, *s.* (*track*, and *schuit*, a boat, Dutch.) A boat or vessel employed on the canals of Holland, and drawn by a horse or horses. Track-boat is the name given in Scotland to such boats.

TRACT, trakt, *s.* (*tractus*, Lat. *trato*, Ital. *trait*, Fr.) Any kind of extended substance;

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of hell.—*Milton.*

a region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent;—(*tractatus*,) a treatise; a written discourse; a small book; treatment; exposition—(obsolete in this sense);

The tract of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to.—*Shaks.*

tract—(not used in this sense);

The weary sun has made a golden set,
And by the bright tract of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.—*Shaks.*

continuity or extension of any thing; duration;

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improved by tract of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as air.—*Milton.*

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TRACTABILITY—TRADE.

—*v. a.* to trace out; to draw out—(obsolete as a verb);

Straight gan he him revile, and bitter rate
As shepherdes curie, that in dark eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beasties trade.—*Spenser.*

anciently, to tract, was also used as an abbreviation of retract and protract, as, to tract or speak of a thing again.—*Huloet.*

To tract the time.—*Barret.*

TRACTABILITY, trak-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness; capability of being managed.

TRACTABLE, trak'ta-bl, *a.* (*tractabilis*, Lat.) That may be easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable; palpable, such as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trakt'a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being tractable or manageable; docility.

TRACTABLY, trakt'a-ble, *ad.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance; gently.

TRACTATE, trak'tate, *s.* (*tractatus*, Lat.) A tract; a treatise or small book.—Obsolete.

TRACTATION, trak-ta'shun, *s.* (*tractatio*, Lat.) Discussion of a subject.

A fit task for him, that intended a full tractation of the points controverted.—*Bp. Hall.*

TRACTILE, trak'tile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

TRACTILITY, trak-til'e-te, *s.* The quality of being tractile; ductility.

TRACTION, trak'shun, *s.* (*tractus*, from *traho*, I draw, Lat.) The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; attraction, or drawing towards. In Practical Mechanics, the amount of power necessary to overcome the resistance of a carriage on a road, of a boat on a canal, &c. The power applied is termed the *tractive power*.

TRACTITIOUS, trak-tish'us, *a.* Treating of; handling of.

TRACTION, trak'tiv, *a.* Drawing; having capacity to draw. Tractive power, the force necessary to drag anything along a road or other surface, overcoming the friction occasioned by the transit.

TRACTOR, trak'tur, *s.* That which draws or is used for drawing. Metallic tractors, small bars of metal which were supposed to possess certain magnetic powers, and to cure painful affections and tumours by being drawn over the part: they have now deservedly fallen into oblivion.

TRACTORIE, trak-to're-e, *s.* Among the Romans, a sort of passports granted by the emperors, entitling their bearers to the public post, and to maintenance at the expense of government during the journey.

TRACTORY, trak'tur-e, } *s.* In the Geometry of

TRACTRIX, trak'triks, } curve lines, a curve characterized by this property, that the tangent is always equal to a given line: the evolute of the curve is the common catenary.

TRADE, trade, *s.* (*trato*, *tratar*, to trade, Span. and Port. *trate*, *trailer*, Fr. *tratta*, *trattare*, Ital. to handle, to trade.) The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or the business of buying and selling for money; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment, distinguished from the liberal and learned professions; business pursued; Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade.—*Dryden.*

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TRADED—TRADITIVE.

instruments of any occupation ;

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur.—*Dryden*.
men engaged in the same occupation collectively,
as, the regulations of the bookselling *trade*;—*v. n.*
to barter, buy, or sell; to traffic; to carry on com-
merce as a business; to act merely for money;

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth?—*Shaks*.
to have a trade-wind.
They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole.—*Milton*.
To *trade* is used as an active verb in the following
passage:—

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of
men and vessels of brass in thy market.—*Ezek* xxvii. 13.

It should have been, *they traded in*, &c. *Trade-*
sale, an auction by and for booksellers.

TRADED, tra'ded, *a.* Versed; practised.
And he, long *traded* in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.—*Shaks*.

TRADEFUL, trade'ful, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic.
Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *trade'ful* city's hum.—*Dr. Warton*.

TRADER, tra'dur, *s.* One engaged in trade or com-
merce; a dealer in buying and selling, or barter;
a merchant vessel.

TRADESCANTIA, tra-dis-kan'she-a, *s.* (in memory of
John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I.) Spider-
wort, a genus of plants: Order, Commelynaceæ.

TRADESMAN, traydz'man, *s.* A shopkeeper; a per-
son employed in any trade. *Tradesfolk*, people in
trade. *Tradeswoman*, a woman who trades, or is
skilled in trade.

TRADING, tra'ding, *s.* The act or business of carry-
ing on commerce;—*a.* carrying on commerce, as a
trading company.

TRADITION, tra-dish'un, *s.* (French; from *traditio*,
which is from *trado*, I deliver, Lat.) The delivery
of historical facts, opinions, doctrines, rites, or
customs to posterity, by oral report and not by
writing; that which is handed down from age to
age by oral communication. In Law, delivery;
A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery.
—*Blackstone*.

traditional customs.

Throw away respect,
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty.—*Shaks*.

TRADITIONAL, tra-dish'un-al, *a.* Delivered orally
from father to son; handed down from age to age;
descending by oral communication to posterity;
observant of traditions.

You are too senseless, obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.—*Shaks*.

TRADITIONALLY, tra-dish'un-al-le, *ad.* By transmis-
sion from father to son; from age to age; from
tradition, without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, tra-dish'un-ar-e, *a.* Same as Tra-
ditional;—*s.* among the Jews, one who acknow-
ledges the authority of traditions, and explains the
Scriptures by them. This word is used in opposi-
tion to *Caerite*, one who denies the authority of
the traditions.

TRADITIONER, tra-dish'un-ur, } *s.* One who ad-
TRADITIONIST, tra-dish'un-ist, } heres to tradition;
a traditionary.

TRADITIVE, trad'e-tiv, *a.* (French.) Transmitted
or transmissible from father to son, or from age to
age, by oral tradition.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide.—*Dryden*.

TRADITOR—TRAGEDY.

TRADITOR, trad'e-tur, *s.* (Latin.) A deliverer
Church History, a name of infamy given to
Christians as delivered the Scriptures, or the
of the church, to their persecutors to save
lives.

TRADUCE, tra-duse', *v. a.* (*traduco*, Lat. *tra-*
Fr.) To represent as blamable; to condemn
calumniate; to vilify; to defame; wilfully to
represent; to propagate; to continue, by de-
one from the other.—Obsolete in this sense.

From these only the first race of perfect animals
propagated and *traduced* over the earth.—*Hale*.

TRADUCEMENT, tra-duse'ment, *s.* Misrepre-
sentation; illfounded censure; defamation; cal-
TRADUCENT, tra-du'sent, *a.* Slandering; slan-
derous.

TRADUCER, tra-du'sur, *s.* One who traduces
calumniator; a slanderer.

TRADUCIBLE, tra-du'se-bl, *a.* That may be
delivered or propagated.—Not in use.

They are of a complex nature, and therefore not
traducible to so great a distance of ages.—*Hale*.

TRADUCINGLY, tra-duse'ing-le, *ad.* Slandering
by way of defamation.

TRADUCT, tra-duk't, *v. a.* (*traduco*, Lat.) To
drive.—Obsolete.

Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in
by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents *traduced*
us.—*Fotherby* (1622).

TRADUCTION, tra-duk'shun, *s.* (*traduction*,
Fr.) Derivation from one of the same kind; per-
tation; tradition; transmission from one to another
conveyance; transportation; act of trans-
transition.

TRADECTIVE, tra-duk'tiv, *a.* Derivable; that
be derived.

TRAFFIC, traf'fik, *s.* (*traffic*, Fr. *traffiquer*,
Trade; commerce, either by barter, or by
selling commodities for market;—*v. n.* (*tra-*
Fr.) to trade; to pass goods and commodities
one person to another for an equivalent in
money; to barter; to trade meanly or mercen-
—*v. a.* to exchange in traffic.

TRAFFICABLE, traf'fik-a-bl, *a.* Marketable
in use.

TRAFFICKER, traf'fik-ur, *s.* A trader; a man
Your Argosies
—do overfeed the petty *traffickers*
That cursey to them.—*Shaks*.

TRAFFICKLESS, traf'fik-less, *a.* Without tra-

TRAGACANTH, trag'a-kanth, *s.* (from *tragos*,
and *akantha*, a thorn, Gr. in reference to the
sute or woolly nature of the boughs of the tree.)
A variety of gum, the produce of the *Astragalus*
tragacantha, imported in small twisted or
pieces; white or yellowish, and translucent
nearly opaque: it is almost pure gummy
analogous kind of gum is found in other
and the generic name of *tragacanthine* is
times applied to it. *Tragacanth* is used in
dyeing, and in pharmacy.

TRAGACANTHINE, trag-a-kan'thine, *s.* A
gum.—See *Tragacanth*.

TRAGALISM, trag'a-lizm, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat,
Goatishness from high feeling.—*Quarterly*.)

TRAGEDIAN, tra-je'de-an, *s.* (*tragœdus*, Lat.
writer of tragedy, more commonly a tragedian.)

TRAGEDY, traj'e-de, *s.* (*tragœdia*, Gr. and Lat.
tragos, a goat, *ode*, a hymn, sung in honour of
Bacchus, whilst a goat stood at his altar.)

TRAGELAPHUS—TRAIL.

be sacrificed—hence called *tragedy* or the *goat-song*.) A dramatic poem, representing some signal action or actions performed by illustrious persons, and usually having a tragical or fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event; a species of drama in which the diction is elevated, and the catastrophe mournful or fatal; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by lawless violence. Tragedy is often personified, as, 'Imitate the sister of Painting, Tragedy.'

TRAGELAPHUS, tra-jel'a-fus, *s.* (*tragelaphos*, a kind of deer, Gr.) A genus of Ruminants, natives of Africa: Family, Antilopidae.

TRAGIA, tra'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Jerome Bock, from the word *tragos*, a goat, the synonyme of his name in Greek.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiaceae.

TRAGIC, traj'ik, } *a.* (*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*,
TRAGICAL, traj'e-kal, } Fr.) Pertaining to tragedy;
of the nature or character of tragedy; fatal to life;
mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; expressive of
tragedy or the loss of life.

I now must change these notes to *tragic*.—Milton.

TRAGICALLY, traj'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully.

TRAGICALNESS, traj'e-kal-nes, *s.* Mournfulness; calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, traj-e-kom'e-de, *s.* A drama in which grave and comic events are blended.

TRAGICOMIC, traj-e-kom'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
TRAGICOMICAL, traj-e-kom'e-kal, } or partaking
of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAGICOMICALLY, traj-e-kom'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a tragicomical manner.

TRAGICUS, traj'e-kus, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the *tragus*, which it pulls forward.

TRAGIUM, tra'je-um, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceae.

TRAGOPAN, tra'go-pan, *s.* A genus of birds, the Cerionis of Swainson: Family, Paponidae.

TRAGOPYRUM, tra-go-pi'rum, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat, and *pyros*, wheat, Gr.) Goats'-wheat, a genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceae.

TRAGOS, tra'gos, *s.* (Greek, a goat.) A genus of fossil Zoophytes, allied to Spongia.

TRAGOSERUS, tra-gos'er-us, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cerambycidae.

TRAGULUS, trag'u-lus, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat, Gr.) The Steinbock Antelope, a subgenus of Ruminants, natives of Africa: Family, Antilopidae.

TRAGUS, tra'gus, *s.* (*tragos*, a goat, Gr.) In Anatomy, the small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

TRAIL, trale, *v. a.* (Welsh, *treilen*, to draw, to tow, Dutch.) To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to lower, as, to *trail* arms; to lay flat, as, to *trail* grass; to drag or draw;

They shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast; I am content to go.—Milton.

—*v. n.* to be drawn out in length;

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very fellness loud gan he to weep.—Spenser.

—*s.* track followed by the hunter; scent left on

TRAILING—TRAINABLE.

the ground by the animal pursued; anything drawn to length, as a *trail* of smoke;

When lightning shoots in glit'ring *trails* along.—Rowe.

anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.—Pope.

In Gunnery, the end of a travelling carriage, opposite to the wheels, and upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered, or upon the battery. *Trail-boards*, in Ship-building, the carved work between the cheeks of the head, at the head of the figure.

TRAILING, tra'ling, *part. a.* Drawn out at length.

Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide.—Chapman.

TRAIN, trane, *v. a.* (*trainer*, Fr. *trainare*, Ital.) To draw along;

In hollow tube he *train'd*
His devilish enginery.—Milton.

to draw; to entice; to allure;

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side.—Shaks.

to draw by artifice or stratagem;

Oh, *train* me not sweet mermaid with thy note.—Shaks.

to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice, as, to *train* a band of soldiers to the use of arms; to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. In Gardening, to lead or direct, and form to a wall or esplanade; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping, or pruning. To *train*, or *train up*, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction.

Train up a child in the way he should go.—Prov. xxii.

In Mining, to *train* a load, to pursue a train of ore in a mine;—*s.* a retinue; a number of followers or attendants; a series; a consecution or succession of connected things, as a *train* of carriages; process; regular method; course; a company in order; a procession;

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn.—Milton.

artifice; stratagem of enticement;

Others lay *trains* and pursue a game.—Temple.

something drawn along behind, as the *train* of a gown; the tail of a bird;

Their *train* steers their flight.—Ray.

the number of beats which a watch makes in any given time; a line of gunpowder laid to communicate to a charge, or to a quantity laid otherwise for explosion. *Train of artillery*, any number of cannon and mortars accompanying an army. In Gunnery, the hinder part of a gun-carriage. *Train-band*, a band or company of militia, so called from being trained to military exercise.

A *train-band* captain eke was he
Of famous London town.—Cope's John Gilpin.

Train-bearer, one who supports a train of a robe. *Train-oil*, the oil procured from the fat or blubber of whales by boiling. *Train-road*, in Mines, a slight railroad for small waggons. *Train-tackle*, a combination of pulleys, which is, during action, hooked to an eye-bolt in the train of the carriage, and to a ring-bolt in the deck, to prevent the gun from running out of the port while loading.

TRAINABLE, tra'na-bl, *a.* That may be trained.

TRAINY—TRAM.

TRAINY, tra'ne, *a.* Pertaining to train oil.—Vulgar and out of use.

Here steams ascend
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with trainy oil.—*Gay.*

TRAIPISE, trays, *v. a.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.—A low word.

Two slipshod muses *traipse* along
In lofty madness, meditating song.—*Pope*

TRAIT, tray, *s.* (French, from *traire*, to draw.) A stroke; a touch; a line; a feature, as a *trait* of character.

TRAITOR, tra'tur, *s.* (*traître*, Fr. *traitor*, Span. from *traditor*; *trado*, I deliver, Lat.) One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who betrays the trust committed to him.—See Treason.

TRAITORLY, tra'tur-le, *a.* Treacherous.

The *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital.—*Shaks.*

TRAITOROUS, tra'tur-us, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance.

TRAITOROUSLY, tra'tur-us-le, *ad.* Treacherously.

TRAITOROUSNESS, tra'tur-us-nes, *s.* Treachery; perfiduousness.

TRAITRESS, tra'tres, *s.* A woman who betrays her country or her trust.

TRAJECT, tra-jekt', *v. a.* (from *trans*, and *jacio*, I throw, Lat.) To throw or cast through.

TRAJECT, tra'jek, *s.* A ferry; a place for passing water with boats.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.—*Shaks.*

TRAJECTION, tra-jek'shun, *s.* The act of casting or darting through; emission; grammatical transposition.

TRAJECTORY, tra-jek'tur-e, *s.* The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or a comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown obliquely upwards in the air: the form of the trajectory depends upon the initial velocity with which the body is projected, the law and direction of the forces which act upon it, and the resistance of the medium through which it moves.

TRALATION, tra-la'shun, *s.* (from *translatio*, Lat.) A change in the use of a word, or a less proper or more significant sense.

TRALATITIOUS, tra-la-tish'us, *a.* (from *translatus*, Lat.) Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATITIOUSLY, tra-la-tish'us-le, *ad.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

TRALINEATE, tra-lin'e-ate, *v. a.* (from *trans*, and *linea*, a line, Lat.) To deviate from any direction.—Not in use.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?—*Dryden.*

TRALLIANA, tral-le-a'na, *s.* (in honour of Alexander Trallian, a celebrated physician of the sixth century.) A genus of plants: Order, Celastraceæ.

TRALUCENT, tra-lu'sent, *a.* Translucent.—Obsolete.

The clouds were of relieve, embossed and *tralucent*.—*Ben Jonson.*

TRAM, tram, *s.* (Scotch; *traam*, that part of a tree which is cut into different portions, Sueo-Goth.) The shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind; formerly, a local name for a coal-waggon—hence, *tram-road*, or *tram-way*, a description of railway,

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TRAMBLE—TRANQUILLIZ

consisting of narrow track plates, of iron or iron, the same being prepared to wheels of carriages, or *trams*, as waggons formerly called.

TRAMBLE, tram'bl, *v. a.* To wash tin shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

TRAMBLING, tram'bling, *s.* In Metallurgy or process of washing the tin ore very a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

TRAMIS, tra'mis, *s.* (Greek.) In Anatomy which divides the scrotum and runs anus.

TRAMMEL, tram'mel, *s.* (*trammel*, a draw) A sort of long net for catching birds any kind of net;

Her golden locks she roundly did upt
In braided *trammels*, that no looser ha
Did out of order stray about her ears.

impediment; a kind of shackles in which are taught to pace; an iron hook of various sizes, used for hanging kettles and sels over the fire. In Mechanics, *trammel* joiner's instrument for drawing ovals one part consists of a cross with two right angles, the other is a beam carrying which slide into these grooves, and a scribing pencil;—*v. a.* to catch; to in shackle; to confine; to hamper.

TRAMONTANE, tra-mon'tane, *a.* (*tramontrans*, and *mons*, a mountain, Lat.) being beyond the mountains; foreign; strange; applied by the Italians to winds beyond the Alps; and by French lawyers Italian canonists, as favouring the court of Rome: they are called the *tramontane doctors*;—*s.* one living in mountains; a stranger; a foreigner.

TRAMP, tramp, *v. a.* (*trampa*, Swed. *tramp*) To tread;—*v. n.* to travel; to stroll or *s.* a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAMPLE, tram'pl, *v. a.* (*trampeln*, *tramp*, *trampe*, Dan.) To tread under foot; to tread upon with pride, contempt, scorn; to tread down; to prostrate by to treat with pride, contempt, and abuse;—*v. n.* to tread in contempt;

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with his own.—*Gos. of the Tongue.*

to tread quickly and loudly;—*s.* the act of treading under feet with contempt.

TRAMPLER, tram'plur, *s.* One who treads who treads down.

TRANATION, tra-na'shun, *s.* (*trano*, Lat.) of passing over by swimming.

TRANSE, trans, *s.* (*transe*, Fr. supposed *transitus*, a passing over, Lat.) An state in which the soul seems to have of the body into other regions, or to have visions. In Medicine,—see Catalepsy.

TRANCED, transt, *a.* Lying in a trance.

TRANGRAM, tran'gram, *s.* An old cant word for an intricate contrivance.

TRANNEL.—See Treenail.

TRANQUIL, trang'kwil, *a.* (*tranquille*, Fr.) calm; undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trang'kwil'le-te, *s.* freedom from disturbances or molestation.

TRANQUILLIZE, trang'kwil-lize, *v. a.* To calm; to compose; to allay when agitated.

TRANQUILLIZER—TRANSCENDENTALIST.

TRANQUILLIZER, *tráng'kwil-li-zur*, *s.* A kind of chair in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless.

TRANQUILLIZINGLY, *tráng-kwil-lize'ing-le*, *ad.* So as to tranquillize.

TRANQUILLNESS, *tráng'kwil-nes*, *s.* Quietness; calmness; peacefulness.

TRANS, *trans*. A Latin preposition used in English words as a prefix—signifies *over*, *beyond*, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps: hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change, as in *transform*; it also means from one to another, as to *transfer*.

TRANSACT, *trans-akt'*, *v. a.* (*transigo*, *transactus*, from *trans*, and *ago*, to act or drive through, Lat.) To do; to perform; to manage.

TRANSACTION, *trans-ak'shun*, *s.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; that which is done; an affair. In the Civil Law, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

TRANSACTOR, *trans-ak'tur*, *s.* One who transacts; one who performs or conducts any business.

TRANSALPINE, *trans-al'pine*, *a.* (*trans*, and *Alpine*, of the Alps.) Lying or being beyond the Alps in respect to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; opposed to *Cisalpine*.

TRANSANIMATE, *trans-an'e-mate*, *v. a.* (*trans* and *animate*.) To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

TRANSANIMATION, *trans-an-e-ma'shun*, *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration,—the word generally used.

They believe the *transanimation* of souls into beasts and vegetables.—*Sir T. Herbert*.

TRANSATLANTIC, *trans-at-lan'tik*, *a.* (*trans* and *Atlantic*.) Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

TRANSCEND, *trans-sen'd*, *v. a.* (*transcendo*, from *trans*, and *scando*, I climb, Lat.) Literally, to climb across; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass; to excel;—*v. n.* to climb.—Obsolete in this sense.

TRANSCENDENCE, *trans-sen'd'ens*, } *s.* Superior
TRANSCENDENCY, *trans-sen'd'en-se*, } excellence;
supereminence; elevation above truth; exaggeration.

TRANSCENDENT, *trans-sen'd'ent*, *a.* (*transcendens*, Lat.) Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, *trans-sen-den'tal*, *a.* Transcendent; general; pervading or comprehending many particulars. In Algebra, applied to any quantity which cannot be represented by an algebraic equation of a finite number of terms with determinate indices: such quantities include all exponential and logarithmic expressions and trigonometrical lines in terms of the arc: thus, a^x , a^x , $\log x$, $\tan x$, &c., are *transcendental expressions*; and any equations into which such expressions enter is called a *transcendental equation*; and any curve defined by such an equation is called a *transcendental curve*: but by *transcendental equations* are sometimes meant such differential equations as can only be integrated by means of curves, logarithms, or series.

TRANSCENDENTALISM, *trans-sen-den'tal-izm*, *s.* The doctrine of aiming or arriving at supereminent excellence.

TRANSCENDENTALIST, *trans-sen-den'tal-ist*, *s.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANSCENDENTALLY—TRANSFER.

TRANSCENDENTALLY, *trans-sen-den'tal-le*, *ad.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANSCENDENTLY, *trans-sen'dent-le*, *ad.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, *trans-sen'd'ent-nes*, *s.* Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANSCENDING, *trans-sen'd'ing*, *part. a.* Rising above; surmounting; surpassing.

TRANSCOLATE, *trans-ko-late*, *v. a.* (*trans*, and *colo*, I strain, Lat.) To cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

TRANSCRIBE, *trans-skribe'*, *v. a.* (*trans*, and *scribo*, I write, Lat.) To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of anything.

TRANSCRIBER, *trans-skri'bur*, *s.* A copier; one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, *trans-skript*, *s.* (*transcriptum*, Lat.) A writing made from and according to an original; a copy of any kind.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.—*Glanville*.

TRANSCRIPTION, *trans-skrip'shun*, *s.* (French.) The act of copying; copy.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *trans-skrip'tiv-le*, *ad.* In the manner of a copy.

TRANSCUR, *trans-kur'*, *v. n.* (*trans*, and *curro*, I run, Lat.) To run across; to rove.—Little used.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spariate or *transcur*.—*Bacon*.

TRANSCURRENCE, *trans-kur'rens*, *s.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANSCURSION, *trans-kur'shun*, *s.* A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

The *transcurSION* of comets.—*More*.

TRANSDUCTION, *trans-duk'shun*, *s.* (from *trans*, and *duco*, I lead or convey, Lat.) The act of conveying over.

TRANSE, *trans*, *s.* (French.) A different orthography of *trance*.—See *Trance*.

TRANSELEMENTATION, *trans-el-e-men-ta'shun*, *s.* (*trans* and *element*.) The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation.

TRANSEPT, *tran'sept*, *s.* (*trans*, and *septum*, a division, Lat.) The transverse portion of a cruciform church; that part which is placed between, and extends beyond those divisions of the building containing the nave and choir: it is one of the arms projecting each way on the side of the stem of the cross.

TRANSEXION, *trans-sek'shun*, *s.* (*trans* and *sex*.) Change from one sex into another.—Not used.—See *Transfeminate*.

TRANSFEMINATE, *trans-fem'e-nate*, *v. a.* (*trans* and *feminine*.) To change from the female sex to the male.—Not used.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those *transfeminated* persons were really men at first.—*Brown*.

TRANSFER, *trans-fer'*, *v. a.* (*transfero*, from *trans*, and *fero*, I carry, Lat.) To carry or pass from one person or place to another; to remove; to make over; to sell; to give.

TRANSFER, *trans'fer*, *s.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; the conveyance of right, title, or property, real or

TRANSFERABLE—TRANSFORMATION.

personal, from one person to another, either by sale, gift, or otherwise. Among Lithographers, the sheet of writing, when prepared with size, flake white, and coloured with gamboge, is called a *transfer*.

TRANSFERABLE, trans-fer'a-bl, *a.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another; negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing.

TRANSFEROGRAPHY, trans-fer-og'ra-fe, *s.* (*transfer*, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The name given by Mr. Williams to a mode invented by him of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c.

TRANSFERREE, trans-fer-re', *s.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

TRANSFERENCE, trans-fer'ens, *s.* The act of transferring.

TRANSFERRER, trans-fer'ur, *s.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance. In Experimental Philosophy, an instrument used with the air-pump for numerous purposes of experiment: it consists of a movable plate, on which the air may be exhausted from a receiver, and then both may be detached from the pump, and the continued result of the experiment noted afterwards; the air-pump meanwhile being used for other purposes.

TRANSFIGURATION, trans-fig-u-ra'shun, *s.* (French, —see *Transfigure*.) A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount.—*Mat.* xvii. In the Roman Catholic Church, an annual feast held on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.

TRANSFIGURE, trans-figure, *v. a.* (*trans*, and *figura*, figure, shape, form, Lat. *transfigurer*, Fr.) To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.

TRANSFIX, trans-fiks', *v. a.* (*transfigo*, *transfixus*, from *trans*, and *figo*, I fix, I pierce, Lat.) To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

TRANSFLUENT, trans'floo-ent, *a.* (*trans* and *fluent*.) Flowing through. In Heraldry, applied to water passing through a bridge.

TRANSFORATE, trans'for-ayt, *v. a.* (*transforo*, Lat.) To bore through.

TRANSFORMATION, trans-for-a'shun, *s.* The act of boring through.

TRANSFORM, trans-fawm', *v. a.* (*transformer*, Fr. *trans*, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance of; to metamorphose; to change one substance into another; to transmute. In Algebra, to change an equation into another of a different form but of equal value. In Theology, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law, into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformable to the will of God; to change the elements, bread and wine, into the body and blood of Christ. Among the Mystics, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature;—*v. n.* to be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet

In skinny films, and shape his oary feet.—*Addison*.

TRANSFORMATION, trans-for-ma'shun, *s.* The act of transforming; the state of being transformed; metamorphosis; transubstantiation. In Algebra,

TRANSFORMING—TRANSIENT

the change of an equation into one of a form, but of equal value. In Theology, of heart in man, by which his disposition is conformed to the divine image; from enmity to holiness and love. In *transformations* are those adventitious vital tissues which usurp the place of the structure of organs.

TRANSFORMING, trans-fawm'ing, *part. a.* ing or able to effect a change of form or

TRANSFREIGHT, trans-frayt', *v. n.* To the sea.—Obsolete.

TRANSFRETATION, trans-fre-ta'shun, *s.* (*fretum*, a strait, Lat.) The passing over or narrow sea.

The last *transfretation* of Richard the Second

TRANSFUND, trans-fund', *v. a.* (*transfundere*, Lat.) To transfuse.—Obsolete.

The best instrument of gratitude is speech—ing our thoughts and our passions into each other

TRANSFUSE, trans-fuze', *v. a.* (*transfundere*, from *trans*, and *fundo*, I pour, Lat.) To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood from one animal to another; to cause to pass from one to another; to be instilled or imbibed.

TRANSFUSIBLE, trans-fu'ze-bl, *a.* That may be transfused.

TRANSFUSION, trans-fu'zhun, *s.* The action of transfusing; the operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the veins of another, mechanically—a practice very popular in the Middle Ages, after the discoveries of the celebrated Harvey.

TRANSGRESS, trans-gres', *v. a.* (*transgredior*, *transgressus*, from *trans*, and *gredior*, I pass, Lat.) To pass over or beyond a limit; to surpass;

Long stood the noble youth, oppressed with
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature

to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit; to break or violate a law, civil or moral; to offend by violating a law; to sin.

TRANSGRESSION, trans-gresh'un, *s.* (French, *transgression*.) The act of transgressing; offence; crime; fault. Teach us, sweet madam, for our rule transgressed.—*Shakspeare*.

TRANSGRESSIONAL, trans-gresh'un-al, *a.* That relates to a law or rule of duty.

TRANSGRESSIONE, trans-gresh-e-o-ne, *s.* A writ or action of trespass.—*Cowell*.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trans-gres'siv, *a.* That is capable; apt to transgress.

TRANSGRESSIVELY, trans-gres'siv-le, *ad.* In a transgressing manner.

TRANSGRESSOR, trans-gres'sur, *s.* One who transgresses a law, or violates a command; one who transgresses; a sinner.

TRANSHIP, tran-ship', *v. a.* (*trans* and *ship*, Lat.) To convey from one ship to another; to convey in commerce.

TRANSHIPMENT, tran-ship'ment, *s.* The act of transshipping, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRANSIENT, tran'she-ent, *a.* (*transiens*, from *trans*, and *eo*, I go, Lat.) Passing; not permanent; of short duration; not permanent; hasty; momentary; in a transient view of a landscape.

TRANSIENTLY, tran'she-ent-le, *ad.* In a transient manner; for a short time; not with continuance.

TRANSIENTNESS—TRANSLATE.

TRANSIENTNESS, tran'she-ent-nes, *s.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, tran-sil'yens, } *s.* (*transiliens*,
TRANSILIENCY, tran-sil'yen-se, } from *trans*, and
salio, I leap, Lat.) A leaping across from one thing to another.

TRANSIRE, tran-si're, *s.* (*trans*, and *ire*, to go, Lat.) In Law, a warrant from the custom-house to let goods pass.

TRANSIT, trans'it, *s.* (*transitus*, from *trans*, and *eo*, I go, Lat.) A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance, as the *transit* of goods through a country. In Astronomy, the culmination or passage of a celestial object across the meridian of a place; also, the passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc. *Transit duty*, a duty paid on goods that pass through a country. *Transit instrument*, a telescope formed at right angles to a horizontal axis, which axis is so supported that the line of collimation may move in the plane of the meridian. It is used for observing transits, and a modification of it, bearing the same name, is employed in the formation of tunnels, for the purpose of ranging the shafts straight together. In *transit*, on the way or passage.

TRANSITION, tran-siz'h'un, *s.* (*transitio*, Lat.) Passage from one place or state to another; change. In Music, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; a change from any one species to another; the softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds. In Rhetoric, a passing from one subject to another.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes.—
Milton.

In Geology, *transition rocks*, a term employed by Werner and other geologists for those rocks which were considered as newer than those denominated *primary*, and older than those called *secondary*, equivalent to the Paleozoic rocks of modern geology.

TRANSITIONAL, tran-siz'h'un-al, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

TRANSITIVE, trans'e-tiv, *a.* Having the power of passing. In Grammar, *transitive verb*, one which is or may be followed by an object; or a verb expressing an action passing from the subject which *does*, to the object on which it is *done*.

TRANSITIVELY, trans'e-tiv-le, *ad.* In a transitive manner.

TRANSITIVENESS, trans'e-tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being transitive.

TRANSITORILY, trans'e-tur-e-le, *ad.* (see *Transitory*.) With short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trans'e-tur-e-nes, *s.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trans'e-tur-e, *a.* (*transitorius*, Lat.) Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing. In Law, *transitory actions*, actions in which the *venue*, that is, the place alleged in the declaration, is immaterial, and consequently the trial may be had in any county; opposed to *local actions*, in which the trial can only be had in the county where the alleged injury was committed.

TRANSLATABLE, trans-la'ta-bl, *a.* (from *Translate*.) Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, trans-late', *v. a.* (*transfere*, *translatum*, from *trans*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; specially, to

TRANSLATION—TRANSMIGRANT.

remove, as a bishop, from one see to another; to remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death;

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death.—Heb. xi. 5.

to transfer; to convey from one to another;

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David.—2 Sam. iii. 10.

to cause to remove from one part of the body to another, as, to *translate* a disease; to change;

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.—Shaks.

to interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another; to explain.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them.—
Shaks.

TRANSLATION, trans-la'shun, *s.* (French; *translatio*, Lat.) The act of removing; removal, particularly of a bishop to another see; removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death; the act of turning into another language; interpretation; that which is produced by turning into another language; a version; translation; metaphor.

TRANSLATITIOUS, trans-la-tish'us, *a.* Transposed; transported.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigine, or *translatitious*.—Evelyn.

TRANSLATIVE, trans-la'tiv, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR, trans-la'tur, *s.* One who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANSLATORY, trans-la'tur-e, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate.

TRANSLATRESS, trans-la'tres, *s.* A female translator.

TRANSLLOCATION, trans-lo-ka'shun, *s.* (*trans* and *locatio*, *loco*, I place, Lat.) Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places, or the substitution of one thing for another.

TRANSLUCENCY, trans-loo'sen-se, *s.* (*translucens*, from *trans*, and *luceo*, I shine, Lat.) The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable: used by some authors for *transparency*.—See *Translucent*.

TRANSLUCENT, trans-loo'sent, *a.* Having the quality of translucency; by some authors, transparent.

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenished from the cool *translucent* springs.—Pope.

TRANSLUCENTLY, trans-loo'sent-le, *ad.* In a translucent manner.

TRANSLUCID, trans-loo'sid, *a.* (*translucidus*, Lat.) Transparent; diaphanous; clear.

TRANSMARINE, trans-ma-reen', *a.* (*trans* and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, Lat.) Lying or being beyond the sea.

TRANSMEW, trans-mu', *v. a.* (*transmuere*, Fr. *transmuto*, from *trans*, and *muto*, I change, Lat.) To transmute: to transform; to metamorphose.—Obsolete.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
Stones into dust, and dust to nought at all.—Spenser.

TRANSMIGRANT, trans-me-grant, *a.* (see *Transmigrate*.) Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body; —*s.* one who migrates into another country for residence; one who passes into another state or body.

TRANSMIGRATE—TRANSON.

TRANSMIGRATE, trans'me-grate, *v. n.* (*transmigro*, from *trans*, and *migro*, I migrate, Lat.) To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it; to pass from one body into another.

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other.—*Howell*.

TRANSMIGRATION, trans-me-gra'shun, *s.* The passing of people to another country; the passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another; the passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of the Pythagoreans.

TRANSMIGRATOR, trans'me-gray-tur, *s.* One who transmigrates.

TRANSMIGRATORY, trans-mi'gray-tur-e, *a.* Passing from place, body, or state into another.

TRANSMISSIBILITY, trans-mis-se-bil'e-te, *s.* (from *Transmissible*.) The quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE, trans-mis'se-bl, *a.* (from *Transmit*.) That may be transmitted or passed from one to another; that may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANSMISSION, trans-mish'un, *s.* (French; *transmissio*, Lat.) The act of sending from one place or person to another; the passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.

TRANSMISSIVE, trans-mis'siv, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

TRANSMIT, trans-mit', *v. a.* (*transmitto*, *trans*, and *mitto*, I send, Lat.) To send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through, as glass *transmits* light.

TRANSMITTAL, trans-mit'tal, *s.* Transmission.

TRANSMITTER, trans-mit'tur, *s.* One who transmits.

TRANSMITTIBLE, trans-mit'te-bl, *a.* That may be transmitted.

TRANSMUTABILITY, trans-mu-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* (see *Transmute*.) Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLE, trans-mu'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

TRANSMUTABLY, trans-mu'ta-ble, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trans-mu-ta'shun, *s.* (*transmutatio*, Lat.) The change of anything into another substance, or into something of a different nature, as, the *transmutation* of water into oxygen and hydrogen. In Alchemy, the change of what were called the baser metals into gold—an absurd belief, which, like the universal medicines, was at one time highly popular. In Geometry, the change of one figure or body into another of equal area or solidity, as of a triangle into an equivalent square, of a sphere into a cube, &c.

TRANSMUTATIONIST, trans-mu-ta'shun-ist, *s.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals.

TRANSMUTE, trans-mute', *v. a.* (*transmuto*, *trans*, and *muto*, I change, Lat.) To change from one nature or substance into another.

TRANSMUTER, trans-mu'tur, *s.* One who transmutes.

TRANSON, tran'sum, *s.* (*transenna*, from *trans*, over, across, Lat.) In Architecture, the horizontal piece framed across a double-light window: when a window has no transom, it is called a *clear-story* window; the lintel over a door; the name of the instrument called a cross-staff. In Nautical affairs, the name of certain beams fixed across the stern-posts of a ship, and bolted thereto, to fortify her

TRANSPADANE—TRANSPLANT

afterpart: transoms are distinguished *helmpost-transom*, which is at the head sternpost; *wing-transom*, the next below forms the lower part; and the *deck* whereon all the deck planks are rabbed. Gunners, *transoms* are pieces of wood with the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence *transom-plates*, *transom-bolts*, &c.

TRANSPADANE, trans'pa-dayn, *a.* (*transpadus*, the river *Po*, Lat.) Being or lying the *Po*.

TRANSPARENCY, trans-pa'ren-se, *s.* (see *rent*.) That state or property of a body it suffers rays of light to pass through; objects may be distinctly seen on its other transparent painting, made by painting linen, thin paper, silk, &c., with transparent colours.

TRANSPARENT, trans-pa'rent, *a.* (French and *pareo*, I appear, Lat.) Having the quality of transmitting light so that objects can distinctly be seen through; it differs from *trans glass* is *transparent*—a thin plate of sheet of oiled paper is translucent; the objects to be seen through it, the other *transmits* the passage of light; open; porous *transparent veil*. *Transparent soap* is dissolving a hard soap in alcohol, clearing clear liquid in proper shaped pans, and *trans* to cool and harden.

TRANSPARENTLY, trans-pa'rent-le, *ad.* so as to be seen through.

TRANSPARENTNESS, trans-pa'rent-ness, quality of being transparent; *transparent*.

TRANSPASS, trans-pas', *v. a.* To pass on the river *Hyphasis* — he *transpassed*, *trans* altars on the other side.—*Gregory*.

—*v. n.* to pass by or away.—*Obsolete* senses.

Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Though far more fair than is thy looking.

TRANSPICUOUS, trans-pik'u-us, *a.* (*trans*, and *specio*, I see, Lat.) Transparent; pervious to light.

TRANSPIERCE, trans-peers', *v. a.* (*transperire*, To pierce through; to penetrate; to pass through.)

TRANSPIRABLE, trans-pi'ra-bl, *a.* (French *Transpire*.) Capable of being emitted pores.

TRANSPARATION, trans-pe-ra'shun, *s.* The act or process of passing off the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation.

TRANSPIRE, trans-pire', *v. a.* (*transpirer*, and *spiro*, I breathe, Lat.) To emit the excretories of the skin; to send off in *v. n.* to be emitted through the excretory skin; to exhale; to escape from secret come public, as, the proceedings of the have *transpired*; to happen or come to pass.

TRANSPHASE, trans-phase', *v. a.* (*transphaser*, To remove; to put in a new place.)

TRANSPLANT, trans-plant', *v. a.* (*transplantare*, To remove and plant in another place; to settle for residence in another place; to

Of light the greater part he took,
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and
In the sun's orb.—*Milton*.

TRANSPLANTATION, trans-plan-ta'shun, *s.* of transplanting; conveyance; removal.

TRANSPLANTER—TRANSPOSITION.

TRANSPLANTER, trans-plant'ur, *s.* One who transplants; a machine for transporting plants.

TRANSPLENDENCY, trans-plen'den-se, *s.* (*trans* and *splendour*.) Supereminent splendour.

TRANSPLENDENT, trans-plen'dent, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANSPLENDENTLY, trans-plen'dent-le, *ad.* With eminent splendour.

TRANSPORT, trans-porte', *v. a.* (*trans*, and *porto*, I carry, Lat.) To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banishment; to carry away by violence of passion; to ravish by excess of pleasure, or to bear away the soul in ecstasy.

TRANSPORT, trans-porte', *s.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a vessel hired by government to convey stores, troops, &c.; rapture; ecstasy, as, to receive news with *transports* of joy; a convict transported or sentenced to exile. *Transport-board*, a board of commissioners under the control of the secretary of state for the home department, whose duty it is to conduct the business of transporting troops, stores, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, trans-porte'a-bl, *a.* That may be transported.

TRANSPORTANCE, trans-porte'ans, *s.* Conveyance.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Proposed for the deserver.—*Shaks.*

TRANSPORTATION, trans-pore-ta'shun, *s.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another; transmission; conveyance; banishment, as for felony; ecstatic violence of passion.—Little used in this sense.

TRANSPORTEDLY, trans-porte'd-le, *ad.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPORTEDNESS, trans-porte'd-nes, *s.* A state of rapture.

TRANSPORTER, trans-porte'ur, *s.* One who transports.

TRANSPORTING, trans-porte'ing, *part. a.* Ravishing with delight; ecstatic.

TRANSPORTMENT, trans-porte'ment, *s.* Transportation.—Little used.

TRANSPOSE, trans-poze', *s.* (*transposer*, Fr. *trans* and *pono*, I put, Lat.) To change the place or order of, by putting each in place of the other; to put out of place; to remove. In Algebra, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side,—see Transposition. In Grammar, to change the natural order of words. In Music, to change the key.

TRANSPOSED, trans-pozde', *part. a.* Changed in place. In Heraldry, applied to ordinaries, &c., placed out of their usual situation.

TRANSPOSITION, trans-po-zish'un, *s.* (French; *transpositio*, Lat.) A changing of the place of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; the state of being reciprocally changed in place. In Algebra, the act of transposing a term of an equation from one side to the other, being in effect the increasing or the diminishing of each side of the equation by an equal quantity, the sign of the quantity being changed from + to — or from — to +. In Grammar, a change in the natural order of the words of a sentence. In Music, the change which takes place by performing the same melody in a higher or lower pitch, which may always be effected by altering the signature as the pitch of the new key-note may require.

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TRANSPOSITIONAL—TRANSVERSE.

TRANSPOSITIONAL, trans-po-zish'un-al, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

TRANSPOSITIVE, trans-poz'e-tiv, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRANSTRA, tran'stra, *s. plu.* (Latin.) In ancient Architecture, the horizontal timbers in the roofs of Roman buildings.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tran-sub-stan'she-ayt, *v. a.* (*transubstantier*, Fr. *trans* and *substance*.) To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, tran-sub-stan-she-a'shun, *s.* Change of substance. In Roman Catholic Theology, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, tran-sub-stan-she-a'tur, *s.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation.

TRANSUDATION, tran-su-da'shun, *s.* (*trans*, through, and *sudo*, I sweat, Lat.) The oozing of fluids through membranes or through porous substances.

TRANSUDATORY, tran-su-da-tur-e, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRANSUDE, tran-sude', *v. n.* (*trans*, and *sudo*, I sweat, Lat.) To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; for example, grease heated will *transude* through leather.

TRANSUME, tran-sune', *v. a.* (*transumo*, *trans*, and *sumo*, I take, Lat.) To take from one thing to another; to convert from one thing into another.—Little used.

Bread and wine
Transumed, and taught to turn divine.—*Crashaw.*

TRANSMUMPT, tran'sumpt, *s.* A copy or exemplification of a record.

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.—*Lord Herbert.*

TRANSECTION, trans-vek'shun, *s.* (*transvectio*, Lat.) The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANSVERSAL, trans-ver'sal, *a.* (French; *trans*, and *versus*, turned, Lat.) Running or lying across. In Geometry, a line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines. In Anatomy, applied to organs, or parts of organs, blood-vessels, and sinuses, which are situated in, or pursue, a transverse direction, as, *transversalis colli*, a muscle of the neck, which turns it obliquely backwards and to one side; *transversalis abdominis*, a muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium—it supports and compresses the bowels; *transversus pedis*, a muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

TRANSVERSALLY, trans-ver'sal-le, *ad.* In a direction crosswise.

TRANSVERSE, trans-vers', *a.* (*transversus*, Lat.) Lying or being across, or in a cross direction. In Conic Sections, *transverse axis*, the diameter which passes through both foci. In the ellipse, the transverse is the longest of all the diameters; in the hyperbola it is the shortest; and in the parabola, it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length. In Anatomy, *transversis auris*, a muscle of the ear, which draws the upper part of the concha towards the helix. *Transversus perinei*, a muscle for the organs of generation, which keeps the perineum in its proper place. *Transverse vaults*, those which run from windows, recesses, &c. into the main vault. In Botany, a

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TRANSVERSELY—TRAPEZIHEDRON.

transverse partition in a pericarp, is one at right angles with the valves, as in a silique;—*v. a.* to change; to overturn.—Little used.

TRANSVERSELY, trans-vers'le, *ad.* In a cross direction, as, to cut a thing *transversely*.

TRANSVOLUTION, trans-vo-la'shun, *s.* The act of flying over.

TRANSYLVANIAN, tran-sil-va'ne-an, *a.* Belonging to Transylvania, a country in Europe, and part of the ancient Dacia.

TRANter, tran'tur, *s.* A hawker of fish.—Local.

TRAP, trap, *s.* (*trapp*, Sax. *trape*, Fr.) A little engine or instrument with a catch or a valve for closing it—such a contrivance is used for catching vermin or game, or trespassers on private property; hence, figuratively, an ambush; a stratagem; a *trap* is also a part of many machines, and is used for throwing up a ball; hence, a game at ball; (*trappa*, Sax. *trappe*, Dan. a stair or stairs,) a name given by Kirwan to basalt, which he divided into two families, Common Trap and Figurate Trap: the word is usually employed to designate certain volcanic rocks, frequently occurring in large tabular masses at different intervals, and forming a succession of terraces or steps: the term is applied to various igneous rocks, without any regard to their constituent parts, but merely in reference to their form;—*v. a.* to catch in a trap; to ensnare; to take by stratagem;—(in the following senses, see *Trappings*): to adorn with trappings; to dress; to decorate: in low or burlesque style, a noun may be met with from this verb, as, to dress in one's *traps*, that is, in one's ornamental apparel;—*v. n.* to set traps for game, as, to *trap* for beaver. *Trap-bat*, or *trap-stick*, a stick used at the game of trap. *Trap-door*, a door that closes like a valve. *Trap-tuff*, masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblende, sandstones, &c. cemented.

TRAPA, tra'pa, *s.* (abridged from *calcitrapa*, the Latin name of an instrument called *caltraps*, furnished with four spikes, formerly used in war, to impede the progress of cavalry, in reference to the fruit of some of the species being furnished with four spines.) A genus of plants: Order, Holoragaceae.

TRAPAN, tra-pan', *v. a.* (*treppan*, Sax. from *Trap*.) To ensnare; to catch by stratagem;—*s.* a snare; a stratagem.—This is a different word from *Trepan*.

TRAPANNER, tra-pan'nur, *s.* One who ensnares.

TRAPE, trape, *v. n.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly.—Little used.

TRAPELUS, trap'e-lus, *s.* A name given by Cuvier for a genus of Lizards, which have the form and teeth of the Agamæ, but their scales are small and without spines: Family, Agamidae.

TRAPES, trays, *s. sing.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

TRAPEZIA, tra-pe'ze-a, *s.* A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

TRAPEZIAN, tra-pe'ze-an, *a.* (see *Trapezium*.) In Crystallography, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums, situated in two ranges between two bases.

TRAPEZIFORM, tra-pe'ze-fawrin, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRAPEZIHEDRON, tra-pe-ze-he'drun, *s.* (*trapezion*, a trapezium, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAPEZIUM—TRASH.

TRAPEZIUM, tra-pe'ze-um, *s.* (Latin Gr.) In Geometry, a plane figure composed of four unequal right lines, none of them parallel.

Anatomy, *trapezium os*, a bone below the scapula, in the row which supports the metacarpal bones.

TRAPEZIUS, tra-pe'ze-us, *s.* In Anatomy, a muscle situated immediately below the integument of the posterior part of the neck and back: action is upon the scapula; and it also acts upon the neck and head, drawing the latter and turning it on its axis.

TRAPEZOID, trap-e-zoyd', *s.* (*trapezoid*, likeness, Gr.) A plane figure like a trapezium, differing from it in having two of its sides parallel. In Anatomy, *trapezoides os*, a bone resembling a trapezium, and belonging to the row of bones as the trapezium os, under Trapezium.

TRAPEZOIDAL, trap-e-zoyd'al, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid. In Mineralogy, having a crystalline form composed of twenty-four trapeziums, similar.

TRAPPEAN, trap'pe-an, *a.* (from *Trap*.) Pertaining to trap, the mineral.

TRAPPER, trap'pur, *s.* One who sets traps for beavers and other wild animals, usually in the mountains.

TRAPPINGS, trap'pingz, *s. plu.* (from *trap*, primary sense is that which is set, as in a trap, on, probably from *drap*, cloth, Fr.) Embellishments generally of cloth appendant to the same, as ornaments; dress; embellishments of a room.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth
These are but the *trappings* and the show.

TRAFFISTS, trap'pists, *s.* (from the *Trappe*, where the order was originally religious order founded in 1140, by Bernard of Clairvaux, and which still exists in Northerly France: its rules are of the strictest kind, and those admitted into it to absolute seclusion from the world afterwards.)

TRAPPOUS, trap'pus, } *a.* (from *Trap*.)
TRAPPY, trap'pe, } Pertaining to trapping, or partaking of its form or name.

TRAP-TUFF, trap'tuf, *s.* A variety of trap, consisting of a considerable portion of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, is formed of this rock.

TRASH, trash, *s.* (in German, *druse*, *drusen*, dregs; in Swed. *trasa* is a trash, may be allied to *thrash*.) Any waste matter; loppings of trees, bruised fruit or other matter improper for use; as, the trash of children, &c.; a worthless person.

I suspect this trash
To be a party in this injury.—Shakspeare

a clog or encumbrance, in allusion to the word *trash*, which a hunting times wore for the purpose of diminishing speed, when it was superior to that of the pack;—*v. a.* to lop; to crop; to leave, as, to *trash* ratoon; to crush; to clog; to encumber; to hinder; to impede the progress of;

Being once perfected how to grant suits
How to deny them; whom to advance,
To trash for overtopping.—Shakspeare

TRASHY—TRAVELLER.

—*v. n.* to follow with some trouble or bustle, as if encumbered with clothes or finery.

A guarded lackey to run before it, and py'd liveries to come trashing after it.—*The Puritan* (1607).

TRASHY, trash'e, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRASS, tras, *s.* A deposit of volcanic ashes and scorie thrown out of the Eifel volcanoes, and accumulated in valleys and old lakes under the influence of water: it is equivalent, or nearly so, to the puzzolana of the Neapolitans.

TRATTINICKIA, trat-te-nik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Trattinick, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

TRAUJISM, traw'izim, *s.* (*traulizo*, I stammer, Gr.) A stammering.—Obsolete.

TRAUMATE, traw'mate, *s.* The name given by the French geologists to Grauwacke.

TRAUMATIC, traw-mat'ik, *a.* (*trauma*, a wound, Gr.) Pertaining to or applied to wounds; vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds;—*s.* a medicine adapted to the cure of wounds.

TRAVAIL, trav'ayl, *v. n.* (*travailler*, Fr.) To labour with pain; to toil; specially, to labour in childbirth;—*v. a.* to tire; to harass—(obsolete as an active verb);

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to travail the realm, a great division fell among the nobility.—*Hayward.*

—*s.* labour; toil; fatigue; labour in childbirth.

TRAVE, trayv, } *s.* (*traba*, Span. *entraves*, Fr.)

TRAVIS, trav'is, } A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes; a beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.

TRAVEL, trav'el, *v. n.* (a different orthography and application of Travail.) To walk; to go or march on foot; to journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; to go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states and kingdoms, either by sea or land; to pass; to go; to move, as, news travels with rapidity; to travail;

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we travel about a matter not needful.—*Hooker.*

—*v. a.* to pass; to journey over;

Thither to arrive — I travel this profound.—*Milton.*

to force to journey;

They shall not be travelled forth of their own franchises.—*Spenser.*

—*s.* a passing on foot; journey; journey of curiosity or instruction; in the plural, an account of occurrences in a journey or journeys; travail; What thinkest thou of our empire now, though earned With travel difficult?—*Milton.*

in the United States, the distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance. *Travel-tainted*, fatigued and soiled with travel.

TRAVELLED, trav'eld, *a.* Having made journeys.

It began from a travelled doctor of physic, of a bold spirit, and of able elocution.—*Wotton.*

TRAVELLER, trav'el-lur, *s.* One who travels in any way; one who visits foreign countries. In Naval affairs, an iron thimble or thimbles with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of ring for moving readily along a rope. *Traveller's-joy*, or *virgin's-bower*, the English names of plants of the genus Clematis: the former name is given because some of the species grow in hedges by way-sides, and are very beautiful; the latter because others are used in covering bowers.

TRAVELLING—TRAVERTINE.

TRAVELLING, trav'el-ling, *part. a.* Incurred by travel, as, travelling expenses; paid for travel, as travelling fees. *Travelling-backstays*, a name given to the stays on board ship.

TRAVERS, trav'ers, *ad.* (French.) Athwart; across.—Obsolete.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite travers, athwart the heart of his lover.—*Shaks.*

TRAVERSABLE, trav'er-sa-bl, *a.* That may be traversed or denied, as, a traversable allegation.

TRAVERSE, trav'ers, *ad.* (*a travers*, Fr.) Athwart; crosswise;

The ridges of the fallow field lay traverse.—*Hayward.*

—*prep.* (accented by Milton on the second syllable) through; crosswise;

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverses
The whole battalion views their order due.—*Milton.*

—*a.* lying across; being in a direction across something else;—*s.* anything laid or built across; a turn; a flexure; anything that crosses or thwarts; subterfuge; trick. In Architecture, a gallery of communication in a church or other large building. In Heraldry, a partition made across an escutcheon. In Law, a name given to a plea containing a denial of some matter of fact alleged on the other side, and offering to refer the matter to the decision of a jury: in cases of misdemeanour, where the defendant postpones the trial of the indictment till the next session or assizes, he is said to traverse the indictment. *Traverse of an office*, the proving that an inquisition made of lands or goods by the escheator is defective and untrue made. In Navigation, *traverse-table*, a table used in navigation, in what is called *traverse-sailing*, i. e. the sailing on different points of the compass, for short distances, in succession. In Fortification, a trench with a little parapet for protecting the men on flank; also, a wall raised across a work;—*v. a.* to cross; to lay in a cross direction; to cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct; to wander over; to cross in travelling; to pass over and view; to survey carefully; to turn and point in any direction, as, to traverse a cannon; to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood, as, to traverse a board. In Nautical affairs, to traverse a yard, is to brace it aft in sailing;—*v. n.* to move round; to turn as on a pivot: the needle of a compass traverses. In Fencing, to use the posture or motions of opposition. In the Manege, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other. *Traverse-board*, a small board to be hung in the steerage of a ship, bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of the compass upon it: by moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point. *Traverse-sailing*, the method of working or calculating traverses or compound courses, so as to bring them into one. *Traverse-table*, a table of differences of latitude and departure.

TRAVERSER, trav'ers-ur, *s.* In Law, one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAVERSING, tra-vers'ing, *s.* In Gunnery, the turning a piece of ordnance as on a centre, to make it point to any particular object. In Fencing, the change of ground made by moving to the right or left round the circle of defence.

TRAVERTINE, trav'er-tine, *s.* (*travertino*, Ital. cor-

TRAVESTY—TREAD.

rupted from the Latin *tiburtinus*, this kind of stone being abundantly formed by the river Anio, at Tibur, near Rome.) A limestone deposited from water holding carbonate of lime in solution.

TRAVESTY, trav'es-te, *v. a.* (*travestir*, from *tra*, *tras*, over, and *vestir*, *estir*, to clothe, Fr.) To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous; to burlesque;—*s.* a parody; a burlesque translation of a work; the act or practice of travestying;—*a.* having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous; applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

TRAWLERS, traw'ler-men, *s.* A kind of fishermen on the river Thames, who used unlawful arts and engines to destroy fish.—See also Tinkermen.—*Cowel*.

TRAY, tray, *s.* (*trag*, Swed. *trog*, a trough, Sax. it is the same word as *trough*, differently written.) A shallow trough; a sort of wooden waiter; a waiter of metal. *Tray-trip*, a kind of game at tables or draughts.

I shall play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond slave.—*Shaks*.

TRAYBLASTONS, tray-blas'tons, *s.* In old Law, a writ of inquisition issued by Edward I. against intruders on other men's lands, and against various other offenders.

TREACHER, tretsh'ur, } *s.* (*tricheur*, Fr.) A
TREACHETOUR, tretsh'et-ur, } traitor.—Obsolete.
TREACHOUR, tretsh'ur, }

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.—*Beau. and Flut*.
Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain.—*Spenser*.

TREACHEROUS, tretsh'er-us, *a.* (see Treachery.) Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

TREACHEROUSLY, tretsh'er-us-le, *ad.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously.

TREACHEROUSNESS, tretsh'er-us-nes, *s.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY, tretsh'er-e, *s.* (*tricherie*, a cheating; *tricher*, to cheat, Fr.) Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treason; perfidy.

TREACLE, tre'kl, *s.* (*theriaque*, Fr. *teriaca*, Ital. *triaca*, Span. *theriaca*, Lat.) The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. *Treacle* is obtained in refining sugar—*molasses* is the drainings of crude sugar, but the former is often used for the latter; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.; a medicinal compound of various ingredients,—see *Theriaca*. *Treacle-mustard*, a name given to plants belonging to the genera *Clypeola* and *Erysimum*. *Treacle-water*, a compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any kind of cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle.

TREAD, tred, *v. n.* Pret. *trod*, past part. *trodden*—(*tredan*, *tredan*, Sax. *trader*, Dan.) To set the foot; to walk or go; to walk with form or state; to copulate, as fowls;—*v. a.* to step or walk on; to press under the feet; to beat or press with the feet, as, to tread a path through snow; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under the feet; to trample with hatred or contempt, often with *on*; to compress, as a fowl; to put in

TREADER—TREASURE.

action by the feet, as, to tread a wife, to tread the stage, to act as a stage-player; to form a part in a drama;—*s.* a step; pressure with the foot; manner of step; impression of the male fowl; way; tread. Cromwell is the king's secretary; fur stands in the gap and tread for more.

TREADLE. In Architecture, the horizontal step, on which the foot is placed, and by which the mill is turned by persons treading on punishment for culprits.

TREADER, tred'ur, *s.* One who treads.
TREADING, tred'ing, *s.* The act of treading.

TREADLE, tred'll, *s.* The part of a machine, which is moved by the treadle, which unite the cords which unite the yolk of an egg.

TREAGUE, treeg, *s.* (*trigguca*, Goth.) A truce.—Obsolete.—*Spenser*.

TREASON, tre'zn, *s.* (*trahison*, Fr. *fr.* draw in, to betray, to commit treason.) Breach of fidelity; as a specific crime, *high* or *petit* treason: the former immediately affecting the king or state, is when a wife kills her husband, master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his ordinary, &c.

TREASONABLE, tre'zn-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving treason, or partaking of its guilt.

TREASONABLENESS, tre'zn-a-bl-nes, *s.* of being treasonable.

TREASONABLY, tre'zn-a-ble, *ad.* In a treasonable manner.

TREASONOUS, tre'zn-us, *a.* Treasonable.

Against the undivulged pretence
Of treasonous malice.—*Shaks*.

TREASURE, trezh'ur, *s.* (*tresor*, Fr. *th.* wealth accumulated; particularly, a sum in reserve; a great quantity of anything for future use; anything very much abundant;—*v. a.* to hoard. *Treasure* for stores and magazines.

And they built for Pharaoh *treasure-cities*.
Treasure-house, a house or building where treasures or stores are kept. *Treasure* money dug from the ground, which, in the middle ages, formed an important revenue of this and of most other European countries; the practice is still continued in some parts of the continent, and in the East Indies.

TREASURER, trezh'ur, *s.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer of the public money arising from the sources of revenue, takes charge of the disbursement it upon orders drawn by the authority: incorporated companies and societies have also their treasurers. *Treasurer*, formerly the third great officer in England: the office is now held by five persons, styled the lords of the treasury; one of whom also holds the office of the exchequer.

TREASURERSHIP, trezh'ur-ship, }
TREASURES, trezh'ur-ship, }
TREASURES, trezh'ur-res, *s.* A female

TREASURY—TREATY.

TREASURY, treaz'h-ū-re, *s.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposit; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; the officer or officers of the treasury department; a repository of abundance;

He bringeth the wind out of his *treasuries*.—

Psalms cxxxv. 7.

used by Shakspeare for *treasure*—

Thy sumptuous buildings

Have cost a mass of public *treasury*.

Treasury bench, the first row of seats on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury and chief ministers of the crown. *Board of treasury*, in England, the board to which is intrusted the management of all matters relating to the sovereign's civil list or other revenues: the chief of these, or *first lord of the treasury*, is generally the prime minister for the time being.

TREAT, treat, *v. a.* (*traiter*, Fr. *trahere*, Sax.) To handle; to manage; to use; to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in speaking or writing; to entertain without expense to the guest; to manage in the application of remedies, as, to *treat* a disease or a patient; to negotiate or settle—(obsolete in this sense;)

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators

Shall be commissioned.—*Dryden*.

—*v. n.* to discourse; to handle in speaking or writing; to make discussions; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainment. To *treat with*, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences;—*s.* an entertainment given; that which is given for entertainment; emphatically, a rich entertainment.

TREATABLE, treat'a-ble, *a.* Tractable; moderate; not violent.—*Obsolete*.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us.—*Temple*.

TREATABLY, treat'a-ble, *ad.* In a treatable manner; moderately.—*Obsolete*.

TREATER, treat'ur, *s.* One who treats.

TREATISE, treat'iz, *s.* (*tractatus*, Lat.) A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained: a treatise is of an indefinite length, but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less copiousness than a system.

TREATISER, treat'iz-ur, *s.* One who writes a treatise.—*Obsolete*.

I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed *treatiser*.—*Fealty* (1645).

TREATMENT, treat'ment, *s.* (*traitement*, Fr.) Management; manipulation; usage; manner of using; good or bad behaviour toward; manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; manner of applying remedies to.

TREATY, treat'e, *s.* (*traité*, Fr. *trattato*, Ital.) Negotiation; the act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state; entreaty.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

I must

To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness.—*Shaks*.

TREBLE—TREILLAGE.

TREBLE, treb'bl, *a.* (*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.) Threefold; triple. In Music, acute; sharp;—*s.* the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute. In Music, *treble-clef*, a character used to determine the pitch and name of the highest parts of music: it is also called the G clef;—*v. a.* to make thrice as much; to make threefold;—*v. n.* to become threefold.

TREBLENESS, treb'bl-ness, *s.* The state of being treble.

TREBLY, treb'ble, *ad.* In a threefold number or manner.

TREBUCHET, tre-buk'et, } *s.* (Saxon.) In Archai-
TRIBUCH, tre'buk, } ology, a great engine for
casting stones and battering walls; also, a tum-
brel.—See *Tumbrel*.

TRECHUS, tro'kus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Carabidae.

TRECKSCHUYT, trek'shute, *s.* (Dutch, track-ship or boat.) A kind of covered boat drawn by horses or cattle, and used for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

TREE, tre, *s.* (*treo*, *treow*, *træ*, Sax.) A large plant, the stem or stock of which is woody, branched, and perennial: a tree differs from a shrub only in size. In Scripture, a cross;

Jesus whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*.—*Acts* x.
wood—(obsolete in this sense;)

Not vessels of gold and silver, but also of *tree* and of
erthe.—*Wicliffe*, 2 Tim. ii.

anything branched out, as a genealogical *tree*.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,

By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit.—*Dryden*.

Tree-frog, or *tree-toad*, a batrachian of the genus *Hyla*.

Tree-germander, a plant of the genus *Tuecium*.

Tree-louse, an insect of the genus *Aphis*.

Tree-moss, a species of lichen.

Tree-sorrel, the plant *Rumex lunaria*, a native of the Canary Islands.

Tree-runners, birds of the subfamily *Anabatinae*.

Tree-onion, a species of the onion, *Allium proliferum*, which produces its bulbs on the umbel of the plant.

Tree-mallow, the plant *Lavatera arborea*, a native of Britain, &c.

Tree-fern, a name given to such ferns as are arborescent, as *Diplazium auriculatum*, a native of Jamaica; *Pteris aculeata*, of the West Indies;

Dickensonia arborescens, a native of St. Helena, &c.

Tree-ducks, the aquatic birds of the genus *Dendrocyana*.

Tree-celandine, the common name of plants of the genus *Bocconia*, natives of South America.

Tree of life, an evergreen tree of the genus *Thuja*.

TREELESS, tre'les, *a.* Destitute of trees.

TREEN, treen, *s.* Old plural of *tree*;

Lowling low like a forster green,

He knows his tackle and his *treen*.—*Ben Jonson*.

—*a.* wooden; made of wood.—*Obsolete*.

Give it a horn spoon and a *treen* dish.—*Ben Jonson*.

TREENAIL, tre'nayl, *s.* A wooden bolt used in securing the planks of a ship's bottom to the timbers.

TREFOIL, tre'foyl, *s.* (*trifolium*, Lat.) In Architecture, an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

In Botany, the common name of different kinds of three-leaved plants: *white trefoil* is the *Trifolium repens*;

yellow trefoil, the *Trifolium minus*; *black trefoil*, the *Medicago lupulina*; and *bird's-foot trefoil*, the *Lotus corniculatus*,—all such plants are used for the food of cattle.

TREILLAGE, trel'laje, *s.* (French.) In Gardening, a

TRELLIS—TREMOLLO.

sort of railwork, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting esplanades, and sometimes the wall-trees.

TRELLIS, *trell'is*, *s.* A reticulated framing made of thin bars of wood for screens; windows, where air is required for the apartment, &c.

TRELLISED, *trell'is'd*, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

TRELLIS WORK, *trell'is wurk*, *s.* Small bars of wood nailed together obliquely, and crossing each other at regular intervals, used for summer-houses, verandahs, &c.

TREMANDO, *tre-man'do*, *s.* In Music, a direction for one of the graces of harmony, consisting in a general shake of the whole chord.

TREMANDRA, *tre-man'dra*, *s.* (*tremo*, I tremble, and *aner*, a male, Gr., the anthers being slightly fixed at their base to the points of the filaments, shake on the slightest motion taking place.) A genus of plants: Type of the genus *Tremandraceæ*.

TREMANDRACEÆ, *tre-man-dra'se-e*, *s.* (*tremandra*, one of the genera.) A small natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of slender-like shrubs, usually with glandular hairs, alternate leaves, and large showy flowers; having a valvate calyx, and two or four-celled anthers opening by pores. They are called Foreworts by Lindley.

TREMATODEA, *tre-ma-to'de-a*, *s.* (*trematodes*, full of holes, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to his second family of the second order, Parenchymata, of the Entozoa.

TREMBLE, *trem'bl*, *v. a.* (*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.) To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder; to totter; to quaver.

TREMBLEMENT, *trem'bl-ment*, or *trang'ble-mawng*, *s.* (French.) In French music, a thrill or shake.

TREMBLER, *trem'blur*, *s.* The person or thing that trembles.

TREMBLEYA, *trem-ble'ya*, *s.* (in honour of Abraham Trembley, who, by his observations on fresh-water polypes, has done much to determine the limits of the vegetable kingdom.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

TREMBLING, *trem'bling*, *a.* Quivering; shaking, as the *trembling* poplar, *Populus tremula*.

TREMBLINGLY, *trem'bling-le*, *ad.* So as to shake; with quivering or quaking.

TREMENDOUS, *tre-men'dus*, *a.* (*tremendus*, from *tremo*, I tremble, Lat.) Such as may excite fear or terror; terrific; dreadful; violent; such as is calculated to astonish by its force or violence, as a *tremendous* storm.

TREMENDOUSLY, *tre-men'dus-le*, *ad.* In a manner so as to terrify or astonish with great violence.

TREMENDOUSNESS, *tre-men'dus-nes*, *s.* State or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREMOLITE, *trem'o-lite*, *s.* (from the valley of Tremola, on St. Gothard, where the mineral was originally found.) A nearly white, grey, or bluish variety of hornblende or hemiprismatic augite: it occurs in crystals, but most commonly in fibrous or radiated masses, composed of minute imperfect prisms or fibres: there are several subvarieties of this mineral. Composition of a specimen from Gulsjo—silica, 59.75; magnesia, 25.00; lime, 14.11; alumina, 0.50; fluoric acid, 0.94: sp. gr. 2.9 to 3.1.

TREMOLLO, *tre-mo'lo*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a direction for one of the graces of harmony, consisting in a reiteration of one note of the chord.

TREMOR—TREPAN.

TREMOR, *tre'mur*, *s.* (Latin.) An involuntary; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREMULOUS, *trem'u-lus*, *a.* (*tremulus*, Lat.) bling; affected with fear and timidity; shivering; quivering.

TREMULOUSLY, *trem'u-lus-le*, *ad.* With or trepidation.

TREMULOUSNESS, *trem'u-lus-nes*, *s.* The quivering or trepidation.

TREN, *tren*, *s.* An Irish spear: probably a orthography of Treen.

TRENCH, *trensh*, *v. a.* (*trancher*, to cut, Fr. a trench, Ital.) To cut or dig, as a ditch, or long hollow in the ground, as, to land in draining; to furrow, or form furrows in ploughing; to cut a long gash. Safe in a ditch he hides. With twenty *trenched* gascons on his head—to fortify by cutting a ditch, and raising a or breast-work of earth thrown out of the —*v. n.* to encroach,—see *Entrench*—a narrow cut in the earth. Returns of a trench elbows and turnings which form the line of approach. In Military affairs, *trenching* officer who formerly had the command of pioneers, &c. *Counter-trenches*, trench against the besiegers. In Fortification, ditch cut for defence, or to interrupt the of an enemy; the wall or breast-work of the earth thrown out of the trenches; as raised work formed with the baving, gabion packs, &c.—hence the phrases, to *mine* trenches, to guard the trenches, to *dig* trenches, &c.; to *open the trench*, is to dig or to form the lines of approach. *Trench-plough*, a kind of plough used for cutting furrows than are made by the common *To trench-plough*, is to use the trench *Trench-ploughing*, the practice or opening ploughing with deep furrows, for the opening the land a greater depth than in ploughing.

TRENCHANT, *trensh'ant*, *a.* (*tranchant*, Fr.) ting; sharp.

TRENCHER, *trensh'ur*, *s.* (*trenchoir*, Fr.) A plate on which meat is cut at table; the How oft hast thou fed from my *trencher*? *Trencher-fly*, one who haunts the tables a parasite. *Trencher-friend*, or *trencher* table companion; a parasite. *Trencher* cook; a feeder; a great eater.

TREND, *trend*, *v. n.* To bend or lie in a direction; We now found the coast to *trend* very much west.—Cook and King's Voyage. —*v. a.* in Rural Economy, to free wool filth;—*s.* that part of the stock of an animal which the size is taken.

TRENDER, *tren'dur*, *s.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth.

TRENDING, *tren'ding*, *s.* A particular direction. The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore.

TRENDLE, *tren'dl*, *s.* (Saxon.) Anything round—now written *trundle*; a small wheel.

TRENTAL, *tren'tal*, *s.* (*trentale*, Fr.) Inology, an office for the dead, which continues days, consisting of thirty masses.—Coward.

TREPAN, *tre-pan*, *s.* (French; *trepana*, I trypanon, Gr.) In Surgery, a circular

perforating the skull in the operation of trepanning: it resembles the instrument called a wimple, and is worked in the same manner. The term *trepine* is also applied to a similar but improved form of the instrument; a snare; a stratagem;—*v. a.* to perforate the skull with the instrument called the trepan; (from *treppan*, to trap, Sax.) to catch; to ensnare.

They *trepanned* the state, and faced it down
With plots and projects of our own.—*Hudibras*.

TREPANG, tre-pang', *s.* The name given to a kind of food used by the Chinese and others; a species of *Holothuria* got by diving.

TREPANNER, tre-pan'ner, *s.* One who trepans.

TREPANNING, tre-pan'ing, *s.* The operation of perforating the skull with a trepan.

TREPHINE, tref'fin, *s.* The instrument now used for perforating the skull in surgical operations,—see *Trepan*;—*v. a.* to perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREPID, trep'id, *a.* (*trepidus*, Lat.) Trembling; quaking.—Not used.

TREPIDATION, trep-e-da'shun, *s.* (*trepidatio*, Lat.) An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror—hence, a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections. In the old system of Astronomy by Ptolemy, it denotes a motion which was attributed to the firmament, in order to account for several changes and motions observed in the axis of the world, and for which he could not account on any other principle.

TREPOCARPUS, tref-po-kar'pus, *s.* (*trepo*, I turn, and *karpus*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, *Orthospermeæ*.

TRESPASS, tres'pas, *v. n.* (*trespas*, from *tres* and *passer*, to pass, Norm.) Literally, to pass beyond; hence, to pass over the boundary of another's property; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to commit an offence, and do any act that annoys or injures another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another; to violate any known rule of duty; to intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity, as, to *trespas* on the time and patience of another;—*s.* in Law, a violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprison of either; when accompanied with violence, the act is termed a *trespas vi et armis*; any injury or offence done to another; any violation of known duty or the moral law.

TRESPASSER, tres'pas-sur, *s.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights.

TRESS, tres, *s.* (Swedish; *tresse*, Fr. and Dan.) A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

TRESSED, trest or tres'sed, *a.* Having tresses; curled; formed into ringlets.

He plunged in pain, his *tressed* locks did tear.—
Spenser.

TRESSEL, } tres'sel, *s.* (*trystel*, Welsh.) A prop for
TRESTLE, } the support of anything of which the under surface is horizontal: it consists of three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece at top. *Tressle-tree*, or *trestle-tree*, in Shipbuilding, the *tressle-trees* are two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top, and the weight of the topmast.

TRESSURE, tres'sure, *s.* In Heraldry, a border run-

ning parallel with the sides of the escutcheon, which should contain about one-third of the bordure: it is generally either double or triple; and has usually fleur-de-lis arranged in opposite directions alternately, perpendicular to the length of the tressure: it is then called *flory-counter-flory*. The tressure forms part of the royal arms of Scotland, and of those of many noble Scottish houses.

TRET, tret, *s.* (probably from *tero*, I wear, Lat.) In Commerce, a deduction of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs., or $\frac{1}{26}$, from the weight of goods, for dust, &c.

TRETHINGS, treth'ings, *s.* (*treth*, a tax, Welsh.) Taxings; imposts.—Obsolete.

TREVET, trev'et, *s.* (corruption of Tripod.) Anything which stands on three legs, as a three-legged stool: written also *trivet*.

TREVOA, tre-vo'a, *s.* (in honour of a Spanish botanist of the name of Trevoa.) A genus of plants: Order, *Rhamnaceæ*.

TREWIA, troo'e-a, *s.* (in honour of C. J. Trewia, a German botanist.) A genus of plants, constituting the order *Trewiaceæ* of Lindley. The genus and order consist of trees with opposite and stipulate leaves, and dioecious flowers; the antheriferous flowers are arranged in long racemes, and the pistiliferous flowers are axillary and solitary; the calyx in both is four or five-cleft; the stamens numerous; style four-cleft; the fruit a drupe, with one seed in each cell.

TREY, tray, *s.* (*tres*, Lat. *treis*, three, Gr.) A three at cards; a card with three spots.

TREYTS, trayts, *a.* (French.) Taken out, removed, or withdrawn. A Law term, applied to a juror removed or discharged.

TRIACANTHUS, tri-a-kan'thus, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *akantha*, a spine, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Balistidæ*.

TRIACHIS, tri'a-kis, *s.* A subgenus of the Shark family.

TRIAD, tri'ad, *s.* (*trias*, Lat.) The union of three; three united. In Music, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth. In Mythology, the mysterious union of three Egyptian deities or demons, as in the Greek, Hindoo, and Scandinavian mythologies.

TRIAL, tri'al, *s.* (from Try.) Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done, as, a man tries to lift a weight, but on *trial* finds himself not able; examination by a test; experiment, as in chemistry; act of examining by experiment; experience;

Others had *trials* of cruel mockings and scourgings.—
Heb. xi. 36.

temptation; test of virtue; state of being tried or proved.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
— It is to all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of service and impatience,
All humbleness, all patience,
All purity, all *trial*, all observance.—*Shaks.*

In Law, the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law; the formal method of examining and adjudicating upon a matter of fact in dispute between a plaintiff and a defendant in a court of law. *Trial at bar*, a species of trial now seldom resorted to, except in cases where the matter in dispute is one of great importance and difficulty. It takes place before all the judges at the bar of the court in which the action occurs. Trials are civil or criminal. Trials in civil cases

TRIALITY—TRIBE.

may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. In criminal cases they must be by jury.

TRIALITY, tri-al'e-te, *s.* Three united; state of being three.—Seldom used.

There may be found very many dispensations of *trinality* of benefices.—*Wharton*.

TRIANDER, tri-an'der, *s.* A plant belonging to the Linnean order Triandria.

TRIANDRIA, tri-an'dre-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *aner*, a male, Gr.) The name of the third class in Linneus' sexual system, consisting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, having three stamens, or male organs.

TRIANDRIAN, tri-an'dre-an, *a.* Belonging to the class Triandria.

TRIANGLE, tri-ang'gl, *s.* (*triangulum*, Lat.) A three-sided figure, which, consequently, has three angles. In Astronomy, the Triangles (*Triangula*), a northern constellation surrounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Aries, and Musca; the southern Triangle (*Triangula australe*), is a constellation lying between Aries, Centaurea, and the south pole. In Music, a small steel triangular musical instrument, open at one end, and set in vibration by being struck with a short bar of the same metal. *Arithmetical triangle*, a table of certain numbers disposed in the form of a triangle: the first vertical column of the table contains units only; the second contains the series of natural numbers; the third the series of triangular numbers; the fourth the series of pyramidal numbers; so one of the properties of the table is, that numbers taken on the horizontal lines, are the coefficients of the different powers of a binomial.

TRIANGLED, tri-ang'gld, *a.* Having three angles.

TRIANGULAR, tri-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles. *Triangular numbers*, a series of numbers formed by the successive sums of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1. Thus, arithmetical progression, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; triangular numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21. *Triangular compasses*, compasses having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on the central joint of its own. The instrument is used in the construction of charts, maps, &c.

TRIANGULATION, tri-ang-gu-la'shun, *s.* The net of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey.

TRIANHEMA, tri-an-the'ma, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. the flowers being usually disposed in threes.) A genus of plants: Order, Portulacaceæ.

TRIARCHY, tri-ark'e, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *arche*, rule, Gr.) Government by three persons.

TRIARIAN, tri-a're-an, *a.* Occupying the third post or place.—Not in use.

Let the brave second and *triarian* band,
Firm against all oppression stand.—*Cowley*.

TRIARI, tri-a're-i, *s.* In Roman History, the third last, or veteran rank of infantry in the Roman legion.

TRIAS, tri'as, *s.* (Greek, the number three, the open flower forming a triangle.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.

TRIBE, tribe, *s.* (*tribus*, from three, Lat.) In History, a principal subdivision of the Roman people: the word signified a division into three, which was the number of the patrician tribes, distinguished

TRIBLET—TRIBUNITIAL.

by the names Romnes, Titensis, and race, family, or series of generations, from one progenitor, as, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. In Natural History, a number having certain characters or resemblance, as, a *tribe* of plants; a tribe proper families, though Cuvier divides his families into tribes; a division; a number considered collectively—(sometimes used in contempt);

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling

a body of rude people or savages collected under one chief, as the Indian *tribes* of America, to divide into tribes.—Unusual.

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well described by Willoughby and Mr. Ray.—*Ep. Nicolaus* (1681)

TRIBLET, trib'let, } *s.* A tool used by

TRIBOLET, trib'o-let, } in making rings

TRIBOMETER, tri-bom'e-tur, *s.* (*tribo*, I rub, Gr.) In Mechanics, a sledge or apparatus for measuring friction.

TRIBRACH, tri'brak, *s.* (Greek, from *treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.) In Prosody, a poetic foot consisting of three short syllables.

TRIBRACTEATE, tri-brak'te-ate, *a.* In Botany, having three bracts.

TRIBULATION, trib-u-la'shun, *s.* (French *tribulation*, I thrash or beat, Lat.) Severe distress; vexation; persecution.

The just shall dwell,
And after all their tribulations long
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds

TRIBULUS, trib'u-lus, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ulus*, a point, Gr. each carpel being armed with sometimes four, prickly points.) Caltrop of Herbaceous plants: Order, Zygophyllæ.

TRIBUNAL, tri-bu'nal, *s.* (Latin, from *tribunus*, a tribune.) Properly the seat of a judge; on which a judge or judges sit for the administration of justice; a court of justice, as the House of Lords is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom. In France (*tribunal*), a gallery or eminence, or other place, in which the musical performance is placed during a concert. In the Roman Church, an elevated pulpit from which the general his soldiers was called the *tribunal*: it was of a half-moon shape, and was first introduced by Romulus.

TRIBUNE, trib'une, *s.* (*tribunus*, Lat.) In Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen from the plebeians to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend them against any attempt which might be made against them by the senate and consuls. Their number was originally two, but it was increased after the fall of the monarchy: there were also military tribunes in the army, each of whom commanded a legion; other officers were also called *tribunes* of the treasury, *tribunes* of the laws. In ancient Architecture, a raised seat from which speeches were addressed to the people. In the French Chamber of Deputies, it is still preserved in the French chamber of representatives for the pulpit, whence the speaker addresses the house.

TRIBUNESHIP, trib'une-ship, *s.* The office of a tribune.

TRIBUNICIAN, trib-u-nish'an, } *a.* Pertaining to a tribune.
TRIBUNITIAL, trib-u-nish'al, }

TRIBUTARINESS—TRICHECUS.

TRIBUTARINESS, trib'u-ta-re-nes, *s.* The state of being tributary.

TRIBUTARY, trib'u-ta-re, *s.* Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace;—*a.* subject; subordinate;

He to grace his tributary gods.—Milton.

paid in tribute.

No flatt'ring tunes these tributary lays.—Concanen.

TRIBUTE, trib'ute, *s.* (*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, I give, Lat.) An annual or stated sum of money, or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace or protection, or by virtue of some treaty; a personal contribution, as, a tribute of respect; something given or contributed;—*v.* *a.* to pay as tribute.

An amorous trifter that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust; tributing most precious moments to the sceptre of a fan.—Whitlock (1654.)

TRICA, tri'ka, *s.* One of the names of the shields or reproductive organs of Lichens.

TRICALYSIA, tri-ka-lis'e-a, *s.* (meaning not known to us.) A genus of plants, natives of Angola: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

TRICANTHERA, trik-an-the'ra, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *anthera*, an anther, Gr. in allusion to the anthers being bristly.) A genus of plants, natives of Arabia: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.

TRICAPSULAR, tri-kap'su-lar, *a.* Having three capsules.

TRICE, trise, *s.* (supposed to be from Thrice; that is, while one can count three: this seems warranted by the quotation from old Gower—

All sodenly as who saith *treis*.—*Comf. Am. B. 1.*)

A very short time; an instant; a moment.

All in a *trice* the turnpikemen

Their gates wide open threw.—

Cowper's *John Gilpin*.

Tricing-line, a small cord generally passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist any object;—*v.* *a.* to hawl or tie up by means of a small rope or line.

TRICELLARIA, tri-sel-la're-a, *s.* A genus of cellu-liferous Corallines.

TRICENNIAL, tri-sen'ne-al, *a.* Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number.

TRICENTRUM, tri-sen'trum, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *kentron*, a spur, Gr. in reference to the connections of the anthers being furnished with three spurs at the base.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceæ.

TRICEPS, tri'seps, *s.* (*tres*, and *caput*, a head, Lat.) In Anatomy, three heads, as (*triceps*, *extensor cubiti*,) the muscle which occupies all the exterior part of the os humeri, described by Winslow as three distinct muscles.

TRICEROS, tri-se'ros, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *keras*, a horn, Gr. in allusion to the fruit being crowned by three horns.) A genus of plants: Order, Terebinthaceæ.

TRICHETA, tri-ke'ta, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *chaite*, a bristle, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

TRICHAS, tri'kas, *s.* (Greek, a thrush.) A genus of birds: Family, Sylviadæ.

TRICHECUS, tri'ke-kus, *s.* The Morse or Walrus, a genus of Mammalia allied to the seals: Family, Phocidæ.

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6 A

TRICHIA—TRICHODIUM.

TRICHIA, trik'e-a, *s.* (*thrix*, *trichos*, hair, Gr. in allusion to the internal mass of elastic fibres gradually expanding after the head bursts.) A genus of very minute Fungi, growing upon old wood: Tribe, Gasteromycetes.

TRICHIASIS, tre-ki'a-sis, *s.* (Greek.) A disease in which one or more of the eyelashes are turned inward, so as to be in front of the eyeball.

TRICHIDIUM, trik-id'e-um, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) A netted filamentous organ resembling a netted purse, which encloses the spores of some kinds of Fungi.

TRICHILIA, tre-kil'e-a, *s.* (*tricha*, by threes, Gr. the stigma being three-lobed, and the capsule usually three-valved and three-celled.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

TRICHINA, trik-i'na, *s.* (Greek, dim. of *thrix*, hair.) A genus of microscopic encysted Entozoa, which infest the muscular tissue of the human body.

TRICHINIUM, tre-kin'e-um, *s.* (*trichinos*, composed of hairs, Gr. from the shaggy flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Amaranthaceæ.

TRICHIURINÆ, trik-e-u-re'ne, *s.* (*trichiurus*, one of genera.) A subfamily of the Coryphænidæ, comprising those fishes of that group which have the ventral fins wanting, or nearly rudimentary; finlets none; body narrow and linear; jaws lengthened, the under much the longer, and having the chin pointed; teeth in general large, remote, unequal, and acute.

TRICHIURUS, trik-e-u-rus, *s.* (*trichios*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type of the subfamily Trichinrinæ.

TRICHIVUS, trik'e-us, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Cetoniadæ.

TRICHOA, trik-o'a, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr. in allusion to the hair-like barren filaments both in the male and female flowers.) A genus of climbing plants: Order, Memispermaceæ.

TRICHOCEPHALUS, trik-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *kephale*, the head, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa: Family, Nematoidea.

TRICHOCERA, trik-os'er-a, *s.* (*thrix*, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Nemocera.

TRICHOCERCA, trik-o-ser'ka, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *kerkos*, a circle, Gr.) A genus of Infusoria: Family, Rotifera.

TRICHOCHLOA, trik-ok'lo-a, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *chloa*, grass, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Graminaceæ.

TRICHOGLADUS, trik-ok'la-dus, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *klados*, a branch, Gr. the branches being clothed with stellate hairs.) A genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Order, Hamamelidaceæ.

TRICHODA, trik'o-da, *s.* (*thrix*, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Infusoria: Order, Homogenea.

TRICHODERMA, trik-o-der'ma, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Balistidæ. Also, a genus of Fungi, of the tribe Hymenomycetes.

TRICHODERMACEÆ, trik-o-der-ma'se-e, *s.* A division of the suborder or tribe of Gasteromycetes, of the natural order Fungi, having the genus *Trichoderma* for its type.

TRICHODESMA, trik-o-des'ma, *s.* (*thrix*, and *desma*, a ligament, Gr. in reference to the anthers being bound by hairs to each other.) A genus of plants: Order, Boraginaceæ.

TRICHODIUM, trik-o-de-um, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and

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TRICHODON—TRICHOTROPIS.

- eidos*, likeness, Gr. from the hair-like inflorescence.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.
- TRICHODON, trik'o-don, *s.* (*thrix*, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the Synbranchinæ, or Hog-fishes: Family, Scorpenidæ.
- TRICHOGLOSSUS, trik-o-glos'sus, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *glossa*, a tongue, Gr.) A genus of birds of the Lory kind: Family, Psittacidæ.
- TRICHOLÆNA, trik-o-le'na, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *chlaina*, a cloak, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.
- TRICHONOTUS, trik-o-no'tus, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Gobidæ.
- TRICHOPETALUM, trik-o-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. from the inner perianth being fringed.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.
- TRICHOPHORUM, trik-of'o-rum, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. the inflorescence resembling a bunch of hair.) A genus of plants: Order, Cyperaceæ.
- TRICHOPHYLLUM, trik-o-phil'lum, *s.* (*thrix*, a hair, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.
- TRICHOPILIA, trik-o-pil'e-a, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *pilion*, a cap, Gr. from the shape of the anthers.) A genus of plants: Order, Orchidaceæ.
- TRICHOPODA, trik-op'o-da, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidæ.
- TRICHOPODOUS, trik-op'o-dus, *s.* (*thrix*, and *pous*, a foot, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Janthinæ: Family, Turbidæ.
- TRICHOPTERA, trik-op'ter-a, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) The Case-flies, the name given by Kirby to an order of insects, approaching the closest in resemblance to the Lepidoptera, their wings being covered with hairs or minute scales.
- TRICHOPUS, trik'o-pus, *s.* (*thrix*, and *pous*, a foot or fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Spirobranchidæ.
- TRICHOSANTHES, trik-o-san'this, *s.* (*thrix*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the fringed or ciliated corollas.) Snake-gourd, a genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.
- TRICHOSOMA, trik-o-so'ma, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.
- TRICHOSOMUS, trik-o-so'mus, *s.* A genus of fishes: Family, Scorpenidæ.
- TRICHOSPERMUM, trik-o-sper'mum, *s.* (*thrix*, a hair, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. in allusion to the seeds being ciliated.) A genus of plants: Order, Flacourtiaceæ.
- TRICHOSTEMA, tri-ko-stem'a, *s.* (*treis* and *stemon*, Gr. in reference to the capillary filaments.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.
- TRICHOSTOMA, trik-os'to-ma, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Moss-plants, of the order Boyaceæ; also, a genus of Entozoa: Family, Nematoidæ.
- TRICOTHECIUM, trik-o-the'shum, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *theca*, a case, Gr. from the thecæ being intermixed with a mass of hair-like filaments.) A genus of Fungi.
- TRICOTOMOUS, trik-ot'o-mus, *a.* (*trichotomia*, Gr.) Three-cleft.
- TRICOTROPIS, trik-ot'ro-pis, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, and *tropis*, a keel, Gr.) A genus of turbinated testaceous Mollusca, distinguished by their thinness

TRICK—TRICOPTERANS.

- from Turbo, and from Buccinum by a the base of the aperture.
- TRICK, trik, *s.* (*trekke*, Dan. *trik*, a pull, a Dutch, *tricher*, to cheat, Fr. *tricar*, to pl. Lat.) An artifice or stratagem for the p. deception; an artful or underhand contr. scheme to impose upon; a dexterous vic. tice; the sly artifice or legerdemain of a. a collection of cards laid together in play; tice; a manner or habit; The trick of that sweet voice I well remember (*treccia*, Ital.) a lock of hair—(not used) Your court-curfs, your spangles, or your trick not these high gable-ends—these Tuscan Jonson.
- v. a.* to deceive; to impose on; to def. cheat; to dress; to decorate; to set off; fantastically.
- Love is an airy good, opinion makes, That tricks and dresses up the gaudy dre
- TRICKER.—See Trigger.
- TRICKERY, trik'er-e, *s.* The art of dress artifice; stratagem.
- TRICKING, trik'ing, *s.* Dress; ornament.
- TRICKISH, trik'ish, *a.* Artful in making b. given to deception and cheating; knavish
- TRICKLE, trik'l, *v. a.* (*trigle*, Scot.) To gentle stream; to run down, as tears on t
- TRICKLING, trik'ling, *s.* The act of flow gentle stream.
- TRICKMENT, trik'ment, *s.* Decoration.
- No tomb shall hold, But these two arms; no trickment, but m Over thy hearse.—Beau. and Flut.
- TRICKSY, trik'se, *a.* Pretty; dainty; ~~and~~ Make them go tricksie, gallant, and cle Old Interlude to the Du
- Tricky tales of speaking Cornish daws.—M
- TRICKTRACK, trik'trak, *s.* A game at car
- TRICLINIARY, tre-kin'e-a-re, *a.* (*trichliniar* Pertaining to a trichlinium.
- TRICLINIUM, tre-kin'e-um, *s.* (*treis*, the kline, a bed, Gr.) In ancient Architecture in which company was received and repa up; it was furnished on three sides with the fourth side being usually left open for ing the attendance of servants.
- TRICOCCOUS, tri-kok'kus, *a.* (*treis*, three, kus, a seed, Gr.) Three-seeded.
- TRICOCEPHALUS, trik-o-sef'a-lus, *s.* (*tri* and *kephale*, a head, Gr. in allusion to t heads of the flowers.) A genus of plants Rhamnaceæ.
- TRICOLOR, tre-cul-lore', *s.* (French.) The banner of three colours, white, red, and adopted at the period of the first Revolu which formed a national emblem at a v period of French history. The *tricolor* has the banner of some of the German sta Dutch republic, and the kingdom of the lands. It is used as an emblem of liberty
- TRICONDYLUS, tri-kon'del-us, *s.* (*treis*, th condylus, a joint, Lat.) A genus of Cole insects: Family, Cincindellidæ.
- TRICOPHORUS, trik-of'o-rus, *s.* (*thrix*, h phoreo, I bear, Gr.) A genus of birds: Merulidæ.
- TRICOPTERA, trik-op'ter-a, } *s.* (*tri* and *pteron*, a wing, Gr.) An order of insects, emul

TRICORNIGEROUS—TRIDODECAHEDRAL.

case-worm flies, which are characterized by four hairy wings, resembling in their nervures those of the Lepidopterans, the under ones folding longitudinally.

TRICORNIGEROUS, tri-kawr-nij'er-us, *a.* (*tres*, cornu, a horn, and *gero*, I bear, Lat.) Having three horns.

TRICORPORAL, tri-kawr'po-ral, *a.* (*tricornor*, Lat.) Having three bodies.

TRICORPORATED, tri-kawr'po-ray-ted, *a.* In Heraldry, applied to a lion issuing from the three corners of the escutcheon.

TRICORYNE, tri-kor're-ne, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *koryne*, a club, Gr. form of the capsules.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

TRICUSPID, tri-kus'pid, } *a.* (*tres*, and *cus-*
TRICUSPIDATE, tri-kus'pe-date, } *pis*, a spear or
point, Lat.) Three-pointed; ending in three points. *Tricuspid-valve*, the valve of the right ventricle of the heart.

TRICUSPIDARIA, tri-kus-pe-da're-a, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point, Lat. in allusion to the petals being divided into three points at the apex.) A genus of plants: Order, Elæocarpaceæ. Also, a genus of Entozoa, of the order Parenchymata: Family, Tanioidæa.

TRICUSPIS, tri-kus'pis, *s.* (*tres*, and *cuspid*, a point, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineæ.

TRIDACTYLOUS, tri-dak'til-us, *a.* Having three toes or digits.

TRIDACNA, tri-dak'na, *s.* (*treis*, and *dakna*, I bite, Gr.?) A genus of Mollusca; the animal affixed by a byssus, which passes through a large opening on the anterior side; cardinal teeth †; shell regular, equivalve, inequilateral, the anterior side being longer than the posterior: Family, Chamidæ, or in others, Tridacnidae.

TRIDACOPHYLLIA, tri-dak-o-fil'le-a, *s.* A genus of Lamelliferous corals, separated from the Madrepora of Linnæus.

TRIDACTYLUS, tri-dak'te-lus, *s.* A genus of Orthopterous insects: Family, Saltatoria.

TRIDAX, tri'daks, *s.* (*tridaknos*, cut into three pieces, Gr. the rays of the flowers being divided into three.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

TRIDE, tride, *a.* Among Hunters, short and ready; fleet.

TRIDENT, tri'dent, *s.* (*tridens*, from *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.) The three-pronged sceptre or spear which the fables of antiquity put into the hand of Neptune, the god of the sea. Britannia, our national emblem, is also represented as holding a *trident*, denoting her control over the ocean;—*a.* having three teeth.

TRIDENTED, tri-dent'ed, } *a.* Having three
TRIDENTATED, tri-den'tay-ted, } teeth.

Held his *tridentated* mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danced no more.—
Quarles' Hist. of Joseph (1630).

TRIDENTIA, tri-den'te-a, *s.* (*tridens*, a trident, Lat. in reference to the segments of the outer corona being tridentate.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

TRIDIAPASON, tri-de-a-pa'son, *s.* (*tri* and *diapason*.) In Music, a triple octave, or twenty-second.

TRIDINGMOTE, tri'ding-mote, *s.* In old Law, the court held for triding or trithing.

TRIDODECAHEDRAL, tri-do-dek-a-he'dral, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *dodecahedron*.) In Crystallography,

TRIDUAN—TRIFOLIATE.

presenting three ranges of faces above one another, each containing twelve faces.

TRIDUAN, tri'du-an, *a.* (*triduum*; *tres*, and *dies*, day, Lat.) Lasting three days; occurring every third day.—Not in use.

TRIENNIAL, tri-en'ne-al, *a.* (*triennal*, Fr.) Continuing three years; happening every three years.

TRIENNIALLY, tri-en'ne-al-le, *ad.* Once in three years.

TRIENS, tri'ens, *s.* A small copper coin worth one-third of the *as*.

TRIENTALIS, tri-en-tal'is, *s.* (*triens*, the third of a thing, Lat.) Winter-green, a genus of plants: Order, Primulaceæ.

TRIER, tri'ur, *s.* One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test or standard; one who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause; a jurymen; a test; that which tries or approves.—See *Trior*.

TRIERARCH, tri'er-ark, *s.* (*trieres*, a trireme, and *archos*, a chief, Gr.) In ancient Greece, the commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships, and furnish them at his own expense.

TRIERICAL, tri-e-ter'e-kal, *a.* (*tritericus*, Lat.) Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years.

TRITERIS, tri-e-ter-is, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *etos*, a year, Gr.) In Grecian Chronology, a cycle invented by Thales to connect his year, which consisted of 12 months of 30 days each, amounting to 360 days: as this fell short of the true solar year, he inserted a month of 30 days at the end of every three years, by which means he made it exceed the true year by 13 days.

TRIFACIAL, tri-fa'she-al, *a.* An epithet applied by Chaussier to the fifth cerebral nerve.

TRIFALLOW, tri-fal'lo, *v. a.* In Agriculture, to plough the land the third time before sowing.

TRIFARIOUS, tri-fa're-us, *a.* Arranged in triple rank, or in three rows.

TRIFID, tri'fid, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *findo*, I divide, Lat.) In Botany, divided into three, or cut to the base.

TRIFISTULARY, tri-fis'tu-lar-e, *a.* (*tres*, and *fistula*, a pipe, Lat.) Having three pipes.

TRIFLE, tri'fl, *s.* (from *Trivial*.) A thing of very little value or importance; a cake;—*v. n.* to act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements; to trifle with; to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness; to trifle away; to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose;—*v. a.* to make of no importance.—Not in use as an active verb.

This sore night

Hath trifled former knowings.—*Shaks.*

TRIFLER, tri'flur, *s.* One who acts with levity; one who trifles.

TRIFLING, tri'fling, *a.* Being of small-value or importance; trivial;—*s.* employment about things of no importance.

TRIFLINGLY, tri'fling-le, *ad.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

TRIFLINGNESS, tri'fling-nes, *s.* Trivial nature; levity of manners.

TRIFLORAL, tri-fl'o-ral, } *a.* (*tres*, three, and *floras*,
TRIFLOROUS, tri-fl'o-rus, } a flower, Lat.) Bearing
three flowers.

TRIFOLIATE, tri-fol'e-ate, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Having three leaves.

TRIFOLIOLATE—TRIGLYPH.

TRIFOLIOLATE, tri-fō'le-o-late, *a.* Having three folioles.

TRIFOLIUM, tri-fō'le-um, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat. all the species having trifoliate leaves.) A genus of Leguminous plants, including the Clovers and most of the Trefails: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

TRIFOLY, tri-fō'le, *s.* Sweet Trefail.

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.—*Ben Jonson.*

TRIFORM, tri-fawm, *a.* (*triformis*, Lat.) Having a triple form or shape.

TRIFORMIANI, tri-fawm-i'a-ne, *s.* (from *tres*, three, and *forma*, form, Lat.) A name given to a sect which appeared in the beginning of the fifth century, maintaining that the divine nature existed in three forms or persons, but not complete in either separately.

TRIFORIUM, tri-fō're-um, *s.* The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roofing of the aisles of a church, generally lighted by windows in the external wall of the building, and opening to the nave, choir, or transept, over the main arches. It occurs only in large churches.

TRIFURCATED, tri-fur'kay-ted, *a.* (*tres*, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.) Having three branches or forkings.

TRIO, trig, *v. a.* (*trigaw*, Welsh.) To fill; to stuff; to stop, as a wheel or fall;—*a.* trim; neat.—This word is in common use in Scotland as an adjective.

TRIGAMOUS, tri-ga-mus, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) An epithet applied by some botanists to plants which contain three sorts of flowers on the same flower-head—namely, males, females, and hermaphrodites.

TRIGAMY, trig'a-me, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage, Gr.) State of being married three times.

TRIGASTRIC, tri-gas'trik, *a.* (*treis*, and *gaster*, the belly, Gr.) Three-bellied.

TRIGEMINI, tri-jem'in-e, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *geminus*, double, Lat.) The fifth pair of nerves arising from the crura of the cerebellum.

TRIGGER, trig'gur, *s.* (*trikker*, Dan.) A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch or instrument attached to the lock of a musket or pistol, by which it is discharged.

TRIGINTALS, tri-jin'talz, *s.* (*triginta*, Lat.) Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIGLA, trig'la, *s.* (Greek name.) The Gurnard, a genus of fishes: Family, Triglidae.

TRIGLIDÆ, trig'le-de, *s.* (*trigla*, one of the genera.) A family of Malacopterygious fishes, the species of which have the head covered with bony plates resembling armour, and defended with large spinal processes; scales rough, cuspidate, or prickly; caudal fin lunate; distinct finger processes, generally placed at the base of the pectorals.

TRIGLOCHIN, tri-glo'kin, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *glochis*, a point, Gr. in allusion to the three angles of the capsule.) Arrow-grass, a genus of plants: Order, Alismaceae.

TRIGLOCHIS, tri-glo'kis, *s.* (Greek, three-barbed.) A genus of fishes of the Shark family.

TRIGLYPH, trig'glif, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *glyphe*, a channel, Gr.) The vertical tables in the Doric frieze, chambered on the two vertical edges, and having two channels in the middle, which are double channels to those at the angles. In the

TRIGON—TRIGONOSEMUS

Grecian Doric, the triglyph is placed angle; but in the Roman Doric, the triglyph the angle is placed centrally over the column.

TRIGON, trig'on, *s.* A triangle,—an angle; also, trine, an aspect of two planets 120 degrees from each other; a kind of lyre.

TRIGONA, trig-o'na, *s.* (*treis*, three, and angle, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous Family, Apidae. Also, the name of a Decapod Crustaceans, the carapace of nearly triangular.

TRIGONAL, trig'o-nal, } *a.* Triangular.

TRIGONOUS, trig'o-nus, } tany, having prominent corners.

TRIGONALIS, trig-o-na'lis, *s.* A genus of nopterous insects: Family, Ichneumonidae.

TRIGONATHA, trig-o-na'tha, *s.* (*treis*, and *gnathos*, a jaw, Gr.) A genus of Crustaceans: Family, Carabidae.

TRIGONELLA, trig-o-nel'la, *s.* (*treis*, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr. the vexillum of being flat, and the keel very small as gives the flower a triangular appearance.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

TRIGONELLITES, trig-o-nel-li'tes, *s.* A genus of fossil Mollusca, to which name have been applied. Some of the variety belong to the Cephalopoda, and others to a part of the Sepiosteam, and a few Belemnites.

TRIGONIA, trig-o'ne-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and an angle, Gr. the fruit being three-angled, and three-valved.) A genus of Order, Hippocrateaceae. Also, a genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are perlaceous form, one extremity round, the other compressed; cardinal teeth 2, sagittate, and regularly grooved: Family, Trigoniidae.

TRIGONOCARPUM, trig-on-o-kar'pum, *s.* three, *gonia*, an angle, and *karpus*, see genus of fossil Endogenous fruit, for Coal formation of England and Scotland.

TRIGONOCEPHALUS, trig-on-o-sel'a-lus, *s.* three, *gonia*, an angle, and *kephale*, the head, Gr. A genus of poisonous serpents: Family, Elapidae.

TRIGONOCEROUS, trig-on-os'er-us, *a.* (*trikos*, a horn, Gr.) Having three-angled horns.

TRIGONODACTYLUS, trig-on-o-dak'te-lus, *s.* three, *gonia*, an angle, and *daktylos*, a finger, Gr. A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Curculionidae.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-on-o-met're-kal, *a.* relating to trigonometry; performed by the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, trig-on-o-met're-kally, *ad.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY, trig-on-om'e-tre, *s.* (*trigonon*, a triangle, and *metron*, I measure, Gr.) A branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles, all formula relative to angles or circles, and the lines connected with them, being expressed by ratios or numbers.

TRIGONOPSIS, trig-o-nop'sis, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *opsis*, appearance, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Specidae.

TRIGONOSEMUS, trig-o-nos'e-mus, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Specidae.

TRIGONOTOMA—TRILLO.

given by M. König for a genus of Brachiopoda (the Terebratula of authors), with a shell which has the hinge of the larger valve produced into a triangular disc, divided by a triangular central foramen. The Spirifer of Sowerby belongs to this genus.

TRIGONOTOMA, trig-o-not'o-ma, *s.* (*trigonos*, three-cornered, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Order, Carabidae.

TRIGRAMMIC, tri-gram'mik, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.) Consisting of three letters.

TRIGUERA, trig-we'ra, *s.* (in honour of D. Trigueros, a Spanish botanist.) A genus of plants, natives of Spain: Order, Solanaceae.

TRIGYN, tri'jin, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) A plant having three styles or pistils.

TRIGYNIA, tri-jin'e-a, *s.* A name of an order in the various Linnean classes, comprising such of the order as have three styles or pistils.

TRIGNOUS, tri'je-nus, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *gynē*, a female, Gr.) Having three styles.

TRIHEDRAL, tri-he'dral, *a.* (see Trihedron.) Having three equal sides.

TRIHEDRON, tri-he'dron, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *hedra*, a side, Gr.) A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJUGOUS, tri-ju'gus, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke, Lat.) Having three pair of leaflets.

TRILATERAL, tri-lat'er-al, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *latus*, a side, Gr.) Three-sided.

TRILEPSIUM, tri-lep'se-um, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr. in reference to the three scales situated in the calycine tube between the pistils and the stamens.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Chrysobalanaceae.

TRILETTO, tri-let'to, *s.* In Music, a short trill.

TRILINGUAL, tri-ling'gwe-al, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue, Lat.) Consisting of three languages.

TRILITERAL, tri-lit'er-al, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of three letters;—*s.* a word consisting of three letters.

TRILITHON, tri-l'e-thon, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Three stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel.

TRILL, tril, *s.* (*trillo*, Ital. *trille*, Dan. *triller*, Germ.) A quiver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument;—*v. a.* to utter with a quivering or tremulousness of voice; to shake a note in music;

Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress trills her lay.—Thomson.

—*v. n.* to flow in a small stream, or in drops succeeding each other quickly; to trickle;

His salt tears trill down as rain.—Chaucer.

to shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet?—Dryden.

TRILLION, tril'yun, *s.* (a word invented by Locke.) The product of a million, involved to the third power, represented by 1 with 18 ciphers attached.

TRILLIUM, trille-um, *s.* (*trillia*, triple, Lat. the calyx having three sepals, the corolla three petals, and the pistils three styles.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceae.

TRILLO, tril'lo, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term signifying that the performer is to beat quickly on two notes in conjoint degrees, alternately, one after the other, beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest. It is marked with a single T.

TRILOBATE—TRIM.

TRILOBATE, tri-lo'bate, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *lobus*, a lobe, Lat.) Divided into three lobes; having three lobes.

TRILOBITE, tril'o-bite, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe, Gr.) A family of extinct animals, found in palaeozoic strata. These animals are composed of a series of rings, resembling many of the Isopoda, and especially Serolis. Like this crustacean, they present three parts more or less distinct—a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. The eye is composed of innumerable small lenses,—that of *Asaphus* containing, according to Dr. Buckland, no less than 400.

TRILOCULAR, tri-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *loculus*, a partition, Lat.) Divided into three portions or cells, as a *trilocular* capsule.

TRILOCULINA, tri-lok-u-li'na, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

TRILOGY, tril'o-je, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) In Literature, a term applied to a series of three dramas, which, though each is in itself complete, yet there is a mutual relation between the whole, and the three form but the parts of one historical picture, as in the plays of *Æschylus*, and *Henry the Fourth* of *Shakspeare*.

TRILUMINAR, tri-lu'me-nar, } *a.* (*tres*, three, and
TRILUMINOUS, tri-lu'me-nus, } *lumen*, light, Lat.)
Having three lights.

TRIM, trim, *a.* (*trum*, Sax. *truma*, in the same language, signifies a troop of soldiers—hence the various significations.) Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. In Navigation, the position of the keel of a ship with respect to a horizontal line; also, the disposition of the weights or stowage as favourable for sailing;—*v. a.* (*truman*, *tryman*, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, prepare, or put in order, Sax.) to put in proper order, as, to trim a lamp; to dress;

I was trimm'd in Julia's gown.—Shaks.

to decorate or embellish, as, to trim a gown with lace; to shave; to clip, as, to trim the beard;

Trim off the small superfluous branches.—Mortimer.

to make neat; to adjust;

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look

To have my pardon, trim it handsomely.—Shaks.

to fluctuate between two parties.

He would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but trim his time away.
—Dryden.

In Carpentry, to dress timber; to make smooth; to adjust the cargo, &c. of a vessel, so as to put it in a proper condition—for thus we say, to trim a boat, or trim a ship. *Sharp-trimmed*, an epithet denoting the disposition of the sails when the wind is scant. To trim the sails, is to adjust them in proper order for sailing. To trim in, in Carpentry, to fit as a piece of timber into other work. To trim up, to dress; to put in order, emphatically.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimmed up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle.—Shaks.

Trimmed out, a term applied to the trimmers of stairs, when brought forward to receive the rough strings;—*v. n.* to balance; to vacillate between two parties, so as to appear favourable to each;

A kind of trimming it between God and the devil.—South.

—*s.* dress; gear; ornaments; the state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., which is in proper condition for sailing. Trim of the masts, &c.

position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. *Trim of sails* is that position which is best adapted to impel the ship forward.

TRIMERA, trî'mer-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *meros*, a part, Gr.) The name given by Cuvier to a section of Coleopterous insects, including such as have the tarsus composed of three articulations.

TRIMEROUS, trî'mer-us, *a.* Having three pieces or articulations.

TRIMESTER, trî'mes-tur, *s.* (*trimestris*, Lat.) A term or period of three months.

TRIMESURUS, tri-mes'u-rus, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of poisonous Serpents: Family, Crotalidæ.

TRIMETER, trî'me-tur, *s.* (*trimetros*, Gr.) A Latin or Greek verse of three measures.

TRIMETRICAL, tri-met're-kal, *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

TRIMLY, trim'le, *ad.* Nicely; neatly; in good order.

TRIMMER, trim'mur, *s.* One who trims; a time-server; a severe, caustic person, as, such a one is a trimmer. In Sporting, a floating line left in the water to catch fish. In Architecture, a piece of timber framed at right angles to the joists opposite chimneys, or the holes of stairs, which receives the ends of the joists intercepted by the opening.

TRIMMING, trim'ming, *s.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, braid, ribands, and the like. In Carpentry, working any piece of timber into the form designed by the axe or adze.

TRIMNESS, trim'nes, *s.* Neatness; petty elegance.

TRIMYARIA, tri-me-a're-a, } *s.* (*treis*, three, and
TRIMYARIAN, tri-me-a're-an, } *myon*, a muscle, Gr.) The name given to those bivalve shells, which present three muscular impressions on each valve.

TRINAL, trî'nal, *a.* (*trinus*, Lat.) Threefold.

To sit amid the *trinal* unity
He laid aside.—*Milton*.

TRINE, trine, *a.* (*trinus*, threefold, Lat.) Of threefold dimensions, viz., length, breadth, and thickness;—*s.* in Astrology, one of the five aspects of the influential bodies, the angle subtended by the two planets, as seen from the earth, being 120°, or one-third of the zodiac. The *trine* was supposed to be a benign aspect;—*v. a.* to put in the aspect of a trine.

By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*.—*Dryden*.

TRINERVATE, tri-ner'vate, *a.* Three-nerved: a *trinervate* leaf has three unbranched nerves extending from the base to the apex or point.

TRINGA, tring'ga, *s.* The Sand-piper, a genus of birds: Family, Scolopaciæ.

TRINGLE, tring'gl, *s.* (French.) In Architecture, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRINIA, trin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Trinius, a celebrated Russian botanist.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TRINITARIAN, trin-e-ta're-an, *a.* Believing in the doctrine of the Trinity; pertaining to the Trinity;—*s.* one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity, opposed to Unitarian; one of a religious order, founded under the pontificate of Innocent III. in 1198: the members devoted themselves, in an especial manner, to the ransoming of Christian captives taken by the Moors and other infidels.

There was also a female society who devoted itself to the same object.

TRINITY, trin'e-te, *s.* A word first used by Philus of Antioch, in the second century, to describe the Divine Being as consisting of three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Fraternity of the Holy Trinity* society, instituted at Rome, by St. Peter, in 1548. *Trinity Sunday*, the Sunday after Whitsunday, so termed from a feast day in the Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Trinity.

TRINKET, tringket, *s.* (etymology unknown.) A trinket is a small trinket, or trinket might be applied to figures used in the game.—*Todd*. A trinket, as a jewel, ring, bracelet, &c., of little value; tackle;

What husbandly husbands, except
But handson have storehouse for tri-

to give trinkets.

By their tricks and trinketties

TRINODIS, trin'o-des, *s.* (Latin, having three nodes.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: cornes.

TRINOMIAL, trin'o-me-al, *s.* In Algebra, an expression which consists of three terms, as $a + b + c$; or $ax^2 + bx + c$.

TRINSGELD, trin-sum'geld, *s.* (German.) In Law, a compensation for goods lost, which were not absolved but by paying a sum of money.

TRINUCLEUS, tri-nu'kle-us, *s.* A Trilobites, having the abdomen large and composed of many segments.

TRIO, tri'o, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, consisting of three parts, one of which is a third with the bass, and the other an octave.

TRILOBULAR, tri-ob'o-lar, } *a.*

TRILOBULARY, tri-ob'o-la-re, } the worthless.

Any triobular pasquiller, any stercoraceous.

TRIOCEROS, tri-os'er-os, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ceros*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Lizards, of which kind, with three conical horns pointing forwards before the eyes.

TRIOCTAHEDRAL, tri-ok-ta-he'dral, *s.* (from *trioctahedron*, in Crystallography, present of faces, one above another, each a face.)

TRIOCTILE, tri-ok'tile, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *oktilos*, eight, Lat.) In Astrology, an aspect with regard to the earth, when the sun, moon, or eight parts of a circle, the sun, is distant from each other.

TRIODIA, tri-o'de-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *odia*, a tooth, Gr. on account of the three paleæ.) A genus of plants: Order, Triodonta.

TRIODON, tri-o-don, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr. the axis remaining after fruit have fallen, and is tridentate.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ. A genus of fishes, belonging to the family of the belly forming an enormous sack, with short prickles: Family, Blastodermi.

TRIOLET, tri'o-let, *s.* A stanza of three lines, in which the first line is repeated.

TRIONES, tri'o-nes, *s.* In Astronomy,

TRIONYCIDÆ—TRIPEDAL.

principal stars in the constellation of Ursa Major, or Charles's Wain, four of the stars being supposed to represent the body of the waggon, and the other three, the *triones*, the horses by which it is drawn.

TRIONYCIDÆ, tri-o-nis'e-de, *s.* (*trionyx*, one of the genera.) The Soft Tortoises, consisting of the genera *Trionyx* and *Emyda*: the family is distinguished by its palmated feet, three claws on each foot; the carapace or shell covered with a soft skin, which is expanded before the eye, so as to form a fin-like margin; the sternum very small, thin, and inflexible.

TRIONYX, tri'on-iks, *s.* (*treis*, three, *onyx*, a claw, Gr.) A genus of Tortoises: Type of the family Trionycidæ.

TRIOPTERIS, tri-op'ter-is, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing, Gr. in allusion to the carapels being each furnished with three wings.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

TRIOR, tri'ur, *s.* (from Try.) In Law, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or any juror, is just.—See Trier.

TRIOSTEUM, tri-os'te-um, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr. in reference to the three bony seeds in each berry.) Feverwort, a genus of plants: Order, Caprifoliaceæ.

TRIP, trip, *v. a.* (*trippeln*, Germ. *trippen*, Dutch, *tripper*, Dan. *trippa*, Swed. *trippa*, Welsh.) To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person—usually followed by *up*; to detect.

These women
Can trip me if I err.—Shaks.

To *trip the anchor*, is to loose it from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope;—*v. n.* to stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and be near to fall; to stumble and fall; to err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient; to run or step lightly;

She bounded by, and tripp'd so light.—Dryden.

to take a short voyage or journey;—*s.* a stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or the striking of the foot against an object; a failure; a mistake; a journey. In Navigation, an outward-bound voyage, particularly in the coasting navigation; it also signifies a single board in plying to windward. Among Farmers, a small stock of sheep or goats.—Local in this sense.

TRIPARTITE, trip'ar-tite, *a.* Divided into three, as a *tripartite* leaf; having three corresponding parts or copies.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.—Shaks.

TRIPARTITION, trip-ar'tish'un, *s.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

TRIPAST, tri'past, } *s.* (*treis*, three, and *spao*,
TRIPASTON, tri-pas'tun, } I draw, Gr.) A machine with three pulleys, acting in connection with each other, for raising heavy weights.

TRIPLE, tripe, *s.* (French; *trippa*, Ital. *tripp*, Germ.) Properly, the entrails; but in common usage the word is applied to the stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food—in ludicrous language, for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tri-pe'dal, *a.* (*tres*, three, and *pes*, Lat.) Having three feet.

TRIPERSONAL—TRIPPLICATE.

TRIPERSONAL, tri-per'so-nal, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

And thou, the third subistence of divine infinitude, illuminating Spirit, the joy and solace of created things, one *tripersonal* God, look upon thy poor, and almost spent and expiring church.—Milton.

TRIPERSONALITY, tri-per-son-al'e-te, *s.* The state of existing as three persons in one Godhead.

TRIPETALOID, tri-pet'a-loyd, *a.* (*treis*, three, *petalon*, a petal, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.) Appearing as if furnished with three petals.

TRIPETALOUS, tri-pet'a-lus, *a.* Having three petals.

TRIPHACA, trif'a-ka, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *phake*, a lentil, Gr. in allusion to the three carpels.) A genus of plants, natives of the eastern coast of Africa: Order, Byttneriaceæ.

TRIPHAMMER, trip'ham-mer, *s.* A large hammer used in forges.

TRIPHANE.—See Spodumene.

TRIPHASIA, tri-fa'she-a, *s.* (*triphassios*, triple, Gr. in allusion to the calyx being three-toothed, and the three petals of the corolla.) A genus of plants: Order, Aurantiaceæ.

TRIPHORUS, tri'fo-rus, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, shell small, slender, and subcylindrical; spire long, of numerous whorls; aperture sinistral; outer lip reflected over and over, and united to the inner, but having a circular opening.

TRIPHONG, trip'thong, *s.* (*treis*, three, *phthong*, sound, Gr.) A union of three vowels forming one sound, as *eau* in beauty.

TRIPHONGAL, trip-thong'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPHYLLUS, tri-fil'us, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Pyrophagi.

TRIPHYSARIA, trif-e-sa're-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *physa*, a bladder, Gr. the three segments of the lower lip of the corolla being saccate.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

TRIPINNARIA, tri-pin-na're-a, *s.* (so named from the leaves of one of the species being tripinnate.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

TRIPLARIS, trip'la-ris, *s.* (from all parts of the fructification being triple.) A genus of plants: Order, Polygonaceæ.

TRIPLAX, trip'laks, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavipalpi.

TRIPLE, trip'pl, *a.* (French.) Threefold; consisting of three united; treble; three times repeated. In Music, one of the four principal kinds or measure of time, of which there are many subdivisions. *Triple progression*, an expression in old music, implying a series of perfect fifths. *Triple time*, a time consisting of three measures in a bar. *Triple salt*, in Chemistry, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid;—*v. a.* to treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

TRIPLET, trip'let, *s.* Three verses or lines rhyming together. In Music, notes grouped together by three.

TRIPPLICATE, trip'le-kate, *s.* In Arithmetic, the triplicate of a given ratio is found by taking the cube of each of the terms of the ratio. *TriPLICATE ratio*, in Arithmetic and Geometry, the ratio of the cubes is the cube of the simple ratio: thus, the triplicate ratio of 2 to 3 is the same as that of 8 to 27: similar solids are to each other as the triplicate ratio of their dimensions. *TriPLICATE-ternate*, in Botany, thrice ternate.

TRIPPLICATION—TRIPTILION.

TRIPPLICATION, trip-le-ka'shun, *s.* The act of trebling or making threefold.

TRIPPLICITY, tre-plis'e-te, *s.* (*treplacit  *, Fr.) Trebleness; the state of being threefold.

TRIPLING, trip'ling, *s.* The act of making threefold.

TRIPLOSPERMA, trip-lo-sper'ma, *s.* (*triploos*, triple, and *sperma*, seed, Gr. the seeds being disposed in three ranks or series in the follicles.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

TRIPLOSTEGIA, trip-lo-ste'je-a, *s.* (*triploos*, triple, and *stegos*, a covering, Gr. the flowers being clothed with three, a double involucre and the calyx.) A genus of plants, natives of Nepal: Order, Dipsacae.

TRIPLY, trip'le, *ad.* In a threefold manner. *Triply-ribbed*, in Botany, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main stem, one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of Sunflower.

TRIPOD, tre'pod, *s.* (*tripus*, *tripodis*, Lat. *tripous*, Gr.) A bench, stool, or seat, supported on three legs. It was on a stool of this kind that the priests and sibyls of ancient times sat to render oracles.

TRIPODIAN, tre-po'de-an, *s.* A stringed instrument among the ancients, that resembled the Delphic tripod in form.

TRIPOLI, trip'o-le, *s.* A mineral brought from Tripoli, used in polishing metals and stones: it is said to be almost solely composed of the siliceous shells of fossil Infusoria.

TRIPOLINE, trip'o-line, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral tripoli.

TRIPOS, tre'pos, *s.* Tripod.
Crazed fool, how would'st thou be thought an oracle?
Come down from off the tripods and speak plain.—*Dryden.*

TRIPPER, trip'pur, *s.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks in a tripping manner.

TRIPPING, trip'ping, *a.* Quick; nimble;—*s.* the act of tripping; a light dance; the loosening of an anchor from its hold by means of its cable or buoy rope. *Tripping-line*, a small rope serving to unring the lower topgallant-yard-arm, when in the act of striking it, or when lowering it on deck.

TRIPPINGLY, trip'ping-le, *ad.* Nimble; with a quick, nimble, light step; with agility.
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue.—*Shaks.*

TRIPSACUM, trip'sa-kum, *s.* (*tribo*, I bruize, Gr. in allusion to the purpose for which its grain may be applied.) A genus of forage grasses, natives of America and the West Indies.

TRIPSIS, trip'sis, *s.* (Greek.) The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath, which is common in Egypt, Turkey, Greece, &c., in both ancient and modern times. It is commonly called *shampooing*.

TRIPSURUS, trip-su'rus, *s.* (*triploos*, threefold, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Picidae.

TRIPTERIGION, trip-ter-ij'e-un, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *pteryx*, a fin, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Blennioideae.

TRIPTILION, trip-til'yun, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ptelon*, a feather, Gr. in allusion to the three divisions of the pappus.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

TRIPTOTE—TRISPLANCHNIC.

TRIPTOTE, trip'tote, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ptosis*, Gr.) In Grammar, a noun having three only.

TRIPUDIARY, tri-pu'de-a-re, *a.* (*tripudius*, Lat.) taining to dancing; performed by dancing.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success who continued the tripudiary augurations.—*Brown's Errors.*

TRIPUDIATE, tri-pu'de-ate, *s. n.* To dance-used.

TRIPUDIATION, tri-pu-de-a'shun, *s.* Act of dancing.—Not used.

TRIPTYRAMID, tri-pir'a-mid, *s.* In Mineralogy, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, applied to base by some solid body.

TRIQUETRA, tri-kwe'tra, *s.* A name of the wormiana, the triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRIQUETROUS, tri-kwe'trus, *a.* Having three or angles.

TRIQUETROUSLY, tri-kwe'trus-le, *ad.* In a triquetrous manner.

TRIREME, tri'reme, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *rema*, oar, Lat.) In ancient Naval Architecture, a galley having three rows of oars.

TRIRHOMBOIDAL, tri-rom-boy'dal, *a.* (*tres*, and *rhomboidal*.) Having the form of rhombs.

TRISACRAMENTARIAN, tri-sak-ra-men-ta'-ri-an, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *sacramentum*, a sacrament, Lat.) One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments, and no more.

TRISAGEON, tris-sag'e-on, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *ageon*, holy, Gr.) In the Greek Church, the third invocation of the Deity: its usual form is *Trisageon* in Isaiah and in Revelations, 'Holy, Holy, Holy God of hosts.'

TRISE.—See *Trice*.

TRISECT, tri-sek', *v. a.* (*tres*, three, and *seco*, Lat.) To cut or divide into three equal parts.

TRISECTION, tri-sek'shun, *s.* The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in Geometry, the division of an angle into three parts.

TRISEPALOUS, tri-sep'a-lus, *a.* Having three sepals.

TRISETUM, tri-se'tum, *s.* (a word signifying bristles.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

TRISMEGISTUS, tris-me-jis'tus, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *megistos*, greatest, Gr.) An epithet given to the Egyptian Hermes, who invented the art of writing, and first taught the sciences of astronomy, astrology, &c. He is also called *Mercurius*.

TRISMUS, tris'mus, *s.* (*trizo*, I gnash, Gr.) A spasmodic jaw; tetanus affecting the jaw. Lock-jaw may be occasioned by wounds, or by exposure to cold under certain circumstances; another kind sometimes attacks children during the first few weeks after their birth.

TRISPAST, tris-past', *s.* (*treis*, and *pastos*, draw, Gr.) A machine with three pulleys for drawing great weights.

TRISPASTON, tris-pas'tun, *s.* (*treis*, and *pastos*, draw, Gr.) A machine with three pulleys for drawing great weights.

TRISPERMOUS, tri-sper'mus, *a.* (*treis*, three, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.) Three-seeded; containing three seeds.

TRISPLANCHNIC, tri-splank'nik, *a.* (*treis*, and *splanchnon*, a viscous, Gr.) An epithet given by Chaussier to the great sympathetic nerve, in allusion to its distribution upon the organs contained in the three splanchnic cavities.

TRIST—TRITHEISM.

TRIST, trist, } *a.* (*tristes*, sad.) Sad; sorrow-
TRISTFUL, trist'fūl, } ful; gloomy.—Obsolete.

Heaven's face doth glow

With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
'Tis thoughtaick at the act.—*Shaks.*

TRISTANIA, tris-ta'ne-a, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *stao*, I stand, Gr. in reference to the disposition of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Myrtaceae.

TRISTEGES, tris'te-jis, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *steges*, a covering, Gr. on account of the three glumes or valves of the calyx.) A genus of plants: Order, Gramineae.

TRISTELLATEIA, tris-tel-la-te'ya, *s.* (*treis*, three, *stello*, a star, Gr. from the disposition of the appendages of the capsule.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceae.

TRISTEMMA, tri-stem'ma, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *stemma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the calyx being girded by three circles of bristles.) A genus of plants: Order, Melastomaceae.

TRISTERIX, tris'ter-iks, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *pteryx*, Gr. in reference to the three bractes to the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Loran-thaceae.

TRISTERNAL, tri-ster'nal, *s.* The third piece of the sternum;—*a.* belonging to the third piece of the sternum.

TRISTFULLY, trist'fūl-le, *ad.* Sadly; in a sorrowful manner.

TRISTICHIUS, tris-tik'e-us, *s.* A genus of fossil fishes from the Coal formation of Scotland and Ireland.

TRISTIS, tris'tis, *s.* In Archæology, an immunity whereby a man was freed from attendance on the lord of a forest when he was disposed to chase in it.—*Coarcel.* A post or station in hunting was called a *tristra*.

TRISTITATE, tris-tish'e-ate, *v. a.* (*tristia*, sadness, Lat.) To make sad.—Obsolete.

Nor is there whom calamity doth so much *tristitate*, as that he never sees the flashes of some warning joy.—*Feltham.*

TRISTOMA, tris'to-ma, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of Entozoa, of the order Parenchymata: Family, Trematoidea.

TRISULC, tri'sulk, *s.* (*trisulcus*, Lat.) A thing with three points.—Obsolete.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.—*Feltham.*

TRISULCATE, tri-sul'cate, *a.* Having three points or forks.—Obsolete.

Sons of him

That huris the bolt *trisulcate*.

TRISYLLABIC, tris-il-lab'ik, } *a.* Pertaining to
TRISYLLABICAL, tris-il-lab'e-kal, } trisyllables.

TRISYLLABLE, tris-sil'la-bl, *s.* A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trite, *a.* (*tritus*, from *tero*, I wear, Lat.) Worn out; common; used till so common, as to have lost its novelty and interest.

TRITELY, trite'le, *ad.* In a trite manner.

TRITELEIA, tri-te-lo'ya, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *teleios*, complete, Gr. in allusion to the ternary arrangement.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.

TRITENESS, trite'nes, *s.* State of being worn out, or common.

TRITERNATE, tri-ter'na-te, *a.* Three times ternate, as a petiole which divides into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

TRITHEISM, tri'the-iam, *s.* (*tritheisme*, Fr. from

TRITHEIST—TRITURABLE.

treis, three, and *Theos*, God.) The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the God-head.

TRITHEIST, tri'the-ist, } *s.* One who believes that
TRITHEITE, tri-the'ite, } there are three distinct
Gods in the Godhead; that is, three distinct sub-
stances, essences, or hypotastases.

TRITHEISTIC, tri-the-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tri-
theism.

TRITHING, tri'thing, } *s.* The third part of a
TRIDING, tri'ding, } county, or three or four
TRIHING, tri'ing, } hundreds; also, a court
held within that circuit, of the nature of the court
leet, but inferior to the county court.

TRITICAL, trit'e-kal, *a.* (from *Trite*.) *Trite*; com-
mon.—Not in use.

TRITICALNESS, trit'e-kal-nes, *s.* Triteness.—Not
used.

When there is not a *triticalness* in the thought, it never
can be sunk into the genuine and perfect pathos by the
most elaborate low expressions.—*Arbutnot and Pope*,
Martin Scrib.

TRITICUM, trit'e-kum, *s.* (Latin name, so called from
being rubbed or ground down; it was called *tritum*,
when made eatable.) Wheat, a genus of plants,
by far the most useful of the grasses, as its flour
makes the best bread: Order, Gramineae.

TRITOMA, tri-to'ma, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *toma*, an
edge, Gr. in reference to the broad red edge of the
leaves.) A genus of plants: Order, Hemero-
callidæ.

TRITON, tri'ton, *s.* In Mythology, a sea-god, the
son of Neptune. The name is sometimes used in
the plural: they are represented as half men and
half fish. A genus of the Nudibranchiata of Cu-
vier, inhabiting an oblong, thick, ribbed, or tuber-
culated spiral shell; the body of the animal is long,
with an involute spiral proboscis; the tentacula
twelve in number, six on either side. According to
Linnæus, a genus of Mollusca, consisting of only
one species, which inhabits the cavities of sub-
marine rocks in Italy. Also, the name by Laureati
and others for the Aquatic Salamanders. The
name likewise given to a bird in the West Indies,
famous for its notes.

TRITONE, tri'tone, } *s.* (*treis*, three, and *tonos*, a
TRITONUS, tri-to'nus, } tone.) In ancient Music,
an interval now called a sharp fourth, consisting
of four degrees, and containing three tones between
the extremes.

TRITONELLA, tri-to-nel'la, *s.* The Aquatic Sala-
manders, a genus of Amphibious reptiles of the
order Urodela.

TRITONIA, tri-to-ne-a, *s.* (from *Triton*, in the sense
of a vane or weathercock, in allusion to the vari-
able direction of the stamens.) A genus of plants:
Order, Iridaceae. Also, a name given by Cuvier
for a genus of Nudibranchiata.

TRITONIDEA, tri-to-nid'e-a, *s.* (*triton*, and *eidos*, re-
semblance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells
of which are bucciniform, but the basal half nar-
rowed, and the middle more or less ventricose;
spire and aperture equal; pillar at the base with
two or three obtuse and very transverse plaits, not
well defined; outer lip internally crenated, and
with a superior siphon; inner lip wanting, or rudi-
mentary.

TRITOXIDE, tri-toks'ide, *s.* In Chemistry, an oxide
containing one equivalent of base united to three
of oxygen.

TRITURABLE, tri'tu-ra-bl, *a.* (from *Triturate*.) Ca-

TRITURATE—TRIVALVULAR.

- pable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.
- TRITURATE**, trit'u-rate, *v. a.* (*trituro*, from *tero*, I wear, Lat.) To rub or grind to a very fine powder.
- TRITURATION**, trit-u-ra'shun, *s.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding or rubbing.
- TRITURIUM**, tri-tu're-um, *s.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.
- TRIUMFETTA**, tri-um-fet'ta, *s.* (in honour of John Baptist Triumfetti, an Italian botanist, who died in 1707.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.
- TRIUMPH**, tri'umf, *s.* Among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honour of a victorious general, who was allowed to enter the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold. The *triumph* was of two kinds—the greater and lesser; the latter being called an ovation;—state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; a card that takes all others, now written and pronounced *trump*;—*v. a.* to celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory;
How long shall the wicked triumph?—Ps. xciv. 3.
to exult over misfortune;
Sorrow upon all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery.—Shaks.
to be prosperous; to flourish.
Where commerce triumphed on the favouring gales.—*Trumbull.*
To triumph over, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount, as, to triumph over difficulties.
- TRIUMPHAL**, tri-umf'al, *a.* (French; *triumphalis*, Lat.) Pertaining to triumph; used as a triumph;—*s.* a token of victory. *Triumphal arch*, in Architecture, an arch erected to perpetuate the memory of a conqueror, or of some remarkable or important event.
- TRIUMPHANT**, tri-umf'ant, *a.* (*triumphanes*, Lat.) Celebrating victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious; graced with conquest; celebrated; expressing joy in celebration of victory, as, a *triumphant* song.
- TRIUMPHANTLY**, tri-umf'ant-le, *ad.* In a triumphant manner; with joy and exultation; that proceeds from victory or success; victoriously; with success; with insolent exultation.
- TRIUMPHER**, tri'um-fur, *s.* One who triumphs.
- TRIUMVIR**, tri-um'vir, *s.* (*tres*, three, and *vir*, a man, Lat.) One of three men united in office in the administration of the affairs of the ancient Roman government, or of some particular department thereof. In old Law, a thrithing reve, or constable, or governor; a thrithing.
- TRIUMVIRATE**, tri-um've-rate, *s.* In Roman History, the union of three powerful individuals in the Roman empire for the time being, as that of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Cassius, who pledged themselves to support each other with all their influence; and, after the death of Caesar, that of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus.
- TRIUNE**, tri'üne, *a.* (*tres*, and *unus*, one, Lat.) Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.
- TRIUNITY**, tri-u'ne-te, *s.* State of being triune; trinity.
- TRIURUS**, tri-u'rus, *s.* (*treis*, three, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Salmonidæ.
- TRIVALVULAR**, tri-val'vu-lar, *a.* Having three valves.

TRIVANT—TROCHELL

- TRIVANT**, tri'vant, *s.* A truant,—who solets.
- Thou art a trifer, a *trivant*; thou art an *Barbon*.
- TRIVERBIAL**, tri-ver-be-al, *a.* (*tres*, three, a word, Lat.) A term applied in the lendar to juridical or court days, a praetor for hearing causes; called a *triveter*. There were twenty-eight of them da
- TRIVET**.—See *Trevet*.
- TRIVIA**, tri've-a, *a.* (*tero*, *trivis*, I we genus of Mollusca, the shells of which with transverse, uninterrupted, elevating with the teeth; the aperture of extremities obtuse; outer lip with protuberance; pillar concave with Cypreidae.
- TRIVIAL**, tri've-al, *a.* (French; *trivialis*, ling; of little worth or importance; in worthless; vulgar. In Natural History, a name of a plant or animal, is added to the generic name, designate
- TRIVIALITY**, tri-v'e-al'e-te, *s.* Triviality used.
- TRIVIALLY**, tri-v'e-al'e, *ad.* Lightly; in a trifling degree.
- TRIVIALNESS**, tri've-al-nes, *s.* Commonness; unimportance.
- TRIX**, triks, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of insects: Family, Muscidae.
- TRIXAGO**, triks-a'go, *s.* (*thrix*, hair, Gr.) of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.
- TRIXIS**, triks'is, *s.* (*treis*, three, Gr. on triangular capsule with three cells.) Composite plants: Subfamily, Tubul
- TRIZEUXIS**, triz-nkze'is, *s.* (*treis*, three union, Gr. in reference, it is supposed markable union of three segments in takes place in this genus.) A genus Order, Orchidaceæ.
- TROAD**, tro'ad, *s.* A native of ancient
- TROAT**, trote, *v. n.* To cry as a buck at
- TROCAR**, tro-kâr, *s.* (corrupted from us a three-quarter, Fr. from the three which the instrument is pointed.) A used in tapping for dropsy.
- TROCHAIC**, tro-ka'ik, } *a.* (see *Tro*
TROCHAICAL, tro-ka'e-kal, } sisting
TROCHANTER, tro-kan'tur, *s.* (Greek) the designation of two processes situated superior or pelvic extremity of the os are termed the *major* or *greater*, a *lesser trochanter*.
- TROCHANTRAL**, tro-kan'tral, *a.* Pertaining to the trochanter; a rough line situated greater and lesser trochanters, to which the sular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.
- TROCHE**, tro'ke, *s.* (*trochus*, a wheel, Lat.) a lozenge or cake, generally composed of mucilage, united with more active ingredients, intended to be allowed to dissolve in the mouth.
- TROCHEE**, tro'ke, *s.* (*trochaïos*, Gr. tro A rhythmical measure or foot, composed of two syllables, a long and a short, thus " "
- TROCHELLA**, tro-kel'la, *s.* (*trochus*, a genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are patelliform; spire central, and of whorls; the umbilicus closed: Family,

TROCHETER—TROCHISCANTHUS.

TROCHETER, tro-ke'tur, *s.* (*trochao*, I turn, Gr.) The modern anatomical name of the greater tuberosity of the scapular extremity of the os brachii, as giving insertion to several rotatory muscles of the thoracic limb.

TROCHETIA, tro-ke'she-a, *s.* (in memory of M. Du Trochet, a vegetable physiologist.) A genus of plants, consisting of trees, natives of the island of Bourbon: Order, Byttneriaceæ. Also, a genus of Annelides, of the Leech kind, belonging to the family Abranchiata asetigeræ of Cuvier.

TROCHIA, tro'ke-a, *s.* (*trochos*, a top, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Buccininae, the shape of the shells of which is intermediate between Purpura and Buccinum; the whorls are separated by a deep groove; inner lip, when young, depressed; when adult, thickened, convex, and striated; basal canal very small: Family, Muricidæ.

TROCHIDÆ, trok'e-de, *s.* (*trochus*, one of the genera.) A family of testaceous Mollusca, the shells of which are generally trochiform; the substance almost always perlaceous; outer lip never thickened; aperture entire; closed by a shelly or horny operculum.

TROCHIDON, trok'e-don, *s.* (*trochos*, a top, and *odon*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are trochiform; the base of the pillar angulated; no umbilicus, or forming a tooth more or less developed, often with a lateral depressed groove; margin of the outer lip thin, the inside rarely striated: Family, Trochidæ.

TROCHILIC, tro-kil'ik, *a.* Having the power to draw out or turn round.

TROCHILICS, tro-kil'iks, *s.* The science of rotatory motion.

TROCHILIDÆ, trok-e-li'de, *s.* (*trochilus*, one of the genera.) The Humming-birds, a family of birds remarkable for the extreme richness of their plumage, and, in the most of instances, for their smallness. Swainson gives the following genera—Lampornis, Trochilus, Cynanthus, Phæthornis, Campylopterus.

TROCHILUS, trok'e-lus, *s.* (*trochilos*, from *trecho*, I run, Gr.) The Humming-bird, a genus of birds: Type of the family Trochilidæ. In Architecture, a hollow ring round a column; called also *sotia*, and by workmen, the casement. The name *trochil* has been given to the golden-crowned wren, and also to a small sea-bird said to obtain its food out of the crocodile's mouth.

The crocodile opens his chops to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it its usual feeding.—*Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels*, p. 364.

TROCHIN, trok'in, *s.* (*trochao*, I turn, Gr.) A term applied by Chaussier to the smaller of the two tuberosities, situated at the scapular extremity of the os brachii, as affording attachment to one of the rotatory muscles of the human arm.

TROCHINÆ, tro-ki'ne, *s.* (*trochus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Trochidæ, distinguished by the shells being trochiform; the body whorl more or less wide and flattened beneath; the spire conical or pyramidal; the aperture oval, and wider than it is high.

TROCHINGS, trok'ings, *s.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TROCHISCANTHUS, trok-is-kan'thus, *s.* (*trochiskos*, a small wheel, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr. from the shape of the flower.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants, natives of the south of Europe: Suborder, Orthospermæ.

TROCHISCH—TROGLODYTÆ.

TROCHISCH, trok'ish, *s.* (*trochiskos*, Gr.) A kind of tablet or lozenge.—See *Troche*.

TROCHITICS, tro-ki'tiks, *s.* (*trochos*, a wheel, Gr.) The science of rotatory motion.

TROCHLEA, trok'le-a, *s.* A name given by Chaussier to the internal articular eminence of the cubical extremity of the os brachii, on which the ulna rolls in extension and flexion of the fore-arm. In Mechanics, the same as pulley or tackle.

TROCHLEAR, trok'le-ar, *s.* A term applied by some anatomists to the superior oblique muscle of the human eye, from the reflection of its tendon over a cartilaginous pulley.

TROCHLEARY, trok'le-a-re, *a.* (from *Trochlea*.) Pertaining to the trochlea, as the *trochleary* muscle, and the *trochleary* nerve.

TROCHLEATE, trok'le-ate, *a.* (*trochlea*, a pulley, Gr.) In Botany, twisted in the form of a pulley.

TROCHOCARPA, tro-ko-kâr'pa, *s.* (*trochos*, a wheel, and *karpos*, a fruit, Gr. in reference to the shape of the fruit.) A genus of Australian trees: Order, Epacridaceæ.

TROCHOCHINUS, tro-ko-kro'nus, *s.* (*trochos*, and *lirion*, a lily, Gr.) A genus of fossil Crinoidians, from the Silurian strata of Tyrone.

TROCHOID, trok'oyd, *a.* (*trochos*, a wheel, and *eidōs*, resemblance or form, Gr.) The curve described by any point in a wheel rolling straightforward on a level,—same as Cycloid.

TROCHOIDAL, tro-koy'dal, *a.* *Trochoidal* curves, in Mathematics, a large number of lines which are produced by the composition of two circular motions, including the straight line, the circle, the ellipse, a class of curves called *epitrochoids*.

TROCHOIDES, tro-ko'e-des, *s.* (*trochos*, a wheel, Gr.) A species of movable connection of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another.

TROCHOTELTA, trok-o-tel'ta, *s.* (*trochos*, a top, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Achatinæ, the shells of which are trochiform; the spire elevated; acute; inner lip thin; outer lip spreading.

TROCHUS, trok'us, *s.* (*trochos*, a top, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca, the trochiform shells of which have the operculum horny; the basal whorl broad; the aperture oval; sometimes angulated by the union of the pillar and the outer lip, but rarely striated or toothed: Subfamily, Trochinae.

TROD, trod. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to tread*. *Trodden* is also used as the past participle. Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles.—

Luke xxi.

TRODDEN, trod'dn.—See *Trod*.

TRODE, trod. Old pret. of *to tread*;

They *trode* the grapes and made merry.—*Judges* ix. 27.—*s.* tread; footing.—Obsolete.

They never set foot on that same *trode*.—*Spenser*.

TROGINÆ, tro-ji'ne, *s.* A subfamily of the Scarabidæ, beetles distinguished by the head being sunk in the thorax in a peculiar manner, and by the curious habit of counterfeiting death when alarmed, and ceasing all motion till their fear has subsided, a property they have in common with the genus *Hister*.

TROGLODYTÆ, trog'lo-de-te, } *s.* (*trogodytai*, Gr.)

TROGLODYTES, trog'lo-dit-se, } In Ancient History, a name given to several races of men, represented as having lived in caves, fed on serpents, and expressed their ideas by inarticulate sounds. They appear to have chiefly belonged to Arabia and Ethiopia.

TROGLODYTES—TROMOTRICHE.

TROGLODYTES, trog'lo-de-tes, *s.* The Chimpanzee, a subgenus of *Quadrupana*, a variety of the Ape, which, with the orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*), makes the nearest approach of any other animal to the human form and anatomical construction. The facial angle of the chimpanzee is 50°, that of the orang-outang is 65°; the arms of the former are longer than those of the latter. In Ornithology, the Wren, a genus of birds: Type of the subfamily Troglodytinæ.

TROGLODYTINÆ, trog-lo-de-ti'ne, *s.* (*trogodytes*, one of the genera.) The Wrens, a subfamily of the Certhiidae, or Creepers, including the genera *Platyurus*, *Thryothorus*, *Troglodytes*, *Lochinia*, and *Tichodroma*.

TROGODERMA, trog-o-der'ma, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Clavicornes.

TROGON, trog'on, *s.* A genus of birds: Type of the family Trogonidae.

TROGONIDÆ, tro-gon'e-de, *s.* (*trogon*, one of the genera.) A family of Fissirostral birds, characterized by the bill being short, triangular, and strong; the lips and generally the margins toothed; the wings very short.

TROGOSITA, tro-gos'e-ta, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Xylophagi.

TROGULUS, trog'u-lus, *s.* A genus of Spiders, belonging to the family Holoetra: Order, Trachiarie.

TROLL, trole, } *v. a.* (*trollen*, Germ. *trollen*, from *TROWL*, *trowl*, } *trol*, a wheel, or *trol*, a roller, Welsh.) To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to send round;

Troll about the bridal bowl.—Ben Jonson.

Of all the birds on bush and tree,
Commend me to the owl,
Since he may best ensample be
Of those the cup that *trowl*.—
Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth.

In Sporting, to fish for pike with a line running upon a reel;—*v. n.* to go round; to be moved circularly;

Nappy ale in a brown bowl,
Which about the board merrily *trowle*.—
Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

to roll along, as in a coach.

How pleasant on the banks of Styx
To *troll* it in a coach-and-six.—*Swift.*

TROLLIUS, troll'e-us, *s.* (from *tellen*, to roll, Germ. in allusion to the globular shape of the flowers.) A genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.

TROLLOP, troll'op, *s.* (*trolle*, Germ.) A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern.

TROLLOPEE, troll-lo-pe', *s.* Formerly a loose dress for females.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*.—*Goldsmith.*

TROLMYDAMES, troll'me-dayms, *s.* (*trou-madame*, Fr.) A game of nine holes.

TROMBIDIUM, trom-bid'e-um, *s.* A genus of Arachnides: Family, Acaridae.

TROMBONE, trom'bone, *s.* (Italian, great trumpet.) A deep-toned trumpet, composed of sliding tubes, by means of which every sound in the diatonic and chromatic scales, being within its compass, is obtained in perfect tone. The *trombone* is of three kinds, the alto, the tenor, and the base, and these in orchestral music are generally used together, forming a complete harmony in themselves.

TROMOTRICHE, tro-mot're-ke, *s.* (*tromos*, tremor, and *thrix*, hair, Gr. in reference to the cilia of the

TROMP—TROPÆUM.

corolla being tremulous.) A genus of natives of the Cape of Good Hope: Ord. daceæ.

TROMP, tromp, *s.* A blowing machine hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMPIL, trom'pil, *s.* An aperture in

TROMSDORFFIA, troms-dorf'fe-a, *s.* (*Tromsdorff*, a botanical chemist of plants: Order, Gesneriaceæ.

TRONA, tron'a, *s.* The name under which quicarbonate of soda is exported from occurs native on the banks of the Sukena.

TRONAGE, tron'aje, *s.* Formerly a duty for weighing wool.

TRONATOR, tron-na'tur, *s.* An officer whose business was to weigh wool.

TRONCA, tron'ka, *s.* (*truncus*, Lat.) Italian music, directing a note or so short, or just uttered.

TRONE, trone, *s.* A provincial word of England for a small drain.

TRON WEIGHT, tron wate, *s.* The weights used in Scotland: it varies places, from 17 oz. to 28 oz.: it is used, its use being contrary to law.

TROOP, troop, *s.* (*trup*, Gael. *troupe*, Ital. *trova*, Span. and Port. *trop*, Du. *trupp*, Germ. *tropp*, Swed.) A people; a company; a number; a

That which accompany old
As honour, love, obedience, *troops*,
I must not look to have.—*Shaks.*

a body of soldiers; when infantry is plural *troops* is used—this denotes soldier; *troop*, in the singular, is a cavalry, light horse or dragoons, and diate command of a captain; a comp players;—*v. n.* to collect in numbers

Armies, at call of *trump*
Troop to their standard.—*Mil.*

to march in a body;

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in throngs of military men.

to march in haste or in company.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach, ghosts, wand'ring
Troop home to churchyards.—*Shaks.*

TROOPER, troop'ur, *s.* (*trupair*, Gael. soldier in a regiment of horse.

TROPÆOLACEÆ, tro-pe-o-la'se-e, } *s.*

TROPÆOLEÆ, tro-pe-o-le-e, } *s.*
genous plants, consisting of smoo twining herbs, with a hot taste leaves; without stipules and altern axillary and one-flowered; sepals flowers yellow, scarlet, or orange; pserted in the calyx; stamens six to filaments free; ovary one, three-corn up of three or five carpels; ovules or pendulous.

TROPÆOLUM, tro-pe'o-lum, *s.* (from trophy, Gr. the leaves being in the buckler, and the flowers resembling helmet.) Indian-cress, a genus of *Tropæolaceæ*.

TROPÆUM, tro-pe'um, *s.* (*tropis*, a name given by Sowerby to a genus consisting of those species which have disconnected, as in *Croceratites* du

TROPE—TROPICAL.

TROPE, trope, *s.* (*trupos*, from *trepo*, I turn, Gr. *trups*, Lat.) In Rhetoric, literally, any expression turned from its primary signification, and employed in a sense derived in some manner from that signification. The *trope* comprehends the various figures termed metaphor, allegory, metonymy, synecdoche, &c.

TROPER, tro'pur, *s.* (*troperium*, Lat.) In Archæology, a book of alternate turns or responses in singing mass.

TROPHI, tro'fe, *s. pl.* (*trophos*, one who feeds, Gr.) In Entomology, the parts employed in feeding.

TROPHIED, tro'fid, *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Can trophied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?—
Gray.

TROPHIS, tro'fis, *s.* (*trepho*, I nourish, Gr. the leaves and twigs being used as fodder.) A genus of plants: Order, Artocarpaceæ.

TROPHONA, tro-fo'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, established by Montfort from *Murex magellanicus*, in which the varices are sometimes numerous, compressed, and almost membranous: Family, Muricidæ.

TROPHONIA, tro-fo'ne-a, *s.* A name given by M. Edwards to a genus of Annelides, which have four bundles of short setæ on each ring: Family, Abranchiatæ Setigeræ.

TROPHONIAN, tro-fo'ne-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect, Trophonius, or his cave, or architecture.

TROPHOSPERM, trof'o-sperm, } *s.* (*trophos*,
TROPHOSPERMUM, trof-o-sper'mum, } nourished,
and *sperma*, seed, Gr.) In Botany, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It is usually called by British botanists the placenta, sometimes the spermatophore, and sometimes the receptacle of the seed.

TROPHY, tro'fe, *s.* (*trophæion*, from *trepo*, I turn, Lat.) A monument consisting of some of the arms of the slain, piled up on the field of battle, or hung upon the trunk of a tree; or sometimes of a stone pillar, dedicated to some deity, by a victorious army in token of its victory—hence, any token preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy. In Architecture, an ornament representing the trunk of a tree, encompassed all round with arms or military weapons. *Trophy money*, formerly a duty of 4d. paid annually by housekeepers or landlords, for the drums, colours, &c., of their respective companies of militia.

TROPIC, trop'ik, *s.* In Astronomy and Geography, the *tropics* are two circles supposed to be drawn parallel to the equinoctial line, one on each side of it, at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ nearly. That on the north is called the Tropic of Cancer, and that on the south the Tropic of Capricorn. On the terrestrial globe these lines bound the torrid zone, and divide the north and south temperate zones. *Tropic-bird*, an aquatic fowl of the Gull family, and genus *Phæton*.

TROPICAL, trop'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incidental to the tropics, as *tropical disease*; (from *Trope*.) figuratively, rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense. *Tropical year*, the line between the sun's leaving a tropic and returning to it; popularly, it means the time from the longest day in one year to the longest day in the next.

TROPICALLY—TROTHPLIGHTED.

TROPICALLY, trope'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

The mouse-trap! marry, how? *tropically*.—Shaks.

TROPIDOLEPIS, tro-pe-dol'e-pis, *s.* (*tropis*, a keel, *dos*, the back, and *lepis*, a scale, Gr.) A genus of Lizards: Family, Agamidæ.

TROPIDOLEPISMA, tro-pe-do-le-pis'ma, *s.* (*tropis*, a keel, *dos*, the back, and *lepis*, the skin or bark, Gr.) A genus of Lizards: Family, Scincoidæ.

TROPIDONOTUS, tro-pe-do-no'tus, *s.* (*tropis*, a keel, and *notos*, the back, Gr.) A genus of venomous Serpents, nearly allied to the Colubers, but the body is thicker, the back more keel-shaped, and the abdomen more expanded and convex.

TROPIDOSAURA, trop-e-do-saw'ra, *s.* (*tropis*, a keel, *dos*, the back, and *sauros*, a saurian, Gr.) A genus of Lacertians, remarkable as being the only Lacertians which have the throat, the neck, the breast, the belly, and the under part of the limbs protected by scales, absolutely resembling those which clothe the same regions in the greater part of the species of the Scincoidians.

TROPIDURUS, trop-e-du'rus, *s.* (*tropis*, a keel, and *oura*, the tail, Gr.) A genus of Lizards: Family, Agamidæ.

TROPIST, tro'pist, *s.* One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROPITE, tro'pite, *s.* In Theology, a name applied to some persons who have maintained that the Divine Logos was converted into flesh by the incarnation.

TROPOLOGICAL, tro-po-loj'e-kal, *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, tro-pol'o-je, *s.* (*trapos*, a trope, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes or changes from the original import of the word.

TROSSERS, tros'surs, *s.* Obsolete form of Trowers.

You rode like a kern of Ireland,
Your French hose off, and in your strait trossers.—
Shaks.

TROT, trot, *v. n.* (*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Germ. *trottare*, Ital. *trotar*, Span. and Port.) To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting the one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time; to walk or move fast;

He that rises late must trot all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night.—Franklin.

—*s.* (perhaps from the German *drud*, a witch,) the act of trotting; an old woman, in contempt.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot.—
Shaks.

TROTH, troth, *s.* (*treothe*, the old orthography of Truth.) Belief; faith; fidelity; truth; veracity.

TROTHLESS, troth'les, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky.—
Fairfax.

TROTHPLIGHT, troth'plite, *v. a.* To affiancé; to betroth—(obsolete;)

The king made them trothplyte each other.—

Destr. of Troy.

—*s.* the act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing.—Obsolete.

As rank as any flax-wench that puts to
Before her trothplight.—Shaks.

TROTHPLIGHTED, troth'pli-ted, *a.* Having plighted fidelity.

TROTTER—TROUNCE.

TROTTER, trot'tur, *s.* A beast that trots, as, the horse is a good trotter; a sheep's foot.

The chief of your fayre
Might stand now by potters,
And such as sell trotters.—*Shelton.*

TROUBADOUR, troo'ba-door, *s.* A name given in the middle ages to the poets of Provence: they were so called, it is supposed, from the instruments on which they played while reciting their own poetical effusions.

The troubadours of Provence are supposed to have led the way to the poets of Italy, France, and Spain.—*Bp. Percy, English Minstrels.*

Boccaccia copied many of his best tales from the troubadours.—*Warton, English Poets.*

TROUBLE, trub'bl, *v. a.* (*troubler*, Fr. from *tribulan*, to bruize, pound, or vex, Sax.) To disturb; to perplex; to afflict; to grieve; to distress; to make uneasy; to tease; to vex; to molest; to be much engaged in and over-anxious about; Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things.—*Luke x. 41.*

to give occasion for labour to, as, I will trouble you to deliver this letter;—*s.* disturbance of mind; agitation; perplexity; affliction; calamity;

He shall deliver thee in six troubles.—*Job v. 19.*
molestation; inconvenience; annoyance; uneasiness; vexation; disturbance; annoyance or vexation, as, it is a trouble to me. *Trouble-state*, a disturber of a community.—Not used.

Those fair baits these trouble-states still use,
Pretence of common good.—*Daniel, Civ. War.*

TROUBLER, trub'lur, *s.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests.

TROUBLESOME, trub'l-sum, *a.* Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; giving inconvenience to; teasingly importunate.

TROUBLESOMELY, trub'l-sum-le, *ad.* In a manner so as to give trouble; vexatiously; importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trub'l-sum-nes, *s.* The state of being troublesome; vexatiousness; uneasiness; importunity; unseasonableness.

TROUBLING, trub'ling, *s.* The act of disturbing or putting in commotion.

Whoso then, after the troubling of the water, stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had.—*John v. 4.*

TROUBLOUS, trub'lus, *a.* Tumultuous; full of commotion; confused; full of affliction.

Then, masters, look to see a troublous world.—*Shaks.*

TROUGH, trawf, *s.* (*trog*, Sax. Dutch, and Germ. *trug*, Dan. *truago*, Ital.) A vessel hollowed longitudinally;

They had no ships, but big troughs, which they call canoes.—*Abbot.*
a water-shoot.

The water is conveyed by long troughs and channels.—*Addison.*

—The word is seldom used in the last sense. *Trough of the sea*, the hollow between two waves.

TROUL } —See Troll.

TROWL }

TROUNCE, trowns, *v. a.* (*troucon*, a club, Fr.) To beat severely.

Many that renounced
Their plighted contracts have been trounced.—*Hudibras.*

The Lord trounced Sisera and all his chariots.—*Mathew's Trans. of the Bible (1537).*

TROUSE—TRUCE.

TROUSE, trooz, *s.* (*trousse*, from *trouser*, to bind, or gird in, Fr.) The old name of trousers or pantaloons.

TROUT, trowt, *s.* (*truht*, Sax. *truite*, Fr. *truit*, Dutch, *trutta*, Lat.) The common several species of the genus *Salmo*, p. of *Salmo trutta*, the bull-trout, and *S. common trout*. *Trout-coloured*, white with black, bay, or sorrel. *Trout-stream*, a stream in which trout abound.

TROVER, tro'vur, *s.* (*trouver*, to find, Fr.) the gaining possession of goods, whether by finding or otherwise, which are not truly an action which one has against another, but has found or obtained possession of belonging to the plaintiff, and who deliver them on demand: this is called *Trover and Conversion*. In this *trover* or finding is immaterial, but the plaintiff must prove his own property, and the defendant the conversion of the goods by the defendant. *Blackstone.*

TROW, tro, *v. n.* (*treonican*, *treoncan*, Sax. Germ. *tro*, Swed. *troer*, Dan.) To believe; to think; to suppose—(obsolete.) To use in the imperative as an interrogative, no objection, as Dr. Johnson has it.

Well, if he be not turned Turk, there is no more to be said by the star.

—What means the fool, *trow*?—*Shaks.*

TROWEL, trow'el, *s.* (*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.) A hand-tool used by spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking to shape them; also, a gardener's tool, similar in shape, made of iron and scoop taking up plants, and for other purposes.

TROWELLED, trow'eld, *a.* Wrought with *Trowelled stucco*, stucco left ready for the action of the paint.

TROWSERS, trow'surs, *s.* (see *Trouse*.) made with the legs and body loose.

TROX, troks, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous the family Scarabidae, and type of the Trogiceæ.

TROXIMUM, troks'e-mum, *s.* (from *trozie*, Gr.) A genus of Composite plants: Tubulifloræ.

TROY, troy, } *s.* (said to
TROY WEIGHT, troy wate, } named from
in France, the place where it was first used in Europe: the *troy ounce* is supposed to be brought from Cairo during the Crusade; to some, the original name was *tr* weight by which gold, silver, jewels, and are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

TRUANT, troo'ant, *a.* (*truand*, Fr.) Idle; loitering from business; loitering;—*s.* an idle boy. To play the *truant*, is to be at school contrary to orders;—*v. n.* to be away; to be absent from employment.

TRUANTLY, troo'ant-le, *ad.* Like a truand; idleness.

TRUANTSHIP, troo'ant-ship, *s.* Idleness; employment.

TRUBTAIL, trub'tale, *s.* A short squid.

TRUCE, troos, *s.* (*triggwa*, Goth. *trigwa*, Norm. *trigd*, Icel.) In war, an agreement between states or their representatives to suspend hostilities.

TRUCHMAN—TRUE.

for a given time; intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours.—Milton.

Truce-breaker, one who violates or breaks a truce, covenant, or engagement.—*Truce of God* (*trenga Dei*), a suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the middle ages, putting a stop to private hostilities. Philippe Auguste introduced a new species of truce, termed *quarantine*. It restrained the family of an injured or murdered person from the commencement of hostilities, until forty days after the act was done, under penalty of high treason.

TRUCHMAN, trutsh'man, *s.* An interpreter: sometimes the pronunciation and even the spelling is Trudgeman.

Soft, Sir; I am *truchman*, and do flourish before the Monsieur.—Ben Jonson.

Truchman, or interpreter, between the English and the Welsh.—Blount.

TRUCIDATION, tru-se-da'shun, *s.* (*trucido*, I kill, Lat.) The act of killing.

TRUCK, truk, *v. n.* (*troquer*, Fr. *troque*, or *trock*, Scot. *trocar*, Span. and Port.) To exchange commodities; to barter;—*v. a.* to exchange; to give in exchange; to barter;—*s.* permutation; exchange of commodities; barter; a small wooden wheel not bound with iron—hence, a low-wheeled carriage, or, as applied to railways, the name given to carriages for conveying luggage, coaches, &c. In Navigation, a circular piece of elm, with a small sheave on each side, fixed upon the upper end of a flag-staff, and used to reeve the halliards. *Truck-barrow*, in Ropemaking, a sort of barrow with three wheels, used to take hauls of yarn from the yarn-house, and remnants of yarn-cuts of rope, &c. from the ground to the rope-house. *Truck-system*, the system of paying wages in goods and not in money, which is unlawful by 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 36, 37, passed in 1833.

TRUCKAGE, truk'aje, *s.* The practice of bartering goods.

TRUCKER, truk'ur, *s.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCKLE, truk'l, *s.* A small wheel or caster for diminishing friction;—*v. n.* to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit. *Truckle-bed*, a bed that runs on low wheels or casters, and may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed.

TRUCULENCE, truk-u'lens, *s.* (*truculentia*, from *trux*, fierce, savage, Lat.) Savageness of manners; ferociousness; terribleness of countenance.

TRUCULENT, truk'u-lent, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; of a ferocious aspect; cruel; destructive.

TRUDGE, trudj, *v. n.* (from Tread.) To travel on foot; to travel or march with labour.

TRUE, tru, *a.* (*treow*, *treowe*, Sax. *tro*, Swed. *troe*, Dan. *treu*, Germ. *troue*, Dutch.) Conformable to fact; genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false; faithful; steady in adherence; free from falsehood; honest; not fraudulent; exact; right to precision; straight; right, as, a *true line*; not false or pretended. In Astronomy, the place which a star or planet appears to occupy in the heavens is not called its *true place*, but that which it would occupy if the effects of refraction, parallax, &c. were removed, that is, if the spectator saw from the centre of the earth,

TRUFFLE—TRUMPET.

and without the light passing through any refracting medium. *True-born*, of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title. *True-bred*, being of genuine breeding or education. *True-hearted*, having a faithful disposition; honest; sincere; not faithless and deceitful. *True-heartedness*, fidelity; loyalty; sincerity. *True-love*, one really beloved. In Botany, the herb Paris. *True-love-knot*, a knot composed of lines united with many involutions, the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements. *True-penny*, a familiar term for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? Art thou there, *true-penny*?
Come on.—Shaks.

True-service-tree, the *Pyrus domestica*.

TRUENESS, tru'nes, *s.* Faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness.

TRUFFLE, truf'fl, *s.* (*truffe*, Fr.) A subterranean mushroom of a fleshy structure; a highly esteemed esculent; the *Lycoperdon* tuber of botanists.

Truffle-worm, a worm found in truffles; the larva of a fly.

TRUGG, trug, *s.* A hod for mortar. In Archaeology, a corn measure, the third of a bushel.

TRUISM, tru'izm, *s.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

TRULL, trul, *s.* (*trohane*, to troll or roll, Welsh—whence, stroll.) A low vagrant strumpet.

TRULLIZATION, trul-le-za'shun, *s.* (*trullisso*, Lat.) The laying of plaster with a trowel.

TRULY, tru'le, *ad.* According to truth; in agreement with facts; sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; exactly.

TRUMBUS, trum'bus, *s.* (French.) The small glistening violaceous tumour resulting from extravasation of blood in the vicinity of the orifice of a vein, after phlebotomy.

TRUMP, trump, *s.* (*tromp*, Gael. *tromba*, Lat.) A trumpet; a musical instrument; a winning card; one of the suits of cards which takes any of the other suits; an old game at cards, (corrupted from *triumph*;)

What, Diceon! come near, ye be no stranger;
We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fire;
Thou shalt set on the king, if thou come a little neyer.
—Comedy of Gammon Gorton's Needle (1551).

—*v. a.* to take with a trump card; (*tromper*, Fr.) to obtrude; to deceive—(obsolete);

Fortune —

When she is pleased to trick or *tromp* mankind.—
Ben Jonson.

—*v. n.* to blow a trumpet.

And the fifthe angel *trumpide*.—Wicliffe.

TRUMPERY, trum'per-e, *s.* (*tromperie*, Fr.) Falsehood; empty talk; useless matter; trifles; things worn out and cast aside.

Embrios and Idiots; eremites and friars,

White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*.—
Milton.

TRUMPET, trump'et, *s.* (*trompette*, Fr. *tromp*, *trompaid*, Gael. *tromba*, *trombetta*, Ital. *trompa*, *trompetta*, Span.) A martial musical wind instrument. A *speaking-trumpet* consists of a long tubular body, nearly in the form of a parabolic conoid, with a wide mouth: there are also *hearing-trumpets*, of nearly the same form, only shorter;—*v. a.* to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Why so tart a favour,
To trumpet such good tidings?—Shaks.

Trumpet-call, a call at the sound of the trumpet.
Trumpet-fish, a fish of the genus *Centiscus*:

TRUMPETER—TRUNK.

called also the bellows-fish. *Trumpet-flower*, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Bignonia*, so named from its tubular corolla. *Trumpet-honeysuckle*, a plant of the genus *Lonicera*. *Trumpet-shell*, in Conchology, a name sometimes given to shells of the genus *Buccinum*. *Trumpet-tongued*, having a tongue loud and sounding like a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues

Will plead, like angels *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.—*Shaks.*

TRUMPETER, trum'p-et-ur, *s.* One engaged to blow a trumpet in a regimental or other band of music; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. In Ornithology, the common name of the bird *Psophia crepitans*: Subfamily, *Magapodinae*. *Trumpeter-swan*, the bird *Cygnus buccinator*, a native of Arctic America.

TRUMP-LIKE, trum'p-like, *a.* Resembling a trumpet.

TRUNCARIA, trum'ka-re-a, *s.* (*trunco*, I lop off, Lat. the limb of the calyx being truncate.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Family, *Melastomaceae*.

TRUNCATE, trum'kate, *v. a.* (*trunca*, Lat.) To cut off; to maim; to lop;—*a.* cut off.

TRUNCATELLA, trum'k-a-tel'la, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is cylindrical; turreted; the apex very obtuse; aperture oval; small; entire; the lips united: Family, *Turridae*.

TRUNCATION, trum'ka-shun, *s.* The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCATIPENNES, trum'k-a-te-pen'nes, *s.* A name given by Cuvier to a division of the *Carabidae*, including those beetles of that family which have the posterior extremity of their elytra almost always truncated.

TRUNCATULINA, trum'k-a-tu-li'na, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

TRUNCHEON, trumsh'un, *s.* (*trunçon*, Fr.) A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton or staff of command, used by kings and commanders;—*v. a.* to beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them.—*Shaks.*

TRUNCHEONEER, trumsh-un-eer', *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

I miss'd the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Chibs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour.—*Shaks.*

TRUNDLE, trun'dl, *s.* (*trundle*, Sax.) In Mechanics, a wheel which, instead of being moved by teeth or cogs, is furnished with round staves, upon which the teeth of another wheel take hold, and thus the trundle and wheel turn into each other: that which is a pinion in iron-work, is usually a trundle in wooden machinery. In Gunnery, a sort of tube used for fuses. *Trundle-bed*, a bed which is moved on trundles or little wheels: called also a *truckle-bed*. *Trundle-head*, the wheel that turns a millstone. *Trundle-tail*, a round tail; a dog, so called from the form of his tail;

Avant, you curs!

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tyke, or *trundle-tail*.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to roll as on little wheels; to roll as a bowl.

TRUNK, trumk, *s.* (*tronc*, Fr. *troncone*, Ital. *tronco*, Span. *truncus*, from *trunco*, I cut off, Lat.) In Botany, that part of the body of a tree which emerges from the root, and sustains all other parts: the proper signification is the stem or body. In

TRUNKED—TRUSSED.

Anatomy and Zoology, that portion of the vertebrated animals, and of the articulated the limbs are articulated; and of a blood nerve, which, as the trunk of the aorta, mono-gastric nerve, intervenes between and the point of its final division into the snout or proboscis of an elephant; oblong hollow body joined to the forehead of many insects, by means of which they suck the blood of animals or the juices of plants;—a vessel open at each end for the passage of water; a long tube through which pellets are blown; a box or chest covered with a water-course made of planks, generally used to convey water from the race to the water-wheel. Architecture, that part of a pilaster which is contained between the base and the capital; of a pedestal is the same as the die, the shaft of it. *Five-trunks*, in fire-ships, are water-tanks fixed under the shrouds, to convey water to the masts and rigging. *Trunk*, a kind of large breeches worn in former times.

TRUNKED, trumkt, *a.* Truncated; lopped.

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* arteries
Forth gushed, like water streams from rivers.

having a trunk.

She is thick-set with well-*trunked* trees.

In Heraldry, applied to trees represented as cut off smooth.

TRUNNION, trun'yun, *s.* (*trignon*, Fr.) In Carpentry, two cylindrical pieces of timber projecting from a gun, mortar, or howitzer, by which it is supported on its carriage. *Trunnion-plates* are plates in travelling carriages, mortars, and other heavy pieces of ordnance, which cover the upper parts of the side wheels, and go under the trunnions. *Trunnion-ring*, a ring about a cannon immediately before the trunnions.

TRUSION, troo'shun, *s.* (*trudo*, Lat.) Pushing.

TRUSS, trus, *s.* (*trousse*, Fr.) In a general sense, a bundle. Among Botanists, a *truss*, or tuft of flowers formed at the top of the stem or stem of certain plants. In Commerce, a bundle of hay or straw, weighing 56 lbs. In Architecture, a combination of timber-framing, so arranged if suspended at two given points, and charged with one or more weights in certain others, would press transversely on another, the timbers exerting equal and opposite forces. In a board ship, a rope confining the middle of the yard to the mast; *truss* is also the name of the pieces of carved work fitted under the mast in the same manner as the terms. In Surgery, a bandage for a hernia. *Truss-partition*, a partition containing a truss within it, generally consisting of a quadrangular frame, two braces, and two posts, with a straining between them, at the top of the braces;—*v. a.* to pack or to skewer; to make fast. To *truss up*, to make close or tight.

TRUSSED, trust, *part. a.* In Farriery, said to be *trussed*, or *well-trussed*, when the limbs are large, and proportioned to the round croup. *Trussed roof*, in Architecture, constructed as to support the principal tie-beam to certain points where the timber is likely to occur. *Trussed beam*, which the combination of a truss is inserted and let into two pieces of which it is composed.

TRUSSEL—TRUTH.

TRUSSEL, trus'sel, *s.* A prop for the support of anything, the under surface of which is horizontal: each *trussel* consists of three or four legs, with a horizontal piece at top.

TRUSSING, trus'sing, *a.* In Architecture, *trussing-pieces* are those timbers in a roof which are in a state of compression. In Falconry, the act of a hawk when she seizes her prey, and soars aloft with it into the air.

TRUST, trust, *s.* (*tryesian*, Sax. *trōst*, consolation, from *troster*, to comfort, Dan. *trōst*, confidence, Swed.) Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other moral qualities of another; he or that which is the ground of confidence; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; credit on promise of payment, actual or implied, as, to take goods on *trust*; a thing committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered; special reliance on supposed honesty; state of the person in whom confidence is placed;

I serve him truly that will put me in *trust*.—*Shaks.*

care; management. In Law, an estate devised or granted in confidence, that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another;—*v. a.* to place confidence in; to rely on; to believe; to credit; to commit to the care of in confidence; to venture confidently; to give credit; to sell upon credit, or in confidence of future payment;—*v. n.* to be confident of something present or future; to be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well, you me fear too far.
— Safer than trust too far.—*Shaks.*

TRUSTEE, trus-te', *s.* A person to whom anything or business is committed, in confidence that he will discharge his duty: the *trustee* of an estate is one to whom it is devised or granted in trust, or for the use of another; a person to whom the management of an institution is confided.

TRUSTER, trust'ur, *s.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUSTFUL, trust'ful, *a.* Faithful.

TRUSTILY, trust'e-le, *ad.* Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUSTINESS, trust'e-nes, *s.* That quality which deserves confidence; honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

TRUSTINGLY, trust'ing-le, *ad.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUSTLESS, trust'les, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUSTLESSNESS, trust'les-nes, *s.* Unworthiness of trust.

TRUSTWORTHINESS, trust-wur'the-nes, *s.* Quality of being trustworthy.

TRUSTWORTHY, trust'wur-the, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.

TRUSTY, trust'e, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; that will not fail; strong; firm.

TRUTH, trūth, *s.* (*treowa*, *treowe*, *triow*, Sax.) Conformity to reality; reality; exact accordance to that which was, is, or must be; true state of facts or things; conformity of words to thoughts;

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree.—*Locke.*
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TRUTHFUL—TUBASTREA.

veracity; correctness of opinion; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue;

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*.—*Shaks.*

exactness; conformity to rule, fact, or just principle. In Scripture, Jesus Christ is called *The Truth*. In the Fine Arts, a faithful adherence in representation to the models of nature, or the prototypes on which the principles of art are founded. In History, a correct relation of events. *Of a truth*, in reality. Its compounds are *truth-speaking*, *truth-telling*, and *truth-teller*.

TRUTHFUL, trūth'fūl, *a.* Full of truth.

TRUTHFULLY, trūth'fūl-le, *ad.* In a truthful manner.

TRUTHFULNESS, trūth'fūl-nes, *s.* The state of being true.

TRUTHLESS, trūth'les, *a.* Wanting truth or reality; faithless.

What shall I call her? *truthless* woman.—
Beau. and Flet.

TRUTACEOUS, trū-ta'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the trout.

TRUTINATION, trū-te-na'shun, *s.* (*trutina*, a balance, Lat.) Balancing of facts; the act of weighing in the mind; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*.—*Brown's Vul. Err.*

TRUXILES, truks'e-les, *s.* A genus of Orthopterous insects of the Locust kind: Family, Saltatoria.

TRY, tri, *v. n.* (*trekker*, to draw, Dan.) To exert strength; to endeavour; to make an effort; to attempt;—*v. a.* to examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment; to experience; to have knowledge by experience; to prove by a test; to act upon a test; to examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; to essay; to attempt; to purify; to refine; to search carefully into; to use as means; to strain. *To try on*, to put on in order to ascertain if the thing fits. *To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained. *Try-sail*, a small gaff-sail of strong or storm canvass, set in bad weather. In Carpentry, to plane a piece of stuff by the rule and square only.

TRYGON, tri'gon, *s.* (Greek.) The Sting-ray, a genus of fishes.

TRYING, tri'ing, *a.* Adapted to try, or to put to severe trial.

TRYONISTS, tri'on-ists, *s.* A name formerly given to certain Pythagorians, who abstained from animal food, and consequently killed no animals for such.

TUB, tub, *s.* (*tobbe*, Dutch, *tubag*, Gael.) An open vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops, used for various domestic purposes; a state of salivation, so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub;

Season the staves
For *tubs* and baths; bring down the rose-checked youth
To the tub-fast and the diet.—*Shaks.*

an open wooden vessel, used by gardeners for growing certain kinds of plants. *Tub-fish*, a species of fish of the genus *Trigla*, sometimes called the *fly-ing-fish*. *Tub-man*, in the Exchequer, a barrister, so called;—*v. a.* to plant or set in a tub.

TUBA, tu'ba, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, a musical instrument said to have resembled the trumpet; it was used by the Romans in war, at funerals, and on other solemn occasions.

TUBASTREA, tu-bas'tre-a, *s.* A section of the genus

TUBICOLARIA—TUCAN

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TUCH—TUG.

TUCH, tuk, *s.* A kind of marble.—Not in use.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendid as tuch.
—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels.*

TUCK, tuk, *s.* (*tuca*, Welch, *stocco*, Ital. *estoc*, Fr.) A long narrow sword;

If he by chance escape your venom'd tuck,
Our purpose may hold there.—*Shaks.*

a kind of net; a kind of fold; a sort of pulley; a kind of lugging. In a ship, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern;—*v. a.* to gather into a narrow compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading; to enclose by tucking clothes round;—*v. n.* to contract; to draw together.—Not in use in this sense.

TUCKER, tuk'ur, *s.* That part of the female dress, consisting of lace or gauze, which covers the bosom, and serves as an ornament to the front and top of the gown.

TUCKET, tuk'et, *s.* (*toeato*, Ital.) A flourish in music; a prelude;

(A tucket sounds.)

Your husband is at hand; I hear his trumpet.—*Shaks.*
(*tochetto*, Ital.) a collop; a steak.

TUCKETSONANCE, tuk-et-so'nans, *s.* The sound of the tucket.

Let the trumpets sound
The tucketsonance, and the note to mount.—*Shaks.*

TUEFALL, tu'fawl, *s.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only.

TUESDAY, tuze'day, *s.* (*tuesday*, Sax. from Tuisco, which see.) The third day of the week.

TUFA, tu'fa, *s.* A name given to the accumulation of scoria and ashes about a volcanic crater, which are reagggregated so as to make a coherent mass; a kind of calcareous porous rock; a name given by the Germans to the disintegration of basalt, afterwards consolidated.

TUFACEOUS, tu-fa'shus, *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUFFOON.—See Typhoon.

TUFT, tuft, *s.* (*tuft*, Welsh, *tuiffe*, Fr. *tofs*, Swed.) A collection of small things, as flowers, hairs, feathers, &c., in a bunch; a cluster; a clump. In Botany, a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming a dense roundish mass.

Tuft-hunter, a sycophant to a noble undergraduate, who is distinguished by a tuft in his cap;—*v. a.* to separate into tufts or little clusters;

The labouring hunter tufts the thicke unbarbed grounds,
Where harbour'd is the hart.—*Drayton.*

to adorn with a tuft.

Set beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts
Thrown graceful round.—*Thomson.*

TUFTAFFETA, tuf-taf'fe-ta, *s.* A villous kind of silk.

TUFTAFFETY, tuf-taf'fe-te, *s.* silk.
Sleeveless his jerkin was; and it had been velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen, become tuftaffety.—*Donne.*

TUFTED, tuf'ted, *a.* Adorned with a tuft; growing in a tuft or clusters. *Tufted antelopes*, the antelopes belonging to the genus *Cephalophus*. *Tufted amber*, an African bird of the genus *Scopus*.

TUFTY, tuf'te, *a.* Adorned with tufts.

Where tufty daisies nod at every gale.—*Browne.*

TUG, tug, *v. a.* (*teogan*, Sax.) To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to pull; to pluck;—*v. n.* to pull with great effort; to draw; to labour; to contend; to struggle;

Let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come.—*Shaks.*

TUGGER—TUMBREL.

—*s.* a pull with the utmost effort; a steam-vessel used in dragging others; a sort of carriage used in some parts of England for conveying bavons or faggots and the like; in some places the name given to the traces of a harness. In Turkey, a military standard, so called from its consisting of a horse's tail—the word signifying a horse's tail in the Turkish language.

TUGGER, tug'gur, *s.* One who pulls or tugs with great effort.

TUGGINGLY, tug'ging-le, *ad.* With laborious pulling.

TUISCO, tu-is'ko, *s.* In Mythology, the god of war, or the Mars of the northern nations of Europe. Tuesday was the day set apart for his worship.

TUITION, tu-ih'un, *s.* (*tuitio*, from *tueor*, I see, Lat.) Guardianship; superintending care over a young person, as of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward; more especially, instruction; the act or business of teaching the different branches of learning; the money paid for instruction.

TULA, tu'la, *s.* (one of Adamson's names, probably without meaning.) A genus of plants, natives of Peru: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

TULBAGHIA, tul-ba'ge-a, *s.* (in honour of — Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope.) A genus of plants: Order, Hemerocallidaceæ.

TULIP, tu'lip, *s.* (*thouleyban*, Pers. *tulipan*, old Fr.) A genus of plants, remarkable for the beauty and rich colouring of their cup-shaped flowers: Order, Liliaceæ. *Tulip-tree*, the North American tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*, of which there are two varieties. It is so called from the flower resembling a tulip or lily.

TULIPARIA, tu-le-pa're-a, *s.* (from Tulipa.) A genus of Mollusca belonging to the Coninæ, or Cone-shells; having the body whorl ventricose, and the aperture effuse; the *Conus tulipa* of Linnæus.

TULIPOMANIA, tu-lip-o-ma'ne-a, *s.* An irrational fondness for tulips, some of which, from the years 1634 to 1637, sold in Holland as high as 3000 florins.

TULLIAN, tul'le-an, *a.* Belonging to Tully or Cicero.

TULOSTOMA, tu-lo's-to-ma, *s.* (*tulos*, a wart, and *stoma*, the mouth, Gr. in reference to the nature of the orifice by which the seeds are dispersed.) A genus of Fungi: Family, Gasteromycetæ.

TUMBLE, tum'bl, *v. n.* (*tumbian*, Sax. *tumla*, Swed. *tumber*, Dan. *tomber*, Fr.) To roll; to roll about by turning the one way or the other; to fall; to come down suddenly and violently; to roll down; to play mountebank tricks;—*v. a.* to turn over; to turn and throw about for examination; to disturb; to rumple. *To tumble out*, to throw or roll out. *To tumble down*, to throw down carelessly;—*s.* a fall.

TUMBLER, tum'blur, *s.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank by tumbling; a large drinking-glass; a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of tumbling or turning over in flight; a sort of dog which tumbles before he attacks his prey.

The tumbler and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves.—*Swan. Spec. Mundi.*

TUMBREL, tum'brel, *s.* (*tombereau*, Fr.) A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. This word is also written *tumbril*, and in this form it signifies a kind of basket or cage of osiers, in which hay or other food for sheep is kept;

A tumbrel is an engine of punishment which ought to be in every liberty that hath view of frankpledge, for the correction of scolds and unquiet women.—*Kitchen.*

TUMEFACATION—TUN.

a dung-cart; also, a military cart or carriage with two wheels, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, &c.

TUMEFACATION, tu-me-fak'shun, *s.* (*tumefacio*, I make tumid, Lat.) The act or process of swelling into a tumour; a swelling or tumour.

TUMEFY, tu'me-fi, *v. a.* (*tumefacio*, from *tumeo*, I swell, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To swell or cause to swell;—*v. n.* to swell or rise in a tumour.

TUMID, tu'mid, *a.* (*tumidus*, Lat.) Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; protuberant; rising above the level; swelling in sound; pompous; puffy; bombastic.

TUMIDLY, tu'mid-le, *ad.* In a swelling form.

TUMIDNESS, tu'mid-nes, *s.* A swelling or swelled state.

TUMOROUS, tu'mur-us, *a.* Swelling; protuberant; vainly pompous; bombastic.

TUMOUR, tu'mur, *s.* (Latin; from *tumeo*, I swell.) A morbid swelling; affected pomp; bombast in language; false magnificence or sublimity; swelling mein.

TUMOURED, tu'murd, *a.* Distended; swelled; puffed up.

TUMP, tump, *s.* (*tump*, Welsh.) A little hillock;—*v. a.* in Gardening, to form a mass of earth or hillock round a plant.

TUMULAR, tu'mu-lar, *a.* (*tumulus*, a hill, Lat.) Consisting of a heap; form or being in a heap or hillock.

TUMULATE, tu'mu-late, *v. n.* (*tumulo*, Lat.) To swell.—Not in use.

TUMULOSE, tu'mu-lose, } *a.* Full of hills.

TUMULOUS, tu'mu-lus, }

TUMULOSITY, tu-mu-lo'se-te, *s.* Hilliness.

TUMULT, tu'mult, *s.* (*tumulus*, Lat.) Promiscuous commotion in a multitude; violent commotion or agitation; a multitude in a state of commotion; a stir; high excitement; bustle;—*v. n.* to make a tumult; to be in wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tu-mul'tu-a-re-le, *ad.* In a tumultuary or disorderly manner; with tumult.

TUMULTUARINESS, tu-mul'tu-a-re-nes, *s.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

TUMULTUARY, tu-mul'tu-a-re, *a.* Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated.

TUMULTUATE, tu-mul'tu-ate, *v. n.* To make a tumult;—*part. a.* as a tumult.—Not in use.

Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates* grows higher and higher.—*South.*

TUMULTUATION, tu-mul'tu-a'shun, *s.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement.

TUMULTUOUS, tu-mul'tu-us, *a.* Conducted with tumult; disorderly; greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; disturbed; turbulent; violent; full of tumult and disorder.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tu-mul'tu-us-le, *ad.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, tu-mul'tu-us-nes, *s.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TUMULUS, tu'mu-lus, *s.* (Latin.) A burrow, or artificial mound, found in many parts of the globe, and supposed to be sepulchral monuments of persons of distinction, or of warriors slain in battle.

TUN, tun, *s.* (*tunna*, Sax. *tonne*, Dutch.) In a general sense, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle; a certain measure for liquids, as a *tun* of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads = 252 gallons; a certain quantity of tim-

TUNE—TUNICATED.

ber, consisting of 40 solid feet if row feet if square; proverbially, a large quantity of anything; a drunkard;

Here's a *tun* of midnight work to come
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home
—*v. a.* to put into casks. *Tun-bellie*
protuberant belly. *Tun-dish*, a funnel.
Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*.
Ton and *tun* are identical, but are used
—*ton* solid, *tun* liquid.

TUNE, tune, *s.* (*ton*, Fr. *tuona*, Ital. *toon*, is a different spelling of *tone*.) A series of sounds in some particular measure for the effect of which is melody; it is a unit or more series or parts to be played in concert, the effect of which is harmonic; note; harmony; order; concert of state of giving the proper tones, as an instrument is in *tune*;—*v. n.* to put adapted to produce the proper sound with melody or harmony; to put in state, or adapted to produce a particular effect. Especially he had incurred the everlasting of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty piness to him.—*Shaks.*
—*v. n.* to form one sound to another;
Tuning to the water's fall.
The small birds sang to her.—*Dr.*
to utter inarticulate harmony with the

TUNEABLE, tu'na-bl, *a.* Harmonious;

TUNEABLENESS, tu'na-bl-nes, *s.* Harmoniousness.

TUNEABLY, tu'na-ble, *ad.* Musically; harmoniously.

TUNEFUL, tune-ful, *a.* Harmonious; musical.

TUNEFULLY, tune-ful-le, *ad.* In a musical manner.

TUNELESS, tune-less, *a.* Unmusical; untuned.

TUNER, tu'ner, *s.* One who tunes; one who repairs or tunes musical instruments.

TUNG, tung, *s.* A name given by the South America to a small insect which eggs in the human skin. It is called by Spaniards, and is very troublesome in East and West Indies.

TUNGSTATE, tung'state, *s.* A combination of tungsten with a salifiable base.

TUNGSTEN, tung'sten, *s.* (*tung*, heavy, stone, Swed.) A metal first obtained by M. d'Elhuyart, in 1781. It is a white colour, with a considerable lustre and nearly as hard as steel: sp. gr. = 7.1.

TUNGSTIC ACID, tung'stik as'sid, *s.* As it occurs pulverulent or in small friable masses, some appearance of crystallization; fibrous; inodorous; tasteless; colour orange or chrome-yellow to yellowish-lucent: sp. gr. = 6.00. It consists of 20.23; tungsten, 79.77.

TUNIC, tu'nik, *s.* (*tunica*, Lat.) A garment worn by the Romans under the toga.
The *tunics* of the Romans, which answered to our coats, were without ornaments, and with very few.

Among the religious orders, a woollen garment; a natural covering; an outer garment of a seed. In Anatomy, a membrane which covers or composes some part of an organ.

TUNICATED, tu'ne-kay-ted, *a.* In Botany, with a tunic or membrane; coated; or coated bulb is composed of numerous coats, as an onion.

TUNICLE—TURBARY.

TUNICLE, tu'ne-kl, *s.* A natural covering; an integument.

TUNING, tu'ning, *a. part.* Tuning-fork, a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning instruments. In Scotland, it is used by some precentors in striking the proper pitch. *Tuning-hammer*, an instrument for tuning instruments of music.

TUNKERS, tung'kers, *s.* (*tunker*, to dip, Germ.) The name given in America to a sect of Baptists of the state of Pennsylvania, originally from Germany.

TUNNAGE, tun'naje, *s.* The amount of tons which a ship can carry; the duty charged on ships according to their burden; a duty laid on liquors according to their measure; a duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, as a rate per ton. The whole amount of shipping of a place or country is estimated by the ton.

TUNNEL, tun'nel, *s.* (*tonnelle*, Fr.) A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, used in conveying liquors to casks, &c.; the opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke—also called *funnel*; a large subterranean arch or road through a hill, for a canal, railway, or other road;—*v. a.* to form like a tunnel, as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nets; to catch in a net called a *tunnel-net*; to form with network; to make an underground opening for way or passage of a canal, railway, or other road. *Tunnel-kiln*, a limekiln in which coal is burned, as distinguished from a *flamekiln*, in which wood or peat is burned. *Tunnel-net*, a net with a wide mouth at one end, and narrow at the other. *Tunnel-pit*, a shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up earth and stones.

TUNNELER, tun'nel-lur, *s.* One who goes fowling with a tunnel-net. In Nautical affairs, the *tunnelers* are those who fill the casks with water.

TUNNY, tun'ne, *s.* (*tonne*, Ital. *thon*, Fr. *thynnus*, Lat.) A fish of the genus *Scomber*; it is very large, the biggest weighing as much as 400 lbs.

TUP, tup, *s.* (Scottish.) A ram;—*v. a.* to butt as a ram; to cover as a ram.

TUPA, tu'pa, *s.* (the name given to one of the species by the Indians of Chili.) A genus of plants: Order, Lobeliaceæ.

TUPAIA, tu-pa'ya, *s.* The name given by Sir Stamford Raffles to the animals of the genus *Cladobates*; small squirrel-looking animals: Family, Didelphidæ.

TUPELO, tu-pel'o, *s.* A plant of the genus *Nyssa*: Order, Santalaceæ.

TUPISTRA, tu-pis'tra, *s.* (a dim. of *tupas*, a mallet, Gr. on account of the particular form of the flower.) A genus of plants: Order, Typhaceæ.

TUPMAN, tup'man, *s.* One who deals in rams.

TURBAN, tur'ban, *s.* A head-dress worn in the east, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits. In Conchology, the whole set of whorls in a shell. *Turban-crowned*, crowned with a turban. *Turban-shell*, a popular name given to the Echinoderms of the genus *Cidaris*. *Turban-top*, a fungus, or mushroom, of the genus *Helvella*.

TURBANED, tur'band, *a.* Wearing a turban.

A *turbaned* Turk,
That beat a Venetian, and traduced the state,
I took by the throat.—*Shaks.*

TURBARY, tur'ba-re, *s.* (*turbaria*, turf, low Lat.)

TURBID—TURBULENT.

The right of digging turf on another man's land; the place where turf is dug. *Common turbary* is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on his lord's waste.

TURBID, tur'bid, *a.* (*turbidus*, from *turbo*, I disturb, Lat.) Properly, having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; muddy; thick; not clear.

TURBIDÆ, tur'be-de, *s.* (*turbo*, one of the genera.) A family of univalve Mollusca, the shells of which are solid, but not perlaceous, spiral; aperture entire, and closed by an operculum.

TURBIDLY, tur'bid-le, *ad.* Proudly; haughtily.—A Latinism.—Not used.

One of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong.—*Young's Est. of Human Life.*

TURBIDNESS, tur'bid-nes, *s.* Muddiness; foulness.

TURBILLION, tur-bil'yun, *s.* (*tourbillon*, Fr.) A whirl; a vortex.

TURBINACEA, tur-bin-a'se-a, *s.* The name given by De Blainville for his sixth family of Polythanaacea, including the genera *Cibicides* and *Rotalites*—microscopic Foraminifera; the shells are subglobose, umbilicated, with a spiral groove terminating at the margin of the outer lip in a slit; spire short, oval.

TURBINÆ, tur-bi'ne, *s.* (*turbo*, one of the genera.) The Winkles, a subfamily of the Turbidæ; the animal marine; shell solid and spiral; aperture round or oval, and entire, sometimes toothed.

TURBINATE, tur-bin-ate, } *a.* (*turbinatus*, Lat.)
TURBINATED, tur-bin-ay-ted, } Spiral; wreathed; conical from a large base to an apex; shaped like a top; whirling.

TURBINATION, tur-be-na'shun, *s.* The act of spinning, as a top.

TURBINELLA, tur-be-nel'la, *s.* (dim. from *turbo*, *turbinis*, a top, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are ponderous, smooth, or slightly nodulous; the spire short and papillary; the pillar with strong plaits in the middle.

TURBINELLIDÆ, tur-be-nel'le-de, *s.* (*turbinella*, one of the genera.) A family of testaceous, univalve, marine Mollusca, having the base of the shell produced into a long channel; the spire generally short; the pillar often toothed; the outer lip thin.

TURBINELLINÆ, tur-be-nel-l'ne, *s.* (*turbinella*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Turbinellidæ; the shells have the spire short; the tip papillary; the middle or base of the inner lip plaited; channel lengthened.

TURBINITE, tur-be-nite, } *s.* A petrified shell of
TURBITE, tur'bite, } the genus *Turbo*.

TURBINOLIA, tur-bin-o'le-a, *s.* (*turbo*, a top, Lat.) A genus of Corals of the Madrepora family.

TURBITH-ROOT, tur'bith-root, } *s.* The conical part
TURPETH-ROOT, tur'peth-root, } of *Convolvulus turpethum*, brought from India, and used in medicine. *Turpeth-mineral*, the yellow subsulphate or disulphate of mercury.

TURBO, tur'bo, *s.* (Latin, a top.) The Common Winkle, a genus of Mollusca, the shell turbinat; spire short, generally pointed, not longer than the aperture; inner lip flattened and broad.

TURBOT, tur'bot, *s.* A flat fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*.

TURBULENCE, tur'bu-lens, } *s.* (from *Turbulent*.)

TURBULENCY, tur'bu-len-se, } A disturbed state; tumult; agitation; tumultuousness; disposition to resist authority; insubordination.

TURBULENT, tur'bu-lent, *a.* Disturbed; agitated;

TURBULENTLY—TURK.

tumultuous; restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder.

TURBULENTLY, tur'bu-lent-le, *ad.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TURCISM, tur'sizm, *s.* The religion of the Turks.

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity.—*Atterbury.*

TURDUS, tur'dus, *s.* (Latin name of the Thrush.) A genus of birds, including the Thrushes and Blackbirds: Family, Merulidæ.

TUREEN, tur-ee'n', *s.* (*terrine*, Fr.) A deep table-vessel for holding soup.

TURF, turf, *s.* (Dutch, *tyrf*, Sax. *torf*, Germ. and Swed. *tourbe*, Fr.) The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mould, with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; peat, a particular kind of fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel; race-ground, or horse-racing;

The honours of the *turf* are all your own.—*Cowper.*

—*v. a.* to cover with turf or sod, as, to *turf* a bank or the border of a terrace. *Turf-clad*, covered with turf. *Turf-covered*, covered with turf. *Turf-drain*, a drain filled with turf or peat. *Turf-hedge*, a hedge or fence formed of turf and plants of different kinds. *Turf-house*, a house or shed formed of turf. *Turf-moss*, a track of moss or turf usually covered with heath. *Turf-spade*, a spade for cutting turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.

TURFINESS, turf'e-ness, *s.* (from Turfy.) The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURFING, turf'ing, *s.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf. *Turfing-iron*, an implement for pairing off turf. *Turfing-spade*, an instrument for cutting turf when marked by the plough.

TURFY, turfe, *a.* Abounding with turf; having the qualities of turf.

TURGENIA, tur-je'ne-a, *s.* A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylospermae.

TURGENT, tur'jent, *a.* (*turgens*, from *turgeo*, I swell, Lat.) Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumour or puffy state; pompous.

Recompensed with *turgent* titles.—*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

TURGESCENT, tur-jes'ens, } *s.* (*turgescens*, Lat.)

TURGESCENTY, tur-jes'en-se, } The act of swelling; the state of being swelled; empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.

TURGID, tur'jid, *a.* (*turgidus*, Lat.) Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

TURGIDITY, tur-jid'e-te, *s.* The state of being swelled; tumidness.

TURGIDLY, tur'jid-le, *ad.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TURGIDNESS, tur'jid-ness, *s.* A swelling, or swelled state of anything; distention beyond its natural state; pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

TURGOSIA, tur-go'ze-a, *a.* (error for *pyrgosia*, from *pyrgos*, a tower, Gr. in allusion to its mode of inflorescence.) A genus of plants.

TURIA, tu're-a, *s.* (the Arabic name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

TURK, turk, *s.* A native of Turkey. *Turk's-cap*, or *melon-thistle*, the plant *Melocactus communis*,

a native of Liliun mart plant of the TURKEY, tur'k Family, Pav given in Jan Turkey-buzz thartes of I novaculite, a a slaty str brownish-gre to the knife, touch: sp. g used for sh It was origin the name. mountains, I berg. Tur on cotton by the Zea of I given in the lococca: it i TURKISH, turk TURKISH, turk TURKOMAN, tur kistan. TURLUPINS, t the fourteen Fraternity of man was con he was then perfect exem law. TURM, turm, s use. Legions and TURMA, tur'm Roman caval TURMALIN.— TURMERIC, tur yellow, Pers. plant Curcum from the East internally of slightly arom TURMOIL, tur' and *moil*, la tumult; mol There I A bless —*v. a.* to ha Haughty Jur Did earth, an to disquiet; be in commo TURN, turn, *v.* To cause to or shift sides preponderate inside out, as of the body, on a lathe; form; to me a colour; to vary; to tra tion or tem pose to anot Therefore ha David.—1 Chron

TURN.

to cause to nauseate or loath, as, to *turn* the stomach; to make giddy, as, to *turn* the head; to infatuate; to make mad, as, to *turn* the brain; to change direction to or from any point; to direct by a change to any object or purpose; to direct, as the inclination, thought, or mind; to revolve; to agitate in the mind; to apply by a change of use; to reverse;

The Lord will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion on thee.—Deut. xxx.

to keep passing and changing in the course of trade, as, to *turn* money two or three times a-year; to make acrid or sour, as, to *turn* milk; to persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. To *turn aside*, to avert. To *turn away*, to dismiss from service. To *turn back*, to return.

We *turn* not back the silks upon the merchant
When we have spoiled them.—Shaks.

To *turn down*, to fall or double down. To *turn in*, to fold or double, as, to *turn* in the edge of cloth. To *turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; to give over; to resign; to divert; to reflect. To *be turned of*, to be advanced beyond, as, to be *turned* of sixty. To *turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to put to pasture. To *turn over*, to change sides; to roll over; to transfer, as, to *turn over* a business to another; to open and examine, as, to *turn over* the leaves of a book; to overset. To *turn to*, to have recourse to; to be directed, as the needle *turns* to the magnetic pole. To *turn upon*, to retort; to throw back. To *turn the back*, to retreat. To *turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake. To *turn the die or dice*, to change fortune. To *turn on or upon*, to reply; to retort; to depend on. To *turn out*, to move from its place; to bend outward; to project; to rise from bed; also, to come abroad. To *turn under*, to bend or be folded under. To *turn up*, to bend or double upward;—*v. n.* to move round; to have a circular motion; to be directed;

The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations.—Locke.

to show regard by directing the look towards anything; to move the body round; to move; to change posture; to deviate from the road or course; to alter; to be changed or transformed; to become by change; to change sides; to change opinions or parties, as, to *turn* Christian; to change the mind or conduct; to change to acid, as milk *turns*; to be brought eventually to depend on as the chief point; to become giddy;

I'll look no more
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple me down headlong.—Shaks.

to change course of life; to repent; to change the course or direction, as the tide *turns*; to turn about; to face to another quarter; to turn away; to deviate; to depend on for decision, as, the question *turns* on a single point; to repent; to change the course or direction.

Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways.—Ezek. xxxiii.

To *turn about*, to move the face to another quarter. To *turn away*, to deviate; to depart; to forsake. To *turn in*, to bend inward; with sailors, to go to bed. To *turn off*, to divert one's course;

To *turn off* with care, for dangerous rocks are near.—Norris.

—*s.* the act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically,

TURNER—TURNING.

or otherwise; a revolution, as the *turn* of a wheel; a winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending, as the *turn* of a river; a walk to and fro, as, to take a *turn* into a garden; change; alteration; vicissitudes, as, the *turns* and variations of passions; successive course; manner of proceeding; change of direction; chance; opportunity;

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases.—Collier.

occasion; incidental opportunity; time at which, by successive vicissitudes, anything is to be had or done; action of kindness or malice; reigning inclination or course, as, the *turn* and fashion of the age; convenience; purpose; exigence; the form, cast, shape, or manner, as, an agreeable *turn* of mind or thought; the manner of arranging words in a sentence; new position of things, as, some evil happens at every *turn* of affairs; change of direction, as the *turn* of the tide; a single round or coil of rope. In Law, the sheriff's *turn*, or *tourn*, in a court of law,—see *Tourn*. By *turns*, one after another; alternately. *Turncoat*, one who forsakes his party or former principles. *Turn-bench*, in Turning, the bench of a turning machine or lathe. *Turn-out*, the place in a railway where cars turn out of the way; applied also to an equipage. *Turn-serving*, the act or practice of serving one's turn, or promoting one's private interest. *Turn-spit*, a person or dog employed to turn a spit in roasting meat: the instrument called a *jack* is now used. *Turn-stone*, a bird of the genus *Streptopelia*, so called from its turning up stones on the sea-shore, to feed on the insects concealed beneath: Family, Charadriadae. *Turn-style*, a turnpike in a footpath-gate. *Turn-table*, on railways, a circular table, or metallic plate, by which carriages and locomotives are removed from one set of rails to another.

TURNER, tur'nur, *s.* One whose occupation is to turn wood, metals, &c. with a lathe; one who turns.

TURNER, tur'ner-a, *s.* (named by Linnæus in memory of William Turner, M.D., prebendary of York, author of a New Herbal, published in 1566.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Turneraceae.

TURNERACEAE, tur-ner-á-se-e, *s.* (*turnera*, one of the genera.) A natural order of calyciflorous Exogens, consisting of shrubs, subshrubs, and herbaceous plants, with a simple pubescence; the leaves alternate, or scattered and extipulate; the flowers axillary, sessile, or pedunculate; with yellow or yellowish petals; rarely blue; the calyx five-cleft; petals five; stamens five, and inserted in the upper part of the tube of the calyx below the petals; anthers oblong, erect, and two-celled; ovula ascending, fixed to three linear parietal placentas; styles three; capsule three-valved.

TURNERITE, tur'ner-ite, *s.* A mineral which occurs in attached crystals, the primary form of which is an oblique rhombic prism; cleavage parallel to both diagonals of the prism; fracture conchoidal; it consists principally of lime and magnesia, with a small portion of iron and silica: hardness = 4.5 to 5.

TURNERY, tur'nur-e, *s.* The act of forming into a cylindrical shape; also, the goods made by a turner.

TURNING, turn'ing, *s.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day.—Milton.

- Turning-piece*, a board with a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon. *Turning-point*, the point which decides a case.
- TURNINGNESS, tur'ning-ness, *s.* Quality of turning; tergiversation.—Obsolete.
- So nature formed him to all turningness of slights.—*Sidney.*
- TURNIP, tur'nip, *s.* (a compound; *tur*, round, and *nape*, Sax. *napus*, Lat.) The name given to *Brassica rapa*, and *B. campestris*; the bulb of these plants. *Turnip-fly*, the Coleopterous insect, *Altica nemorum*.
- TURNIX, tur'niks, *s.* A genus of birds of the Quail kind: Family, Tetraonidae.
- TURNKEY, turn'ke, *s.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison.
- TURNOVER, turn-o'vur, *s.* A piece of white linen cloth, which used to be worn by the cavalry over their stocks. *Turnover-table*, a sort of small table, the top of which revolves on the edge of a supporting block, so that it may be turned over perpendicularly when out of use, thus occupying less room.
- TURNPIKE, turn'pike, *s.* A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the ends, and turning on a pivot, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting foot-passengers; any gate set across a road, as a toll-bar. In Military affairs, a sort of cheval-de-frize, which is planted in a gap or at a breach to impede the progress of an enemy. *Turnpike-road*, a highway on which tolls are levied by law.
- URNSICK, turn'sik, *a.* Giddy.
- URNSOL, turn'sol, *s.* (*turn*, and *sol*, the sun, Lat.) One of the common names of the plant *Heliotropium*, or Sun-flower.
- TURPENTINE, tur'pen-tine, *s.* A resinous juice extracted from several trees belonging to the Pine family. *Turpentine-tree*, the tree *Pistacea terebinthus*.
- TURPETHUM, tur-pe'thum, *s.* (from its Arabic name *turbib.*) The plant *Ipomœa turpethum*.
- TURPINIA, tur-pin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Turpin, a distinguished French naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Celastraceae.
- TURQUOISE, } tur-keez', *s.* Colaite, or Odontalite,
TURKOES, } a mineral which occurs in botryoidal or mammillated masses; greenish-blue, of various shades; fracture conchoidal, rough and uneven; commonly opaque; sometimes translucent on the edges; streak white. Composition—phosphoric acid, 30.90; alumina, 44.50; oxide of copper, 3.75; oxide of iron, 1.80; water, 19.00; sp. gr. 2.8 to 3; hardness = 5 to 6. Found in alluvial clays in Persia.
- TURREA, tur-re'a, *s.* (in honour of Prof. George Turrea, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceae.
- TURREL, tur'rel, *s.* A tool used by coopers.
- TURRET, tur'ret, *s.* (*turris*, Lat.) A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building, and rising above.
- TURRETED, ter-ret-ed, *a.* Formed like a small tower or turret; being furnished with turrets.
- TURRILITE.—See Turrilites.
- TURRILITES, tur-re-li'tes, *s.* (*turris*, a tower, Lat.) A genus of fossil Cephalopods, the shells of which are beautifully turreted.
- TURRIS, tur'ris, *s.* (Latin, a tower.) A name given by De Montfort for a genus of testaceous gastropodous Mollusca, comprising those species of *Mitra*
- which have the lengthened an
- TURRITELLA, t
- A genus of M
- late and very
- and entire; o
- TURRITIS, tur-r
- sion to the dis
- Tower-mustar
- Suborder, Ple
- TURTLE, tur'tl,
- Lat.) The p
- Turtle-dove, a
- hence calle
- sometimes giv
- Sea-tortoise.
- TURTUR, tur'tur
- doves, a gen
- Pigeon family
- TURVES, turvs,
- TUSCAN, tus'ka
- epithet given
- the most anci
- TUSCI, tus'si, *s.*
- Etruria.
- TUSH, tush, *int*
- rebuke, or con
- TUSK, tusk, *s.* (
- of certain anti
- &c.; —*v. n. t.*
- Not in use
- Nay, now you
- TUSKED, tuskt
- TUSKY, tusk'e,
- applied to an
- tincture from
- TUSSILAGO, tu
- the flowers be
- a genus of Co
- Tabulifloræ.
- TUSSLE, tus'sel
- gar word.
- TUSSUCK, tus'
- Obsolete.
- The first is r
- branches of th
- TUT, tut, *int*
- rebuke, check
- Tut, tut! grace
- s.* an impe
- cross on it.
- gain by the
- Lat.)
- TUTELAGE, tu
- Guardianship
- TUTELAR, tu't
- TUTELARY, tu-
- charge of p
- tecting.
- Ye *tutelar* go
- TUTENAG, tu't
- being the me
- Chinese nam
- denote a met
- composed of
- called Chine
- TUTIA, tu'she
- oxide of zinc

TUTOR—TWAS.

TWATTLE—TWIGGAN.

TUTOR, tu'tur, *s.* (Latin, from *tueor*, I defend, *tuteur*, Fr.) In Civil Law, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or a pupil and his estate; one who has the care of instructing another in the various branches of human learning. In Universities and Colleges, an officer or a member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students in the sciences, and other branches of learning. In the American Colleges, *tutors* are graduates selected by the trustees, for the instruction of under-graduates of the first three years;—*v. a.* to instruct; to treat with authority or severity.

Give sorrow leave awhile to tutor me
To this submission.—*Shaks.*

TUTORAGE, tu-tur'aj, *s.* In Law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is 25 years of age; the solemnity and authority of a tutor.

TUTORESS, tu'tur-es, *s.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

TUTORIAL, tu-to're-al, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TUTORING, tu'tur-ing, *s.* The act of instructing.

TUTORSHIP, tu'tur-ship, *s.* The office of a tutor.

TUTRIX, tu'triks, *s.* A female guardian.

TUTSAN, tut'san, *s.* (*tout*, same, Fr.) The common name of the shrub *Androsæmum officinale*.

TUTTI, tût'to, } *s.* An Italian term, used to denote
TUTTO, tût'to, } that all parts are to be played
together in full concert.

TUTTY.—See Tutia.

TUYERE, } *twee*, *s.* (*tuyau*, Fr.) The tew-iron, the
TWEER, } orifice through which the current of air
is passed into blast furnaces and forges.

TUZ, tuz, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair—(not in use);
With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the tuzzes on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care.—*Dryden.*
perhaps from *tuss* or *tussy*, an old word for a wreath
or tuft.

A garble of flowers and tuzzies of all fruits, intertyed
and following together.—*Donne.*

TWADDLE, twad'dl, *v. a.* (*twædle*, double, Sax.)
To use duplicity; to use idle insignificant talk.

TWADDLER, twad'dler, *s.* One who practises duplicity; one who twaddles, or uses insignificant idle talk.

TWADDY, twad'de, *s.* Idle, trifling, insignificant discourse.

TWAIN, twane, *s.* (*twoegen*, Sax.) Two.—Nearly obsolete.

When old winter splits the rocks in twain.—*Dryden.*
TWAIT, twate, *s.* A fish; anciently, a wood grubbed up and converted into arable land.

TWANG, twang, *v. n.* (*dicang*, Dutch.) To sound with a sharp quick noise; to make a sound, as that of a string when stretched, and then pulled suddenly;—*v. a.* to make to sound, as by pulling a bent string and letting it go suddenly;
Sound the rough horn, and twang the quivering string.
—*Pope.*

an affected modulation of the voice, and a kind of nasal sound.

TWANGING, twang'ing, *a.* Making a sharp sound.
The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts.—*Philips.*

TWANGLE, twang'gl, *v. n.* To twang.

TWANK, twangk, *v. n.* A corruption of *twang*.
The twanking of a brass kettle.—*Addison.*

TWANKAY, twang'kay, *s.* A sort of green tea.

TWAS, twawz. A contraction of *it was*.

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TWATTLE, twat'tl, *v. n.* (*schwatzen*, Germ.) To prate; to talk much and idly; to chatter, as, a *twattling* gossip; to pet; to make much of.—
Local in this sense.

TWATTLING, twat'ling, *s.* The act of prating; idle talk; chatter.

TWAY, tway, *s.* (*twai*, Goth.) Twain; two.—Obsolete.

It clove his crested plume in tway.—*Spenser.*

Tway-blade, the plant *Listera ovata*.

TWEAG.—See Tweak.

TWEAK, tweek, *v. a.* (*twiccan*, to twitch, Sax.) To pinch; to pull with a sudden jerk, as, to *tweak* the nose;—*s.* perplexity; a pinching condition.—
Written also *twægue*.

This put the old fellow in a rare *twægue*.—*Arbuthnot*

TWEEDIA, twe'de-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Tweedie, a botanical collector.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

TWEEDLE, twe'dl, *v. a.* To handle lightly or unskillfully; used of awkward fiddling.

TWEEL, twil, *v. a.* To weave with a number of treadles, so that the cloth appears diagonally corded.

TWEEZERS, twee'zurs, *s.* Nippers or small pincers, used to pluck out small hairs. *Tweezer-case*, a case for carrying tweezers.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beans in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases*.—*Pope*

TWEHINDI, twe'hin-de, *s.* In Archæology, the lowest order of Saxons, valued at 200 shillings.

TWELFHINDI, twelf'hin-de, *s.* In Archæology, the highest rank of men in the Saxon Commonwealth, who were valued at 1200 shillings.

TWELFTH, twelfth, *a.* (*twelftha*, Sax.) The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. *Twelfth-tide*, or *twelfth-day*, the twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twelv, *a.* (*twelf*, Sax. *twaaif*, Dutch.) Ten and two; twice six. *Twelvemonth*, a year of twelve calendar months. *Twelvepence*, a shilling. *Twelvepenny*, sold for 2 shilling. *Twelve-score*, twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty.

TWENTIETH, twen'te-eth, *a.* (*twentegtha*, *twentogtha*, Sax.) The ordinal of twenty.

TWENTIFOLD, twen'te-folde, *a.* Twenty times as many.

TWENTY, twen'te, *a.* (*twentig*, *twenti*, Sax.) Twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number, as, I have spoken *twenty* times about it without effect.

TWIBILL, twi'bil, *s.* (Saxon, a pole-axe.) A kind of halberd; formerly, a mattock.

She learned the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare.—
Drayton.

TWICE, twice, *ad.* Two times; doubly. It is often used in comparison, as—

Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.—*Shaks.*

TWIDDLE.—See Tweedle.

TWIFALLOW, twi'fal-lo, *v. a.* (*twi*, two, and *fallow*) To plough fallow-land a second time.

TWIFALLOWING, twi'fal-lo-ing, *s.* The operation of ploughing a second time, as fallow-land.

TWIFOLD, twi'folde, *a.* Twofold.—Obsolete.

Her *twifold* tene, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlich,
Did softly swim away.—*Spenser.*

TWIG, twig, *s.* (Saxon, *twygg*, Dutch.) A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant.

TWIGGAN, twig'gan, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggan* bottle.—*Shaks.*

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TWIGGY—TWINGING.

TWIGGY, twig'ge, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

TWILIGHT, twi'lite, *s.* (*twoon-leeht*, Sax.) The faint light which is reflected on the earth after sunset, or before sunrise; crepuscular light; gloaming; dubious or uncertain view;—*a.* obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shade;

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks and twilight shades.—*Milton*.
seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hour,
Trip no more in twilight ranks.—*Milton*.

TWILL, twil, *s.* A word used in the north of England for a quill to wind yarn on;—*v. a.* the same as to tweel,—which see.

TWILT.—See Quilt.

TWIN, twin, *s.* (Saxon for twine, or *twinan*, to twine, from *twi*, two.) One of two young produced at a birth by an animal, which ordinarily brings forth but one; one thing which very much resembles another.

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him,
Those twins of learning, Ipswich and Oxford.—*Shaks*.

In Astronomy, Gemini, one of the signs of the zodiac;—*a.* in Botany, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ; very much resembling; having been born with another at the same birth;—*v. n.* to be born with another at the same birth;

He that is approved in this offense,
Though he *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me.—*Shaks*.

to bring forth two young at once. to be paired; to be suited;

Oh, how unscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power.—*Sandy's Job*.

to separate; to part;

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind,
Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *twinn'd*.
—*Fairfax*.

—*v. a.* to divide into two parts; to separate.

There shall no death me from my ladie *twine*.—*Chaucer*.

Twin-born, born at the same birth with another.

TWINE, twine, *v. a.* (*twinan*, Sax. *twynen*, Dutch, *twinder*, Dan.) To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord round another; to unite closely; to cling to; to embrace; to warp or gird closely about;

Let wreaths of triumph now thy temples *twine*.—*Pope*.

—*v. n.* to unite closely, or by interposition of parts; to wind; to bend; to make turns; to turn round, as a spindle;—*s.* a strong thread, composed of two or more strands twisted together; a twist; a convolution;

Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.—*Milton*.

embrace; act of winding round.

Everlasting hate
The ivy to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm.—*Philips*.

TWINGE, twinj, *v. a.* (*twingen*, Dutch, *twinger*, Dan. *zwingen*, Germ.) To affect with a sudden sharp pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains; to pinch; to tweak;—*v. n.* to suffer a sudden sharp pain in some part of the body;—*s.* a sharp sudden pain; a tweak; a pinch; a sharp rebuke of the moral sense, as a *twinge* of conscience.

TWINGING, twinj'ng, *s.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden sharp pain in some part of the body; a twinge.

TWINK—TWIST.

TWINK, twink, *s.* (see *Twinkle*.) To an eye; a moment.—*Obsolete*.

In a *twink* she won me to her love.

TWINKLE, twink'l, *v. n.* (*twincilian*) sparkle; to flash at intervals; to tremulous intermitted light; to shimmer; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.—*See Twinkling*.

TWINKLING, twink'ling, *s.* Sparkling light; a moment; an instant; such as is taken by a motion of the

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye
trump, the dead shall be raised incorrupt.
xv. 82.

TWINLING, twin'ling, *s.* (from *Twinn* lamb.

TWINNED, twind, *part. a.* Born at the like twins; paired;

The *twinn'd* stones upon the numbered
united.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason
Twinn'd, and from her hath no divider

TWINNER, twin'nur, *s.* A breeder of ewes yearly by twinning rich masts
The lambs of such *twinnings* for breed

TWINTER, twin'tur, *s.* A beast of tw—*Local*.

TWIRE, twire, *v. n.* To take short flutter; to be moved with quick vibration to twinkle;

When speaking stars *twire* not, then gild

to be in a kind of flutter; to be moved or laugh; to twitter.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled

TWIRL, twirl, *v. a.* (from *Whirl*; *deus*) To move or turn round with rapidity

—*v. n.* to revolve quickly;—*s.* a motion; quick rotation; convolution

TWIST, twist, *v. a.* (*gevistan*, Sax. *twē*) To unite by winding a thread, string, flexible substance round another; to convolutions, or winding separate things other; to contort; to writhe; to wind; to encircle;

A pillar of smoke *twisted* about with wre
—*Barnet*.

to make up or form by plausibly intercumstances;

"Twas not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a web
to unite by intermixture of parts; to
Avarice *twists* itself not only with the
but the doctrines of the church.—*Dox of G*

to pervert, as, to *twist* a signification the legitimate meaning;—*v. n.* to be united by winding round each other or thread formed by twisting several parts contortion; writhe; manner of twisting leaves spun together like a string plant—(obsolete.)

Nor bough, nor branch, the *Saracens*
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that same

Among Weavers, a warp of a certain can be joined to another by twisting.

TWISTER—TYKE.

TWISTER, twi'stur, *s.* One who twists. Among Weavers, the person whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to another; the instrument for twisting. The following literary curiosity defines this word in all its meanings:

When a *twister* a twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three times doth untwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain:
The twine that entwining before in the twine,
As twines were entwined, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twine intertwining, a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twisters*, makes a twist of the twine.—
Wallis.

In Carpentry, another name for a girder. In the Manege, the inner part of a man's thigh, the proper place to rest upon on horseback.

TWIT, twit, *v. a.* (*utwitan*, *edwitan*, to reproach, Sax.) To reproach; to upbraid.

TWITCH, twitsh, *v. a.* (*twiccan*, Sax.) To pull with a quick motion; to snatch, as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve;—*s.* a quick pull; a pull with a jerk; a brief spasmodic of the fibres or muscles. *Twitch-grass*, a kind of grass which is difficult to eradicate.

TWITCHER, twit'shur, *s.* One who twitches.

TWITTEN. The old form of Twit.

And soothe to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twitten* each other's life.—*Spenser*.

TWITTER, twit'tur, *v. a.* (*kwetteren*, Dutch.) To make a short intermitted tremulous noise, as the cry of the swallow; to make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to simper; to be moved or agitated by feelings of expectation or suspense;

My heart *twitters*; I am all in a *twitter*.—*Ray*.

—*s.* the act of twittering; an upbraider; one who twits.

TWITTERING, twit'ter-ing, *s.* The state or act of being moved by inclination, expectation, or suspense.

A widow, who had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job.—*L'Estrange*.

TWITTINGLY, twit'ting-le, *ad.* With upbraiding.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE, twit'tl-twat'tl, *s.* Tattle; gabble.

TWIXT, twixt, A contraction of Betwixt.

Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night.—*Milton*.

TWO, too, *a.* (*tea*, Sax.) One and one.

TWOFOLD, too'folde, *a.* Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together;—*ad.* doubly; in a double degree.

TWOPENCE, tup'pens, or too'pence, *s.* Two pennies; a twopenny coin.

TWOPENNY, too'pen-ne, *a.* Of the value of twopence;—*s.* in Scotland, a kind of strong liquor.

W! twopenny we fear nae evil,

W! usquebae we'll face the devil.—*Burns*.

The other compounds of *two* are—two-capsuled, two-celled, two-cleft, two-edged, two-flowered, two-forked, two-handed, two-leaved, two-lobed, two-masted, two-parted, two-petalled, two-seeded, two-valved, &c. &c.

TYE, ti, *s.* and *v. a.* Old mode of writing *tie*.

Honour's a sacred *tye*.—*Addison*.

In Navigation, a sort of runner or thick rope, used to transmit the effort of a tackle to any yard or gaff which extends the upper part of a sail.

TYING, t'ing. The pres. part. of the verb to *tie*.

TYKE, tike, *s.* (Scotch.) A dog or cur.

He was a gash and faithful *tyke*.—*Burns*.

TYLODE—TYPHEAN.

TYLODE, ti'lo-de, *s.* A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhynchophora.

TYLOPHORA, ti-lof'o-ra, *s.* (*tylos*, a swelling, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr. in reference to the ventricose pollen masses.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadaceae.

TYLOS, ti'los, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans: Order, Isopoda.

TYMBAL, tim'bal, *s.* (*timbale*, Fr. *taballa*, Ital. *timbal*, Span.) A kind of kettle-drum used in Asia, supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

A *timbal's* sound were better than my voice.—*Prior*.

TYMPAN, tim'pan, } *s.* (*tympanium*, a drum,

TYMPANUM, tim'pa-num, } Lat. from *typto*, I beat,

Gr.) In Anatomy, the barrel or drum of the ear.

Membrana tympani, the membrane covering the drum of the ear, and separating it from the *meatus auditorius externus*. In Architecture, the naked

face of a pediment, included between the level and raking mouldings; the die of a pedestal; the

panel of a door; a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched

with figures. In Letter-press Printing, a frame covered with parchment, on which the blank sheets

are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. In Botany, a membrane stretched across

the mouth of the theca of a moss.

TYMPANITIC, tim-pan-it'ik, *a.* Relating to tympany, or tympanitis; affected with tympanitis.

TYMPANITIS, tim-pa-ni'tis, *s.* (*tympanon*, a drum, Gr.) In Pathology, excessive distension of the

abdomen, arising from an accumulation of gas in the intestinal canal, or peritonæum.

TYMPANIZE, tim'pan-ize, *v. n.* To act the part of a drummer;—*v. a.* to stretch, as the skin over the

body of a drum.

If this be not sawn asunder as *Esay*; stoned as *Jerome*; made a drum, or *tympanized* as other saints of God were.—*Olney*, *Life of G. Herbert* (1671).

TYMPANY, tim'pa-ne, *s.* Same as Tympanitis,—which see.

TYNY, ti'ne, *a.* Another and old mode of writing *tiny*,—which see.

He that has a *tyny* wit,

Must make content with his fortune fit.—*Shaks*.

TYPE, tipe, *s.* (French; *typus*, Lat. *typos*, Gr. from the root of *tap*, *typto*, I beat, strike, or impress.)

The mark of anything; an emblem; that which represents something else; a sign; a symbol; a

figure of something to come; a model or form of a letter or figure in metal; a stamp; a mark. In

Architecture, the canopy over a pulpit. In Pathology, the character assumed by diseases, especially

those of an acute or fibrile nature. In Natural History, the most strongly characterized genus or

species of an order, tribe, or family;—*v. a.* to prefigure; to represent by model or symbol before-

hand. *Type-metal*, a compound of lead and antimony, in the proportion of 3 to 1, used for making

printing types.

TYPIA, ti'fi, *s.* (Latin; *typha*, Gr.) Cat's-tail, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Typhaceae.

TYPHACEÆ, ti-fu'se-e, *s.* (*typha*, one of the genera.) The name given by Lindley to the Aroideæ of other botanists,—which see.

TYPHANOPHORA, ti-fa-nof'er-a, *s.* (*typhos*, obscure, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of fossil shells, from the oolite of Yorkshire.

TYPHEAN, ti-fe'an, *a.* Pertaining to Typhæus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.

TYPHIS—TYPOGRAPHY.

TYPHIS, ti'fis, *s.* (*typhos*, obscure, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca: Family, Muricidae.

TYPHLINA, tif-li'na, *s.* (*typhlos*, obscure, or blind, Gr.) A genus of Serpents, belonging to the Amphisbænidae, or Blind-worm family.

TYPHLOPS, ti'flops, *s.* (Greek, blind, from the eyes being hardly visible.) A genus of Serpents, belonging to the Amphisbænidae, or Blind-worm family.

TYPHEUS, ti-fe'us, } *s.* In Mythology, a famous
TYPHON, ti'fon, } giant, son of Tartarus and
 Tirs, who had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from mouth and eyes. He was no sooner born than he made war against heaven, and so frightened the gods that they fled and assumed different shapes.

TYPHOID, ti'foid, *a.* Exhibiting the characters of typhus.

TYPHOMANIA, ti-fo-ma'ne-a, *s.* (*typhos*, and *mania*, madness, Gr.) Complication of delirium with typhus fever.

TYPHOON, ti'foon, } *s.* (*typhon*, a whirlwind, Gr.)
TYFON, ti'fon, } The name sometimes given to a tropical storm; also, to those hot winds which occasionally blow with great violence in Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia.

TYPHOTHALMES, ti-fo-thal'mes, *s.* A name given by M. M. Dumeril and Bibron for a family of Scincoidians, comprehending those Saurians which are completely blind, or whose eyes are merely rudimentary.

TYPHOUS, ti'fus, *a.* Pertaining to typhus.

TYPHULA, ti-fu-la, *s.* (dim. of *typha*.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe, Hymenomycetes.

TYPHUS, ti'fus, *s.* A form of fever in which low nervous symptoms predominate, lasting from fourteen to twenty-eight days.

TYPIC, tip'ik, } *a.* Emblematic; figurative;
TYPICAL, tip'e-kal, } representing something false by a form, model, or resemblance. *Typical fever* is one that is regular in its attacks, opposed to erratic fever.

TYPICALLY, tip'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a typical manner; by way of image, form, model, or resemblance.

TYPICALNESS, tip'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being typical.

TYPIFY, tip'e-fi, *v. a.* To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

TYPOCOSMY, tip'o-kos-me, *s.* (*typos*, a type, and *kosmos*, the world, Gr.) A representation of the world. He should haply find it to be a *typocosmy*.—Camden.

TYPOGRAPHER, ti-pog'gra-fur, *s.* (from *Typography*.) A letter-press printer.

TYPOGRAPHIC, ti-po-graf'ik, } *a.* Pertaining
TYPOGRAPHICAL, ti-po-graf'e-kal, } to typography, or the art of printing.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, ti-po-graf'e-kal-le, *ad.* By means of types; after the manner of printers; emblematically; figuratively.

TYPOGRAPHY, ti-pog'gra-fe, *s.* (*typos*, a type, and *grapho*, I write, Gr.) The art of printing, or of impressing letters and words on forms of types; emblematic or hieroglyphic representation.

TYPOLITE—TZAR

TYPOLITE, ti-po-lite, *s.* (*typos*, a type, and *lithos*, stone, Gr.) A stone impressed with plants or animals.—Not in use.

TYR, tir, *s.* The fifth month of the Armenian Calendar, commencing on the 25th of December.

TYRAN, ti'ran, *s.* A tyrant.—Not in use.
 Lordly love is such a *tyrannic* love.
 He is the *tyran-pike*, our hearts th

TYRANNESS, ti'ran-nes, *s.* A form of government.
 The *tyranness* doth joy to see
 The huge massacres which eyes de

TYRANNIC, ti-ran'nik, } *a.*
TYRANNICAL, ti-ran'e-kal, } tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic; cruel.

TYRANNICALLY, ti-ran'ne-kal-le, *ad.* In a tyrannical manner; by exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TYRANNICALNESS, ti-ran'ne-kal-nes, *s.* The quality of being tyrannical; disposition or practice.

TYRANNICIDE, ti-ran-ni-se, *s.* (*tyran*, and *ceido*, I kill, Lat.) The kill of a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

TYRANNINE, ti-ran-ni-ne, *s.* The name of a subfamily of the Laniidae, or Shrikes.

TYRANNIZE, ti-ran-nize, *v. n.* (*tyran*, the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power over others, not permitted by justice or the ends of government.) To exercise arbitrary power over others, not permitted by justice or the ends of government.

TYRANNOUS, ti'ran-nus, *a.* Tyrannical; despotic; unjustly severe.

TYRANNULA, ti-ran-nu-la, *s.* (dim. of *tyran*.) The Little Tyrants, a genus of the Laniidae, and subfamily Tyranninidae.

TYRANNUS, ti-ran-nus, *s.* (Latin.) A Tyrant; a genus of the Laniidae.

TYRANNY, ti'ran-ne, *s.* (*tyrannia*, a despotic exercise of power; cruel discipline; unresisted and cruel monarchy cruelly exercised; severe clemency.)
 The *tyranny* of the open night's
 For nature to endure.—Shaks.

TYRANT, ti'rant, *s.* (*tyrannus*, Lat.) A monarch or other ruler who oppresses his subjects; a person who exercises arbitrary authority, or lawful authority in a cruel manner; one who, by taxation, cruel punishment, or the demand of excessive claims, causes the misery of others; a cruel master; an oppressor.

TYRIAN, ti-ro-an, *a.* Belonging to Tyre, as the *Tyrian* purple.

TYRO, ti'ro, *s.* (*tyro*, Lat.) A beginner.

TYROLESE, ti-ro-leze, *s.* A native of Tyrol, in Germany.

TYSHAS, ti'shas, *s.* The fourth month of the Armenian Calendar, commencing 27th November.

TYTHE, and its compounds.—See *Tithes*.

TZAR.—See *Czar*.

TZARINA.—See *Czarina*.

U.

U—UGLINESS.

UGLY—ULMACEÆ.

U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet and last of the vowels, has three distinct sounds; as *u* in *unit*; shortened when unaccented, as in *unite*—this is called the name sound: *u* as in *but*, *bud*, *lull*—this is termed the shut or short sound: *u* as in *rule*; shortened when unaccented, as in *put*, *pull*, &c.: *u* in *rule* is the same as *oo* in *fool*, and is generally that of *u* preceded by *r*, when the accent is on the syllable in which it occurs. The French *u* is unknown in the English, but is present in the Scottish language: in such French words as have been admitted into this dictionary, in which this sound is preserved, it is represented by *eu*. Webster, in his American dictionary, regards the distinction of the sound of *u* in *brute*, *rude*, *rule*, &c., from that in *mute*, *duke*, *union*, as a mischievous innovation. He who in this country would pronounce *brute*, *rude*, and *rule*, as if written *bryute*, *ryude*, *ryule*, would certainly not be regarded as imitating any truly English mode of pronouncing these words, whatever be the practice of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.

UBEROUS, u'ber-us, *a.* (*uber*, an udder, Lat.) Fruitful; abundant; copious.—Little used.

Sion, the mother of us all, is barren, and her *uberous* breasts are dry.—*Quarles*.

UBERTY, u'ber-te, *s.* (*ubertas*, Lat.) Abundance; fruitfulness.—Little used.

UBICATION, u-be-ka'shun, } *s.* (*ubi*, where, Lat.)

UBIETY, u-bi'e-te, } The state of being in a place; local relation.—Not much used.

UBIQUITARINESS, u-bik'we-ta-re-nes, *s.* Existence everywhere.—Little used.

UBIQUITARY, u-bik'we-ta-re, *a.* Existing everywhere, or in all places;—*s.* one who exists everywhere; one who asserts the corporeal ubiquity of Christ.

A parity of dignity — really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the *ubiquitaries* contend and plead for.—*Bp. Richardson*.

UBIQUITOUS, u-bik'we-tus, *a.* Existing or being in all places at the same time.

UBIQUITY, u-bik'we-te, *s.* (*ubique*, Lat.) Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Ubi supra*, in the place above-mentioned.

UCA, u'ka, *s.* (*ukes*, a sea fish.) A genus of Decapod Crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.

UCKEWALLIST, uk-e-wal'list, *s.* One of a sect of rigid Anabaptists, named after Ucke Wallis, a native of Friesland.

UDAL, u'dal, *s.* The name given in the Shetland isles to a freehold;—*a.* in Law, the same as allodial.

UDALER, u'da-lur, *s.* A freeholder in the Shetland isles.

UDDER, ud'dur, *s.* (*uder*, Sax. *euter*, Germ. *wyer*, Dutch, *outher*, Gr.) The glandular organs by which milk is supplied by mammiferous animals to their young.

UDDERED, ud'durd, *a.* Furnished with udders.

UGLILY, ug'le-le, *ad.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UGLINESS, ug'le-nes, *s.* Total want of beauty; deformity of person; turpitude of mind.

UGLY, ug'le, *a.* (a hag, a cut, or gash; *haggyr*, ugly, rough, Welsh.) Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful.

UKASE, u'kase, *s.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

ULANS, u'lans, *s.* The name given to militia among the Tartars.

ULCER, ul'sur, *s.* (*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcera*, Ital. *ulcus*, Lat.) A sore on any soft part of the body, either open to the surface, or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge.

ULCERATE, ul'ser-ate, *v. n.* (*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.) To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous;—*v. a.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers.

ULCERATION, ul-ser-a'shun, *s.* (French; *ulceratio*, Lat.) The process of forming into an ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.

ULCERED, ul'serd, *past part.* Having become an ulcer;—*a.* covered with ulcers.

ULCEROUS, ul'ser-us, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

ULCEROUSLY, ul'ser-us-le, *ad.* In an ulcerous manner.

ULCEROUSNESS, ul-ser'us-nes, *s.* The state of being ulcerous.

ULCUSCULE, ul-kus'kule, } *s.* (*ulcuscule*, Lat.) A little ulcer. In Botany, a tree, the milky juice of which yields the elastic gum called *ule* in Mexico.

ULE, ule, *s.* An ancient name of Christmas—hence, *ule* or *yule-games*. Yule or yuill is common in some parts of Scotland.

ULEMA, u-le'maw, *s.* The college or corporation, composed of three classes, of the Turkish hierarchy: the Imams, or ministers of religion; the Mufti, or doctors of the law; and the Cadis, or administrators of justice.

ULEX, u'leks, *s.* (said by Don supposed to be derived from *ac*, a point, Celtic; *ac* in Celtic means a tongue, and we cannot see what connection *ulex* can have with *ac* in that respect, or in reference to its sound: the Celtic name of the furze is *consug*.) Furze, a genus of well-known Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ULIGINOUS, u-lij'e-nus, *a.* (*uliginosus*, Lat.) Slimy; muddy; oozy.

ULLAGE, ul'laje, *s.* (*uligo*, oozeiness, Lat.) In Commerce, the quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor.

ULLOA, ul-lo'a, *s.* (in honour of Antonia Ulloa, a Spanish naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceæ.

ULLUCUS, ul'lu-kus, *s.* (Ulluco or Mellico, the name of the plant in Quito.) A genus of plants: Order, Portulacæ.

ULMACEÆ, ul-ma'se-e, *s.* (*ulmus*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with rough, alternate, and usually deciduous leaves, each having a pair of deciduous stipules at its base; flowers apetalous, in loose clusters; an ovary composed of two carpels; an

inferior calyx divided at the edge; ovary superior, and two-celled; ovules solitary, pendulous, antropal or amphitropal; stigmas two, and distinct; fruit one or two-celled, indehiscent, membranous, or drupaceous; seed solitary and pendulous.

ULMACEOUS, ul-ma'shus, *a.* Pertaining to the elm; belonging to the order Ulmaceæ.

ULMIC ACID, ul'mik as'sid, *s.* A name given to an exudation from the elm, consisting of hydrogen, 4.70; carbon, 57.64; oxygen, 37.66. It is also obtained artificially.

ULMIN.—See Ulmic Acid.

ULMUS, ul'mus, *s.* (*ulme*, Germ. *ellm*, Sax. *olm*, Dutch, Swed. and Dan. *almr*, Icel.) The Elm, a genus of forest trees, most of which are valuable for their timber: Type of the order Ulmaceæ.

ULNA, ul'na, *s.* (*olnène*, the cubit, Gr.) The cubitus, or larger bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure.

ULNAGE.—See Alnage.

ULNAR, ul'nar, *a.* Belonging to the ulna or cubit, as the *ulnar* nerve. *Ulnar artery*, one of the branches into which the brachial artery divides itself at the bend of the arm.

ULNARIS, ul-na'ris, *s.* (*ulna*, the cubit, Lat.) In Anatomy, the name of two muscles of the fore-arm: 1. A flexor muscle, arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone. 2. An extensor muscle, arising from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

ULOBORUS, u-lob'o-rus, *s.* (*ule*, wood, and *boros*, devouring, Gr.) A genus of Spiders: Order, Pulmonariæ.

ULOCEROS, u-los'er-us, *s.* (*ulos*, entire, and *keras*, a horn, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Rhyncophora.

ULODENDRON, u-lo-den'dron, *s.* (*aule*, a sear, and *dendron*, a tree, Gr.) A genus of fossil plants from the Coal formation.

ULOSPERMUM, u-lo-sper'mum, *s.* (*oule*, a wound healed up, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr. from the membranous curled-up ribs of the seeds.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

ULOSTOMA, u-los'to-ma, *s.* (*ule*, wood, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr. application unknown to us.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceæ.

ULTERIOR, ul-te're-ur, *a.* (Latin, comparative.) Further. In Geography, lying on the other side; situated on the other side of any line or boundary.

ULTIMATE, ul'te-mate, *a.* (*ultimus*, Lat.) Farthest; most remote; extreme; final, being that to which all the rest is directed; last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort; last; terminating; being at the farthest point; the last in which a substance can be resolved. *Ultimate ratios*, a term employed by Sir Isaac Newton to denote the limits of the ratios of variable magnitudes which continually approach.

ULTIMATELY, ul'te-mate-le, *ad.* Finally; at last; in the end, or last consequence.

ULTIMATUM, ul-te-ma'tum, *s.* (Latin.) In Diplomacy, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favourable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to the negotiation. *Ultima ratio*, the last reason or argument.

ULTIMITY, ul-ti-mi-ty, *s.* The quality of being ultimate; the last in a sequence.

Alteration of one perfect concoction, into another.

ULTRA, ul'tra, *a.* Beyond; farther; son who advocates radical, or ultra-radical measures.

ULTRAISM, ul'tra-izm, *s.* The doctrine of those who advocate extreme measures.

ULTRAIST, ul'tra-ist, *s.* One who advocates extreme measures or revolutionist.

ULTRAMARINE, ul'tra-mar-in, *s.* A blue pigment, the ocean;—a sky-blue color, in which of sodium is the Ultramarine of Lapis lazuli, extracted. The marine, a little white.

ULTRAMONTANE, ul'tra-mon-tan, *s.* The mountains; an ultramontane; one who lives in the Alps in general.

ULTRAMONTAN, ul'tra-mon-tan, *s.* One who lives north or attempts to extend the Roman Catholic sovereignty.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ul'tra-mun-dan, *s.* Beyond, and beyond the world, or beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, ul'tra-ne-us, *s.* Beyond, or beyond, Lat.)

ULULA, ul'u-la, *s.* A cry, or howl, as a dog or wolf.

ULULATE, ul'u-late, *s.* To howl, as a dog or wolf.

ULULATION, ul'u-lation, *s.* The howling of a dog or wolf.

ULVA, ul'va, *s.* A genus of Algae: Order, Ulvales.

UMBEL, um'bel, *s.* In Botany, a cluster of flowers, consisting of a common point, from a common base, or converging as in the carrot. In the compound little umbel, sometimes called a umbellifer.

UMBELLACEÆ, um-bel-lace-e, *s.* A family of plants, including the umbellifer.

UMBELLIFERÆ, um-bel-lif-e-ræ, *s.* A family of plants, including the umbellifer. I bear, Lat.) ing entirely of as the parsimonious &c. Its genus with the tube toothed or of the tube lobes; stamens and inserted in

UMBELLAR—UMBILICUS.

styles two. The suborders are—Orthospermæ, in which the albumen is flat or flattish; Campylospermæ, in which it is involute, or marked by a longitudinal furrow or channel on the inner side; and Cælospermæ, in which it is involutely curved from the base to the apex.

UMBELLAR, um'bel-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UMBELLATE, um'bel-late, } *a.* Bearing um-
UMBELLATED, um'bel-lay-ted, } bels; consisting
of an umbel; growing on an umbel.

UMBELLET, um'bel-let, } *s.* A little or partial
UMBELLULE, um'bel-lule, } umbel.

UMBELLIFER, um'bel'le-fur, *s.* (*umbella*, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) In Botany, a plant producing or bearing an umbel.

UMBELLIFEROUS, um-bel-lif'er-us, *a.* Pertaining to or bearing the inflorescence called an umbel; belonging to the natural order of plants, Umbellaceæ or Umbelliferae, the Brassicæ of Lindley.

UMBER, um'bur, *s.* (Latin; *Ombre*, the place in Italy where first found.) An ore of iron used as a brown pigment. It occurs massive and amorphous, with an earthy structure and conchoidal fracture; is soft and opaque; colour blackish, reddish, or yellowish-brown. It occurs in beds with brown jasper in the isle of Cyprus. Its constituents are—oxide of iron, 48; oxide of manganese, 20; silica, 12; alumina, 5; water, 14: sp. gr. 2.206. In Ornithology, a name of the *Scopus umbretta*, a bird of the Heron family: it is of an umber colour, and about the size of a crow. In Ichthyology, the *Malus vulgaris*: Family, Salmonidæ;—*v. a.* to colour with umber; to shade or darken.

UMBERED, um'burd, *a.* Shaded or darkened as with umber.

Through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.—Shaks.

UMBILIC, um-bil'ik, *s.* (*umbilicus*, Lat.) The navel; the centre.—Obsolete.

The Alcoran farther tells you what and where hell is, and what is paradise. Hell is the *umbilic* of the world, circled with a thick wall of adamant.—Sir T. Herbert.

UMBILICAL, um-bil'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the umbilicus or navel. *Umbilical cord*, the navel string, a cord-like substance of an intestinal form, about half a yard in length, that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. It is composed of a cutaneous sheath, cellular substance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries; the former conveys the blood to the fœtus from the placenta; and the latter returns it from the fœtus to the placenta. *Umbilical hernia*, hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus or navel. *Umbilical region*, that part of the abdominal parietes, about two inches round the navel.

UMBILICATE, um-bil'e-kate, } *a.* Having an
UMBILICATED, um-bil'e-kay-ted, } umbilicus, as in
certain univalve shells; navel-shaped; formed in
the centre like a navel, as a flower, fruit, or leaf.

UMBILICUS, um-bil'e-kus, *s.* (Latin, the navel, from the leaves being hollow.) Navelwort, a genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ. In Anatomy, the navel. In Antiquity, among the Romans, the staff on which the books were rolled: the whole book was generally written on one continued page, and, when finished, it was coiled up by means of a roller applied to one end, as maps are with us. In Botany, the small cord-like process which attaches the seed to the placenta; also, the cavity

UMBLES—UMBRELLA.

in some fruits opposite the stalk, as in the pear. In Conchology, the hollow in a spiral shell, occasioned by its whorls or convolutions not touching each other, as in the Trochus or Top-shell. In Mathematics, this term has sometimes been given to the focus of an ellipse; but it is now used for a point of a surface through which all the lines of curvature pass.

UMBLES, um'bls, *s.* (French.) The entrails of a deer.

UMBO, um'bo, *s.* In Conchology, that point in a bivalve shell which constitutes the nucleus or apex of each valve, and which is generally situated above the hinge and near it. It is from this nucleus or umbo that the longitudinal rays of the shell diverge, and the lines of growth, commencing immediately around the nucleus or umbo, increase in gradually enlarging concentric layers to the outer margin of the valve. In Botany, the knob or more prominent part in the centre of a cap or pilus of a fungus. In Antiquity, the boss which jutted out in the middle of ancient bucklery: it was of service in glancing off and repelling weapons.

UMBONATE, um'bo-nate, } *a.* In Botany, hav-
UMBONATED, um'bo-nay-ted, } ing a top in the
centre, like that of the ancient shield; having a
boss in the middle.

UMBRA, um'bra, *s.* (Latin, a shadow.) In Antiquity, those who went to a feast, merely at the solicitation of one invited thereto, were called *umbras*, because they followed the principal guests as shadows follow bodies. In Astronomy, *umbra* has been used to signify the shadow of the earth, or moon in an eclipse: the word *penumbra* is still used to signify that portion of the heavens which is partially shaded.

UMBRAULIFORM, um-bra-ku'le-fawrm, *a.* (*umbra-culum*, an arbor, and *forma*, a shape, Lat.) Umbrella-shaped.

UMBRAGE, um'braje, *s.* (*ombrage*, Fr. *umbra*, a shade, Lat.) A screen of trees, as the *umbrage* of woods; shadow; slight appearance or shade—(obsolete in this sense;)

The appearance carries no show of truth, nor *umbrage* of reason on its side.—Woodward.
suspicion of injury; offence.

UMBRAGEOUS, um-bra'jus, *a.* (*ombrageux*, Fr.) Shading; forming a shade; shady; shaded; obscure.

UMBRAGEOUSLY, um-bra'jus-le, *ad.* In an umbrageous manner.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, um-bra'jus-nes, *s.* Shadiness.

UMBRETE, um'brate, *v. a.* (*umbro*, I shade, Lat.) To shade; to shadow.—Not used.

UMBRATED, um'bray-ted, *a.* (*umbratus*, Lat.) Shaded; adumbrated—the word now used.

UMBRATIC, um-brat'ik, } *a.* (*umbraticus*, Lat.)
UMBRITICAL, um-brat'e-kal, } Shadowy; typical;
secluded.

UMBRATILE, um'bra-tile, *a.* (*umbratilis*, Lat.) Being in the shade, or passing into the shade; unsubstantial; unreal.

Shadows have their figures, motion, and their *umbratile* action, from the real posture and motion of the body's act.—Ben Jonson.

UMBRATIOUS, um-bra'shus, *a.* (see *Umbrage*.) Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage.—Not in use.

UMBREL.—See *Umbrella*.

UMBRELLA, um-brel'la, *s.* (*umbra*, a shade, Lat.)

UMBRIERE—UNACCENTED.

A portable screen in the form of a canopy, with a frame generally of whalebone, used in warm countries to protect the face and person from the rays of the sun, and in others to screen from rain. In Conchology, a genus of sea-slugs, furnished with a shell resembling a limpet. *Umbrella-tree*, the North American tree, *Magnolia umbrellata*, so called from the leaves, which are one to two feet long, being placed at the end of the branches in a circular manner: it is called *elkwood* in Virginia. *Umbrella-wort*, the common name of plants of the genus *Calymenia*.

UMBRIERE, um'bri-ere, *s.* The visor of a helmet.

But the brave mayd would not disarm'd be,
But only vented up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appear.—*Spenser*.

UMBRINA, um-bri'na, *s.* (*umbra*, a shade, Lat.) A genus of fishes: Family, *Chaetodonidae*.

UMBROSITY, um-bros'e-te, *s.* (*umbrosus*, Lat.) Shadiness; exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, um'pe-raje, *s.* (from *Umpire*.) Arbitration; the power, right, or authority to decide.

If my umpirage may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parties.—*Bp. Hall*.

UMPIRE, um'pire, *s.* (*impere*, Norm. *imperium*, Lat. contracted as it is in *Empire*.) A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion; a person to whom the sole decision of a controversy or question between parties is referred;—*v. a.* to arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute.—*Obsolete*.

Judges are appointed to umpire the matter in contest between them.—*South*.

UN, un, (*un* or *on*, Sax. *un*, Germ. *on*, Dutch, *an*, Sansc. *in*, Lat.) A particle of negation, which may be used as a prefix to almost every adjective, or noun formed from an adjective, or adverb, in the language. In a few instances it is prefixed to verbs, as, *unbind*, *unballast*, *unharness*. To words purely English we generally prefix *un*; to those derived from the Latin or from the French, we use *in*, as, *elegant*, *inelegant*. *Un* is prefixed before substantives ending in *ness*, as, *unfitness*, *unrighteousness*; but if they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude*, *ice*, or *ence*, and, for the most part, if they end in *ty*, the prefix is *in*, as, *inaptitude*, *injustice*, *influence*, *infidelity*. For the derivations, the reader is referred to the primary words; we merely give the pronunciation, and the leading definitions.

UNABETTED, un-a-bet'ted, *a.* Not aided.

UNABILITY, un-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Want of ability; inability—the word now used.

UNABJURED, un-ab-joord', *a.* Not renounced on oath.

UNABLE, un-a'bl, *a.* Weak; impotent.

UNABOLISHABLE, un-a-bol'ish-a-bl, *a.* That may not be abolished, annulled, or destroyed.

UNABOLISHED, un-a-bol'ishd, *a.* Remaining in force.

UNABRIDGED, un-a-bridjd', *a.* Not shortened.

UNABROGATED, un-ab'ro-gay-ted, *a.* Not annulled.

UNABSOLVED, un-ab'solv'd, *a.* Not forgiven.

UNABSORBABLE, un-ab-sawrb'a-bl, *a.* That may not be imbibed.

UNABSORBED, un-ab-sawrb'd', *a.* Not imbibed.

UNACCELERATED, un-ak-sel'er-ay-ted, *a.* Not hastened.

UNACCENTED, un-ak-sent'ed, *a.* Having no accent, as an *unaccented* syllable.

UNACCEPTABLE—UNADAPTED

UNACCEPTABLE, un-ak-sept'a-bl, *a.*

that cannot be received with pleasure
UNACCEPTABLENESS, un-ak-sept'a-bl
of not pleasing.

UNACCEPTED, un-ak-sept'ed, *a.* Rejected.

UNACCESSIBLE, un-ak-ses'se-bl, *a.* Inaccessible. *Inaccessible* is the proper word now used.

UNACCESSIBLENESS.—See *Inaccessibility* per word.

UNACCESSIBLY.—See *Inaccessibly*, the

UNACCLIMATED, un-ak-kl'i-ma-ted, *a.* Not adapted to the climate.

UNACCOMMODATED, un-ak-kom'e-day, furnished with conveniences.

UNACCOMMODATING, un-ak-keen'o-da, ready to oblige.

UNACCOMPANIED, un-ak-kum'pa-nid, companions or followers; alone.

UNACCOMPLISHED, un-ak-kum'plish'd, unfinished; not complete; not refined; not elegant.

UNACCOMPLISHMENT, un-ak-kum'pish-ment, Want of execution.

UNACCORDANT, un-ak-kawrd'ant, *a.* Inconsistent.

UNACCORDING, un-ak-kawrd'ing, *a.*

UNACCOUNTABILITY, un-ak-kownt'a-ble, state or quality of not being accountable.

UNACCOUNTABLE, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, unplicable; not subject to account or explanation.

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, un-ak-kownt'a-ble-ness, Irresponsibility; strangeness.

UNACCOUNTABLY, un-ak-kownt'a-ble-ly, manner not to be explained; strangely.

UNACCREDITED, un-ak-kred'e-ted, *a.* Unauthorized.

UNACCURATE, un-ak-ku'rate, *a.* Not accurate—the word now used.

UNACCURATENESS, un-ak-ku'rate-ness, correctness; inaccuracy—the word now used.

UNACCUSED, un-ak-ku'z'd, *a.* Not accused of crime or fault.

UNACCUSTOMED, un-ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Not habituated.

UNACHIEVABLE, un-a-tshe'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be accomplished.

UNACHIEVED, un-a-tshe'vd, *a.* Not accomplished.

UNACHING, un-a'king, *a.* Not giving.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized.

UNACQUAINTANCE, un-ak-kwayn'tans, Want of knowledge.

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, un-ak-kwayn'ted-ness, Want of knowledge.

UNACQUAINTED, un-ak-kwayn'ted, *a.* Not familiarly known.

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet,
In the blind mazes of this tangled world?

UNACQUIRED, un-a-kwi'rd, *a.* Not gained.

UNACTED, un-ak'ted, *a.* Not performed.

UNACTIVE, un-ak'tiv, *a.* Not lively; idle; not diligent.

His life private, unactive, calm, composed, suspicious of anything.—*Milton*.

having no efficacy.—See *Inactive*, the word used.

UNACTUATED, un-ak'tu-ay-ted, *a.* Not actuated.

UNADAPTED, un-a-dapt'ed, *a.* Not adapted.

UNADICTED, un-a-dikt'ed, *a.* Not dictated.

UNADJUSTED—UNALLOYED.

UNADJUSTED, un-a-just'ed, *a.* Not settled.
 UNADMINISTERED, un-ad-min'is-turd, *a.* Not carried into effect.
 UNADMIRER, un-ad-mi'rd, *a.* Not regarded with admiration.
 UNADMONISHED, un-ad-mon'ishd, *a.* Not cautioned.
 UNADOPTED, un-a-dopt'ed, *a.* Not received as one's own.
 UNADORED, un-a-do'rd, *a.* Not worshipped.
 UNADULTERATE, un-a-dul'ter-ate, } *a.* With-
 UNADULTERATED, un-a-dul'ter-ay-ted, } out spu-
 rious mixture; genuine.
 UNADULTERATELY, un-a-dul'ter-ate-le, *ad.* With-
 out spurious mixture.
 UNADVENTUROUS, un-ad-ven'tu-rus, *a.* Not given to adventure; not bold; not resolute.
 UNADVISABLE, un-ad-vi'za-bl, *a.* Not to be recom-
 mended.
 UNADVISED, un-ad-vi'zd, *a.* Imprudent; indis-
 creet; done without due thought.
Madam, I have, unadvised,
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not.—Shaks.
 UNADVISEDNESS, un-ad-vi'zed-nes, *s.* Imprudence;
 rashness.
 UNAERATED, un-a-ray-ted, *a.* Not combined with
 carbonic acid.
 UNAFFABLE, un-affa-bl, *a.* Haughty; proud.
 UNAFFECTED, un-a-fek'ted, *a.* Free from affecta-
 tion; not moved.
 UNAFFECTEDLY, un-a-fek'ted-le, *ad.* Without false
 appearance.
 UNAFFECTING, un-a-fek'ting, *a.* Not pathetic.
 UNAFFECTIONATE, un-a-fek'shun-ate, *a.* Wanting
 affection.
 UNAFFIRMED, un-a-fermd', *a.* Not substantiated;
 not asserted.
 UNAFFLICTED, un-a-flik'ted, *a.* Free from trouble.
 UNAFFRIGHTED, un-a-fri'ted, *a.* Not frightened.
 UNAGGRAVATED, un-ag'gra-vay-ted, *a.* Not in-
 creased in severity or enormity.
 UNAGITATED, un-aj'e-tay-ted, *a.* Calm.
 UNAGREEABLE, un-a-gre'a-bl, *a.* Unsuitable.
 UNAGREEABLENESS, un-a-gre'a-bl-nes, *s.* Un-
 suitability.
 UNADAIDABLE, un-a-da-bl, *a.* Not to be helped.
The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her unaidable estate.—Shaks.
 UNAIDED, un-a-ded, *a.* Not assisted.
 UNAIMING, un-a-ming, *a.* Having no particular
 direction or aim.
 UNAKING, un-a-king, *a.* Not feeling or causing
 pain.—See Unaching.
Show then the unaking scars which I would hide.—
Shaks.
 UNALARMED, un-a-larm'd, *a.* Not disturbed.
 UNALIENABLE, un-ale'yen-a-bl, *a.* Not to be trans-
 ferred.
 UNALIENABLY, un-ale'yen-a-ble, *ad.* Admitting of
 no alienation.
 UNALLAYED, un-a-layd', *a.* Not appeased; not
 quieted.
 UNALLEVIATED, un-a-le've-ay-ted, *a.* Not miti-
 gated.
 UNALLIABLE, un-a-li'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be allied
 or related to.
 UNALLOWED, un-a-lowd', *a.* That cannot be per-
 mitted.
 UNALLOYED, un-a-loyd', *a.* Not reduced in quality
 by foreign admixture.

UNALLURED—UNAPPOSITE.

UNALLURED, un-a-lu'rd, *a.* Not enticed.
 UNALLURING, un-a-lu'ring, *a.* Not tempting.
 UNALMSED, un-a'msd, *a.* Not having received
 alms.
 UNALTERABLE, un-awl'ter-a-bl, *a.* Unchangeable.
 UNALTERABLENESS, un-awl'ter-a-bl-nes, *s.* Im-
 mutability.
 UNALTERABLY, un-awl'ter-a-ble, *ad.* Unchange-
 ably.
 UNALTERED, un-awl'turd, *a.* Not changed.
 UNAMAZED, un-a-ma'zd, *a.* Not astonished.
 UNAMBIGUOUS, un-am-big'u-us, *a.* In an explicit
 manner.
The unambiguous footsteps of a God.—Cowper.
 UNAMBIGUOUSLY, un-am-big'u-us-le, *ad.* In an
 explicit manner.
 UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, un-am-big'u-us-nes, *s.* Clear-
 ness.
 UNAMBITIOUS, un-am-bish'us, *a.* Free from am-
 bition.
 UNAMBITIOUSNESS, un-am-bish'us-nes, *s.* Freedom
 from ambition.
 UNAMENDABLE, un-a-men'da-bl, *a.* That cannot
 be changed for the better.
 UNAMENDED, un-a-mend'ed, *a.* Not rectified.
 UNAMIABLE, un-a-me-a-bl, *a.* Not calculated to
 excite affection or admiration.
Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops
To heaven aspire.—Philips.
 UNAMIABLENESS, un-a-me-a-bl-nes, *s.* Immuta-
 bility.
 UNAMUSED, un-a-mu'zd, *a.* Not entertained.
 UNAMUSING, un-a-mu'zing, *a.* Not affording en-
 tertainment.
 UNANELED, un-a-neeld', *a.* Not having received
 extreme unction.
 UNANGULAR, un-ang'gu-lar, *a.* Having no angles.
 UNANIMALIZED, un-an'e-ma-lize, *a.* Not formed
 into animal matter.
 UNANIMATED, un-an'e-may-ted, *a.* Not enlivened.
 UNANIMOUS, u-nan'e-mus, *a.* Being of one mind.
 UNANIMOUSLY, u-nan'e-mus-le, *ad.* Being of one
 mind.
 UNANIMOUSNESS, u-nan'e-mus-nes, *s.* The state
 of being of one mind or opinion.
 UNANNEALED, un-an-neeld', *a.* Not tempered by
 heat.
 UNANNEXED, un-an-nekst', *a.* Not joined.
 UNANNOYED, un-an-noyd', *a.* Not incommoded.
 UNANPOINTED, un-an-noynt'ed, *a.* Not having re-
 ceived extreme unction.
 UNANSWERABLE, un-an-sur-a-bl, *a.* Not to be
 refuted.
 UNANSWERABLENESS, un-an-sur'a-bl-nes, *s.* State
 of being beyond confutation.
 UNANSWERED, un-an-surd, *a.* Not confuted; not
 replied to.
 UNANXIOUS, un-angk'shus, *a.* Free from anxiety.
 UNAPOCHRYPHAL, un-a-pok're-fal, *a.* Not doubtful.
 UNAPPALLED, un-ap-pawld', *a.* Not daunted.
 UNAPPARELLED, un-ap-par'eld, *a.* Not dressed.
 UNAPPARENT, un-ap-pe'rent, *a.* Obscure.
 UNAPPEALABLE, un-ap-pe-la-bl, *a.* Not admitting
 of appeal.
 UNAPPEASABLE, un-ap-pe'za-bl, *a.* Not to be pa-
 cified.
 UNAPPEASED, un-ap-pee'zd, *a.* Not pacified.
 UNAPPLICABLE, un-ap'ple-ka-bl, *a.* Such as can-
 not be applied.
 UNAPPOSITE, un-ap-po-zite, *a.* Not suitable.

UNAPPRECIATED—UNASSERTED.

UNAPPRECIATED, un-ap-pre'she-ay-ted, *a.* Not duly estimated.

UNAPPREHENDED, un-ap-pre-hen'ded, *a.* Not understood.

UNAPPREHENSIBLE, un-ap-pre-hens'e-bl, *a.* Not capable of being understood.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, un-ap-pre-hens'iv, *a.* Not suspecting.

UNAPPRIZED, un-ap-pri'zd, *a.* Uninformed.

UNAPPROACHABLE, un-ap-pro'tsh-a-bl, *a.* Inaccessible.

UNAPPROACHABLENESS, un-ap-pro'tsh-a-bl-nes, *s.* Inaccessibleness.

UNAPPROACHED, un-ap-pro'tsh-ed, *a.* Not accessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity.—*Milton.*

UNAPPROPRIATED, un-ap-pro-pre'ay-ted, *a.* Having no particular application.

An endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes.—*Dr. Warton.*

UNAPPROVED, un-ap-proov'd, *a.* Not meeting with approbation.

UNAPT, un-apt', *a.* Dull; unfit.

UNAPPLY, un-apt'le, *ad.* Unfitly; improperly.

UNAPPTNESS, un-apt'nes, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

UNARGUED, un-ar'gude, *a.* Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,
Unargued I obey; so God ordains.—*Milton.*

UNARM, un-arm', *v. a.* To disarm.

UNARMED, un-arm'd, *a.* Having no armour.

UNARRAIGNED, un-ar-raynd', *a.* Not brought to a trial.

UNARRAYED, un-ar-rayd', *a.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world, yet *unarrayed*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid.—*Dryden.*

UNARRIVED, un-ar-ri'vd, *a.* Not yet come.

Monarchs of all elapsed, or *unarrived*.—*Young.*

UNARTFUL, un-art'ful, *a.* Without cunning; full of simplicity.

UNARTFULLY, un-art'ful-le, *ad.* In an unskilful manner.

UNARTICULATED, un-ar-tik'u-lay-ted, *a.* Not pronounced; not jointed.

UNARTIFICIAL, un-ar-te-fish'al, *a.* Contrary to art.

UNARTIFICIALLY, un-ar-te-fish'al-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made.—*Derham.*

UNASCENDABLE, un-as-send'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be ascended.

UNASCERTAINABLE, un-as-ser-fa'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be known.

UNASCERTAINED, un-as-ser-taynd', *a.* Not made certain.

UNASKED, un-askt', *a.* Not sought by entreaty.

UNASPECTIVE, un-as-pek'tiv, *a.* Inattentive; not having a view to.

UNASPIRATED, un-as'per-ay-ted, *a.* Having no aspirate.

UNASPIRING, un-as-pi'ring, *a.* Not Ambitious.

UNASSAILABLE, un-as-sa'la-bl, *a.* Exempt from assault.

UNASSAILED, un-as-sayld', *a.* Not attacked.

UNASSAULTED, un-as-sawlt'ed, *a.* Not attacked or assailed.

UNASSAYED, un-as-sade', *a.* Unattempted.

UNASSEMBLED, un-as-sem'bl'd, *a.* Not congregated.

UNASSERTED, un-as-ser'ted, *a.* Not affirmed.

UNASSESSED—UNBA

UNASSESSED, un-as-sest', *a.* No

UNASSIGNABLE, un-as-si'na-bl, *a.* transferred by assignment.

UNASSIGNED, un-as-si'nd, *a.* No an assignee or assignees.

UNASSIMILATED, un-as-sim'e-lay-ted, to resemble.

UNASSISTED, un-as-sis'ted, *a.* No

UNASSISTING, un-as-sis'ting, *a.* No

UNASSOCIATED, un-as-so'she-sy-ted

UNASSORTED, un-as-sawrt'ed, *a.* into sorts.

UNASSUMING, un-as-su'ming, *a.*

UNASSURED, un-as-su'rd, *a.* Not

UNATONABLE, un-a-to'na-bl, *a.* No

UNATONED, un-a-to'nd, *a.* Not e

UNATTACHED, un-at-tatsht', *a.* No position; not having any fixed rested.

UNATTACKED, un-at-takt', *a.* No

UNATTAINABLE, un-at-ta'na-bl, *a.* not to be had.

UNATTAINABLENESS, un-at-ta'na state of being out of reach.

UNATTAINED, un-at-tane'ted, *a.*

UNATTEMPTED, un-at-tempt'ed, *a.* It pursues

Things *unattempted* yet in prose or

UNATTENDED, un-at-ten'ded, *a.*

UNATTENDING, un-at-tend'ing, *a.* tion.

Ill is lost that praise
That is address'd to *unattending*

UNATTENTIVE, un-at-ten'tiv, *a.*

UNATTESTED, un-at-tes'ted, *a.* No

UNATTIRED, un-at-ti'rd, *a.* No dressed.

UNATTRACTED, un-at-trak'ted, *a.* power of attraction.

Till again
The tide revertive, *unattracted* leav
A yellow waste of idle sands behit

UNAU, u'naw, *s.* The name given to a species of the Scelidothorin Megalonyx of others; a kind of

UNAUGMENTED, un-awg-ment'ed, *a.*

UNAUTHENTIC, un-aw-then'tik, *a.*

UNAUTHORIZED, un-aw'thor-izd, authority; not properly commissi

UNAVAILABLE, un-a-va'la-bl, *a.* with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, un-a-va'ling, *a.* Un

UNAVENGED, un-a-venjd', *a.* Un

UNAVERTED, un-a-vert'ed, *a.* No

UNAVOIDABLE, un-a-voyd'a-bl, *a.*

UNAVOIDABLENESS, un-a-voyd'a-avoidability.

UNAVOIDABLY, un-a-voyd'a-ble, *a.*

UNAVOIDED, un-a-voyd'ed, *a.* In

We see the very wreck that wa
And *unavoided* is the danger now

UNAVOWED, un-a-vowd', *a.* Not

UNAWAKED, un-a-wa'kd, *a.*

UNAWAKENED, un-a-wa'knd, *a.*

UNAWARE, un-a-ware', *ad.*

UNAWARES, un-a-warze', *s.* sud thought.

UNAWED, un-awd', *a.* Unrestrain

UNBACKED, un-bakt', *a.* Not cou

UNBAKED, un-ba'kt, *a.* Not harv as meat by heat.

UNBALANCED—UNBEHELD.

UNBALANCED, un-bal'ansd, *a.* Not poised.
 UNBALLAST, un-bal'ast, *v. a.* To discharge or get
 the ballast out of a ship.
 UNBALLAST, un-bal'ast, } *a.* Not kept steady
 UNBALLASTED, un-bal'as-td, } by ballast.

As at sea the *unballast* vessel rides.—*Addison.*

UNBANDIED, un-band'ed, *a.* Without a string or
 band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*,
 and everything demonstrating a careless desolation.—
Shaks.

UNBANNERED, un-ban'nurd, *a.* Having no flag or
 banner.

UNBAPTIZED, un-bap-ti'zd, *a.* Not having been
 baptized.

UNBARBED, un-bār'bd, *a.* Not shaved.—Obsolete.
 Must I go show my *unbarbed* scone—
 Must my loose tongue give to my noble heart
 A lie?—*Shaks.*

UNBARRED, un-bārd', *v. a.* To open; to unbolt
 UNBASHFUL, un-bash'ful, *a.* Impudent; shameless.
 UNBATED, un-ba'ted, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted.

You may choose
 A sword *unbated*.—*Shaks.*

UNBATHED, un-ba'thd, *a.* Not wet.
 The blade returned *unbathed*, and to the handle bent—
Dryden.

UNBATTERED, un-bat'turd, *a.* Not injured by blows.
 UNBAY, un-ba', *v. a.* To set free or open.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to
unbay the current of my passions, and love on without
 boundary or measure.—*Norris.*

UNBEARABLE, un-ba'ra-bl, *a.* Not to be borne.
 UNBEARDED, un-beerd'ed, *a.* Beardless.

UNBEARING, un-ba'ring, *a.* Bringing forth no fruit.
 He with his pruning-hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head.—*Dryden.*

UNBEATEN, un-beetn', *a.* Not treated with blows;
 not trodden, as an *unbeaten* path.

UNBEAUTEIOUS, un-bu'te-us, } *a.* Plain; without
 UNBEAUTIFUL, un-bu'te-fal, } beauty.

UNBECOME, un-be-kum', *v. a.* To misbecome.
 It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by rea-
 son.—*Sherlock.*

UNBECOMING, un-be-kum'ing, *a.* Unsuitable; in-
 decent; indecorous.

UNBECOMINGLY, un-be-kum'ing-le, *ad.* In an
 improper manner.

UNBECOMINGNESS, un-be-kum'ing-nes, *s.* Inde-
 cency; indecorum.

UNBED, un'bed, *v. a.* To raise from a bed.
 Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder.
 —*Inaac Walton.*

UNBEFITTING, un-be-fit'ing, *a.* Not suitable; not
 becoming.

UNBEFRIENDED, un-be-frend'ed, *a.* Without friends.

UNBGET, un-be-ge't', *v. n.* To deprive of existence.
 Wishes each moment he could *unbeget*
 Those rebel sons who dare usurp his seat.—*Dryden.*

UNBEGOT, un-be-got, } *a.* Not yet gene-
 UNBEGOTTEN, un-be-got'tn, } rated; eternal;
 without generation; not attaining existence.

UNBEGUILE, un-be-guile', *v. a.* To deceive.
 Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
 That angels, though on earth employed they be,
 Are still in heaven.—*Donne.*

UNBEGUN, un-be-gun', *a.* Not yet begun.
 UNBEHELD, un-be-held', *a.* Unseen.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
 shine not in vain.—*Milton.*

UNBEING—UNBLEMISHABLE.

UNBEING, un-be'ing, *a.* Not existing.
 Who understands entities of preordination, and beings
 yet *unbeing*.—*Drown.*

UNBELIEF, un-be-leef', *s.* Incredulity; infidelity.
 UNBELIEVE, un-be-leev', *v. a.* To discredit.

UNBELIEVER, un-be-leev'ur, *s.* An infidel.
 UNBELIEVING, un-be-leev'ing, *a.* Not crediting.

UNBELOVED, un-be-luvd', *a.* Not loved.
 UNBEMOANED, un-be-mo'nd, *a.* Not lamented.

UNBEND, un-bend', *v. a.* To relax; to remit. In
 Nautical language, to take the cable from the
 anchor, a sail from its yard, &c.; to untie one
 rope from another.

UNBENDING, un-ben'ding, *a.* Unyielding.
 UNBENEFICED, un-ben'e-fist, *a.* Not preferred to
 a benefice.

UNBENEVOLENT, un-be-nev'o-lent, *a.* Not kind.
 UNBENIGHTED, un-be-nite'ed, *a.* Never visited by
 darkness.

UNBENIGN, un-be-nine', *a.* Malignant.
 UNBENT, un-bent', *a.* Not strained; not subdued.

UNBEQUEATHED, un-be-kweethd', *a.* Not given by
 legacy.
 UNBEESEMING, un-be-seem'ing, *a.* Not becoming.

UNBEESEMINGNESS, un-be-seem'ing-nes, *s.* Un-
 becomingness; indecency.

UNBESOUGHT, un-be-saw't', *a.* Not entreated.
 UNBESPOKEN, un-be-spo'kn, *a.* Not ordered before-
 hand.

UNBESTARRED, un-be-stārd', *a.* Not adorned with
 stars.

UNBESTOWED, un-be-stode', *a.* Not given.
 UNBETRAYED, un-be-trayd', *a.* Not deceived by
 treachery.

UNBEWAILED, un-be-wayld', *a.* Not mourned for.
 UNBEWITCH, un-be-witsh', *v. a.* To free from
 fascination.

UNBIAS, un-bi'as, *v. a.* To free from prejudice.
 UNBIASEDLY, un-bi'ast-le, *ad.* Without prejudice.

UNBIASEDNESS, un-bi'ast-nes, *s.* Freedom from
 bias or prejudice.

UNBID, un-bid', } *a.* Not invited; not com-
 UNBIDDEN, un-bidn', } manded.

UNBIGOTED, un-big'ut-ed, *a.* Free from bigotry.
 Erasmus was an *unbigoted* Roman Catholic.—*Addison.*

UNBIND, un-bi'nd, *v. a.* To loose or set free from
 shackles.

UNBISHOP, un-bish'up, *v. a.* To deprive of episco-
 pal orders.

UNBIT, un-bit', *a.* Not bitten;—*v. a.* in Nautical
 language, to remove the turns of a cable from off
 the bits.

UNBITTED, un-bit'ted, *a.* Unbridled; unrestrained.
 That *unbitted* thought
 Doth fall to stray.—*Sidney.*

UNBLAMABLE, un-bla'ma-bl, *a.* Not culpable.
 UNBLAMABLENESS, un-bla'ma-bl-nes, *s.* State of
 being free from blame.

UNBLAMABLY, un-bla'ma-ble, *a.* Without taint or
 fault.

UNBLAMED, un-bla'md, *a.* Blameless; free from
 fault.

Spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
 Long time in peace.—*Milton.*

UNBLASTED, un-blast'ed, *a.* Not made to wither.
 The *unblasted* bay, to conquest due,
 The Persian peach, and fruitful quince,
 And there the forward almond grew.—
Peacham (1612).

UNBLEMISHABLE, un-blem'ish-a-bl, *a.* Not capable
 of being blenished.

UNBLENCHED—UNBRACE.

UN

UNBLENCHED, un-blensht', *a.* Unconfounded; un-blinded.

UNBLENCING, un-blensh'ing, *a.* Not shrinking.

UNBLENDED, un-blend'ed, *a.* Not mingled.

UNBLEST, un-blest', *a.* Accursed; excluded from benediction; wretched; unhappy.

UNBLIGHTED, un-bli'ted, *a.* Unblasted; not scathed.

UNBLOODY, un-blud'e, *a.* Not stained with blood; not shedding blood; not cruel.

UNBLOSSOMING, un-blos'sum-ing, *a.* Not bearing blossoms or flowers.

UNBLOTTED, un-blot'ted, *a.* Not stained or marked with blots.

UNBLOWN, un-blone', *a.* Not having the bud expanded; not extinguished; not inflated with wind.

UNBLUNTED, un-blunt'id, *a.* Not obtuse or dull in the edge.

UNBLUSHING, un-blush'ing, *s.* Destitute of shame; impudent.

UNBLUSHINGLY, un-blush'ing-le, *ad.* In an impudent manner.

UNBOASTFUL, un-boste'fial, } *a.* Unassuming; mo-

UNBOASTING, un-boste'ing, } dest.

UNBODIED, un-bod'id, *a.* Incorporeal; freed from the body.

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies,
And here and there the *unbodied* spirit flies.—
Dryden.

UNBOILED, un-boyl'd, *a.* Not sodden.

UNBOLT, un-bolte', *v. a.* To unbar; to set open.

UNBOLTED, un-bolte'id, *a.* Unsifted; not having the bran or coarse parts separated by a bolter—hence, coarse; gross.

UNBONNETED, un-bon'net-id, *a.* Wanting a bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, un-buk'ish, *a.* Not cultivated by erudition.

And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassius' smiles.—*Shaks.*

UNBOOTED, un-bat'id, *a.* Not having boots on.

UNBORN, un-bawn', *a.* Not brought into life; future.

UNBORROWED, un-bor'rode, *a.* Genuine; original; one's own.

UNBOSOM, un-boo'zum, *v. a.* To disclose; to reveal in confidence.

UNBOTTOMED, un-bot'tumd, *a.* Bottomless;
The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss.—*Milton.*

having no solid foundation.

UNBOUGHT, un-bawt', *a.* Obtained without money or purchase.

UNBOUND, un-bownd', *a.* Not tied; wanting a cover, as an *unbound* book; not bound by obligation or covenant; preterite and past participle of *unbind*.

UNBOUNDED, un-bownd'id, *a.* Infinite; unlimited; interminable.

UNBOUNDEDLY, un-bownd'id-le, *ad.* Without limits or bounds.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, un-bownd'id-nes, *s.* Freedom from bounds or limits.

UNBOUNTEOUS, un-bown'te-us, *a.* Not liberal; not kind.

UNBOW, un-bow', *v. a.* To unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution.—
Fuller's Holy War.

UNBOWED, un-bowd', *a.* Not bent; not arched.

UNBOWEL, un-bow'el, *v. a.* To deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate.

UNBRACE, un-brase', *v. a.* To loose; to relax.

UNBRAID, u
of a braid.

UNBRANCH
branches;

UNBREAST,
Couldst thou
How would
And learn t

UNBREATHE
C

UNBREATH

UNBRED, un

UNBREECH

UNBREWED

UNBRIBABL
ruption by

UNBRIBED,
by money

UNBRIDLE,
or from re

UNBRIDLED

UNBROKE, t

UNBROKEN,
not tamed

UNBROTHER

UNBROTHER
brother, or
unkind.

UNBRUISED

UNBUCKLE,
to unfasten

UNBUILD, u

UNBUILT, u
destroyed.

UNBUOYED,

UNBURIED,

UNBURNED,
as brick.

UNBURNING
Th

UNBURTHEN

UNBURDEN,
Sharp B

UNBUSIED, i
to disclose

UNBUTTON,
buttoned.

UNCAGE, un

UNCAGED, u
confinemen

UNCALCINED

UNCALCULA
jected to c

UNCALCULA
ing calcula

UNCALCULA
an uncalcu

UNCALLED,
vited. *Un*

UNCALM, un
What stran

UNCANCELL
abrogated

UNCANDID,
not fair or

UNCANONIC
to the cano

UNCANONICALLY—UNCHANGED.

UNCANONICALLY, un-kan-on'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an uncanonical manner.

UNCANONICALNESS, un-kan-on'e-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being uncanonical.

UNCANONIZE, un-kan'on-nize, *v. a.* To deprive of canonical authority; to reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.

UNCANOPIED, un-kan'op-id, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.

UNCAP, un-kap', *v. a.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.

UNCAPABLE, un-ka'pa-bl, *a.* Incapable—the word now used.

UNCAPTIVATED, un-kap'te-vay-ted, *a.* Not regarded; not charmed; not heeded.

UNCARNATE, un-kār'nate, *a.* Not fleshy.

UNCARPETED, un-kār'pet-ed, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

UNCASE, un-kase', *v. a.* To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.

UNCAVECHIZED, un-kat'e-kizde, *a.* Untaught.

UNCAUGHT, un-kaw't, *a.* Not caught or taken.

UNCAUSED, un-kawzd', *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCAUTIOUS, un-kaw'shus, *a.* Incautious—the word now used.

UNCEASING, un-sees'ing, *a.* Continual; not intermitting.

UNCEASINGLY, un-sees'ing-le, *ad.* Without intermission.

UNCEDED, un-seed'ed, *a.* Not granted or transferred.

UNCELEBRATED, un-sel'e-bray-ted, *a.* Not celebrated or solemnized.

UNCELESTIAL, un-se-les'tshal, *a.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven.

UNCENSURABLE, un-sen'su-ra-bl, *a.* Not worthy of censure.

UNCENSURED, un-sen'surde, *a.* Exempt from censure.

UNCENTRICAL, un-sen'tre-kal, *a.* Not central; out of the centre.

UNCEREMONIOUS, un-ser-e-mo'ne-us, *a.* Not attended with ceremony.

UNCERTAIN, un-ser'tin, *a.* Doubtful; unsettled.

UNCERTAINED, un-ser'tind, *a.* Made uncertain.—Not used.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertain* by the sun and moon alone, but that the stars have also their working therein.—*Raleigh.*

UNCERTAINLY, un-ser'tin-le, *ad.* Not confidently; not certainly.

UNCERTAINTY, un-ser'tin-te, *s.* Dubiousness; inaccuracy; contingency; anything unknown.

UNCESSANT, un-ses'sant, *a.* A different orthography of *Incessant*—the modern word.

With *incessant* industry persist.—*More.*

UNCESSANTLY, un-ses'sant-le, *ad.* Incessantly.—Obsolete.

Uncessantly and carefully performing all those offices to which they are appointed.—*Smith on Old Age.*

UNCHAIN, un-tshayn', *v. a.* To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, un-tshaynj'a-bl, *a.* Immutably; not subject to variation.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, un-tshaynj'a-bl-nes, *s.* Quality of being unchangeable.

UNCHANGEABLY, un-tshaynj'a-ble, *ad.* Immutably.

UNCHANGED, un-tshaynj'd, *a.* Not altered; not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heaven's *unchanged* decrees attentive hear.—*Dryden.*

UNCHANGING—UNCIRCUMCISED.

UNCHANGING, un-tshaynj'ing, *a.* Suffering no alteration.

UNCHARACTERISTIC, un-kar-ak-ter-is'tik, *a.* Not exhibiting a character.

UNCHARGE, un-tshārj', *v. a.* To retract an accusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident.—*Shaks.*

UNCHARGED, un-tshārjd', *part. and a.* Retracted; unloaded, as an *uncharged* gun.

UNCHARITABLE, un-tshār'e-ta-bl, *a.* Contrary to charity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, un-tshār'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, un-tshār'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In an uncharitable manner.

UNCHARM, un-tshārm', *v. a.* To release from some secret power.

UNCHARMING, un-tshārm'ing, *a.* No longer able to charm.

UNCHARY, un-tsha're, *a.* Not wary; not frugal.

UNCHASTE, un-tshaste', *a.* Lewd; not pure.

UNCHASTEY, un-tshaste'le, *ad.* Lewdly.

UNCHASTENESS, un-tshaste'nes, *s.* State or quality of being unchaste.

UNCHASTISABLE, un-tshas-ti'za-bl, *a.* Not to be chastised or punished.

UNCHASTISED, un-tshas-ti'zd, *a.* Unpunished.

UNCHASTITY, un-tshas'te-te, *s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

UNCHECKED, un-tshekt', *a.* Unrestrained; not contradicted.

UNCHEERFUL, un-tsheer'fūl, *a.* Sad; gloomy.

UNCHEERFULNESS, un-tsheer'fūl-nes, *s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

UNCHEERY, un-tsheer'e, *a.* Dull; not enlivening.

UNCHEWED, un-tshood', *a.* Not masticated.

UNCHILD, un-tshi'ld, *v. a.* To deprive of children;

He hath widowed and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury.—*Shaks.*

to render unworthy of the name and character of a child.

They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main elections dispose of themselves without consent of those who give them being.—*Bp. Hall.*

UNCHRISTIAN, un-krist'yan, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted to Christianity; —*v. a.* to deprive of the qualities of a Christian.

UNCHRISTIANIZE, un-krist'yan-ize, *v. a.* To turn from the Christian faith.

UNCHRISTIANLY, un-krist'yan-le, *a.* Contrary to Christianity; —*ad.* in a manner contrary to Christianity.

UNCHRISTIANNES, un-krist'yan-nes, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

UNCHURCH, un-tshurtsh', *v. a.* To deprive of the character and rights of a church.

The Greeks, for this cause, stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome.—*South.*

UNCLE, un'se-e, *s.* In Algebra, the name given by old authors to the co-efficients of the letters in the expansion of any power of a binomial.

UNCIAL, un'shal, *a.* (*uncialis*, Lat.) Belonging to letters of a round or hook-shaped form, used in ancient writings; —*s.* an uncial letter.

UNCIFORM, un'se-fawrm, *a.* (*uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Exhibiting the figure of a hook, as—in Anatomy, a bone of the carpus, and certain eminences of the brain.

UNCIRCUMCISED, un-ser'kum-sizde, *a.* Not having undergone the rite of circumcision; not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION—UNCOAGULATED.

UNCIRCUMCISION, un-ser-kum-sizh'un, *s.* Omission of circumcision.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, un-ser-kum-skri'bd, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, un-ser'kum-spekt, *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, un-ser-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Unimportant.—An improper word.

UNCIVIL, un-siv'il, *a.* Not polite; rude.

UNCIVILIZATION, un-siv-il-e-za'shun, *s.* Rude state.

UNCIVILIZED, un-siv'il-izde, *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity.

UNCIVILY, un-siv'e-le, *ad.* Not politely; not complaisantly.

UNCLAD, un-klad', *a.* Not clothed.

UNCLAIMED, un-klaymd', *a.* Not demanded as one's own.

UNCLARIFIED, un-klar'e-fide, *a.* Not purified.

UNCLASP, un-klasp', *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSIC, un-klas'ik, } *a.* Not pertaining
UNCLASSICAL, un-klas'e-kal, } to the classics.

UNCLE, ung'kl, *s.* (*oncle*, Fr.) The brother of one's father or mother.

UNCLEAN, un-kleen', *a.* Foul; dirty; unchaste; sinful; not purified by ritual practices.

UNCLEANLINESS, un-kleen'le-nes, *s.* Want of purity or cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, un-kleen'le, *a.* Foul; nasty.

UNCLEANNES, un-kleen'nes, *s.* Lewdness; incontinence; filthiness; sin; wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, un-klenzd', *a.* Not made clean; filthy.

UNCLENCH, un-klensh', *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

UNCLEW, un-klu', *v. a.* To unwind; to undo.
If I should pay you for't, as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.—*Shaks.*

UNCLIPPED, un-klip't, *a.* Not cut; whole.

UNCLOG, un-klog', *v. a.* To set free or disencumber; to exonerate.

UNCLOGGED, un-klogd', *part.* Set at liberty.
Then air, because *unclogg'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place.—*Dryden.*

UNCLOISTER, un-kloy'stur, *v. a.* To set at large.
Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb?—*Shaks.*

UNCLOSE, un-klore', *v. a.* To open.

UNCLOSED, un-klo'zd, *a.* Not separated by enclosures.
The king's army would, in those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm.—*Clarendon.*

UNCLOTHE, un-klothe', *v. a.* To strip; to denude.

UNCLOUD, un-klowd', *v. a.* To clear from obscurity.
Call up
Thy senses, and *unclooud* thy covered spirits.—
Beau. and Flct.

UNCLOUDED, un-klowd'ed, } *a.* Free from clouds;
UNCLOUDY, un-klowd'e, } not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, un-klowd'ed-nes, *s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

UNCLUTCH, un-klutsh', *v. a.* To open a thing closely shut.
Unclutch his gripping hand.—*Decay of Piety.*

UNCOAGULABLE, un-ko-ag'u-la-bl, *a.* That cannot be concreted or coagulated.

UNCOAGULATED, un-ko-ag'u-lay-ted, *a.* Not concreted.

UNCOATED—UNCOMMUN

UNCOATED, un-ko'ted, *a.* Not covered.

UNCOCKED, un-kokt', *a.* Not cocked; not made up into cocks, as hay; the brim of a hat.

UNCOFFINED, un-kof'nd, *a.* Not put
Unknelt, *uncoffined*, and unknown.

UNCOIF, un-koyf', *v. a.* To pull the

UNCOIFFED, un-koyft', *a.* Not worn.

UNCOIL, un-koyl', *v. a.* To open from one part on another, as a rope.

UNCOINED, un-koynd', *a.* Not made *uncoined* silver.

UNCOLLECTED, un-kol-lek'ted, *a.* Not gathered or collected; not recollected; from confusion.
I started from my bed
And to my soul, yet *uncollected*,
I started.—*Tatler.*

UNCOLLECTIBLE, un-kol-lek'te-bl, *a.* Not be collected or levied, as *uncollectible* taxes.

UNCOLOURED, un-kul'lurd, *a.* Not dyed with any colour.

UNCOMBED, un-ko'md, *a.* Not adorned with comb.
Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snail
About their shady brows in wanton
—A low vulgar word.
He has a perfect art in being *uncombed*
comestable in business.—*Tatler.*

UNCOMELINESS, un-kum'le-nes, *s.* Want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, un-kum'le, *a.* Wanting; unbecoming.

UNCOMFORTABLE, un-kum'furt-a-bl, *a.* No comfort; gloomy; dismal; mischievous.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, un-kum'furt-a-bl-nes, *s.* Want of cheerfulness or comfort; uneasiness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, un-kum'furt-a-bl-ly, *ad.* Uneasily or uncomfortably.

UNCOMMANDED, un-kom-mand'ed, *a.* Not by order, precept, or law.

UNCOMMENDABLE, un-kom-mend'a-bl, *a.* Indispraisable; unworthy of commendation.

UNCOMMENDED, un-kom-mend'ed, *a.* Not or commended.

UNCOMMERCIAL, un-kom-mer'shal, *a.* Not in commerce; not business-like.

UNCOMMERCIALLY, un-kom-mer'shal-ly, *ad.* According to commercial usage.

UNCOMMISERATED, un-kom-miz'er-a-ted, *a.* Not pitied.

UNCOMMISSIONED, un-kom-mish'un, *a.* Not having or holding a commission, as an officer.

UNCOMMITTED, un-kom-mit'ted, *a.* Not referred to a committee; not put to a thing said or done.

UNCOMMON, un-kom'mun, *a.* Not common.
In Music, *uncommon* chord, another name for the sixth; not so called, because it is unusual or improper, but to distinguish it from the *common* chord, in which the root or fundamental bass.

UNCOMMONLY, un-kom'mun-le, *ad.* Rarely.

UNCOMMONNESS, un-kom'mun-nes, *s.* Rareness.

UNCOMMUNICATED, un-kom-mu'ne-shun, *a.* Not disclosed or made known to others.

UNCOMMUNICATIVE—UNCONCLUSIVE.

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, un-kom-mu'ne-kay-tiv, *a.* Close-minded.
 UNCOMPACT, un-kom-pakt', } *a.* Not of close
 UNCOMPACTED, un-kom-pakt'ed, } texture; loose.
 UNCOMPANIED, un-kum'pa-nid, *a.* Having no companions.
 Hence she fled, *uncompained*—unsought.—*Fairfax*.
 UNCOMPASSIONATE, un-kom-pash'un-ate, *a.* Having no pity.
 UNCOMPASSIONED, un-kom-pash'und, *a.* Unpitied.
 UNCOMPELLABLE, un-kom-pel'la-bl, *a.* Not to be forced.
 UNCOMPELLED, un-kom-peld', *a.* Free from compulsion.
 UNCOMPENSATED, un-kom-pen-say'ted, *a.* Not rewarded.
 UNCOMPLAINING, un-kom-playn'ing, *a.* Not murmuring.
 UNCOMPLAISANT, un-kom-pla'zant, *a.* Not obliging.
 UNCOMPLAISANTLY, un-kom-pla'zant-le, *ad.* Uncivily; discourteously.
 UNCOMPLETE, un-kom-plete', } *a.* Incomplete—
 UNCOMPLETED, un-kom-ple'ted, } the word now used.
 UNCOMPLYING, un-kom-pli'ing, *a.* Not yielding; not obsequious.
 UNCOMPOUNDED, un-kom-pownd'ed, *a.* Simple; not mixed; not intricate.
 UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, un-kom-pownd'ed-nes, *s.* Freedom from mixture; pureness; simplicity.
 Peace and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit.—*Hammond*.
 UNCOMPREHENSIVE, un-kom-pre-hens'iv, *a.* Unable to comprehend.
 UNCOMPRESSED, un-kom-prest', *a.* Free from compression.
 UNCOMPROMISING, un-kom-pro-mi'zing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; not complying.
 UNCONCEIVABLE, un-kon-seve'a-bl, *a.* Not comprehensible; not to be understood; inconceivable—the word now used.
 UNCONCEIVABLENESS, un-kon-se'va-bl-nes, *s.* Incomprehensibility.
 UNCONCEIVED, un-kon-se'vd, *a.* Not imagined.
 UNCONCERN, un-kon-sern', *s.* Want of interest; freedom from anxiety.
 UNCONCERNED, un-kon-sernd', *a.* Having no interest; not anxious; not affected.
 UNCONCERNEDLY, un-kon-sern'ed-le, *ad.* Without interest, affection, or anxiety.
 UNCONCERNEDNESS, un-kon-sern'ed-nes, *s.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation.
 UNCONCERNING, un-kon-sern'ing, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.
 So many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge.—*Addison*.
 UNCONCERNMENT, un-kon-sern'ment, *s.* The state of having no share.—Not in use.
 Being privileged by a happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence.—*South*.
 UNCONCILIATED, un-kon-sil'e-ay-ted, *a.* Not reconciled.
 UNCONCILIATING, un-kon-sil'e-ay-ting, *a.* Not adapted or disposed to gain favour, or to gain reconciliation.
 UNCONCLUDABLE, un-kon-klú'da-bl, *a.* Not determinable.
 UNCONCLUDENT, un-kon-klú'dent, } *a.* Inconclu-
 UNCONCLUDING, un-kon-klú'den, } sive; not
 UNCONCLUSIVE, un-kon-klú'siv, } decisive.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS—UNCONSCIOUS.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, un-kon-klú'ding-nes, *s.* Quality of being unconvulsive.
 UNCONCOCTED, un-kon-kok'ted, *a.* Not digested; not matured.
 UNCONDEMNED, un-kon-demd', *a.* Not judged as guilty; not pronounced or sentenced to punishment.
 UNCONDENSABLE, un-kon-den'sa-bl, *a.* That cannot be condensed.
 UNCONDENSABLENESS, un-kon-den'sa-bl-nes, *s.* State of being incondensable.
 UNCONDITIONAL, un-kon-dish'un-al, *a.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.
 UNCONDUCTING, un-kon-duse'ing, *a.* Not leading to.
 UNCONDUCTED, un-kon-duk'ted, *a.* Not led; not guided.
 UNCONFESED, un-kon-fest', *a.* Not acknowledged.
 UNCONFINABLE, un-kon-fi'na-bl, *a.* Unbounded.
 UNCONFINED, un-kon-fi'nd, *a.* Not limited.
 UNCONFINEDLY, un-kon-fiue'ed-le, *ad.* Without limitation.
 UNCONFIRMED, un-kon-fermd', *a.* Not strengthened by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the church ritual.
 UNCONFORM, un-kon-fawrm', *a.* Not analogous.—Not in use.
 Not *unconform* to other shining globes.—*Milton*.
 UNCONFORMABLE, un-kon-fawrm'a-bl, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable. In Geology, not lying in a parallel position, as strata.
 UNCONFORMABLY, un-kon-fawrm'a-ble, *ad.* In an unconformable manner.
 UNCONFORMITY, un-kon-fawrm'e-te, *s.* Incongruity; want of consistency.
 UNCONFUSED, un-kon-fu'zd, *a.* Distinct; free from confusion or disorder.
 UNCONFUSEDLY, un-kon-fu'zed-le, *ad.* Without confusion or disorder.
 UNCONFUTABLE, un-kon-fu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be refuted; irrefragable.
 UNCONGEALABLE, un-kon-jeel'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.
 UNCONGENIAL, un-kon-je'ne-al, *a.* Not partaking of the same nature or disposition.
 UNCONJUGAL, un-kon-ju'gal, *a.* Not befitting a wife or husband as such.
 UNCONJUNCTIVE, un-kon-jungk'tiv, *a.* That cannot be joined.—Little used.
 UNCONNECTED, un-kon-nek'ted, *a.* Not united; loose; vague; incoherent; desultory.
 UNCONSIGNING, un-kon-ni'ving, *a.* Not overlooking or winking at.
 That hideous place not so confined
 By rigour *unconfining*.—*Milton*.
 UNCONQUERABLE, un-kongk'ur-a-bl, *a.* Invincible; not to be subdued.
 UNCONQUERABLY, un-kongk'ur-a-ble, *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably.
 UNCONQUERED, un-kongk'urd, *a.* Not vanquished or subdued.
 UNCONSCIENTIOUS, un-kon-she-en'shus, *a.* Not restrained or regulated by conscience.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, un-kon'shun-a-bl, *a.* Unreasonable; forming unreasonable expectations.
 UNCONSCIONABLENESS, un-kon'shun-a-bl-nes, *s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.
 UNCONSCIONABLY, un-kon'shun-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that reason and conscience do not justify.
 UNCONSCIOUS, un-kon'shus, *a.* Having no mental perception; not knowing.

UNCONSCIOUSLY—UNCONVERSANT.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, un-kon'shus-le, *ad.* Without perception; without knowledge.
 UNCONSCIOUSNESS, un-kon'shus-nes, *s.* Want of mental perception; want of knowledge.
 UNCONSECRATE, un-kon'se-krate, *v. a.* To render not sacred.—Not used.
 UNCONSECRATED, un-kon'se-krate-ed, *a.* Not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted to religious uses.
 UNCONSECRATEDNESS, un-kon-se-kra'ted-nes, *s.* The state of not being consecrated or dedicated to religious uses.
 UNCONSENTED, un-kon-sent'id, *a.* Not yielded.
 UNCONSENTING, un-kon-sent'ing, *a.* Not yielding.
 Nor unconsenting, hear his friend's request.
 UNCONSIDERED, un-kon-sid'urd, *a.* Not attended to; not taken into consideration.
 UNCONSONANT, un-kon'so-nant, *a.* Incongruous; unfit.
 UNCONSPIRINGNESS, un-kon-spi'ring-nes, *s.* Absence of plot or conspiracy.
 UNCONSTANT, un-kon'stant, *a.* Fickle; changeable; not steady.
 UNCONSTITUTIONAL, un-kon-ste-tu'shun-al, *a.* Contrary to the principles of the constitution.
 UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, un-kon-ste-tu'shun-al'e-te, *s.* State of being unconstitutional.
 UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, un-kon-ste-tu'shun-al-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the principles of the constitution.
 UNCONSTRAINED, un-kon-straynd', *a.* Free from compulsion.
 UNCONSTRAINEDLY, un-kon-strayn'ed-le, *ad.* Without force.
 UNCONSTRAINT, un-kon-straynt', *s.* Freedom from constraint.
 UNCONSULTING, un-kon-sult'ing, *a.* (*inconsultus*, Lat.) Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.
 UNCONSUMED, un-kon-su'nd, *a.* Not wasted.
 UNCONSUMMATE, un-kon-sum'mate, *a.* Not consummated.
 UNCONTEMNED, un-kon-temd', *a.* Not despised.
 UNCONTENDED, un-kon-tend'ed, *a.* Not contested.
 UNCONTENDING, un-kon-tend'ing, *a.* Not contesting.
 UNCONTENTED, un-kon-tent'ed, *a.* Not satisfied.
 —Not in use.
 UNCONTENTEDNESS, un-kon-tent'ed-nes, *s.* Want of power to satisfy.
 UNCONTESTABLE, un-kon-test'a-bl, *a.* Indisputable.
 UNCONTESTED, un-kon-test'ed, *a.* Not disputed; evident.
 UNCONTRADICTED, un-kon-tra-dik'ted, *a.* Not denied.
 UNCONTRITE, un-kon'trite, *a.* Not religiously penitent.
 UNCONTRIVED, un-kon-tri'vd, *a.* Not formed by design.
 UNCONTROLLABLE, un-kon-trole'a-bl, *a.* Resistless.
 UNCONTROLLABLY, un-kon-trole'a-ble, *ad.* Resistlessly.
 UNCONTROLLED, un-kon-tro'ld, *a.* Unopposed.
 UNCONTROLLEDLY, un-kon-trole'd-le, *ad.* Without control.
 UNCONTROVERTED, un-kon-tro-vert'ed, *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.
 UNCONVERSABLE, un-kon-vers'a-bl, *a.* Not social; not suitable to conversation.
 UNCONVERSANT, un-kon-ver'sunt, *a.* Not familiar; not acquainted with.

UNCONVERTED—UNCRO

UNCONVERTED, un-kon-vert'ed, *a.* Not converted; not of the truth of Christianity; not reformed.
 UNCONVERTIBLE, un-kon-vert'e-bl, *a.* Not convertible; not to be changed.
 UNCONVINCED, un-kon-vinst', *a.* Not convinced.
 UNCORD, un-kawrd', *v. a.* To loose with cords.
 UNCORK, un-kawrk', *v. a.* To draw out.
 UNCORPULENT, un-kawr'pu-lent, *a.* Not corpulent.
 UNCORRECTED, un-kor-rek'ted, *a.* Not corrected; inaccurate.
 UNCORRIGIBLE, un-kor-rij'e-bl, *a.* Not corrigible; the word now used.
 UNCORRUPT, un-kor-rup't', *a.* Honest; not corrupted.
 UNCORRUPTED, un-kor-rup't'id, *a.* Not corrupted.
 UNCORRUPTIBLE, un-kor-rup't'e-bl, *a.* Not corruptible—the word now used.
 UNCORRUPTLY, un-kor-rup't'le, *ad.* Honestly.
 UNCORRUPTNESS, un-kor-rup't'nes, *s.* Uprightness.
 UNCOUNSELLABLE, un-kown'sel-la-bl, *a.* Not advisable.
 UNCOUNTABLE, un-kownt'a-bl, *a.* Not countable.
 UNCOUNTERACTED, un-kown-ter-ak'ted, *a.* Effectually opposed.
 UNCOUNTERFEIT, un-kown'tur-fit, *a.* Not spurious.
 UNCOUPLE, un-kup'l, *v. a.* To loose couples; to unloose; to disjoin.
 UNCOURTEOUS, un-korte'yus, *a.* Uncourteously.
 UNCOURTEOUSLY, un-korte'yus-le, *ad.* Uncourteously.
 UNCOURTEOUSNESS, un-korte'yus-nes, *s.* Uncourteousness.
 UNCOURTLINESS, un-korte'le-nes, *s.* Uncourtliness.
 UNCOURTLY, un-korte'le, *a.* Inelegant; not refined; not becoming a gentleman.
 UNCOUTH, un-kuth', *a.* (*uncouth*, Sax.) Unusual.
 UNCOUTHLY, un-kuth'le, *ad.* Oddly.
 UNCOUTHNESS, un-kuth'nes, *s.* Oddness.
 UNCOVER, un-kuv'ur, *v. a.* To deprive of cover; to strip; to unroof; to take off the top of; to strip off a veil, or anything which lay open; to disclose to view.
 UNCREATE, un-kre-ate', *v. a.* To deprive of existence.
 Who created thee, lamenting learn,
 Who can uncreate thee thou shalt learn.
 UNCREATED, un-kre-a'ted, *a.* Not yet created.
 Misery, uncreated till the time of thy death.
 not produced by creation.
 UNCREDIBLE, un-kred'e-bl, *a.* Not to be believed; incredible—the word now used.
 UNCREDITABLE, un-kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Not creditable; not credit and reputation.
 UNCREDITABLENESS, un-kred'it-a-ble-nes, *s.* Want of reputation; the quality of being discredited.
 UNCREDITED, un-kred'it-ed, *a.* Not credited.
 UNCRITICAL, un-krit'e-kal, *a.* Not critical; not the just rules of criticism.
 UNCROPPED, un-kropt', *a.* Not reaped.
 Thy abundance wants
 Partakers, and uncropped falls to the ground.
 UNCROSSED, un-krost', *a.* Uncrossed.
 Such gain the cap of him that makes
 Yet keeps his books uncrossed.—Shakspeare.

UNCROWDED—UNDAMPED.

UNCROWDED, un-krowd'ed, *a.* Not straitened for want of room.

An amphitheatre,
That on its public shows unpeopled Rome,
And held, *uncrowded*, nations in its womb.—*Addison*.

UNCROWN, un-krown', *v. a.* To dethrone; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCRYSTALLINE, } un-kris'ta-line, *a.* Not con-
UNCRYSTALLINE, } sisting of or resembling crystal.

UNCRYSTALLIZABLE, } un-kris-ta-li'za-bl, *a.* Not
UNCRYSTALLIZABLE, } susceptible of crystalization.

UNCRYSTALLIZED, } un-kris-ta-li'zd, *a.* Not oc-
UNCRYSTALLIZED, } ccurring in crystals.

UNCTION, ungk'shun, *s.* (*unction*, Fr. *unctio*, from *ungo*, I anoint, Lat.) The act of anointing, sacredly or medically; anything softening or lenitive; that which excites piety and devotion; richness of gracious affections; divine or sanctifying grace; ointment—(not usual in this sense.)

The king himself the sacred unction made,
As king by office, and as priest by trade.—*Dryden*.

Extreme unction, the rite of anointing in the last hours of life, as in the Roman Catholic community.

UNCTUOSITY, ungk-tu-os'e-te, *s.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy.

UNCTUOUS, ungk'tu-us, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy.

UNCULLED, un-kuld', *a.* Not gathered; not separated and selected.

UNCULPABLE, un-kulp'a-bl, *a.* Not blamable.

UNCULTIVABLE, un-kul'te-vay-ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being cultivated, or brought under tillage; not capable of being instructed.

UNCULTIVATED, un-kul'te-vay-ted, *a.* Not improved by agriculture; not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners.

UNCULTIVATEDNESS, un-kul'te-vay-ted-nes, *s.* An uncultivated state.

UNCUMBERED, un-kum'burd, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumbered* with a wife.—*Dryden*.

UNCURABLE, un-ku'ra-bl, *a.* Incurable—the word generally used.

UNCURABLE, un-kur'ba bl, *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.—Not in use.

UNCURBED, un-kurb'd, *a.* Licentious; unrestrained.

UNCURL, un-kurl', *v. a.* To loose from ringlets;—*v. n.* to fall from a curled state, or ringlets.

UNCURLED, un-kurld', *a.* Not formed into ringlets or curls.

UNCURRENT, un-kur'rent, *a.* Not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not cracked within the ring.—*Shaks*.

UNCURSE, un-kurs', *v. a.* To free from execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands.—*Shaks*.

UNCURSED, } un-kurst', *a.* Not execrated.
UNCURST, }

UNCUSTOMARY, un-kus'to-ma-re, *a.* Not usual.

UNCUSTOMED, un-kus'tumd, *a.* Not subject to duty or customs; that has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.

UNCUT, un-kut', *a.* Not cut.

UNDAM, un-dam', *v. a.* To free from a dam, mound, or other obstruction.

The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow
Undams his watery stores.—*Dryden*.

UNDAMAGED, un-dam'ajde, *a.* Not hurt or injured.

UNDAMPED, un-damp't, *a.* Not depressed in spirit; not dejected.

Undamp'd by doubt, *undaunted* by despair.—*Young*.

UNDAUNTABLE—UNDEEDED.

UNDAUNTABLE, un-dawnt'a-bl, *a.* Not to be daunted or depressed.

A pattern of *undauntable* belief.—*Ep. Hall*.

UNDAUNTEDLY, un-dawnt'ed-le, *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

UNDAUNTEDNESS, un-dawnt'ed-nes, *s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

UNDAWNING, un-dawn'ing, *a.* Not yet grown luminous.

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.—*Cowper*.

UNDAZZLED, un-daz'zld, *a.* Not dimmed or confused by splendour.

UNDEAF, un-def', *v. a.* To free from deafness.

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.—*Shaks*.

UNDEBASED, un-de-bayzd', *a.* Not adulterated; pure.

UNDECAGON, un-dek'a-gon, *s.* (*undecim*, eleven, Lat. and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.) In Geometry, a plane figure of eleven equal sides or angles.

UNDECAYED, un-de-kayd', *a.* Not impaired in freshness, strength, or vigour; not impaired in health by age or accident.

UNDECAYING, un-de-ka'ing, *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

UNDECEIVABLE, un-de-se'va-bl, *a.* Not subject to deception.

UNDECEIVE, un-de-seev', *v. a.* To set free from the influence of fallacy or error.

UNDECEIVED, un-de-se'vd, *a.* Not cheated; not imposed upon.

UNDECENCY, un-de'sen-se, *s.* Unbecomingness; indecency—the word now used.

UNDECENT, un-de'sent, *a.* Not becoming; indecent—the word now used.

UNDECENTLY, un-de'sent-le, *ad.* Indecently—the word now used.

UNDECEPTIVE, un-de-sep'tiv, *a.* Not tending to deceive.

UNDECIDABLE, un-de-si'da-bl, *a.* That cannot be decided or determined.

UNDECIDED, un-de-si'ded, *a.* Not fixed in purpose.

UNDECIMARY, un-des'e-ma-re, *a.* (*undecim*, eleven, Lat.) Occurring every eleventh year.

UNDECIPHERABLE, un-de-sife'er-a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being read or deciphered.

UNDECISIVE, un-de-si'siv, *a.* Not conclusive.

UNDECK, un-dek', *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

To *undeck* the pompous body of a king.—*Shaks*.

UNDECKED, un-dekt', *a.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve was *undeked* save with herself.—*Milton*.

UNDECLARED, un-de-klayrd', *a.* Not avowed.

UNDECLINABLE, un-de-kli'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be declined; not to be avoided.

UNDECLINED, un-de-kli'nd, *a.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. In Grammar, not varied in termination.

UNDECOMPOSABLE, un-de-kom-po'za-bl, *a.* Not admitting of decomposition.

UNDECOMPOSED, un-de-kom-po'zd, *a.* Not separated into its constituent parts.

UNDECORATED, un-dek'o-ray-ted, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished.

UNDEDICATED, un-ded'e-kay-ted, *a.* Not inscribed to a patron, as a book; not consecrated.

UNDEEDED, un-deed'ed, *a.* Not signalized by any great action.—Not in use.

My sword, with an unbattered edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*.—*Shaks*.

UNDEFACEABLE—UNDER.

UNDEFACEABLE, un-de-fase'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be deprived of its form, or disfigured.

UNDEFACED, un-de-faste', *a.* Not disfigured or deprived of its true or original form.

UNDEFEASIBLE, un-de-fe'ze-bl, *a.* Indefeasible—the word now generally used.

UNDEFENDED, un-de-fend'ed, *a.* Exposed to assault; not protected; not vindicated.

UNDEFIED, un-de-fide', *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

UNDEFILED, un-de-fi'ld, *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue wearth the crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards.—*Wisd.* iv. 8.

UNDEFINABLE, un-de-fi'na-bl, *a.* Not capable of being described or limited; that cannot be described by interpretation or definition.

UNDEFINABLENESS, un-de-fi'na-bl-nes, *s.* The quality or state of being undefinable.

UNDEFINED, un-de-fi'nd, *a.* Not described by explanation or definition.

UNDEFLOWERED, un-de-flow'rd, *a.* Not vitiated. That *undeflowered* and unblemished simplicity of the gospel.—*Milton*.

UNDEFORMED, un-de-faw'rd, *a.* Not disfigured.

UNDEFAULDED, un-de-faw'd'ed, *a.* Not wronged by fraud.

UNDEFRAIDED, un-de-fray'd', *a.* Not paid.

UNDEIFY, un-de'e-fi, *v. a.* To reduce from a state of godship.

UNDELAYED, un-de-lay'd, *a.* Not retarded.

UNDELEGATED, un-de-l'e-gay-ted, *a.* Not deputed.

UNDELIBERATED, un-de-lib'er-ay-ted, *a.* Not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, un-de-li'ted, *a.* Not pleased.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight.—*Milton*.

UNDELIGHTFUL, un-de-lite'ful, *a.* Not giving pleasure.

UNDEMOLISHED, un-de-mol'ishd, *a.* Not pulled down; not destroyed.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, un-de-mon'stra-bl, *a.* Not capable of further evidence; not capable of further demonstration.

UNDEMONSTRABLY, un-de-mon'stra-ble, *ad.* Without proving by demonstration.

UNDEMONSTRATED, un-de-mon'stra-ted, *a.* Not proved by demonstration.

UNDENIABLE, un-de-ni'a-bl, *a.* Not to be gainsaid.

UNDENIABLY, un-de-ni'a-ble, *ad.* So plainly as to admit of no contradiction.

UNDEPENDING, un-de-pend'ing, *a.* Independent.—Not used.

They — claim an absolute and *undependent* jurisdiction.—*Milton*.

UNDEPLORED, un-de-plo'rd, *a.* Not lamented.

UNDEPOSIBLE, un-de-poze'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be deposed from office.

UNDEPRAYED, un-de-pra'vd, *a.* Not corrupted or vitiated.

UNDEPRECIATED, un-de-pre'she-ay-ted, *a.* Not lowered in value.

UNDEPRIVED, un-de-pri'vd, *a.* Not divested of authority; not lowered in value.

UNDER, un'dur, *ad.* and *prep.* (Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.) Beneath; below; in a state of privilege or subjection to; in a less degree than; for less than; less than; under the pretence of; in the state of being loaded or burdened, as, to travel *under* a heavy load; in a state of oppression or

UNDER.

subjection to; the state in which a person is considered as having or bearing anything towards him; in a state of liability or obligation; in a state of bearing or being known by; or dispensation of; under the time of; reached or arrived to; represented by; of protection or defence, as bearing character; being contained or comprised; attested by; signed by; in a state of or discussed; in subordination to; in a state of bondage to.

They are all *under* sin.—*Rom.* vi.

Under a signature, bearing as a witness.

Under way, among seamen, moving forward in addition to make progress. To keep up in subjection;—*a.* beneath; low in position; in degree; subordinate, as in the founts—*under-agent*, *under-chamberlain*, *under-clerk*, *under-farmer*, *under-graduate*, *under-tenant*, subordinate action. *Under-bone*, to endure; to line; to guard. *Under-burial*, one who sustains the corpse. *Under-bid*, to bid or offer less than another, as a merchant. *Under-borne*, unsupported. *Under-bought*, at a less price than its real value. *Under-bred*, of inferior breeding. *Under-brush*, small shrubs in a wood or forest. *Under-buried*, less than a thing is worth. *Under-church*, under the choir or chancel of a church. *Under-vault* or secret walk under ground. *Under-rent*, a current below the surface of a river. *Under-ditch*, to form a deep ditch to drain land. *Under-do*, to act below one's rank; to do less than is requisite. *Under-faction*, a party. *Under-fellow*, a wretch. *Under-filling*, the lower part of a vessel. *Under-foot*, low; base; abject. *Under-gird*, to bend below; to gird a horse. *Under-growth*, that which grows under shrubs. *Under-hew*, to hew a piece of wood which should be square, in such a manner as to appear to contain a greater number of joints than it really does. *Under-lie*, to lie below. *Under-line*, to mark with a line below a word, to influence secretly. *Under-lock*, a lock hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Under-lap*, a repast before dinner. *Under-part*, a part. *Under-petticoat*, a petticoat worn under another, or next to the shift. *Under-plot*, a plot of events in a play, proceeding collateral to the main story, and subservient to it; a clandestine plot. *Under-praise*, to praise below merit. *Under-rate*, to value at less than the real worth. *Under-stand*, to support; to uphold. *Under-prop*, to support with too little proportion. *Under-prop*, supported; upheld; having props under it. *Under-run*, to pass under a boat. *Under-tackle*, to separate its parts and put them together. *Under-saturated*, not fully saturated. *Under-score*, to draw a mark under. *Under-sell*, to sell articles at a lower price than another. *Under-shrub*, a low shrub, permanent and base, but the branches decaying and falling. *Under-sign*, to write one's name at the bottom of a writing. *Under-sized*, being a smaller size than common. *Under-soil*, subsoil, or the surface. *Underwood*, small trees growing among larger ones in a wood. The following compounds explain themselves. *Under-keeper*, *under-labourer*, *under-*

UNDERDRAIN—UNDERPULLER.

secretary, under-servant, under-sheriff, under-sheriffry, under-tenant, under-treasurer, under-workman.

UNDERDRAIN, un'der-drain, *s.* A trench or drain below the surface.

UNDERDRAIN, un'der-drain', *v. a.* To cut by digging a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERFONG, un'der-fong', *v. a.* (*under*, and *fangan*, to seize, Sax.) To take in hand.—Obsolete.

And thou, Menalcas, thou by treachery
Didst *underfong* my loss to waxe so light,
Should'st well be known for such thy villany.—
Spenser.

UNDER-FURROW, un'der-fur-ro, *v. a.* To sow *under-furrow*, is to plough in seed.

UNDERGO, un'der-go', *v. a.* To suffer or endure something painful to the body or the mind; to pass through; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking; to be the bearer of; to possess—(obsolete in this and the following sense):

Virtues
As infinite as man may *undergo*.—*Shaks.*
to be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge.—*Shaks.*

UNDERGONE, un'der-gon'. The past part. of the verb *to undergo*.

UNDERGROUND, un'der-grownd, *s.* A place or space beneath the surface of the earth;—*a.* being below the surface of the ground.

UNDERHAND, un'der-hand, *ad.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner; by fraud; by fraudulent means;—*a.* secret; clandestine, usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

UNDERLAID, un'der-layd', *a. part.* Having something lying or laid beneath.

UNDERLAY, un'der-la', *v. a.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

UNDERLET, un'der-let', *v. a.* To let below the value; to let as a lessee or tenant.

UNDERLETTER, un'der-let'tur, *s.* A tenant who gives a sub-lease.

UNDERLETTING, un'der-let'ting, *s.* Sub-letting; the art or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.

UNDERLING, un'der-ling, *s.* An inferior agent.

UNDERMINE, un'der-mine', *v. a.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of letting fall or of blowing up, as in the action of water on a bank; to remove the foundation or support of anything by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, un'der-mi'nur, *s.* One who saps or excavates the earth beneath anything; one who clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one who secretly overthrows.

UNDERMOST, un'der-moste, *a.* Lowest in state or condition.

UNDERN, un'dern, *s.* (Saxon.) The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock.—Obsolete.

It was past *undern* of the day.—*Chaucer.*

UNDERNEATH, un'der-nethe, *ad.* Beneath; below; in a lower place;—*prep.* under; beneath.

UNDEROGATORY, un-de-rog'a-tur-e, *a.* Not derogatory.

UNDERPIN, un'der-pin, *v. a.* To prop; to support.

UNDERPINNING, un'der-pin'ning, *s.* The act of laying stones under sills; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

UNDERPULLER, un'der-pul'tur, *s.* An inferior or subordinate puller.

These *underpullers* in distraction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched.—*Collier.*

UNDERSAY—UNDERTAKE.

UNDERSAY, un'der-sa', *v. n.* To say by way of contradiction or derogation.—Obsolete.

They say, they can to heaven the highway;
But, by my soule, I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot on that same troad,
But balke their right way, and strayen abroad.—
Spenser.

UNDERSET, un'der-set', *v. n.* To prop; to support;—*s.* a current of water below the surface.

UNDERSHOT, un'der-shot, *a.* Moved by water passing under it. In Hydraulics, *undershot-wheel*, a wheel with a number of flat boards, which receive the impulse of the water conveyed to the lowest part of the wheel by an inclined canal, in contradistinction to an overshot-wheel.

UNDERSONG, un'der-song, *s.* Chorus; burden of a song.

So ended she, and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*.—*Spenser.*

UNDERSTAND, un'der-stand, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. *understood*—(from *under* and *stand*.) To have just and adequate ideas of; to have the same ideas as the person who speaks or who writes; to know the meaning of a sign, as a nod or wink; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to know by instinct; to hold in opinion with conviction; to mean without expressing;

War, then war,
Open or *understood* must be resolved.—*Milton.*

to comprehend what is not expressed; to learn; to be informed, as, I *understand* the bill has passed;—*v. n.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscientious being;

All my soul be
Imparalysed in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see.—*Donne.*

to be informed by another; to learn.

I *understood* of the evil that Eliasib did.—*Neh. xlii. 7.*

UNDERSTANDABLE, un'der-stand'a-bl, *a.* That can be understood.—Not much used.

UNDERSTANDER, un'der-stand'ur, *s.* One who understands or knows by experience.

UNDERSTANDING, un'der-stand'ing, *s.* The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas.—
Locke.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, un'der-stand'ing-le, *ad.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension.

UNDERSTOOD, un'der-stud'. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to understand*.

UNDERSTRAPPER, un'der-strap'per, *s.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

UNDERTAKABLE, un'der-ta'ka-bl, *a.* That may be undertaken.—Not in use.

UNDERTAKE, un-de-take', *v. n.* Past, *undertook*, past part. *undertaken*. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform; to covenant or contract to perform; to attempt; to assume a character;

My name and credit you shall *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodged.—*Shaks.*

to engage with; to attack;

Your lordship shall not *undertake* every companion you offend.—*Shaks.*

to have charge of;

Who *undertakes* you to your end.—*Shaks.*

UNDERTAKEN—UNDESERVER.

UNDESERV

—(not in use in the last three senses);—*v. a.* to take upon or assume any business or province;

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me.
Isaiah xxxviii. 34.

to venture; to hazard; to promise; to be bound.
To undertake for, to be bound; to become surety for.

UNDERTAKEN, un-der-ta'kn. Past participle of the verb *to undertake*.

UNDERTAKER, un-der-ta'kur, *s.* One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business; one who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, un-der-ta'king, *s.* Any business, work, project, or enterprise, which a person undertakes to perform.

UNDervaluation, un-der-val-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the real worth.

UNDERvalue, un-der-val'u, *v. a.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise; to hold in mean estimation;—*s.* low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.

UNDERVALUER, un-der-val'u-er, *s.* One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, un-der-went'. The past of the verb *to undergo*.

UNDERWOOD, un-der-wud, *s.* The small trees which grow among large ones.

UNDERWORK, un-der-wurk, *s.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

UNDERWORK, un-der-wurk', *v. a.* To destroy by clandestine means;

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king
To cut off the sequence of posterity.—*Shaks.*

to labour or polish less than enough;
A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*.—
Dryden.

to work at a price below the common.

UNDERWRITE, un-der-rite', *v. a.* To write under something else; to subscribe, as, we whose names are *underwritten*; to subscribe one's name for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance; The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony.—*Marshall.*

—*v. n.* to practise insurance.

UNDERWRITER, un-der-ri'tur, *s.* One who insures; an insurer, so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWRITTEN, un-der-rit'n. The past part. of the verb *to underwrite*.

UNDESCENDIBLE, un-de-send'e-bl, *a.* Not capable of descending to heirs.

UNDESCRIBABLE, un-de-skri'ba-bl, *a.* Incapable of description.

UNDESCRIBED, un-de-skri'bd, *a.* Not described; not written about.

UNDESCRIED, un-de-skride', *a.* Not discovered; not seen.

UNDESERVED, un-de-zerv'd, *a.* Not merited; not obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, un-de-zer'ved-le, *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or evil.

UNDESERVEDNESS, un-de-zerv'ed-nes, *s.* Want of being worthy.

UNDESERVER, un-de-zerv'ur, *s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on.—*Shaks.*

UNDESERVING, un-not having merit.

UNDESERVINGLY, meriting any part

UNDESIGNATED, unUNDESIGNED, un-d

purposed.

UNDESIGNEDLY, un

sign or intention.

UNDESIGNEDNESS,

from design or set

UNDESIGNING, un-d

any set purpose;

fraudulent schemes

UNDESIRABLE, un-d

or coveted; not pl

UNDESIRING, un-d

wishing; not desir

UNDESPAIRING, un-

despair.

UNDESTROYABLE, t

tible.—Not used.

UNDESTROYED, un-

ruined.

UNDETACHED, un-d

UNDETERMINABLE,

cannot be determin

UNDETERMINATE, u

minate—the word

Fluid, slippery, an

UNDETERMINATENE

UNDETERMINATION,

Indeterminateness

now more generally

state.

UNDETERMINED, un

not decided; not li

nate.

UNDETERRED, un-d

fear or obstacles.

UNDETESTING, un-d

abhorrence.

Who these can

UNDEVELOPED, un-

unfolded.

UNDEVIATING, un-d

from the way, or fi

regular.

UNDEVIATINGLY, u

out wandering; st

UNDEVIOUS, un-de'v

UNDEVOTED, un-de-

attached; unconsecr

UNDEVOUT, un-de-v

not pious.

UNDEXTEROUS, un-d

UNDIADEMED, un-di

a diadem or crown.

UNDIAPHONOUS, un

parent; not pelluci

UNDID, un-did'. Th

UNDIGENOUS, un-di

genos, kind, Gr.)

used by Kirwan.

UNDIGESTED, un-de-

on, or reduced to c

UNDIGHT—UNDISGUISED.

UNDIGHT, un-dite', *v. a.* To put off.—Obsolete.
From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside.—*Spenser*.

UNDIGNIFIED, un-dig'ne-fide, *a.* Common; without dignity; mean.

UNDIMINISHABLE, un-de-min'ish-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of diminution.

UNDIMINISHED, un-de-min'ishd, *a.* Not lessened; unimpaired.

UNDIMMED, un-dim'd, *a.* Not rendered obscure or dim.

UNDINES, un'dinse, *s.* (from *unda*, water, Lat.) The name given by the Cabalists to one class of their spirits of the elements, viz., those residing in the waters. The word is also written Ondines.

UNDINTED, un-dint'ed, *a.* Not impressed by a blow.
I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed on,
To part unhack'd edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*.—*Shaks*.

UNDIPLOMATIC, un-dip-lo-mat'ik, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.

UNDIPPED, un-dipt', *a.* Not plunged.
Like Achilles,
Thou hast a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*,
And that has made thee mortal.—*Dryden*.

UNDIRECTED, un-di-rekt'ed, *a.* Not guided; left without direction; not addressed or superscribed, as a letter.

UNDISCOVERED, un-dis-sernd', *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

UNDISCOVEREDLY, un-dis-sern'ed-le, *ad.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen.

UNDISCERNIBLE, un-dis-sern'e-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible.

UNDISCERNIBleness, un-dis-sern'e-bl-nes, *s.* State or quality of being undiscernible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, un-dis-sern'e-ble, *ad.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, un-dis-sern'ing, *a.* Not making just distinctions; injudicious; wanting the power of discrimination;—*s.* want of discernment.

UNDISCHARGED, un-dis-tsharjd', *a.* Not discharged, freed, or liberated.

UNDISCIPLINED, un-dis'se-plind, *a.* Not duly exercised or taught; not subdued to order and regularity; raw; uninstructed.

UNDISCLOSE, un-dis-kloze', *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold.—A useless word.
The full-blown rose—
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That fall of beauty time bestows upon her.—*Daniel*.

UNDISCORDANT, un-dis-kawrd'ant, } *a.* Not disa-
UNDISCORDING, un-dis-kawrd'ing, } greeing; harmonious.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise.—*Milton*.

UNDISCOVERABLE, un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out.

UNDISCOVERED, un-dis-kuv'ard, *a.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

UNDISCREET, un-dis-kreet', *a.* Not prudent or wise; indiscreet—the word now used.

UNDISCREETLY, un-dis-kreet'le, *ad.* Imprudent; indiscreetly—the word now used.

UNDISCUSS'D, un-dis-kust', *a.* Not argued or debated.

UNDISGUISEABLE, un-dis-gi'za-bl, *a.* That cannot be disguised.

UNDISGUISED, un-dis-gi'zd, *a.* Not covered with a mask, or having a false appearance; open; frank; plain; artless.

UNDISHONOUR'D—UNDISTURBEDLY.

UNDISHONOUR'D, un-diz-on'urd, *a.* Not disgraced.

UNDISMAYED, un-dis-mayd', *a.* Not disheartened; not discouraged.

UNDISORLIGING, un-dis-o-bli'ing, *a.* Inoffensive. A useless word.

UNDISORDERED, un-dis-awr'durd, *a.* Not disturbed or put out of order.

UNDISPENSED, un-dis-penst', *a.* Not freed from obligation; not dispensed.

UNDISPENSING, un-dis-pens'ing, *a.* Not allowed to be dispensed with.

UNDISPERSED, un-dis-perst', *a.* Not scattered.

UNDISPLAYED, un-dis-playd', *a.* Not unfolded; not shown openly.

UNDISPOSED, un-dis-pozde', *a.* Not bestowed.
The employments were *undisposed* of.—*Swift*.

UNDISPUTABLE, un-dis-pu'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed; indisputable—the word now used.

UNDISPUTED, un-dis-pu'ted, *a.* Not called in question; incontrovertible; evident.
Thou, by an *undisputed* title, art the king of poets.—*Dryden*.

UNDISQUIETED, un-dis-kwi't-ed, *a.* Not disturbed.

UNDISSEMBLED, un-dis-sem'bld, *a.* Open; undisguised; unfeigned; honest.

UNDISSEMBLING, un-dis-sem'bling, *a.* Not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.
Innocence and *undissembling* truth.—*Thomson*.

UNDISSIPATED, un-dis'se-pay-ted, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

UNDISSOLVABLE, un-dis-solv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be dissolved or melted; that cannot be loosed or broken.
The holy knot, which tied once all mankind,
Agree to hold sacred and *undissolvable*.—*Cowper*.

UNDISSOLVED, un-dis-solv'd, *a.* Not melted.

UNDISSOLVING, un-dis-solv'ing, *a.* Never melting.
Cold Scythia's *undissolving* snow.—*Addison*.

UNDISTEMPERED, un-dis-tem'purd, *a.* Free from disease; free from perturbation.

UNDISTENDED, un-dis-tend'ed, *a.* Not enlarged; not swelled.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be distinctly seen; not to be distinguished by any particular property.

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, un-dis-ting'gwish-a-ble, *ad.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not to be separately and plainly described.

UNDISTINGUISHED, un-dis-ting'gwishd, *a.* Not marked so as to be known from each other; not separately seen or descried; not plainly discerned; having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect; not distinguished by any particular eminence.

UNDISTORTED, un-dis-tawrt'ed, *a.* Not perverted.

UNDISTRACTED, un-dis-trakt'ed, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety, confusion, or multiplicity of objects.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, un-dis-trakt'ed-le, *ad.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments or multiplicity of concerns.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, un-dis-trakt'ed-nes, *s.* Freedom from distraction.

UNDISTURBED, un-dis'turbd, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; calm; tranquil; placid.

UNDISTURBEDLY, un-dis-turb'ed-le, *ad.* Calmly; peacefully.

UNDISTURBEDNESS—UNDRIED.

UND

UNDISTURBEDNESS, un-dis-turb'ed-nes, *s.* Calmness; tranquillity.
 UN-DIVERSIFIED, un-de-vers'e-fide, *a.* Not varied; uniform.
 UN-DIVERTED, un-de-vert'ed, *a.* Not turned aside; not amused or pleased.
 UN-DIVIDABLE, un-de-vi'da-bl, *a.* Not susceptible of being separated or divided.
 UN-DIVIDED, un-de-vi'ded, *a.* Not separated; unbroken; whole.
 UN-DIVIDEDLY, un-de-vide'ed-le, *ad.* So as not to be parted.
 UN-DIVORCED, un-de-vorste', *a.* Not separated.
 These died together,
 Happy in ruin, *undivorced* in death.—*Shaks.*
 UN-DIVULGED, un-de-vuljd', *a.* Not promulgated; not disclosed.
 UN-DO, un-doo', *v. a.* Pret. *undid*, past part. *undone*.
 To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to nought; to loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; to ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish.
 UN-DOCK, un-dok', *v. a.* To take out of dock, as to *undock* a ship.
 UN-DOER, un-doo'ur, *s.* One who undoes or brings to destruction.
 UN-DOING, un-doo'ing, *s.* Reversing what has been done; ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.
 Ignorant of happiness and blind to ruin,
 How oft are our petitions our *undoing*!—*Harte*
 UN-DO-MESTICATED, un-do-mes'te-kay-ted, *a.* Not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.
 UN-DONE, un-dun', *a.* Past part. of the verb *undo*.
 UN-DOUBTED, un-dowt'ed, *a.* Not called in question; indubitable; undisputable.
 UN-DOUBTEDLY, un-dowt'ed-le, *ad.* Without doubt; indubitably.
 UN-DOUBTFUL, un-dowt'ful, *a.* Plain; evident.
 This fact — came not to an *undoubted* proof.—*Shaks.*
 UN-DOUBTING, un-dowt'ing, *a.* Unhesitating; having confidence.
 UN-DOUBTINGLY, un-dowt'ing-le, *ad.* Without doubting.
 UN-DRAINED, un-draynd', *a.* Not having the water led off by drains.
 UN-DRAMATIC, un-dra-mat'ik, } *a.* Not ac-
 UN-DRAMATICAL, un-dra-mat'e-kal, } cording to
 the rules of the drama or stage.
 UN-DRAWN, un-drawn', *a.* Not pulled by any external force; not allured by motives or persuasion; not taken from the box or lottery apparatus, as, an *undrawn* ticket; not portrayed.
 The death-bed of the just is yet *undrawn*
 By mortal hand.—*Young.*
 UN-DREADED, un-dred'ed, *a.* Not feared.
 Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.—*Milton.*
 UN-DREAMED, un-dreemd', *a.* Not thought of.
 A wild dedication of yourselves
 To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.—*Shaks.*
 UN-DRESS, un-dres', *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments;
 Undress'd at evening, when she found
 Their odours lost; their colours past,
 She chang'd her look.—*Prior.*
 —*s.* a loose or negligent dress; —*a.* not attired; not prepared, as meat *undressed*; not trimmed, pruned, or put in order, as, an *undressed* vineyard.
 UN-DRIED, un-dride', *a.* Wet; moist; green, as *undried* hay.

UNDRIVEN, un-
 The doubt
 Stands with
 UN-DROOPING, u
 despairing.
 UN-DROSSY, un-
 Heav
 UN-DROWNED, u
 UN-DUBITABLE, u
 not to be ques
 used.
 UN-DUE, un-du',
 as a debt; no
 the standard
 sive, as *undue*
 UN-DUKE, un-du
 A word used b
 UN-DULARY, un'
 Lat.) Playin
 UN-DULATE, un'
 UN-DULATED, un
 down near the
 Breath vocali
 UN-DULATE, un'
 back and forw
 UN-DULATING, u
 ing; rising an
 Through un
 And spread
 UN-DULATINGLY
 or manner of
 UN-DULATION, u
 or undulation.
 sensation of a
 In Surgery, a
 abscess when
 jarring of sou
 sounded.
 UN-DULATORY,
 manner of wav
 in rising and
 UN-DULL, un-du
 or obscurity;
 Und
 UN-DULY, un-du
 ing to duty.
 UN-DURABLE, u
 All un
 UN-DUST, un-du
 clean. *Dust*
 the better wo
 When we frequ
 and *undust* it fro
 we come to be id
 UN-DUTEOUS, un
 UN-DUTIFUL, un
 disobedient.
 UN-DUTIFULLY,
 to duty; in
 UN-DUTIFULNE
 duty; want
 disobedience.
 UN-DYING, un-
 ishing.
 UN-EARNED, un
 or merit.

UNEARTH—UNEMPHATICALLY.

UNEARTH, un-erth', *v. a.* To drive from a den or burrow in the ground.

UNEARTHED, un-erth'd, *a.* Driven from a den, cavern, or burrow.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts unearth'd.—
Thomson.

UNEARTHLY, un-erth'le, *a.* Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, un-e'ze-le, *ad.* With uneasiness or pain; with difficulty; not rapidly.

UNEASINESS, un-e'ze-nes, *s.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet; perplexity.

UNEASY, un-e'ze, *a.* Feeling a moderate degree of pain or anxiety; restless; disquieted; constraining; cramping;

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, uneasy rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe.—*Roscommon.*

constrained; difficult to please; difficult—(not in use in this sense.)

This swift business
I must uneasy make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light.—*Shaks.*

UNEATABLE, un-e'ta-bl, *a.* Not fit to be used as food.

UNEATEN, un-e'tn, *a.* Not devoured as food.

UNEATH, un-ethe', *ad.* (*un*, and *each*, easy, Sax.) Uneasy.—Obsolete.

Uneath she may endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender flying feet.—*Spenser.*

—*prep.* under; below.

And seemed uneath to shake the steadfast ground.—
Spenser.

UNEDIFIED, un-ed'e-fide, *a.* Not improved in mind or morals.

UNEDIFYING, un-ed'e-fi-ing, *a.* Not improving, or calculated to improve the mind or morals.

UNEDUCATED, un-ed'u-kay-ted, *a.* Illiterate; not instructed in useful knowledge.

UNEFFACED, un-ef-faste', *a.* Not obliterated.

UNEFFECTED, un-ef-fek'ted, *a.* Not effected or performed.

UNEFFECTUAL, un-ef-fek'tu-al, *a.* Ineffectual—the word now used.

The glowworm shows his matn to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.—*Shaks.*

UNELABORATE, un-e-lab'o-rate, *a.* Finished with little labour or study.

UNELASTIC, un-e-last'ik, *a.* Not having the property of elasticity.

UNELATED, un-e-la'ted, *a.* Not puffed up.

UNELBOWED, un-el'bode, *a.* Not having a person at one's elbow.—A word used by Pope.

UNELECTED, un-e-lek'ted, *a.* Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, un-el'e-je-bl, *a.* Not fit or proper to be chosen; ineligible—the word now used.

UNEMANCIPATED, un-e-man'se-pay-ted, *a.* Not liberated from slavery.

UNEMBARRASSED, un-em-bar'rast, *a.* Not confused or perplexed in mind; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; free from perplexing connection.

UNEMBODIED, un-em-bod'id, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; not embodied; not collected into a body.

UNEMPHATIC, un-em-fat'ik, *a.* Having no emphasis.

UNEMPHATICALLY, un-em-fat'e-kal-le, *ad.* Without energy or emphasis.

UNEMPLOYED—UNENTOMBED.

UNEMPLOYED, un-em-ploy'd, *a.* Not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged; not being in use.

UNEMPPOWERED, un-em-pow'urd, *a.* Not authorized.

UNEMPTYABLE, un-em'te-a-bl, *a.* Inexhaustible.—Not in use.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is a drop of that unemptyable fountain of wisdom which hath diversely imparted her treasures.—*Hooker.*

UNEMULATING, un-em'u-lay-ting, *a.* Not striving to excel.

UNENCHANTED, un-en-tshan'ted, *a.* That cannot be enchanted.

Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms and defend her fruit.—*Milton.*

UNENCUMBERED, un-en-kum'burd, *a.* Not burdened.

UNENDEARED, un-en-deerd', *a.* Not attended with endearment.

UNENDING, un-end'ing, *a.* Everlasting.

UNENDOWED, un-en-dow'd, *a.* Not invested; not graced.

UNENERVATED, un-en'er-vay-ted, *a.* Not enfeebled.

UNENGAGED, un-en-gayjd', *a.* Not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person, as, a lady is *unengaged*; free from attachment that binds; unemployed; unoccupied; not busy; not appropriated, as, *unengaged* revenue or money,—we generally say *unappropriated* in this sense.

UNENGAGING, un-en-ga'jing, *a.* Not adapted to win or engage the affections or attention, not inviting.

UNENGLISH, un-ing'lish, *a.* Not English.—*Westm. Review.*

UNENJOYED, un-en-joyd', *a.* Not obtained; not possessed.

UNENJOYING, un-en-joy'ing, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The unenjoying, craving wretch is poor.—*Creech.*

UNENLARGED, un-en-larjd', *a.* Not made larger; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered.—*Watts.*

UNENLIGHTENED, un-en-li'tnd, *a.* Not illuminated.

UNENLIVENED, un-en-li'vnd, *a.* Not sprightly; dull.

UNENSLAVED, un-en-slay'vd, *a.* Free from slavery.

UNENTANGLE, un-en-tang'gl, *v. a.* To disentangle; to free from complication or perplexity.

UNENTANGLED, un-en-tang'gld, *a.* Disentangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

UNENTERPRISING, un-en-ter-pri'zing, *a.* Not adventurous.

UNENTERPRISINGLY, un-en-ter-pri'zing-le, *ad.* Without enterprise.

UNENTERTAINING, un-en-ter-ta'ning, *a.* Unamusing; not giving delight.

UNENTERTAININGLY, un-en-ter-ta'ning-le, *ad.* Without entertainment.

UNENTERTAININGNESS, un-en-ter-ta'ning-nes, *s.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.

UNENTHRALLED, un-en-thrawld', *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.

UNENTOMBED, un-en-toomd', *a.* Not buried, not interred.

Think'st thou, unentomb'd, to cross the floods?—

Dryden.
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UNENTOMOLOGICAL—UNESSENTIALLY.

UNENTOMOLOGICAL, un-en-to-mo-loj'e-kal, *a.* Not pertaining to entomology.

UNENUMERATED, un-e-nu'mer-ay-ted, *a.* Not numbered; not included in enumerated articles.

UNENVIALE, un-en've-a-bl, *a.* Not to be envied.

UNENVIED, un-en'vid, *a.* Exempt from envy.

UNENVIOUS, un-en've-us, *a.* Free from envy.

UNENVYING, un-en've-ing, *a.* Not coveting or grudging what another possesses.

UNEPISCOPAL, un-e-pis'ko-pal, *a.* Not governed by bishops.

UNEPITAPHED, un-ep'e-taft, *a.* Having no epitaph.

UNEQUABLE, un-e'kwa-bl, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse.

UNEQUAL, un-e'kwal, *a.* (*unequalis*, Lat.) Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; disproportioned; partial; ill matched; not regular; not uniform; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; not just.

You are *unequal* to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not.—
Ben Jonson.

In Botany, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only; rugged; an *unequal leaf* is when the two halves, separated by the midrib, are of unequal dimensions, and their bases not parallel: called also an *oblique leaf*.

UNEQUALABLE, un-e'kwal-a-bl, *a.* Not to be equalled or paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, un-e'kwal-d, *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled.

UNEQUALLY, un-e'kwal-le, *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion to each other; not with like sentiments or temper.

UNEQUALNESS, un-e'kwal-nes, *s.* A state of being unequal; inequality.

UNEQUITABLE, un-e'kwe-ta-bl, *a.* Unjust; not impartial; inequitable—the word commonly used.

UNEQUIVOCAL, un-e-kwiv'o-kal, *a.* Not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, un-e-kwiv'o-kal-le, *ad.* Without doubt; without cause to doubt; plainly; with evidence.

UNEQUIVOCALNESS, un-e-kwiv'o-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being unequivocal.

UNERADICABLE, un-e-rad'e-ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be eradicated or exterminated.

UNERADICATED, un-e-rad'e-kay-ted, *a.* Not exterminated.

UNERRABLE, un-er'ra-bl, *a.* Infallible.

UNERRABLENESS, un-er'ra-bl-nes, *s.* Incapacity of being in error.

UNERRING, un-er'ring, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error.

UNERRINGLY, un-er'ring-le, *ad.* Without mistake.

UNESCHEWABLE, un-es-shoo'a-bl, *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable.—Not in use.

An *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him.—
Carew.

UNESPIED, un-e-spide', *s.* Not seen; undescried; undiscovered.

UNESSAYED, un-es-say'd, *a.* Unattempted.

UNESSENTIAL, un-es-sen'shal, *a.* Not being of the least importance; not constituting essence; void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next.—Milton.

UNESSENTIALLY, un-es-sen'shal-le, *ad.* Not essentially.

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UNESTABLISH—UNEXERCISE

UNESTABLISH, un-e-stab'lish, *v. a.* To deprive of establishment.

The parliament demanded of the king that prelatical government.—Milton.

UNESTABLISHED, un-e-stab'lish-d, *a.* Not fixed.

UNECHARISTICAL, un-u-ka-ris'ti-kal, *a.* Not pertaining to the sacrament of the Eucharist.

UNEVANGELICAL, un-ev-an-jel'e-kal, *a.* Not pertaining to the gospel; not orthodox.

UNEVAPORATED, un-e-vap'o-ray-ted, *a.* Not haled, as vapour.

UNEVEN, un-e'vn, *a.* Not level; not equal in length.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet.

UNEVENLY, un-e'vn-le, *ad.* In an uneven manner.

UNEVENNESS, un-e'vn-nes, *s.* Unequality; turbulence; change; want of uniformity.

UNEVENTFUL, un-e-vent'ful, *a.* Not marked by events.

UNEVITABLE, un-ev'e-ta-bl, *a.* Inevitable; word now used.

UNEVOLVED, un-e-volv'd, *a.* Not unfolded.

UNEXACTED, un-egz-akt'ed, *a.* Not exact.

UNEXAGGERATED, un-egz-aj'er-ay-ted, *a.* Not exceeded or enlarged in description.

UNEXAMINABLE, un-egz-am'in-a-bl, *a.* Not examined or inquired into.

The lowly, all-wise, and *unexamined* Christ.—Milton.

UNEXAMINED, un-egz-am'ind, *a.* Not examined; into; not tried; not discussed or discussed.

UNEXAMPLED, un-egz-am'pl-d, *a.* Not preceded or example; unparalleled.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, un-eks-sep'shun-able, *a.* Not objectionable; not liable to any exception.

UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, un-eks-sep'shun-able-nes, *s.* State of being unexceptionable.

UNEXCEPTIONABLY, un-eks-sep'shun-able-le, *ad.* As not to be liable to objection.

UNEXCISED, un-eks-si'zd, *a.* Not excised; duty.

And beggars taste thee *unexcised* by thee.

UNEXCITED, un-eks-si'ted, *a.* Not excited.

UNEXCLUDED, un-eks-klu'ded, *a.* Not excluded.

UNEXCLUSIVE, un-eks-klu'siv, *a.* Not exclusive; participation.

UNEXCOGITABLE, un-eks-koj'e-ta-bl, *a.* Not found out.—Not in use.

UNEXCOMMUNICATED, un-eks-ko-mu-ni-kay-ted, *a.* Not ejected from the communion of the church.

UNEXCUSABLE, un-eks-ku'za-bl, *a.* Not excusable; the word now used.

UNEXCUSABLENESS, un-eks-ku'za-bl-nes, *s.* Excusableness—the word now used.

We will rip up to you the *unexcusable* ignorance in general.—Hammond.

UNEXECUTED, un-eks'e-ku-ted, *a.* Not signed or sealed, or having the seal which constitute legal validity.

UNEXEMPLARY, un-egz-em-pla-re, *a.* Not serving as example.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, un-egz-em'ple-fi-ay-d, *a.* Not illustrated by example.

UNEXEMPT, un-egz-empt', *a.* Not exempted from privilege.

UNEXERCISED, un-eks'er-siz-d, *a.* Not practised; not experienced.

UNEXERTED—UNFAILABLE.

UNEXERTED, un-egz-er'ted, *a.* Not called into act; not put forth.
 UNEXHAUSTED, un-egz-hawst'ed, *a.* Not spent; not drained to the bottom.
 UNEXISTENT, un-egz-ist'ent, } *a.* Not in being.
 UNEXISTING, un-egz-ist'ing, }
 UNEXPANDED, un-eks-pand'ed, *a.* Not spread out.
 UNEXPECTATION, un-eks-pek-ta'shun, *s.* Want of foresight.—Not used.
 Every other evil is aggravated by our *unexpectation*.—*Bp. Hall.*
 UNEXPECTED, un-eks-pek'ted, *a.* Not looked for; sudden.
 UNEXPECTEDLY, un-eks-pek'ted-le, *ad.* At a time or in a manner not looked for.
 UNEXPECTEDNESS, un-eks-pek'ted-nes, *s.* The quality of being unexpectedly, or of coming suddenly or by surprise.
 UNEXPEDIENT, un-eks-pe'de-ent, *a.* Inexpedient—the word now used.
 UNEXPENDED, un-eks-pend'ed, *a.* Not disbursed; not laid out.
 UNEXPENSIVE, un-eks-pen'siv, *a.* Not costly.
 UNEXPERIENCED, un-eks-pe're-entst, *a.* Unskilful; not versed in; untried.
 UNEXPERIMENTAL, un-eks-per-e-ment'al, *a.* Not founded on experiment or trial.
 UNEXPERT, un-eks-pert', *a.* Not skilled; inexpert—the word generally used.
 UNEXPLORED, un-eks-plo'rd, *a.* Not searched out; not tried; not known.
 UNEXPLOSIVE, un-eks-plo'siv, *a.* Not of a nature to explode.
 UNEXPOSED, un-eks-po'zd, *a.* Not laid open to censure.
 UNEXPOUNDED, un-eks-pownd'ed, *a.* Not illustrated by explanation.
 UNEXPRESSED, un-eks-prest', *a.* Not mentioned or named; not exhibited. For Unexpressible, Unexpressibly, Unexpressive, &c., see under Inexpressible, &c.—the words now used.
 UNEXPUNGED, un-eks-punj'd, *a.* Not bloated out.
 UNEXTENDED, un-eks-tend'ed, *a.* Occupying no assignable space.
 UNEXTINCT, un-eks-tingkt', *a.* Not having ceased to exist, as a species or genus; extant.
 UNEXTINGUISHABLE, un-eks-ting'gwissh-a-bl, *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out.
 UNEXTINGUISHABLY, un-eks-ting'gwissh-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction.
 UNEXTINGUISHED, un-eks-ting'gwisshd, *a.* Not quenched; not entirely repressed.
 UNEXTIRPATED, un-eks-ter'pay-ted, *a.* Not rooted out.
 UNEXTORTED, un-eks-tawrt'ed, *a.* Not wrested.
 UNEXTRACTED, un-eks-trakt'ed, *a.* Not drawn out.
 UNFADED, un-fa'ded, *a.* Not having lost its strength of colour; not withered.
 UNFADING, un-fa'ding, *a.* Not liable to loss of strength of colouring.
 For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
 And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.—*Pope.*
 UNFADINGLY, un-fa'ding-le, *ad.* In an unfading manner.
 UNFADINGNESS, un-fa'ding-nes, *s.* State or quality of being unfading.
 UNFAILABLE, un-fa'la-bl, *a.* That cannot fail.
 We believe this *unfailable* word of truth.—*Bp. Hall.*

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UNFAILABLENESS—UNFATHERED.

UNFAILABLENESS, un-fa'la-bl-nes, *s.* State which cannot fail; infallibility.—Not in use.
 He takes all believers into the partnership of his comfortable *unfailableness*.—*Bp. Hall.*
 UNFAILING, un-fa'ling, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; that does not fail; certain, as an *unfailing* promise.
 UNFAILINGNESS, un-fa'ling-nes, *s.* The state of being unfailable.
 UNFAINTING, un-faynt'ing, *a.* Not sinking; not failing under toil; not drooping.
 UNFAIR, un-fare', *a.* Not honest; not just; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice, as an *unfair* dealer; proceeding from trick or dishonesty.
 UNFAIRLY, un-fare'le, *ad.* Not in a just manner.
 UNFAIRNESS, un-fare'nes, *s.* Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; injustice; want of equitableness.
 UNFAITHFUL, un-fayth'ful, *a.* Not observant of promise, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; not performing the proper duty;
 My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
 Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height.—*Pope.*
 infidel; impious; negligent of duty, as an *unfaithful* workman.
 UNFAITHFULLY, un-fayth'ful-le, *ad.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously; negligently; imperfectly.
 UNFAITHFULNESS, un-fayth'ful-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being unfaithful.
 UNFALCATED, un-fal'kay-ted, *a.* Not curtailed.
 UNFALLEN, un-fawl'n, *a.* Still standing.
 UNFALLOWED, un-fal'ode, *a.* Not laid out in fallow.
 The *unfallow'd* glebe
 Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
 Of golden wheat.—*Philips.*
 UNFALTERING, un-fawl'ter-ing, *a.* Not failing; not hesitating.
 UNFALTERINGLY, un-fawl'ter-ing-le, *ad.* Without faltering; unhesitatingly.
 UNFAMILIAR, un-fa-mil'yar, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.
 UNFAMILIARITY, un-fa-mil-yar'e-te, *s.* Want of familiarity.
 UNFAMILIARLY, un-fa-mil'yar-le, *ad.* Not in a familiar manner.
 UNFASHIONABLE, un-fash'un-a-bl, *a.* Not according to the prevailing mode or custom.
 UNFASHIONABLENESS, un-fash'un-a-bl-nes, *s.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation of the reigning custom.
 UNFASHIONABLY, un-fash'un-a-ble, *ad.* Not according to the prevailing custom or fashion.
 Unartfully
 Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
 Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
 And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
 That dogs bark at me.—*Shaks.*
 UNFASHIONED, un-fash'und, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having the regular form.
 A lifeless lump, *unfashioned* and unframed,
 Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos named.—*Dryden.*
 UNFAST, un-fast', *a.* Not safe; not secure.
 UNFASTEN, un-fas'an, *v. a.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind.
 UNFATHERED, un-fath'urd, *a.* Fatherless.

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UNFATHERLY—UNFERTILE.

UNFATHERLY, un-fāth'ur-le, *a.* Not becoming a father.

UNFATHOMABLE, un-fath'um-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be sounded by a line, as, an *unfathomable* lake; so deep or remote, the limit or extent cannot be ascertained.

UNFATHOMABLENESS, un-fath'um-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being unfathomable.

UNFATHOMABLY, un-fath'um-a-bl, *ad.* So as not to be capable of being sounded.

UNFATHOMED, un-fath'umd, *a.* Not sounded.

UNFATIGUED, un-fa-teegd', *a.* Unwearied.

UNFAULTY, un-fawl'te, *a.* Free from fault; innocent.

UNFAVOURABLE, un-fa'vur-a-bl, *a.* Not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; not kind; not obliging; discouraging.

UNFAVOURABLENESS, un-fa'vur-a-bl-nes, *s.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

UNFAVoured, un-fa'vurd, *a.* Not favoured; not assisted.

UNFEARED, un-feerd', *a.* Not affrighted; undaunted; not feared or dreaded.

The serpent
Not nocent yet, but on the grassy herb
Fearless, *unfeared*, he slept.—Milton.

UNFEARFUL, un-feer'fal, *a.* Courageous.

UNFEARING, un-feer'ing, *a.* Not dreading.

UNFEARINGLY, un-feer'ing-le, *ad.* Courageously.

UNFEASIBLE, un-fe'ze-bl, *a.* Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, un-feth'urd, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged.

UNFEATURED, un-fe'turde, *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.—Not used.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured*, and a skin of buff.—Dryden.

UNFEED, un-fed', *a.* Not supplied with food.

UNFEED, un-feed', *a.* Not retained by a fee; unpaid.

UNFEELING, un-feel'ing, *a.* Insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.

UNFEELINGLY, un-feel'ing-le, *ad.* In an unfeeling, harsh, or cruel manner.

UNFEELINGNESS, un-feel'ing-nes, *s.* Want of feeling.

UNFEIGNED, un-fa'nd, *a.* Not counterfeit; not hypocritical.

UNFEIGNEDLY, un-fa'ned-le, *ad.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

UNFELICITATING, un-fe-lis'e-tayt-ing, *a.* Not producing felicity.

UNFELLOWED, un-fel'lode, *a.* Not matched.—Not used.

To sever so *unfellowed* a pair.—Archd. Arncliffe.

UNFELT, un-felt', *a.* Not felt or perceived.

UNFEMINE, un-fem'e-nine, *a.* Not according to the qualities of the female sex; unbecoming a woman.

UNFENCE, un-fens', *v. a.* To remove a fence or fences; to remove a defence from.

UNFENCED, un-fens't, *a.* Not surrounded by an enclosure or fence; not fortified.

UNFERMENTED, un-fer-ment'ed, *a.* Not having undergone fermentation.

UNFERTILE, un-fer'tile, *a.* Not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops; barren; unfruitful; waste; not prolific.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless *unfertile* thing, but that might fructify and increase.—Decay of Christ. Pety.

UNFERTILENESS—UN

UNFERTILENESS, un-fer'tile-nes, *s.* Infertile.

UNFETTER, un-fet'tur, *v. a.* To loose unchain; to unshackle.

UNFIGURED, un-fig'urde, *a.* Represented in form.

UNFILIAL, un-fil'yal, *a.* Unsuitable child; undutiful; unbecoming a child.

UNFILIALLY, un-fil'yal-le, *ad.* In coming a child.

UNFILLED, un-fild', *a.* Not fully.

UNFILMED, un-film'd', *a.* Not covered.

UNFINISHED, un-fin'ishd, *a.* Not brought to an end; imperfect; hand or touch.

UNFIRM, un-ferin', *a.* Weak; feeble. *infirm* is used when we speak of the human frame.

UNFIRMNESS, un-firm'nes, *s.* A weakness.

UNFIT, un-fit', *a.* Improper; unsuited;—*v. a.* to disqualify; to disqualify.

UNFITLY, un-fit'le, *ad.* Not properly.

UNFITNESS, un-fit'nes, *s.* Want of qualities, physical or moral, or thing; want of propriety or adaptation or place.

UNFITTING, un-fit'ting, *a.* Improper.

UNFIX, un-fix', *v. a.* To loose from to unsettle; to unhinge; to disfluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid to snow
The mountain stands, nor can the frost
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how

UNFIXED, un-fikst', *a.* Wandering; constant; having no settled view; suit; not determined.

UNFIXEDNESS, un-fiks'ed-nes, *s.* Unfixed; power of roving at large.

UNFLAGGING, un-flag'ging, *a.* Maintaining strength or spirit.

UNFLATTERED, un-flat'turd, *a.* Not due merit; not extolled.

Or gazing by pale lamps on high-bos
In vaults, thin courts of poor *unflattered*

UNFLATTERING, un-flat'tur-ing, *a.* The truth; not gratifying with sycophancy; sincere.

Of the neighbouring
In whose *unflattering* mirror even
She counsel takes, how best her

UNFLEDGED, un-fledjd', *a.* Not yet feathers; young; not having attained.

Do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, *unfledged* con

UNFLESHED, un-flesht', *a.* Not as an *unfleshed* hound.

Raw milkless foe, thy *unfleshed*

UNFLINCHING, un-flinsh'ing, *a.* Not flinching.

UNFLITTING, un-flit'ting, *a.* Not motion.

UNFLOWERING, un-flow'ring, *a.* Not flowered.

UNFOILED, un-foyl'd', *a.* Not unfolded.

UNFOLD, un-folde', *v. a.* To expand or anything covered close or rolled to view or contemplation; to disclose; to display; to release from.

The *unfolding* star calls up the sky

UNFOLDING—UNFRAMABLE.

UNFOLDING, un-folde'ing, *s.* The act of expanding, displaying, or disclosing; disclosure.

UNFOLLOWED, un-fol'lowed, *a.* Not gone after; not imitated or believed in.

UNFOOL, un-fool', *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again?—*Shaks.*

UNFORBEARING, un-for-ba'ring, *a.* Not patient.

UNFORBID, un-for-bid', *a.* Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDEN, un-for-bid'd'n, *a.* Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, un-for-bid'du-nes, *s.* The state of being unforbidden—not in use.

This *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince that the sumptuousness you condemn, is not in its own nature sinful.—*Boyle.*

UNFORCED, un-forste', *a.* Not compelled; not constrained; not urged; not impelled; not feigned; not heightened; natural; not violent; easy; gradual.

UNFORCIBLE, un-forse'e-bl, *a.* Want of force or strength.

UNFORDABLE, un-fore'da-bl, *a.* That cannot be forded or passed by wading.

UNFOREBODING, un-fore-bo'ding, *a.* Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, un-fore-none', *a.* Not previously known or foreseen.

UNFORESEEABLE, un-fore-se'a-bl, *a.* Not possible to be foreseen.

UNFORESEEN, un-fore-seen', *a.* Not foreknown.

UNFORESKINNED, un-fore-skind', *a.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskinned* race.—*Milton.*

UNFORETOLD, un-fore-tolde', *a.* Not predicted.

UNFOREWARNED, un-fore-wawrd', *a.* Not admonished beforehand.

UNFORFEITED, un-faw'r'fit-ed, *a.* Not lost through the commission of crime.

UNFORGIVING, un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Relentless; implacable.

UNFORGOTTEN, un-for-got'tn, *a.* Not lost to memory; not overlooked; not neglected.

UNFORM, un-fawrm', *v. a.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.

UNFORMAL, un-fawrm'al, *a.* Not ceremonious.

UNFORMED, un-fawrm'd, *a.* Not moulded into regular shape, as *unformed* matter. In Astronomy, *unformed* stars, such as are not included in any of the constellations.

UNFORSAKEN, un-for-sa'kn, *a.* Not deserted; not entirely neglected.

UNFORTIFIED, un-faw'r'te-fide, *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, un-faw'r'tu-nate, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous.

UNFORTUNATELY, un-faw'r'tu-nate-le, *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, un-faw'r'tu-nate-nes, *s.* Ill luck.

UNFOUND, un-fownd', *a.* Not met with in research.

Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone.—*Dryden.*

UNFOUNDED, un-fownd'ed, *a.* Void of foundation;

To tread

The *unfounded* deep.—*Milton.*

without foundation; vain; idle.

UNFRAMABLE, un-fra'ma-bl, *a.* Not to be moulded.—Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies.—*Hooker.*

UNFRAME—UNGAINLY.

UNFRAME, un-fraym', *v. a.* To destroy the frame or constitution.

Sin has *unframed* the fabric of the whole man.—*South.*

UNFRAMED, un-fraymd', *a.* Not formed or fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashioned and *unframed*, Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos named.—*Dryden.*

UNFREQUENCY, un-fre'kwen-se, *s.* The state of being unfrequent.

UNFREQUENT, un-fre'kwent, *a.* Not common; not occurring often.

UNFREQUENT, un-fre'kwent', *v. a.* To cease to frequent.—Not used.

Glad to shun his hostile grip,

They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields.—*Philips.*

UNFREQUENTED, un-fre'kwent'ed, *a.* Rarely visited or entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, un-fre'kwent-le, *ad.* Not commonly.

UNFRIABLE, un-fri'a-bl, *a.* Not easily crumbled.

UNFRIENDED, un-frend'ed, *a.* Wanting friends; uncountranced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger

Ungraced and *unfriended*, often prove

Rough and inhospitable.—*Shaks.*

UNFRIENDLINESS, un-frend'le-nes, *s.* Want of kindness; disfavour.

UNFRIENDLY, un-frend'le, *ad.* Not in a friendly manner; not kind or benevolent; not adapted to promote or support any object.

UNFROCK, un-frok', *v. a.* To divest.

Unfrocking of a priest.—*Milton.*

UNFROZEN, un-fro'zn, *a.* Not congealed into ice.

UNFRUITFUL, un-frât'fûl, *a.* Not prolific; barren; unproductive; not producing good effects or works.

UNFRUITFULLY, un-frât'fûl-le, *ad.* Without producing fruit.

UNFRUITFULNESS, un-frât'fûl-nes, *s.* Barrenness; unproductiveness.

UNFRUSTRABLE, un-frust'ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be frustrated.

UNFULFILLED, un-fûl'fild', *a.* Not accomplished.

UNFUMED, un-fu'md, *a.* Not fumigated; not exhaling smoke; unperfumed; unscented.

The ground

With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*.—*Milton.*

UNFUNDED, un-fund'ed, *a.* Not having permanent funds for the payment of its interest, as the *unfunded* debt of Britain.

UNFURL, un-furl', *v. a.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread.

UNFURNISH, un-fur'nish, *v. a.* To deprive of furniture; to strip; to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, un-fur'nishd, *a.* Not supplied with furniture; unsupplied with necessities or ornaments; empty; not supplied.

The Scot, on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom,

Came pouring like a tide into a breach.—*Shaks.*

UNFUSED, un-fu'zd, *a.* Not melted.

UNFUSIBLE, un-fu'za-bl, *a.* Infusible—the word now used.

UNGAINABLE, un-ga'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be gained.

UNGAINFUL, un-gayn'fûl, *a.* Unprofitable.

UNGAINFULLY, un-gayn'fûl-le, *ad.* Unprofitably.

UNGAINLY, un-gayn'le, *a.* (*ungame*, Sax.) Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncount.

See

UNGALLANT—UNGLORIOUS.

UNGALLANT, un-gal'lant, *a.* Not courtly or brave-spirited.

UNGALLED, un-gawld', or un-gawld', *a.* Not fretted, teased, or injured.
Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play;
For some must watch while some must weep,
So runs the world away.—*Shaks.*

UNGARNISHED, un-gar'nisht, *a.* Unadorned; unfurnished.

UNGARRISONED, un-gar're-sund, *a.* Not furnished with troops for defence.

UNGARTERED, un-gar'turd, *a.* Not provided with garters.
You chid at Sir Protheus for going ungartered.—*Shaks.*

UNGATHERED, un-gath'urd, *a.* Not cropped; not culled.

UNGEAR, un-geer', *v. a.* To unharness. In Mechanics, to disconnect from the moving power.

UNGENERATED, un-jen'er-ay-tid, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten.

UNGENERATIVE, un-jen'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative*—that's infallible.—*Shaks.*

UNGENEROUS, un-jen'er-us, *a.* Not of a noble mind; illiberal.

UNGENEROUSLY, un-jen'er-us-le, *ad.* Unkindly; illiberally.

UNGENIAL, un-je-ne-al, *a.* Not favourable to nature, or to natural growth.
Sullen seas, that wash the *ungenial* pole.—*Thomson.*

UNGENTEEL, un-jen-teel', *a.* Not consistent with polite manners or good breeding.

UNGENTEELLY, un-jen-teel'le, *ad.* Inconsistent with good breeding; rudely.

UNGENTLE, un-jen'tl, *a.* Harsh; rude.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE, un-jen'tl-man-like, } *a.* Un-
UNGENTLEMANLY, un-jen'tl-man-le, } like a
gentleman; not becoming a gentleman; illiberal.

UNGENTLEMANLINESS, un-jen'tl-man-le-nes, *s.* The quality of being ungentlemanly.

UNGENTLENESS, un-jen'tl-nes, *s.* Harshness; severity; rudeness; unkindness.

UNGENTLY, un-jen'tle, *ad.* Harshly; with severity; rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, un-je-o-met're-kal, *a.* Not in accordance with the laws of geometry.

UNGIFTED, un-gift'ed, *a.* Not endowed with peculiar faculties, as, a man *ungifted* with modesty.

UNGILDED, un-gild'ed, } *a.* Not overlaid with gold.
UNGILT, un-gilt', }

UNGIRD, un-gerd', *v. a.* To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

UNGIRT, un-gert', *a.* Loosely dressed.
Muciber assigns the proper place
For Caria's and th' *ungirt* Numidian race.—*Dryden.*

UNGIVEN, un-giv'n, *a.* Not bestowed.

UNGIVING, un-giv'ing, *a.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
Thus 'tis to make a vow with empty hands.—*Dryden.*

UNGLAZE, un-glaze', *v. a.* To strip of glass.

UNGLAZED, un-glaz'd, *a.* Deprived of glass; not furnished with glass; not covered with vitreous matter, as *unglazed* potter's ware.

UNGLORIFIED, un-glo're-fide, *a.* Not honoured with praise or adoration.

UNGLORIFY, un-glo're-fi, *v. a.* To deprive of glory.—*Watts.*

UNGLORIOUS, un-glo're-us, *a.* Bringing no glory or honour; a different orthography of *inglorious*.

UNGLOVE—UNGRATEFULNESS

UNGLOVE, un-gluv', *v. a.* To remove the glove.
Unglove your hand.—*Rams. and F.*

UNGLOVED, un-gluyd', *a.* Having the hand ungloved.

UNGLUE, un-gloo', *v. a.* To separate any is glued or cemented.
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes
And asks if it be time to rise.—*Swift.*

UNGOD, un-god', *v. a.* To divest of imputation.
Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without dispute.

UNGODLILY, un-god'le-le, *ad.* Impiously.

UNGODLINESS, un-god'le-nes, *s.* Impiety; godlessness; disregard of God and his commands.

UNGODLY, un-god'le, *a.* Wicked; neglecting the fear and worship of God, and his commands; sinful; contrary to the commands; polluted by wickedness.

UNGORED, un-gorde', *a.* Not wounded with metaphorically, unharmed; unwounded.
I stand aloof, and will no reconcilment
Till by some elder masters of known name
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored*.—*Shaks.*

UNGORGED, un-gawrd', *a.* Not filled;
Oh, *ungorg'd* appetite! oh, ravenous
Of a son's blood!—*Smith.*

UNGOT, un-got', } *a.* Not gained.
UNGOTTEN, un-gotn', } quired; not by

UNGOVERNABLE, un-guv'er-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be ruled or restrained; licentious; unbridled.

UNGOVERNABLY, un-guv'er-na-ble, *ad.* In a manner that cannot be restrained.

UNGOVERNED, un-guv'ernd, *a.* Being without government; not subjected to laws or principles; unbridled; licentious.

UNGOWN, un-gown', *v. a.* To strip of a gown; to deprive of a gown.

UNGOWNED, un-gownd', *a.* Not wearing a gown; deprived of a gown.

UNGRACEFUL, un-grase'fal, *a.* Not majestic; wanting in ease and dignity; wanting beauty and grace.

UNGRACEFULLY, un-grase'fal-le, *ad.* In an unbecomingly, inelegantly.

UNGRACEFULNESS, un-grase'fal-nes, *s.* Want of grace; want of ease and dignity; awkwardness; want of beauty.

UNGRACIOUS, un-gra'shus, *a.* Wicked; hateful; offensive; unacceptable; not agreeable.

UNGRACIOUSLY, un-gra'shus-le, *ad.* In an unbecomingly, uncourteously, ungraciously manner.

UNGRAMMATICAL, un-gram-mat'e-kal, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.

UNGRAMMATICALLY, un-gram-mat'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

UNGRANTED, un-grant'ed, *a.* Not given; not conferred by deed or gift, as *ungranted* lands; yielded; not conceded in argument.

UNGRATEFUL, un-grate'fal, *a.* Not feeling grateful for favours; not making returns; ungrateful for kindness; making no return; unpleasing; unacceptable.

UNGRATEFULLY, un-grate'fal-le, *ad.* In an unbecomingly, ungraciously, unpleasingly manner.

UNGRATEFULNESS, un-grate'fal-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being ungrateful.

UNGRATIFIED—UNHALE.

UNGRATIFIED, un-grat'e-fide, *a.* Not compensated; not pleased; not indulged, as *ungratified* appetite.
UNGRAVELY, un-grave'le, *ad.* Without seriousness. His present portance Gibingly and *ungravelly* he did fashion.—*Shaks.*
UNGROWNED, un-grownd'ed, *a.* Having no foundation.
UNGROUNDEDNESS, un-grownd'ed-nes, *s.* Want of foundation or support.
UNGUARDED, un-gy'ard'ed, *a.* Not watched; not defended; careless; negligent.
UNGUARDEDLY, un-gy'ard'ed-le, *ad.* Without caution; carelessly.
UNGUEAL, un-gwe'al, } *a.* (*unguis*, a nail,
UNGUEROUS, un-gwif'er-us, } *Lat.*) Pertaining to or supporting the nails, as the *unguiferous* phalanges of the fingers and toes.
UNGUENT, un-gwent, *s.* (*unguentum*, *Lat.*) Ointment.
UNGUENTARY, un-gwen-ta-re, } *a.* Like unguent,
UNGUENTOUS, un-gwent'us, } or partaking of its qualities.
UNGUESSED, un-gest', *a.* Not attained by guess or conjecture.
UNGUESTLIKE, un-gest-like, *a.* Not becoming a guest.
UNGUICAL, un-gwik'al, *a.* (*unguis*, a claw, *Lat.*) Pertaining to a claw; like a claw.
UNGUICULATE, un-gwik'u-late, } *a.* Clawed;
UNGUICULATED, un-gwik'u-lay-ted, } having claws. In Botany, furnished with an *unguis* or claw.
UNGUIDED, un-gi'ded, *a.* Not directed or conducted; not regulated.
UNGUILTY, un-gil'te, *a.* Innocent; not stained with guilt.

*Unguity cities rise,
 Cities of brothers form'd.*—*Thomson.*

UNGUINOUS, un-gwin'us, *a.* (*unguinous*, *Lat.*) Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat, or resembling it.
UNGUIS, un-gwis, *s.* (*Latin.*) In Anatomy, a small and delicate bone which, situated in the anterior and internal part of each orbit, and developed by one point of ossification, contributes to the formation of the lacrymal groove and nasal duct. In Botany, the narrow part of the base of a petal, taking the place of the footstalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification.
UNGULA, un-gu-la, *s.* (*Latin*, a hoof.) In Geometry, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.
UNGULATA, un-gu-la'ta, *s.* (*ungula*, a claw, *Lat.*) The hoofed quadrupeds, including the following tribes,—the *Pachydermata*, *Anthropomorphi*, *Edentata*, *Ruminata*, and the *Solipedes*; in this order the hoof is either entire, as in the horse, or parted, as in the ox: a third modification, in which the toes are divided and enveloped in large claws or nails, is met with in the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.
UNGULATE, un-gu'late, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
UNHABITABLE, un-hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* (*inhabitable*, *Fr.* *inhabitable*, *Lat.*) Uninhabitable—the word now used.
UNHABITUATED, un-ha-bit'u-ay-ted, *a.* Not accustomed.
UNHACKED, un-hakt', *a.* Not cut, notched, or mangled. Part with *unhacked* edges, and bear back Our targe undinted.—*Shaks.*
UNHALE, un-hale', *a.* Not entire; unsound; not healthy.

UNHALLOW—UNHARMONIOUSLY.

UNHALLOW, un-hal'lo, *v. a.* To profane; to desecrate. The vanity *unhallow*s the virtue.—*L'Estrange.*
UNHALLOWED, un-hal'lode, *a.* Unholy; profane; impure; wicked.
UNHAND, un-hand', *v. a.* To loose from the hand; to let go. Still am I called; *unhand* me, gentlemen.—*Shaks.*
UNHANDILY, un-hand'e-le, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
UNHANDINESS, un-hand'e-nes, *s.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UNHANDLED, un-hand'ld, *a.* Not touched; not treated of. Cardinal Campeus Hath left the cause of the king *unhandled*.—*Shaks.*
UNHANDSOME, un-hand'sum, *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful; unfair; illiberal; disingenuous; uncivil; unpolite.
UNHANDSOMELY, un-hand'sum-le, *ad.* In an unhandsome manner.
UNHANDSOMENESS, un-hand'sum-nes, *s.* Want of beauty or of elegance; unfairness; disingenuousness; incivility.
UNHANDY, un-hand'e, *a.* Not dexterous; unskilful; awkward.
UNHANG, un-hang', *v. a.* To divest or strip of hangings; to take from the hinges, as, to *unhang* a gate.
UNHANGED, un-hang'd, *part. a.* Not put to death by hanging. There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.—*Shaks.*
UNHAP, un-hap', *s.* Ill luck; misfortune. Heaps of these *unhaps* That now roll down upon the wretched land.—*Sackville.*
UNHAPPIED, un-hap'pe-ed, *a.* Made unhappy.— (This is used by *Shakspeare* as a participle from *unhappy*, which, however, is not used anywhere that we know as a verb.) You have misled a prince; A happy gentleman in blood and lineage, By you *unhappied* and disfigured clean.—*Shaks.*
UNHAPPILY, un-hap'pe-le, *ad.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.
UNHAPPINESS, un-hap'pe-nes, *s.* Misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery; sorrow.
UNHAPPY, un-hap'pe, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky; distressed; calamitous; irregular; mischievous. A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.—*Shaks.*
UNHARBOUR, un-har'bur, *v. a.* To drive from shelter.
UNHARBOURED, un-har'burd, *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. Huge forests and *unharboured* heaths, Infamous hills and sandy perilous wilds.—*Milton.*
UNHARDENED, un-har'dnd, *a.* Not indurated or rendered hard as metal; not rendered obdurate, as *unhardened* youth.
UNHARDY, un-har'd'e, *a.* Feeble; tender; timorous.
UNHARMED, un-har'md, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.
UNHARMFUL, un-harm'fal, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.
UNHARMONIOUS, un-har-mo'ne-us, *a.* Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate; discordant; unmusical; jarring.
UNHARMONIOUSLY, un-har-mo'ne-us-le, *ad.* With jarring; discordantly.

UNHARNESS—UNHINGE.

UNHARNESS, un-hār'nes, *v. a.* To loose or strip of harness or gear; to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED, un-hatsht', *a.* Not hatched; not having left the egg; not disclosed or brought to light.

Some *unhatched* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit.—*Shaks.*

UNHAZARDED, un-haz'ur-ded, *a.* Not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured.

UNHAZARDOUS, un-haz'ur-dus, *a.* Not liable to loss or danger; not adventurous.

UNHEAD, un-hed', *v. a.* To take out the head of a cask.

UNHEALTHFUL, un-helth'fūl, *a.* Unwholesome; morbid; insalubrious; sickly; abounding with disease.

UNHEALTHFULLY, un-helth'fūl-le, *ad.* In an unhealthy manner.

UNHEALTHFULNESS, un-helth'fūl-nes, *s.* Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness.

UNHEALTHILY, un-helth'e-le, *ad.* In an unhealthy or unsound manner; habitual weakness or indisposition.

UNHEALTHINESS, un-helth'e-nes, *s.* Want of health; unsoundness; want of vigour; unfavourableness to health.

UNHEALTHY, un-helth'e, *a.* Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; unsound; sickly; unwholesome; morbid; not indicating health.

UNHEARD, un-herd', *a.* Not perceived by the ear; not admitted to an audience; not known; unfamed; obscure; not famed. *Unheard of*, new, or unprecedented.

UNHEART, un-hārt', *v. a.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten.—Obsolete.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me.—*Shaks.*

UNHEATED, un-he'ted, *a.* Not made hot.

UNHEDGED, un-hedjd', *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge.

UNHEEDED, un-heed'ed, *a.* Disregarded; not thought of; escaping notice.

UNHEEDEDLY, un-heed'ed-le, *ad.* Without being heard.

UNHEEDING, un-heed'ing, *a.* Careless; negligently.

UNHEEDY, un-heed'e, *a.* Precipitate; sudden.

UNHELE, un-heel', *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.—*Spenser.*

UNHELM, un-helm', *v. a.* To deprive of a helm.

UNHELMED, un-helmd', *a.* Having no helm.

UNHELMET, un-hel'met, *v. a.* To deprive of a helmet.

UNHELPEd, un-helpt', *a.* Unassisted; unsupported.

UNHELPPFUL, un-helpt'fūl, *a.* Giving no aid.

I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad *unhelpful* tears.—*Shaks.*

UNHEWN, un-hune', *a.* Not hewn; in a rough state, as stones.

UNHIDEBOUND, un-hide'bownd, *a.* Not expansible; not restrained by the hide.—Obsolete.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this *unhidebound* corps.—*Milton.*

UNHINDERED, un-hin'durd, *a.* Not opposed; exerting itself freely.

UNHINGE, un-hinj', *v. a.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence; to loosen; to

UNHINGEMENT—UNICARINAT

render unstable or unwavering, as, to mind.

UNHINGEMENT, un-hinj'ment, *s.* The hinging, or state of being unhinged.

UNHIVE, un-hive', *v. a.* To expel from; deprive of habitation or shelter.

UNHOARD, un-horde', *v. a.* To steal from; to scatter.

UNHOLINESS, un-ho'le-nes, *s.* Impiety; wickedness.

UNHOLY, un-ho'le, *a.* Profane; not sacred; divine grace; wicked; impious; not purified.

UNHONEST, un-on'est, *a.* Dishonest.—*Obso.*
Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art *unhonest*.

UNHONOURED, un-on'urd, *a.* Not regarded; not celebrated; not treated with respect.

UNHOOK, un-hūk', *v. a.* To loose from a hook.

UNHOOP, un-hūp', *v. a.* To strip or divest.

Unhoop the fair sex.—*Addison.*

UNHOPED, un-hopt', *a.* Not so probable as to cite hope.

UNHOPEFUL, un-hope'fūl, *a.* Such as is without room to hope.

UNHOPEFULLY, un-hope'fūl-le, *ad.* In an unpropitious manner.

UNHORNED, un-hawnd', *a.* Having no horns.

UNHORSE, un-hawse', *v. a.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

UNHOSPITABLE, un-hos'pit-a-bl, *a.* Incompatible;—the word now used.

UNHOSTILE, un-hos'tile, *a.* Not below the dignity of public enemy.

UNHOUSE, un-hows', *v. a.* To drive from a house; to dislodge; to deprive of habitation.

UNHOUSED, un-howst', *a.* Homeless; without a house; having no settled habitation; destitute of shelter or cover.

UNHOUSELLED, un-hows'eld, *a.* Not initiated; not received the sacrament.

Cut off in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhouselled, disappointed, unprepared.—*Shaks.*

UNHUMAN, un-hū'man, *a.* Barbarous; inhuman;—the word now used.

UNHUMANIZED, un-hū'man-ize, *a.* To make inhuman or barbarous.

UNHUMBLED, un-un'bld, *a.* Not rendered humble or contrite; unrepented; unreformed.

UNHUNG, un-hung', *a.* Not hanged.

UNHURT, un-hurt', *a.* Not harmed; not wounded or injured.

UNHURTFUL, un-hurt'fūl, *a.* Harmless; not hurtful.

UNHURTFULLY, un-hurt'fūl-le, *ad.* In an innoxious manner.

UNHUSBANDED, un-hus'band-ed, *a.* Without support; neglected; not managed with care.

UNHUSKED, un-husk't, *a.* Not being husked; without the husks.

UNIAXAL, u-ne-ak'sal, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *axis*, axle, Lat.) Having one axle.

UNICAPSULAR, u-ne-kap'su-lar, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *capsula*, capsule.) Having one capsule only.

UNICARIA, u-ne-ka're-a, *s.* (*uncus*, a hood, or old or inferior peduncles being converted into axillary spines.) A genus of plants; *Onchocarpus*.

UNICARINATED, u-ne-kār'e-nay-ted, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *carina*, a keel, Lat.) Having one ridge.

UNICORN—UNIMAGINABLE.

UNIMAGINABLY—UNINFLAMMABLE.

UNICORN, u'ne-kawrn, *s.* (*unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) An animal with one horn, mentioned in Scripture, and supposed to be still extant in Ethiopia, having been described by M. Rüppell as being an animal of a reddish colour, equal in size to a small horse, slender as the gazelle in its shape, and furnished with a long, slender, straight horn in the male, which is wanting in the female.

UNICORNOUS, u-ne-kawr'nus, *a.* Having only one horn.

UNIDEAL, un-e-de'al, *a.* Not mental; perceived by the senses; real.

UNIFLORAL, u-ne-flo'ral, } *a.* (*unus*, one, and *flos*,
UNIFLOROUS, u-ne-flo'rus, } *floris*, a flower, Lat.)
Bearing only one flower.

UNIFOLIATE, u-ne-fo'le-ate, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.) Bearing one leaf.

UNIFORM, u'ne-fawrm, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *forma*, a form, Lat.) Having always the same form or manner; not variable; consistent with itself; consonant; conformable; having the same degree or state;—*s.* a dress of the same kind by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same regiment, company, or service of any description.

UNIFORMITY, u-ne-fawrm'e-te, *s.* The state of being uniform; resemblance of one to another. In Law, *act of uniformity*, the first act of this kind is the 1 Eliz. c. 2: that at present existing is the 13 and 14 Char. II. c. 4. It regulates the form of public prayers, administration of the sacraments, and other rites of the Church of England.

UNIFORMLY, u'ne-fawrm-le, *ad.* In a uniform manner.

UNIGENITURE, u-ne-jen'e-ture, *s.* (*unigenitus*, only begotten, Lat.) The state of being the only begotten.

UNIGENITUS, u-ne-jen'e-tus, *s.* In Ecclesiastical History, the celebrated constitution, in the form of a bull, issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, in condemnation of Father Quesnel's *Reflexions Morales* on the New Testament. The bull was procured by the Jesuits, and its publication created great discord in France. It was so called from its beginning 'Unigenitus Dei Filiius.'

UNIGENOUS, u-ni'je-nus, *a.* Of one kind; of the same genus.

UNILABIAL, u-ne-lab'e-ate, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip, Lat.) Having one lip only, as a corolla.

UNILATERAL, u-ne-lat'er-al, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *latus*, a side, Lat.) Having one side only; being on one side or party only; growing on one side only of the common peduncle in flowers.

UNILINEATED, u-ne-lin'e-ay-ted, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *linea*, a line, Lat.) Having one line.

UNILITERAL, u-ne-lit'er-al, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter, Lat.) Consisting of one letter only.

UNILLUMINATED, un-il-lu'me-nay-ted, *a.* Not made light; dark.

UNILLUSTRATED, un-il-lus'tray-ted, *a.* Not made plain.

UNIOCLULAR, u-ne-lok'u-lar, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *oculus*, a partition, Lat.) Containing one cavity. Applied in Botany, to seed-vessels not separated into cells; and in Conchology, to shells which are not divided into chambers.

UNIMAGINABLE, un-im-aj'e-na-bl, *a.* Not to be imagined.

UNIMAGINABLY, un-im-aj'in-a-ble, *ad.* So as not to be imagined.

UNIMAGINED, un-im-aj'ind, *a.* Not conceived.

UNIMBUED, un-im-bude', *a.* Not tintured.

UNIMITABLE, un-im'e-ta-bl, *a.* A different orthography of Inimitable.

UNIMITABLY, un-im'e-ta-ble, *ad.* Inimitably.

UNIMITATED, un-im'e-tay-ted, *a.* Not copied; not followed.

UNIMMORTAL, un-im-mawr'tal, *a.* Mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, un-im-pare'a-bl, *a.* Not liable to waste.

UNIMPAIRED, un-im-payrd', *a.* Not worn out; not weakened or injured.

UNIMPASSIONED, un-im-pash'und, *a.* Free from passion; innocent; quiet; calm.

UNIMPEACHABLE, un-im-peetsh'a-bl, *a.* Not to be impeached.

UNIMPEACHED, un-im-peetsh't', *a.* Not accused.

UNIMPEDED, un-im-pe'ded, *a.* Not hindered or obstructed.

UNIMPLICATED, un-im'ple-kay-ted, *a.* Not involved.

UNIMPLIED, un-im-plide', *a.* Not included by inference.

UNIMPLORED, un-im-plorde', *a.* Not solicited.

UNIMPORTANT, un-im-pawr'tant, *a.* Not momentous; not assuming airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner.—*Pope*.

UNIMPORTING, un-im-pore'ting, *a.* Not being of importance.

UNIMPORTUNED, un-im-por-tu'nd, *a.* Not solicited.

UNIMPOSING, un-im-po'zing, *a.* Not adapted to impress forcibly; not obligatory; voluntary.

Beauteous order reigns,

Manly submission, *unimposing* toll.—*Thomson*.

UNIMPRESSIVE, un-im-pres'siv, *a.* Not forcible.

UNIMPRESSIVELY, un-im-pres'siv-le, *ad.* In an unimpressive manner.

UNIMPROVABLE, un-im-proov'va-bl, *a.* Incapable of melioration or improvement.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, un-im-proov'va-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of improvement.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-proov'd, *a.* Not made better; not taught; not improved.

Young Fortinbras,

Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full.—*Shaks*.

UNIMPROVING, un-im-proov'ing, *a.* Not tending to advance.

UNIMPUTABLE, un-im-pu'ta-bl, *a.* Not chargeable to.

UNINCHANTED, un-in-tshant'id, *a.* Not affected by magic.

UNINCREASABLE, un-in-krees'a-bl, *a.* Admitting no increase.

UNINCUMBERED, un-in-kum'burd, *a.* Not burdened.

UNINDEBTED, un-in-det'id, *a.* Not borrowed; not under any obligation.

UNINDIFFERENT, un-in-dif'fer-ent, *a.* Partial.

UNINDORSED, un-in-dawrs'd, *a.* Not assigned by writing a name on the back.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, un-in-dus'tre-us, *a.* Not diligent; lazy.

UNINDUSTRIOUSLY, un-in-dus'tre-us-le, *ad.* Lazily.

UNINFECTED, un-in-fek'ted, *a.* Not tainted with noxious matter or qualities.

UNINFECTIOUS, un-in-fek'shus, *a.* Not capable of communicating itself.

UNINFLAMED, un-in-fla'md, *a.* Not set on fire; not suffering from or exhibiting inflammation.

UNINFLAMMABLE, un-in-flam'ma-bl, *a.* Incapable of being inflamed.

UNINFLUENCED—UNINURED.

UNINFLUENCED, un-in-flū-ēnst', *a.* Not prejudiced.
 UNINFORMED, un-in-fawrm'd', *a.* Untaught; un-
 animated.
 UNINFORMING, un-in-fawr'ming, *a.* Uninstructive.
 UNINGENIOUS, un-in-je'ne-us, *a.* Without ingen-
 uity; stupid.
 UNINGENUOUS, un-in-jen'u-us, *a.* Not candid;
 illiberal.
 UNINHABITABLE, un-in-hab'e-ta-bl, *a.* Not fit to
 be inhabited.
 UNINHABITABLENESS, un-in-hab'e-ta-bl-nes, *s.* The
 state of being uninhabitable.
 UNINHABITED, un-in-hab'e-ted, *a.* Having no
 dwellers.
 UNINITIATED, un-in-ish'e-ay-ted, *a.* Not instructed
 in the first principles of some art or society, &c.
 UNINJURED, un-in'jurde, *a.* Unhurt.
 UNINQUISITIVE, un-in-kwiz'e-tiv, *a.* Not curious.
 UNINSCRIBED, un-in-skrī'bd, *a.* Having no in-
 scription.
 UNINSPIRED, un-in-spi'rd, *a.* Not having received
 supernatural illumination.
 UNINSTRUCTED, un-in-struk'ted, *a.* Not taught.
 UNINSTRUCTIVE, un-in-struk'tiv, *a.* Not conferring
 any improvement.
 UNINSULATED, un-in-su-lay-ted, *a.* Not being de-
 tached from everything else.
 UNINSURED, un-in-su'rd, *a.* Not assured against
 loss.
 UNINTELLIGENT, un-in-tel'le-jent, *a.* Without in-
 telligence or knowledge; not knowing.
 UNINTELLIGIBILITY, un-in-tel-le-je-bil'e-te, *s.* The
 state of being unintelligible.
 UNINTELLIGIBLE, un-in-tel'le-jib-bl, *a.* Not to be
 understood.
 UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, un-in-tel'le-jib-bl-nes, *s.*
 Unintelligibility.
 UNINTELLIGIBLY, un-in-tel'le-jib-le, *ad.* So as to
 be unintelligible.
 UNINTENTIONAL, un-in-ten'shun-al, *a.* Not de-
 signed.
 UNINTENTIONALLY, un-in-ten'shun-al-le, *ad.* With-
 out design.
 UNINTERESTED, un-in-ter-est', } *a.* Not having
 UNINTERESTED, un-in-ter-est'id, } interest.
 The greatest part of an audience is always interested,
 though seldom knowing.—*Dryden.*
 UNINTERESTING, un-in-ter-est'ing, *a.* Exciting no
 interest.
 UNINTERESTINGLY, un-in-ter-est'ing-le, *ad.* With-
 out exciting interest.
 UNINTERMISSION, un-in-ter-mish'un, *s.* Absence
 of intermission.
 UNINTERMITTED, un-in-ter-mit'ted, *a.* Continued.
 UNINTERMITTING, un-in-ter-mit'ting, *a.* Continuing.
 UNINTERMITTINGLY, un-in-ter-mit'ting-le, *ad.*
 Without intermission.
 UNINTERMIXED, un-in-ter-mikst', *a.* Not mingled.
 UNINTERPOLATED, un-in-ter-po-lay-ted, *a.* Not in-
 serted subsequent to the original writing.
 UNINTERPRETED, un-in-ter-pre-ted, *a.* Not ex-
 plained.
 UNINTERRUPTED, un-in-ter-rup'ted, *a.* Not broken.
 UNINTERRUPTEDLY, un-in-ter-rup'ted-le, *ad.* With-
 out interruption.
 UNINTRENCHED, un-in-trensht', *a.* Not fortified
 with a trench and parapet.
 UNINTRICATED, un-in-tre-kay-ted, *a.* Not perplexed.
 UNINTRODUCED, un-in-tro-du'st, *a.* Obtrusive.
 UNINURED, un-in-urde', *a.* Unaccustomed.

UNINVENTED—UNISEX

UNINVENTED, un-in-vent'ed, *a.* Un-
 UNINVESTIGABLE, un-in-vest'e-ga-bl
 searched out.
 UNINVIDIOUS, un-in-vid'e-us, *a.* N
 UNINVIDIOUSLY, un-in-vid'e-us-le,
 envy.
 UNINVITED, un-in-vite'ed, *a.* Unas
 UNIO, u'ne-o, *s.* A genus of fresh-
 the shell of which is round or e
 winged; the bosses very prominent
 teeth thick, short, oblique, and rec
 anterior margin of the shell: Typ
 Unionidae.
 UNIOLA, u'ne-o-la, *s.* (named thus or
 union of the glumes.) A genus of
 Gramineae.
 UNION, une'yun, *s.* (*unus*, one, Lat
 joining two or more so as to make
 junction of mind or interests; th
 united; that which is united; cou
 a pearl.
 The king shall drink to Hamlet's b
 And in the cup an union shall be th
 Richer than that which four succe
 In Denmark's crown have worn.—
 Union by the first intention, a plu
 surgeons to the healing of wounds
 without suppuration or granulation
 UNIONIDE, u-ne-on'e-de, *s.* (*unio*, on
 A family of Mollusca, consisting of
 the River-muscles, or Unios: the
 perlaceous, and are generally furnis
 and lateral teeth.
 UNIONINE, u-ne-o-ni'ne, *s.* A su
 Unionide, or River-muscles, the
 have one of the valves furnished w
 and two lateral teeth; the cardin
 the umbones or bosses smooth o
 striated.
 UNIOPSIS, u-ne-op'sis, *s.* (*unio*, and
 ance, Gr.) A genus of Mollusca,
 monodon, but having the shell ov
 prominent; cardinal teeth two, in
 ceding from the anterior margin: Fa
 UNIPAROUS, u-nip'a-rus, *a.* (*unus*,
 I bring forth, Lat.) Producing on
 UNIPELTATA, u-ne-pel-ta'ta, *s.* A f
 Crustaceans, belonging to the ord
 the shell of which consists of a sin
 elongated quadrilateral form.
 UNIPETAL, u-ne-pe'tal, *a.* (*unus*,
 petal.) In Botany, having one p
 the point of insertion, does not con
 the sexual organs, and thus differe
 alous.
 UNIQUE, u-neek', *a.* (French.) So
 equal; without another of the sam
 to exist.
 UNIRADIATED, u-ne-ra'de-ay-ted, *a.*
 radius, a ray, Lat.) Having one
 UNIRRITATED, un-ir're-tay-ted, *a.*
 UNIRRITATING, un-ir're-tay-ting, *a.*
 UNIRRITATINGLY, un-ir're-tay-ting
 provokingly.
 UNISEXUAL, u-ne-seks'u-al, *a.* (*unus*
 sexual.) Possessing the organs
 as the individuals of all the higher
 feet species of the animal kingdom
 sexual flowers of the monocious,
 polygamous plants.

UNISON—UNIVERSAL

UNISON, u'-ne-sun, *s.* (*unus*, one, and *sono*, I sound, Lat.) Sameness or coincidence of sound; a single unvaried note. In Music, a consonance of two sounds equal in gravity or acuteness, produced by two bodies of the same matter, length, thickness, tension, &c. equally struck at the same time, so that they yield the same tone or sound. In *unison*, in harmony;—*a.* sounding alone.

UNISONANCE, u-nis'o-nans, *s.* Accordance of sounds.

UNISONANT, u-nis'o-nant, } *a.* Being in unison.

UNISONOUS, u-nis'o-nus, }

UNIT, u-nit, *s.* (*unus*, Lat.) The number one; the least whole number; any determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other magnitude of the same kind is measured; a gold coin of the reign of James I. In Electricity, *unit jar*, a small insulated Leyden jar placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce by its repeated discharges, which may be counted, the number of them which have passed into the larger jar.

UNITABLE, u-ni'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being united.

UNITARIAN, u-ne-ta're-an, *s.* A Christian sectary, who, as opposed to the Trinitarians, believes in and worships one God in one person, and hence denies the divinity of Christ;—*a.* pertaining to Unitarians or Unitarianism.

UNITARIANISM, u-ne-ta're-a-nizm, *s.* The principles of Unitarians.

UNITAROUS, u-ni'ta-rus, *a.* Producing only one at a birth.

UNITE, u-nite', *v. a.* (*unio*, I unite, *unitus*, united, Lat.) To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join;—*v. n.* to concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to grow into one.

UNITED, u-ni'ted, *part. a.* Joined; mixed. In Ecclesiastical History, *United Brethren*, a body of reformers in Bohemia, who are said to have separated themselves from the Catholics and Calixtines about 1467.

UNITEDLY, u-ni'ted-le, *ad.* With union; so as to join.

UNITER, u-ni'tur, *s.* He or that which unites.

UNITION, u-nish'un, *s.* The act or power of uniting; conjunction.—Little used.

UNITIVE, u-ni'tiv, *a.* That unites; having the power of uniting.—Obsolete.

That can be nothing else than the *unitive* power of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God.—Norris.

UNITY, u'-ne-te, *s.* The state of being one; oneness; the number one; concurrence into one; uniformity; that quality in any work of art which consists in the complete subordination of the parts to one general design or effect. In the Greek drama, the *three unities* were those of *action*, *time*, and *place*; namely, that there should be one main plot; that the time supposed to elapse should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the drama.

UNIVALVE, u-ne-valv', *s.* (*unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve, Lat.) A shell having one valve only.

UNIVALVE, u'-ne-valv, }

UNIVALVULAR, u-ne-val'vu-lar, }

UNIVERSAL, u-ne-ver'sal, *a.* (*universalis*, Lat.)

Whole; all; general; extending to all; not particular; comprising all particulars. In Logic, *a*

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UNIVERSALISM—UNJUSTIFIED.

universal proposition is one which has the subject distributed, so that the predicate is declared concerning everything comprehended in it;—*s.* a general proposition, including a certain class or extent of particulars; in an obsolete sense, the universe.

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*.—Baleigh.

UNIVERSALISM, u-ne-ver'sa-lizm, *s.* The name sometimes given to the doctrine of the Arminians, expressing the universality which they attribute to the operation of grace, conceiving it to be given to all men without favour or reserve.

UNIVERSALIST, u-ne-ver'sa-list, *s.* One who affects to understand all particulars; a believer in universalism.

UNIVERSALITY, u-ne-ver'sa-le-te, *s.* Generality; extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, u-ne-ver'sa-le, *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception.

UNIVERSALNESS, u-ne-ver'sal-nes, *s.* Universality—the word commonly used.

UNIVERSE, u'-ne-vers, *s.* The general system of things; the whole creation; sometimes, the world.

UNIVERSITY, u-ne-ver'se-te, *s.* Originally, any community or corporation; the whole body of students, or of teachers and students assembled, in a place of education, with corporate rights, and under bye-laws of their own—the name was also held to imply that all branches of study were taught in a university: in the modern sense of the term, a university is an establishment for the purposes of instruction in all, or some of the most important divisions of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, called degrees; in some old authors, university means the world.

The great womb
From whence all things in the university,
Yclad in divers forms, do gaily bloom
And after fade away.—More.

UNIVOCAL, u-niv'o-kal, *a.* (*unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, Lat.) Having one meaning; certain; regular; pursuing one tenor. In Music, *univocal concords* are the octave and its recurrence above and below.

UNIVOCALLY, u-niv'o-kal-le, *ad.* In one term; in one sense.

UNIVOCATION, u-niv-o-ka'shun, *s.* Agreement of name and meaning.

UNIVOCAL, u'-ne-voke, *s.* In Music, a univocal

UNIVOCAL, u'-ne-voke, } concord,—see under Univocal.

UNJEALOUS, un-jel'us, *a.* Having no mistrust.

UNJOIN, un-joyn', *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin.

UNJOINED, un-joynt'ed, *part. and a.* Separated at the joint; having no joints; disjointed.

UNJOYFUL, un-joy'fal, }

UNJOYOUS, un-joy'us, }

UNJOYFULLY, un-joy'fal-le, *ad.* Sadly; without cheerfulness.

UNJUDGED, un-jujd', *a.* Not judicially determined; not doomed; not having an opinion formed upon.

UNJUST, un-just', *a.* Wrongful; iniquitous; contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, un-jus'te-fi-a-bl, *a.* Not to be justified or defended.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, un-jus'te-fi-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being unjustifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, un-jus'te-fi-a-ble, *ad.* So as not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIED, un-jus'te-fide, *a.* Not cleared of guilt.

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UNJUSTLY—UNLAWFUL.

UNJUSTLY, un-just'le, *ad.* Wrongfully; contrary to right.

UNKED, } un-kid, *a.* (A corruption of *uncouth*, UNKID, } *unco*, Scotch.) Unusual; odd; strange; lonely; solitary.—Obsolete or local.

A physician must practise according to the actions of physick;—he must not minister after any *unked* manner.
—*Abs. of Acts, Eliz.* p. 70.

UNKEMBED, } un-kemb', } *a.* Uncombed; unpol-
UNKEMMED, } ished.—Obsolete.
UNKEMPT, un-kemt', }

My rimes been rugged and *unkempt*.—*Spenser*.

UNKENNEL, un-ken'nel, *v. a.* To drive from the hole; to rouse from retreat.

UNKENT, un-kent', *a.* Unknown.—Local.

UNKEPT, un-kept', *a.* Not retained.

UNKERNELLED, un-ker'neld, *a.* Destitute of a kernel.

UNKIND, un-kinde', *a.* Not benevolent; not favourable; unnatural.

UNKINDLINESS, un-kinde'le-nes, *s.* The quality of being unkind.

UNKINDLY, un-kinde'le, *a.* Unnatural; unfavourable; malignant;—*ad.* with unkindness; unnaturally.

UNKINDNESS, un-kinde'nes, *s.* Ill-will; want of affection.

UNKING, un-king', *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

UNKINGLIKE, un-king'like, } *a.* Unbecoming a
UNKINGLY, un-king'le, } king.

UNKLE, ung'kl, *s.* A different orthography of *uncle*.—Obsolete.

UNKNIGHTLY, un-nite'le, *a.* Unbecoming a knight; base; ignoble.

UNKNIT, un-nit', *v. a.* To unweave; to open;—*part.* and *a.* not united.

UNKNOTTED, un-not'ted, *a.* Freed from knots.

UNKNOTTY, un-not'te, *a.* Having no knots.

UNKNOW, un-no', *v. a.* To cease to know.

UNKNOWING, un-no'ing, *part.* and *a.* Forgetting; ignorant; not practised; not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, un-no'ing-le, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, un-none', *a.* Not known; uncalculated; not sexually known; not having made known;—*part.* forgotten.

UNLABORIOUS, un-la-bo're-us, *a.* Not using labour; not requiring labour; not tiresome; easy.

UNLABOURED, un-la'burd, *a.* Not produced by labour; not cultivated by labour; spontaneous; voluntary.

UNLACE, un-lase', *v. a.* To loose from laces; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornament; at sea, to take a bonnet from a sail.

UNLADE, un-lade', *v. a.* To unload; to remove from the vessel which carries.

UNLAID, un-lade', *a.* Not placed; not laid, as a ghost; not laid out, as a corpse.

UNLAMENTED, un-la-men'ted, *a.* Not deplored.

UNLAP, un-lap', *v. a.* To unfold.

UNLARGED, un-lar'ded, *a.* Not intermixed; not stuffed with the fat or lard of bacon.

UNLATCH, un-latsh', *v. a.* To open by lifting a latch.

UNLAURELLED, un-law'rd, *a.* Not honoured.

UNLAVISH, un-lav'ish, *a.* Not prodigal; not wasteful.

UNLAVISHED, un-lav'isht, *a.* Not wasted.

UNLAW, un-law', *v. a.* To deprive of law.

UNLAWFUL, un-law'ful, *a.* Contrary to law.

UNLAWFULLY—UNLOOKED

UNLAWFULLY, un-law'ful-le, *ad.* In a contrary to law; illegitimately.

UNLAWFULNESS, un-law'ful-nes, *s.* Illegitimacy.

UNLEARN, un-lern', *v. a.* To forget or having learned.

UNLEARNED, un-ler'ned, un-lernd', *e.* not informed.

UNLEARNEDLY, un-ler'ned-le, *ad.* grossly.

UNLEARNEDNESS, un-ler'ned-nes, *s.* Wanting or knowledge.

UNLEAVENED, un-levnd', *a.* Not raised not fermented.

UNLECTURED, un-lek'turde, *a.* Not lecture.

UNLEISURED, un-le'zhurd, *a.* Not having leisure.

UNLEISUREDNESS, un-le'zhurd-nes, *s.* leisure.

It did not betray the *unleisure* of the author.—*Boyle*.

UNLESS, un-les', *conj.* (*unlessan*, Sax.) if not; supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, un-les'nd, *a.* Not taught or learned.

UNLETTERED, un-let'turd, *a.* Unlearned.

UNLETTEREDNESS, un-let'turd-nes, *s.* book learning.

UNLEVELLED, un-lev'vld, *a.* Not laid.

UNLIBIDINOUS, un-le-bid'e-nus, *a.* Not lewd.

UNLICENSED, un-li'sensd, *a.* Not having legal permission.

UNLICKED, un-lik't, *a.* Shapeless; in reference to the opinion that the best young into shape; rough.

UNLIGHTED, un-lite'ed, *a.* Not kindled.

UNLIGHTSOME, un-lite'sum, *a.* Dark;

UNLIKE, un-like', *a.* Dissimilar; improbable.

UNLIKELIHOOD, un-like'le-hood, } *s.*
UNLIKELINESS, un-like'le-nes, }
UNLIKELY, un-like'le, *a.* Improbable; in-
ing a particular event;—*ad.* improbable.

UNLIKENESS, un-like'nes, *s.* Want of resemblance.

UNLIMBER, un-lim'bur, *a.* Unyielding.

To which temper more septentrional words have not bent themselves.—*Watson*.

UNLIMITABLE, un-lim'it-a-bl, *a.* Without bounds.

UNLIMITED, un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Having no bounds.

UNLIMITEDLY, un-lim'it-ed-le, *ad.* Boundlessly.

UNLIMITEDNESS, un-lim'it-ed-nes, *s.* being unlimited.

UNLINEAL, un-lin'e-al, *a.* Not coming of succession.

UNLINK, un-lingk', *v. a.* To loose from open.

UNLIQUEFIED, un-lik'we-fide, *a.* Unfused.

UNLIQUIDATED, un-lik'we-day-ted, *a.* as a debt.

UNLIQUORED, un-lik'urd, *a.* Not moist.

UNLISTENING, un-lis'ing, *a.* Not regarding.

UNLIVELINESS, un-live'le-nes, *s.* Dullness.

UNLIVELY, un-live'le, *a.* Dull.

UNLOAD, un-lode', *v. a.* To disburden; a load from.

UNLOCK, un-lok', *v. a.* To unfasten from to open.

UNLOCKED, un-lokt', *a.* Not fastened.

UNLOOKED, un-lookt', *a.* Unexpected; is generally followed by *for*.

UNLOOSE—UNMASTERED.

UNLOOSE, un-loos', *v. a.* To loose;—*v. n.* to become loose; to fall in pieces.
 UNLOSABLE, un-loos'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be lost.
 UNLOVELINESS, un-luv'le-nes, *s.* The quality of being unlovely; unamiableness.
 UNLOVELY, un-luv'le, *a.* That cannot excite love.
 UNLOVING, un-luv'ing, *a.* Not fond.
 UNLUCKILY, un-luk'e-le, *ad.* By ill luck; unfortunately.
 UNLUCKINESS, un-luk'e-nes, *s.* Quality of being unlucky.
 UNLUCKY, un-luk'e, *a.* Without luck or good fortune; unfortunate with regard to some minor event of life: in old authors, unhappy; miserable; ill-omened; inauspicious: also, in colloquial use, mischievously waggish.
 UNLUSTROUS, un-lus'trus, *a.* Wanting splendour. *Base and unlustrous as the smoky light.—Shaks.*
 UNLUTE, un-lute', *v. a.* To separate from the cement or luting.
 UNMADE, un-made', *a.* Not formed; deprived of form.
 UNMAGNETIC, un-mag-net'ik, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.
 UNMAIDENLY, un-ma'dn-le, *a.* Unbecoming a maiden.
 UNMAINED, un-maynd', *a.* Not deprived of any part.
 UNMAKABLE, un-ma'ka-bl, *a.* Not possible to be made.
 UNMAKE, un-make', *v. a.* To deprive of form or being; to deprive of former qualities.
 UNMALLEABILITY, un-mal'e-a-bil'e-te, *s.* Quality of being unmal-leable.
 UNMALLEABLE, un-mal'e-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being beaten or hammered out.
 UNMAN, un-man', *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities of a man; to deprive of men; to emasculate; to deject.
 UNMANAGEABLE, un-man'aje-a-bl, *a.* Not easily governed; not easily wielded.
 UNMANAGED, un-man'ayjd, *a.* Not broken to horsemanship; not tutored.
 UNMANLIKE, un-man'like, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.
 UNMANLY, un-man'le, *a.* Unbecoming a human being.
 UNMANNED, un-mand', *a.* Not furnished with men. In Falconry, not tamed.
 UNMANNERED, un-man'nurd, *a.* Rude; uncivil.
 UNMANNERLINESS, un-man'nur-le-nes, *s.* Ill behaviour; want of civility; rudeness.
 UNMANNERLY, un-man'nur-le, *a.* Ill-bred; not civil; rude.
 UNMANURED, un-ma-nu'rd, *a.* Not manured.
 UNMARKED, un-mar'kt', *a.* Not observed.
 UNMARKED, un-mar'kd', *a.* Uninjured.
 UNMARRIABLE, un-mar're-a-bl, *a.* Unmarriageable—the word now used.
 UNMARRIED, un-mar're'd, *a.* Having no husband or wife.
 UNMARRY, un-mar're, *v. a.* To divorce.
 UNMASCULATE, un-mas'kn-late, *v. a.* To emasculate; to deprive of virility.
 UNMASK, un-mask', *v. a.* To strip of a mask; to lay open;—*v. n.* to put off the mask.
 UNMASKED, un-maskt', *a.* Open to view.
 UNMASTERABLE, un-mas'ter-a-bl, *a.* Not to be conquered.
 UNMASTERED, un-mas'turd, *a.* Not subdued.

UNMATCHABLE—UNMINISTERIAL.

UNMATCHABLE, un-matsh'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be equalled.
 UNMATCHED, un-matsht', *a.* Unparalleled.
 UNMEANING, un-meen'ing, *a.* Without signification.
 UNMEANT, un-ment', *a.* Not intended.
 UNMEASURABLE, un-mezh'u-ra-bl, *a.* Immeasurable; boundless.
 UNMEASURABLY, un-mezh'u-ra-ble, *ad.* Beyond measure.
 UNMEASURED, un-mezh'urde, *a.* Immense; plentiful; not measured.
 UNMECHANICAL, un-me-kan'e-kal, *a.* Not according to the principles of mechanics.
 UNMECHANICALLY, un-me-kan'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an unmechanical manner.
 UNMEDDLED WITH, un-med'ld with, *a.* Not touched.
 UNMEDDLING, un-med'ling, *a.* Not interfering with the affairs of others.
 UNMEDDLINGNESS, un-med'ling-nes, *s.* Absence of interposition.
 UNMEDITATED, un-med'e-tay-ted, *a.* Not formed by previous thought.
 UNMEET, un-meet', *a.* Not fit; improper.
 UNMEETLY, un-meet'le, *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.
 UNMEETNESS, un-meet'nes, *s.* Unfitness.
 UNMELLOWED, un-mel'lode, *a.* Not fully ripened.
 UNMELODIOUS, un-me-lo'de-us, *a.* Harsh; grating.
 UNMELODIOUSLY, un-me-lo'de-us-le, *ad.* Without melody.
 UNMENTIONED, un-men'shund, *a.* Not named.
 UNMERCANTILE, un-mer'kan-tile, *a.* Not according to the rules of commerce.
 UNMERCENARY, un-mer'sen-ar-e, *a.* Not done for reward.
 UNMERCHANTABLE, un-mer'tshant-a-bl, *a.* Not vendible.
 UNMERCIFUL, un-mer'se-fül, *a.* Cruel; severe; unconscionable; exorbitant.
 UNMERCIFULLY, un-mer'se-fül-le, *ad.* Without tenderness; cruelly; unconscionably.
 UNMERCIFULNESS, un-mer'se-fül-nes, *s.* Quality of being unmerciful; cruelty.
 UNMERITABLE, un-mer'it-a-bl, *a.* Having no desert.
 UNMERITED, un-mer'it-id, *a.* Not deserved; unjust.
 UNMERITEDNESS, un-mer'it-ed-nes, *s.* State of being undeserved.
 UNMETALLIC, un-me-tal'lik, *a.* Not having the properties of a metal.
 UNMILITARY, un-mil'e-tar-e, *a.* Not according to military rules.
 UNMINDED, un-minde'd, *a.* Not heeded.
 UNMINDFUL, un-minde'fül, *a.* Not heedful; forgetful; careless.
 UNMINDFULLY, un-minde'fül-le, *ad.* Heedlessly; carelessly; forgetfully.
 UNMINDFULNESS, un-minde'fül-nes, *s.* Quality of being unmindful.
 UNMINGLE, un-ming'gl, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.
 UNMINGLEABLE, un-ming'gl-a-bl, *a.* Not susceptible of mixture.
 UNMINGLED, un-ming'gld, *a.* Unmixed; pure.
 UNMINISTERIAL, un-min-is-te're-al, *a.* Not like a minister; not pertaining to ministers; not pertaining to sacerdotal office.

UNMINISTERIALLY—UNMUSICAL.

UNMINISTERIALLY, un-min-is-te're-al-le, *ad.* In an unministerial manner.

UNMIRY, un-mi're, *a.* Not fouled with dirt. Pass, with safe *unmiry* feet, Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. —*Gay.*

UNMISTAKEABLE, un-mis-ta'ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be misunderstood.

UNMISTAKEABLY, un-mis-ta'ka-ble, *ad.* Not to be mistaken.

UNMISTAKEN, un-mis-ta'kn, *a.* Not misunderstood.

UNMISTRUSTING, un-mis-trust'ing, *a.* Unsuspecting.

UNMITIGABLE, un-mit'e-ga-bl, *a.* That may not be softened.

UNMITIGATED, un-mit'e-gay-ted, *a.* Not softened.

UNMIXED, un-mikst', *a.* Not mingled with anything; pure—*unmixt* is sometimes used.

UNMOANED, un-mo'nd, *a.* Not lamented.

UNMODIFIABLE, un-mod'e-fi-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be reduced to a more desired form.

UNMODIFIED, un-mod'e-fide, *a.* Not qualified; not changed.

UNMODISH, un-mo'dish, *a.* Not in accordance with the fashion.

UNMOIST, un-moyst', *a.* Not wet; dry. Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*, Mounts on the wings of air.—*Philips.*

UNMOISTENED, un-moy'snd, *a.* Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, un-mo-les'ted, *a.* Free from disturbance.

UNMONEYED, un-mun'ed, *a.* Not having money; not wealthy.

UNMONOPOLIZE, un-mo-nop'o-lize, *v. a.* To recover from monopoly. *Unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance and high feeding.—*Milton.*

UNMONOPOLIZED, un-mo-nop'o-lize, *part. a.* Open to general purchase or sale.

UNMOOR, un-moor', *v. a.* To loose from land by taking up the anchors, or by removing the fastenings of the vessel in harbour.

UNMORALIZED, un-mor'al-ize, *a.* Untutored by morality. This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper.—*Norris.*

UNMORTIFIED, un-mawr'te-fide, *a.* Not subdued by severities.

UNMOTHERLY, un-muth'er-le, *a.* Not like a mother.

UNMOULD, un-mo'ld, *v. a.* To change as to the form.

UNMOULDED, un-molde'ed, *a.* Changed in form; unformed.

UNMOVABLE, un-moo'va-bl, *a.* Immovable—the word now used.

UNMOVABLY, un-moo'va-ble, *ad.* Unalterably. Evil angels are *unmovably* determined still to adhere to that which is evil.—*Ellis.*

UNMOVED, un-moovd', *a.* Unshaken; not touched; unaltered by passion; unaffected.

UNMOVING, un-moo'ving, *a.* Having no motion; not affecting.

UNMUFFLE, un-muff'l, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

UNMURMURED, un-mur'murd, *a.* Not murmured at. It may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.—*Beau. and Flet.*

UNMURMURING, un-mur'mur-ing, *a.* Uncomplaining.

UNMUSICAL, un-mu'ze-kal, *a.* Not harmonious; harsh.

UNMUSICALLY—UNOBSERV.

UNMUSICALLY, un-mu'ze-kal-le, *ad.* Harshly; harshly.

UNMUTILATED, un-mu'til-ay-ted, *a.* Not mutilated.

UNMUZZLE, un-muz'zl, *v. a.* To loose from muzzle.

UNNAMED, un-naynd', *a.* Not mentioned; having a name.

UNNATURAL, un-nat'u-ral, *a.* Contrary to laws of nature; unaffectionate; forced.

UNNATURALIZE, un-nat'u-ral-ize, *v. a.* To implant affections implanted by nature.

UNNATURALLY, un-nat'u-ral-le, *ad.* In an unnatural manner.

UNNATURALNESS, un-nat'u-ral-ness, *a.* Unnaturalness; to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, un-nav'e-ga-bl, *a.* Not navigable by vessels.

UNNAVIGATED, un-nav'e-gay-ted, *a.* Not navigated over.

UNNECESSARILY, un-nes'es-ar-e-le, *ad.* Unnecessarily.

UNNECESSARINESS, un-nes'es-ar-e-ness, *a.* Unnecessariness; lessness.

UNNECESSARY, un-nes'es-ar-e, *a.* Need not be.

UNNECESSITATED, un-ne-ces'e-tay-ted, *a.* Not required by necessity.

UNNEEDFUL, un-need'ful, *a.* Not required; less. The text was not *unneedful*.—*Milton.*

UNNEEDFULLY, un-need'ful-le, *ad.* Unnecessarily.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, un-na'bur-le, *a.* Unkind;—*ad.* unsuitably to the duties of neighbour.

UNNERVATE, un-ner'vate, } *a.* Weak; }
UNNERVED, un-nervd', }
UNNERVE, un-ner'v, *v. a.* To deprive of nerve.

UNNETH, un-needh', } *ad.* A difficulty; }
UNNETHES, un-needhs', } graphy, used for Uneth,—which see.

UNNOBLE, un-ne'bl, *a.* Mean; ignominious; now used. I have offended reputation; A most *unnooble* swarming.—*Shakspeare.*

UNNOBLY, un-no'ble, *ad.* Ignobly.

UNNOTED, un-no'ted, *a.* Not observed.

UNNOTICED, un-no'tist, *a.* Not taken notice of.

UNNUMBERED, un-num'berd, *a.* Innumerable.

UNOBJECTED, un-ob-jek'ted, *a.* Not objected to; fault.

UNOBJECTIONABLE, un-ob-jek'shun-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection.

UNOBJECTIONABLY, un-ob-jek'shun-a-ble, *ad.* In an objectionable manner.

UNOBLITERATED, un-ob-lit'er-ay-tid, *a.* Not blotted out.

UNOBNOXIOUS, un-ob-nok'shus, *a.* Not exposed to any harm.

UNOBNOXIOUSLY, un-ob-nok'shus-le, *ad.* Not being obnoxious.

UNOBSERVED, un-ob-skurde', *a.* Not observed.

UNOBSEQUIOUS, un-ob-se'kwe-us, *a.* Not submissive.

UNOBSEQUIOUSLY, un-ob-se'kwe-us-le, *ad.* With servile submissiveness.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, un-ob-se'kwe-us-ness, *a.* Unobsequiousness; compliance.

UNOBSERVABLE, un-ob-ser'va-bl, *a.* Not observable.

UNOBSERVANCE, un-ob-ser'vans, *a.* Neglect; regardlessness.

UNOBSERVANT, un-ob-ser'vant, *a.* Not observing.

UNOBSERVED—UNOWED.

UNOBSERVED, un-ob-serv'd, *a.* Not heeded.
 UNOBSERVEDLY, un-ob-serv'd-le, *ad.* Without being observed.
 UNOBSERVED, un-ob-struk'ted, *a.* Not hindered.
 UNOBSERVATIVE, un-ob-struk'tiv, *a.* Not raising any obstacle.
 UNOBSERVATIVELY, un-ob-struk'tiv-le, *ad.* So as not to present hinderance.
 UNOBTAINABLE, un-ob-tane'a-bl, *a.* Not within reach.
 UNOBTAINED, un-ob-taynd', *a.* Not got.
 UNOBTUSIVE, un-ob-troo'siv, *a.* Modest; humble.
 UNOBTUSIVELY, un-ob-troo'siv-le, *ad.* Modestly; humbly.
 UNOBVIOUS, un-ob've-us, *a.* Not readily occurring; Of all the metals not any so constantly discloseth its unobvious colour as copper.—*Boyle.*
 not evident.
 UNOCCUPIED, un-ok'u-pide, *a.* Not possessed.
 UNOFFENDING, un-of-fend'ing, *a.* Harmless; sinless.
 UNOFFENSIVE, un-of-fen'siv, *a.* Giving no offence.
 UNOFFENSIVELY, un-of-fen'siv-le, *ad.* Without offence.
 UNOFFERED, un-of'furd, *a.* Not proposed to acceptance.
 UNOFFICIAL, un-of-fish'al, *a.* Not pertaining to office.
 UNOFFICIALLY, un-of-fish'al-le, *ad.* In an unofficial manner.
 UNOFTEN, un-of'fu, *ad.* Rarely.
 The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner.—*Harris.*
 UNOIL, un-oil', *v. a.* To free from oil.
 UNOILED, un-oild', *a.* Not smeared with oil.
 His wounded ear complaints eternal fill
 As *unoid'd* hinges, querulously shrill.—*Young.*
 UNONA, u-no'na, *s.* (*uno*, I unite, Lat. in allusion to the stamens being united with the germens.)
 A genus of plants: Order, Anonaceae.
 UNOPENED, un-o'pnd, *a.* Close; not unclosed.
 UNOPENING, un-o'pn-ing, *a.* Not opening, or kept shut through parsimony.
 Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
 Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door.—*Pope.*
 UNOPERATIVE, un-op'er-ay-tiv, *a.* Inoperative—the word commonly used.
 UNOPPOSED, un-op-po'zd, *a.* Not encountered by any obstruction.
 UNOPRESSED, un-op-prest', *a.* Not burdened.
 UNORDERLY, un-awr'der-le, *a.* Irregular.
 UNORDINARY, un-awr'da-na-re, *a.* Uncommon.—*Locke.*
 UNORIGINAL, un-o-rij'e-nal, } *a.* Ungener-
 UNORIGINATED, un-o-rije-nay-ted, } ated.
 I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
 The untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
 Of *unoriginat* night, and chaos wild.—*Milton.*
 UNORNAMENTAL, un-awr-na-men'tal, *a.* Plain.
 UNORNAMENTED, un-awr-na-men-ted, *a.* Not adorned.
 UNORTHODOX, un-awr'tho-doks, *a.* Impure, as a doctrine; not holding pure doctrine.
 UNOSTENTATIOUS, un-os-ten-ta'shus, *a.* Not boastful; not exhibiting superfluous pomp.
 UNOSTENTATIVELY, un-os-ten-ta'shus-le, *ad.* Modestly; without boasting; without pomp.
 UNOWED, un-ode', *a.* Unowned; having no owner.
 England now is left
 To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
 The *unow'd* of proud, swelling state.—*Shaks.*

UNOWNED—UNPENSIONED.

UNOWNED, un-onde', *a.* Not acknowledged.
 UNOXYGENATED, un-ok-sij'en-ay-ted, } *a.* Having
 UNOXYGENIZED, un-ok-sij'en-izde, } no oxygen in combination.
 UNPACIFIC, un-pa-sif'ik, *a.* Not peaceable.
 UNPACIFIED, un-pas'e-fide, *a.* Not calmed.
 UNPACK, un-pak', *v. a.* To open; to disburden.
 UNPACKED, un-pakt', *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices, as a jury; not packed.
 UNPAID, un-pade', *a.* Not discharged, as an unpaid debt; not receiving emolument, as an unpaid minister. *Unpaid-for*, taken on trust.
 UNPAINED, un-paynd', *a.* Suffering no pain.
 UNPAINFUL, un-payn'ful, *a.* Giving no pain.
 UNPAINFULLY, un-payn'ful-le, *ad.* Without pain.
 UNPALATABLE, un-pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Nauseous; disagreeable.
 UNPAROLED, un-par'o-pld, *a.* Destitute of complete armour.
 UNPARADISE, un-par'a-dis, *v. a.* To deprive of happiness, like that of paradise; to render unhappy.
 UNPARAGONED, un-par'a-gond, *a.* Unequalled; unmatched.
 UNPARALLELED, un-par'al-leld, *a.* Not matched; having no equal.
 UNPARDONABLE, un-par'dn-a-bl, *a.* Not to be forgiven or pardoned.
 UNPARDONABLY, un-par'dn-a-ble, *ad.* Not to be forgiven; beyond forgiveness.
 UNPARDONED, un-par'dnd, *a.* Not forgiven; not discharged.
 UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, un-par-le-a-ment'a-re-nes, *s.* Contrary to the usage or constitution of parliament.
 UNPARLIAMENTARY, un-par-le-a-ment'a-re, *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 UNPARTIAL, un-par'shal, *a.* Impartial—the word now used. For unpartially, unpassible, unpassionate, unpassionated, unpassionately,—see under Impartially, Impassible, &c.
 UNPASTORAL, un-pas'to-ral, *a.* Not agreeable to the manners of pastoral life.
 UNPATHED, un-patht', *a.* Untracked; unmarked by a passage.
 A course more promising,
 That a wild dedication of yourselves
 To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores.—*Shaks.*
 UNPATHETIC, un-pa-thet'ik, *a.* Not adapted to excite the passions.
 UNPATTERNED, un-pat'turnd, *a.* Having no equal.
 UNPAWNED, un-pawnd', *a.* Not given to pledge.
 UNPAY, un-pa', *v. a.* To undo;
Unpay the villany you have done her.—*Shaks.*
 not to compensate.—Not used.
 UNPEACABLE, un-pese'a-bl, } *a.* Quarrelsome; not
 UNPEACEFUL, un-pese'ful, } pacific.
 UNPEG, un-peg', *v. a.* To loose from pegs; to pull out the peg from.
 UNPEN, un-pen', *v. a.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam, or opening a pen.
 UNPENAL, un-pe'nal, *a.* Not subject to a penalty.
 UNPENETRABLE, un-pen'e-tra-bl, *a.* Impenetrable—the word now used.
 UNPENETRATED, un-pen'e-tray-ted, *a.* Not entered or pierced.
 UNPENITENT, un-pen'e-tent, *a.* Impenitent—the word now used.
 UNPENSIONED, un-pen'shund, *a.* Not rewarded by a pension.
 Unplaced, *unpensioned*, no one's heir or slave.—*Pope.*

UNPEOPLE—UNPITIED.

UNPEOPLE, un-pe'pl, *v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

UNPERCEIVABLE, un-per-se'va-bl, *a.* Not to be perceived; imperceptible.

UNPERCEIVED, un-per-seevd', *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not noticed.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, un-per-se'ved-le, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, un-per'feckt, *a.* Imperfect—the word now used.

An *unperfect* actor on the stage.—*Shaks.*

UNPERFECTED, un-per'fek-ted, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.

UNPERFORMED, un-per-fawrm'd, *a.* Not done; not executed; not fulfilled.

UNPERFORMING, un-per-fawrm'ing, *a.* Not discharging its office.

UNPERISHABLE, un-per'ish-a-bl, *a.* Imperishable—the word now used.

UNPERISHED, un-per'ishd, *a.* Not destroyed; not violated.

He presumed that faith being observed *unperished*, should please Almighty God above all things.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

UNPERJURED, un-per'jurd, *a.* Free from perjury.

UNPERPLEX, un-per-pleks', *v. a.* To free from perplexity.

This ecstasy doth *unperplex*.—*Donne.*

UNPERPLEXED, un-per-plekst', *a.* Not harassed; not embarrassed; free from perplexity or complication.

UNPERSPIRABLE, un-per-spi'ra-bl, *a.* That cannot be perspired or emitted through the pores of the skin.

UNPERSUADABLE, un-per-swa'da-bl, *a.* Inexorable; that cannot be convinced or influenced by motives urged.

UNPERTURBED, un-per-turb'd, *a.* Not disturbed.

UNPETRIFIED, un-pet're-fide, *a.* Not converted into stone.

UNPHILOSOPHIC, un-fil-o zof'ik, *a.* Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy, or right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, un-fil-o-zof'e-kal, *a.* Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy, or right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, un-fil-o-zof'e-kal-le, *ad.* In an unphilosophical manner.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, un-fil-o-zof'e-kal-nes, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

UNPHILOSOPHIZE, un-fil-os'o-fize, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

Our passions, our interests, flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals.—*Pope.*

UNPHRENOLOGICAL, un-fren-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Not according to the principles of phrenology.

UNPHYSICKED, un-fiz'ikt, *a.* Not indebted to medicine or influenced by it.

Free limbs, *unphysicked* health, due appetite.—*Howell.*

UNPIERCED, un-peerst', *a.* Not penetrated.

The *unpierced* shade, embrown'd the noon-tide hours.—*Milton.*

UNPILLARED, un-pil'lard, *a.* Having no pillar.

The *unpillared* temple nods.—*Pope.*

UNPILLOWED, un-pil'lode, *a.* Without a pillow.

UNPIN, un-pin', *v. a.* To loose what was fastened with pins.

UNPINKED, un-pingkt', *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel.—*Shaks.*

UNPITIED, un-pit'e-ed, *a.* Having no compassion bestowed upon.

UNPITIFUL—UNPOLITE.

UNPITIFUL, un-pit'e-ful, *a.* Not meriting pity.

UNPITIFULLY, un-pit'e-ful-le, *ad.* Without passion or mercy.

UNPITYING, un-pit'e-ing, *a.* Having no pity.

UNPLACABLE, un-pla'ka-bl, *a.* Incomprehensible—the word now used.

Boiling with an *unplacable* hatred.—*Shaks.*

UNPLACED, un-pla'st, *a.* Having no dependence under government.

Unplaced, unpensioned.—*Shaks.*

UNPLAGUED, un-pla'gd, *a.* Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, un-plant'ed, *a.* Not having spontaneous growth.

Figs there *unplanted* thro' the fire.—*Shaks.*

UNPLAUSIBLE, un-plaw'za-bl, *a.* Not having a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, un-plaw'ziv, *a.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'll question.

Why such *unplausive* eyes were he.

UNPLEADABLE, un-pleed'a-bl, *a.* Not pleading.

UNPLEASANT, un-plez'ant, *a.* Not agreeable; disagreeable.

UNPLEASANTLY, un-plez'ant-le, *ad.* In an unpleasant manner; disagreeably; uneasily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, un-plez'ant-nes, *s.* Unpleasantness; state or quality of not yielding or delight.

UNPLEASED, un-ple'zd, *a.* Not delighted.

My *unpleased* eye.—*Shaks.*

UNPLEASING, un-ple'zing, *a.* Offending; disgusting; yielding no pleasure.

UNPLEASINGNESS, un-ple'zing-nes, *s.* Unpleasantness; state or quality of not yielding or delight.

Her *unpleasingness* landed up and down.

UNPLEASIVE, un-ple'ziv, *a.* Not pleasing.

Grief is never but an *unpleasing* passion.

UNPLIANT, un-pli'ant, *a.* Not easily yielding consent readily.

UNPLOUGHED, un-plow'd, *a.* Not ploughed.

UNPLUME, un-plume', *v. a.* To strip of feathers; to degrade.

Shame confidence, and *unplume* dog.

UNPOETIC, un-po-et'ik, *a.* Not poetical.

UNPOETICAL, un-po-et'e-kal, *a.* Not poetical; prosaic; not becoming a poet.

UNPOETICALLY, un-po-et'e-kal-le, *ad.* In a prosaic or unpoetical manner.

UNPOINTED, un-poynt'ed, *a.* Having no point; not keen; not having the points marked; wanting the points, as in Hebrew or Arabic manuscripts or in printing.

UNPOISON, un-poy'zn, *v. a.* To remove poison from the mind.

UNPOIZED, un-poy'zd, *a.* Not balanced; in a state of ruin.

Totter'd the rash democracy *unpoized*.

UNPOLARIZED, un-po'lar-iz'd, *a.* Not polarized.

UNPOLISHED, un-pol'isht, *a.* Not polished; bright by attrition or friction; not refined; not civilized; rude; plain.

UNPOLITE, un-po-lite', *a.* Not refined; not civil or courteous; rude.

UNPOLITELY—UNPREMEDITATED.

UNPOLITELY, un-po-lite'le, *ad.* In an uncivil or rude manner.

UNPOLITENESS, un-po-lite'nes, *s.* Want of refinement in manners; want of elegance; rudeness; incivility; want of courteousness.

UNPOLLED, un-po'ld, *a.* Not registered as a voter; unpledged.—Obsolete in this sense.

Rather than *unpoll'd*
Arabian wealth and Indian gold.—*Fanshawe* (1676).

UNPOLLUTED, un-pol-lu'ted, *a.* Not defiled; not corrupted.

UNPOPULAR, un-pop'u-lar, *a.* Not having favour of the public, as an *unpopular* ruler; not giving satisfaction to the people, as an *unpopular* law.

UNPOPULARITY, un-pop-u-lar'e-te, *s.* The state of not giving satisfaction, or receiving the approbation of the people.

UNPORTABLE, un-pore'ta-bl, *a.* Not suited to be carried.

UNPORTIONED, un-pore'shund, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

UNPORTUOUS, un-pore'tu-us, *a.* Having no ports. Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone.—*Durke*.

UNPOSSESSED, un-poz-zest', *a.* Not had; not held. Is the king dead—the empire *unpossessed*?—*Shaks*.

UNPOSSESSING, un-poz-zes'ing, *a.* Having no possessions.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think
I would stand against thee?—*Shaks*.

UNPOSSIBLE, un-pos'se-bl, *a.* Impossible—the word now used.—Obsolete.

Things unlawful pass for *unpossible*.—*Bp. Hall*.

UNPRACTICABLE, un-prak'tik-a-bl, *a.* Impracticable.—Obsolete.

UNPRACTISED, un-prak'tist, *a.* Not having been taught by practice: not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful; not known or not familiar by use.—Not in use in this sense.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day.—*Prior*.

UNPRAISED, un-pra'zd, *a.* Not celebrated.

UNPREACHING, un-preetsh'ing, *a.* Not preaching, as *unpreaching* prelates.—*H. More*.

UNPRECARIOUS, un-pre-ka're-us, *a.* Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, un-pre-se-dent'ed, *a.* Not justifiable by any example.

UNPRECISE, un-pre-size', *a.* Loose; not exact.

UNPREDESTINED, un-pre-des'tinde, *a.* Not predetermined or ordained.

UNPREDICT, un-pre-dikt', *v. a.* To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou sayst; prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fall me of the throne.—*Milton*.

UNPREFERRED, un-pre-ferd', *a.* Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, un-preg'nant, *a.* Not prolific; not quick of wit.

This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings.—*Shaks*.

UNPREJUDICATE, un-pre-ju'de-kate, } *a.* Not
UNPREJUDICATED, un-pre-ju'de-kay-ted, } pre-
possessed by settled opinions.—Little used.

UNPRELITICAL, un-pre-lat'e-kal, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATE, un-pre-med'e-tate, } *a.* Not

UNPREMEDITATED, un-pre-med'e-tay-ted, } pre-
viously meditated or prepared in the mind; not
previously proposed or intended; not done with
design.

UNPREMEDITATELY—UNPROFITABLENESS.

UNPREMEDITATELY, un-pre-med'e-tate-le, *ad.* Without premeditation.

UNPREPARED, un-pre-pa'rd, *a.* Not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures; not rendered fit for death by repentance.

UNPREPAREDNESS, un-pre-pa'red-nes, *s.* The state of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, un-pre-poz-zest', *a.* Not biassed by previous opinions; not partial.

UNPREPOSSESSING, un-pre-poz-zes'ing, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.

UNPRESSED, un-prest', *a.* Not pressed.

In these soft shades, *unpress'd* by human feet,
The happy phoenix keeps his balmy seat.—*Tickel*.

UNPRESUMING, un-pre-zu'ming, *a.* Not confident or bold.

UNPRESUMPTUOUS, un-pre-sump'tu-us, *a.* Not rash; modest; submissive.

UNPRETENDING, un-pre-tend'ing, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest.

UNPREVAILING, un-pre-va'ling, *a.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe.—*Shaks*.

UNPREVENTED, un-pre-vent'ed, *a.* Not previously hindered; not preceded by anything.

UNPRIEST, un-preest', *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* himself.—*Milton*.

UNPRIESTLY, un-preest'le, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.

UNPRINCE, un-prins', *v. a.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty—a word used by Swift.

UNPRINCELY, un-prins'le, *ad.* Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, un-prin'se-pld, *a.* Not having settled principles; having no good moral principles; immoral; profligate.

UNPRINCIPLEDNESS, un-prin'se-pld-nes, *s.* Want of principle.

UNPRISONED, un-prix'nd, *a.* Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZABLE, un-pri'za-bl, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*.—*Shaks*.

UNPRIZED, un-pri'zd, *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, un-pro-klaymd', *a.* Not notified by public declaration.

UNPRODUCTIVE, un-pro-duk'tiv, *a.* Unfruitful; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour.

UNPRODUCTIVELY, un-pro-duk'tiv-le, *ad.* Barrenly; without profit.

UNPRODUCTIVENESS, un-pro-duk'tiv-nes, *s.* The state of being unproductive; as, land, stock, labour, &c.

UNPROFANED, un-pro-faynd', *a.* Not violated.

UNPROFESSIONAL, un-pro-fesh'un-al, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession; not belonging to a profession.

UNPROFESSIONALLY, un-pro-fesh'un-al-le, *ad.* In opposition to professional practice.

UNPROFICIENCY, un-pro-fish'en-se, *s.* Want of proficiency or improvement.

UNPROFITABLE, un-prof'it-a-bl, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain, labour, and interest of capital; useless; serving no purpose; not useful to others; misimproving talents.

UNPROFITABLENESS, un-prof'it-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state of yielding no profit; uselessness; inutility.

UNPROFITABLY—UNPROVOKING.

UNPROFITABLY, un-prof'it-a-ble, *ad.* Without profit or gain; without any good or advantage.

UNPROFITED, un-prof'it-ed, *a.* Having no gain or profit.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds.
Rather than make *unprofit* returns.—*Shaks.*

UNPROJECTED, un-pro-jek'ted, *a.* Not projected in the mind; not planned.

UNPROLIFIC, un-pro-lif'ik, *a.* Barren; not productive.

UNPROMISING, un-prom'is-ing, *a.* Not affording a favourable prospect of success, excellence, profit, &c.

UNPROMPTED, un-prompt'ed, *a.* Not dictated.
Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part,
And my tongue talks *unprompted* by my heart.—
Congreve.

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, un-pro-nouns'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be pronounced.

UNPRONOUNCED, un-pro-nouns't, *a.* Not uttered; not spoken.

UNPROPER, un-prop'ur, *a.* Not fit; not right; improper—the word generally used.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds.—*Shaks.*

UNPROPERLY, un-prop'ur-le, *ad.* Improperly—the word now used.

UNPROPHETIC, un-pro-fet'ik, } *a.* Not fore-
UNPROPHETICAL, un-pro-fet'e-kal, } seeing or
predicting future events.

UNPROFITIOUS, un-pro-pish'us, *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

UNPROFITIOUSLY, un-pro-pish'us-le, *ad.* Unfavourably; unkindly.

UNPROFITIOUSNESS, un-pro-pish'us-nes, *s.* State or quality of being unfavourable or unpropitious.

UNPROPORTIONABLE, un-pro-pore'shun-a-bl, } *a.*
UNPROPORTIONATE, un-pro-pore'shun-ate, }
Wanting due proportion; disproportionate; unfit.

UNPROPORTIONED, un-pro-pore'shund, *a.* Not suitable.

UNPROPOSED, un-pro-po'zd, *a.* Not offered in proposal.

UNPROPPED, un-propt', *a.* Not supported or upheld.
With languid head *unpropp'd*,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given o'er.—*Milton.*

UNPROSELYTED, un-pros'se-li-ted, *a.* Not made a convert of.—*Sir W. Scott.*

UNPROSPEROUS, un-pros'per-us, *a.* Not attended with success; unfortunate.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, un-pros'per-us-le, *ad.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

UNPROSPEROUSNESS, un-pros'per-us-nes, *s.* Want of success.

UNPROTECTED, un-pro-tek'ted, *a.* Not defended; not countenanced or supported.

UNPROVED, un-proov'd, *a.* Not tried; not known by trial; not established by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

UNPROVIDE, un-pro-vid'e, *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her again, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.—*Shaks.*

UNPROVIDED, un-pro-vid'ed, *a.* Unfurnished; unsupplied, as the *unprovided* town.—*Dryden.*

UNPROVOKED, un-pro-vo'kt, *a.* Not incited; not proceeding from provocation or just cause, as an *unprovoked* attack.

UNPROVOKING, un-pro-vo'king, *a.* Giving no offence.

I stabbed him, a stranger, *unprovoking*, unoffensive.—
Fleetwood.

UNPRUDENTIAL—UNQUEST

UNPRUDENTIAL, un-pru-den'shal, *a.*
—Not used.

Unwise and *unprudential*.—*M.*

UNPRUNED, un-proond', *a.* Not cut trees.

UNPUBLIC, un-pub'lik, *a.* Private; seen or known.—Seldom used.

Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*.

UNPUBLISHED, un-pub'lishd, *a.* See

All blest secrets,
All you *unpublished* virtues of the
Spring to my tears.—*Shaks.*

not given to the public, as a book issued for sale.

UNPUNISHED, un-pun'ishd, *a.* Su with impunity.

UNPURCHASABLE, un-pur'thase-a-bl, not be bought.

UNPURCHASED, un-pur'thate, *a.*

UNPURE, un'pure, *a.* Impure—the
Of so *unpure* constitutions.—*L.*

UNPURGED, un-purjd', *a.* Unpurified

Will he steal out of his wholesome
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged*.

UNPURIFIED, un-pu're-fide, *a.* N recreation or foul matter; not clarified or cleansed from sin.

UNPURPOSED, un-pur'posd, *a.* Not intentional.

UNPURSUED, un-pur'sude', *a.* Not chased or pursued.

All night the dreadful angel *unpur*
Through heaven's wide campaign

UNQAFFED, un-kwaff', *a.* Not dis

UNQUALIFIED, un-kwaw'l'e-fide, *a.* requisite qualities; not fit; not ha

requisite oath or oaths: not modified by conditions or exceptions.

UNQUALIFIEDNESS, un-kwaw'l'e-fide-dition of being unqualified.

UNQUALIFY, un-kwaw'l'e-fi, *v. a.* qualifications; to disqualify—the

UNQUALITIED, un-kwaw'l'e-ted, *a.* usual faculties.—Obsolete.

He is *unqualified* with very sham

UNQUARRELABLE, un-kwaw'r'l-a-bl, not be impugned.—Not in use.—*Err.*

UNQUEEN, un-kween', *v. a.* To divinity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth: although *unque*
A queen, and daughter of a queen,

UNQUELLED, un-kweld', *a.* Not su

UNQUENCHABLE, un-kwensh'a-bl, *a.* able.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, un-kwensh'a-extinguishableness.

UNQUENCHABLY, un-kwensh'a-bl, ner not admitted of being quenched

UNQUENCHED, un-kwensht', *a.* N

UNQUESTIONABLE, un-kwes'tyun-able; not to be doubted.

UNQUESTIONABLY, un-kwes'tyun-a-out doubt; indubitably.

UNQUESTIONED, un-kwes'tyund, *a.* question; not doubted; not interputable.

UNQUESTIONING, un-kwes'tyunn-ing, in question; not doubting; unhesi

UNQUICK—UNREASONING.

UNQUICK, un-kwik', *a.* Motionless; not alive.—
Not in use.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*.—
Daniel.

UNQUICKENED, un-kwik'nd, *a.* Not animated; not
ripened to vitality.

UNQUIET, un-kwi'et, *a.* Not calm or tranquil;
restless; agitated; unsatisfied;—*v. a.* to disquiet
—the word in use.

UNQUIETLY, un-kwi'et-le, *ad.* Without rest; in an
agitated state.

UNQUIETNESS, un-kwi'et-nes, *s.* Want of quiet;
want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness;
want of peace; turbulence; disposition to excite
disturbance, or create trouble.

UNQUIETUDE, un-kwi'e-tude, *s.* Uneasiness; rest-
lessness—(not in use).—Inquietude and disquietude
are the words now used.

UNRAKED, un-rakt', *a.* Not poured from the
lees.

UNRAKED, un-ra'kt, *a.* Not thrown together and
covered as a fire.

Cricked, to Windsor thou shalt leap;
Where fires thou findst *unrak'd*, and hearths unwept,
There pinch the maids.—*Shaks.*

UNRANSACKED, un-ran-sakt', *a.* Not pillaged.

UNRANSOMED, un-ran'sumd, *a.* Not liberated from
captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.

UNRAVEL, un-ra'vl, *v. a.* To disentangle; to dis-
engage or separate threads which are knit; to free
or clear from complication or difficulty; to sepa-
rate connected or united parts; to unfold, as the
plot of a drama;—*v. n.* to be unfolded; to be dis-
entangled.

UNRAVELMENT, un-rav'el-ment, *s.* The develop-
ment of a plot in a play.

UNRAZORED, un-ra'zurd, *a.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's, their *unrazored* lips.—
Milton.

UNREACHED, un-reacht', *a.* Not attained to.

UNREAD, un-red', *a.* Not read; not publicly pro-
nounced; untaught; not learned in books.

UNREADABLE, un-read'a-bl, *a.* Not legible; that
cannot be read.

UNREADILY, un-red'e-le, *ad.* Not promptly; not
cheerfully.

UNREADINESS, un-red'e-nes, *s.* Want of prompt-
ness or dexterity; want of preparation.

UNREADY, un-red'e, *a.* Not prepared; not fit;
not prompt; not quick; awkward; ungainly.

UNREAL, un-re'al, *a.* Not substantial; having ap-
pearance only.

Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mockery—hence!—*Shaks.*

UNREALITY, un-re-al'e-te, *s.* Want of real exist-
ence; nonentity.

UNREASONABLE, un-re'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not agreeable
to reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; claim-
ing or insisting on more than is fit; immoderate;
exorbitant; irrational.

UNREASONABLENESS, un-re'zn-a-bl-nes, *s.* Incon-
sistency with reason; exorbitance; excess of de-
mand, claim, passion, or the like.

UNREASONABLY, un-re'zn-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner
contrary to reason; immoderately; more than
enough.

UNREASONED, un-re'znd, *a.* Not argued; not de-
rived from reason.

UNREASONING, un-re'zn-ing, *a.* Not having reason-
ing faculties.

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UNREAVE—UNREFRACTED.

UNREAVE, un-reev', *v. a.* To unwind; to disen-
tangle; to unravel—the word now used;

The work which she all night made,
The same at night she did *unreave*.—*Spenser.*

to rive or tear asunder; to unroof.—Obsolete.

UNREBATED, un-re-ba'ted, *a.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords.
—*Hakewill.*

UNREBUKABLE, un-re-bu'ka-bl, *a.* Obnoxious to
censure.

UNRECEIVED, un-re-se'vd, *a.* Not taken; not
come into possession; not adopted or embraced.

UNRECLAIMED, un-re-klaymd', *a.* Not tamed;
not reformed.

UNRECONCILABLE, un-re-kon-si'la-bl, *a.* Not to
be appeased; implacable; that cannot be made
consistent with.—Irreconcilable is the word gene-
rally made use of in this sense.

UNRECONCILED, un-re-kon-si'ld, *a.* Not appeased.
In Theology, not having renounced opposition to
God and his commandments.

UNRECORDED, un-re-kaw'r'ded, *a.* Not registered,
as a deed or lease; not kept in remembrance by
public writings or other records.

UNRECOUNTED, un-re-kownt'ed, *a.* Not related or
recited; not told.

UNRECOVERABLE, un-re-kuv'er-a-bl, *a.* Irrecover-
able—the word generally used.

UNRECOVERED, un-re-kuv'urd, *a.* Not recalled
into possession; not regained; not restored to
health.

UNRECRUITABLE, un-re-kroo'ta-bl, *a.* Incapable
of repairing the deficiencies of an army, or of re-
cruiting.—Not in use.

Empty and *unrecrutable* colonels of twenty men in a
company.—*Milton.*

UNRECURING, un-re-ku'ring, *a.* That cannot be
cured.

I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound.—*Shaks.*

UNREDEEMED, un-re-deemd', *a.* Not ransomed;
not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank
by payment of the value in money, as *unredeemed*
bills, notes, or stock.

UNREDRESSED, un-re-drest', *a.* Not relieved from
injustice, as applied to persons; not removed; not
reformed, as *unredressed* evils.

UNREDUCED, un-re-du'st, *a.* Not reduced in size,
quality, or quantity.

UNREDUCIBLE, un-re-du'se-bl, *a.* Not capable of
being reduced.

UNREDUCIBLENESS, un-re-du'se-e-bl-nes, *s.* The
quality of being unreducible.

UNREELED, un-reeld', *a.* Not wound on a reel, as
unreeled yarn.

UNREEVE, un-reev', *v. n.* To withdraw or take
out a rope from a block, thimble, &c.—See Un-
reave.

UNREFINED, un-re-fi'nd, *a.* Not purified, as *un-*
refined sugar; not cultivated or polished in man-
ners; rude.

UNREFORMABLE, un-re-fawrm'a-bl, *a.* Not capa-
ble of being put into a new form;

The rule of faith is alone immovable and *unreformable*.
—*Hammond.*

that cannot be reformed or amended.

UNREFRACTED, un-re-frak'ted, *a.* Not bent out of
a straight line by entering a medium of a different
density.

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UNREFRESHED—UNREMOVABLENESS.

UNREFRESHED, un-re-fresh't, *a.* Not refreshed or invigorated after weariness or fatigue.
 UNREFRESHING, un-re-fresh'ing, *a.* Not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression.
 UNREFUTED, un-re-fu'ted, *a.* Not proved to be false.
 UNREGARDED, un-re-gård'ed, *a.* Not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.
 UNREGENERACY, un-re-jen'er-a-se, *s.* State of being unregenerated, or unrenewed in heart.
 UNREGENERATE, un-re-jen'er-ate, } *a.* Not
 UNREGENERATED, un-re-jen'er-ay-ted, } renewed
 in heart; remaining in an unconverted state.
 UNREGISTERED, un-rej'is-turd, *a.* Not recorded.
 UNREGRETTEED, un-re-gret'ted, *a.* Not lamented.
 UNREINED, un-raynd', *a.* Not restrained by the bridle.
 UNREJOICING, un-re-joyz'ing, *a.* Unjoyous; sad; gloomy.

See Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court.—*Thomson.*

UNRELATED, un-re-la'ted, *a.* Not allied by affinity or blood; having no connection with.
 UNRELATIVE, un-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Irrelative—the word now used.—*Ld. Chesterfield.*
 UNRELATIVELY, un-rel'a-tiv-le, *ad.* Without relation to anything else.—Not much used.

Singly and *unrelatively*.—*Ld. Bolingbroke.*

UNRELENTING, un-re-lent'ing, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; feeling no pity; not yielding to pity, as *unrelenting* cruelty; not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.
 UNRELENTINGLY, un-re-lent'ing-le, *ad.* Without relenting.
 UNRELIEVABLE, un-re-leev'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of no relief or succour.
 UNRELIEVED, un-re-le'vd, *a.* Not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not delivered from confinement or distress, as a garrison; not relieved from duty, as a sentinel.
 UNREMARKABLE, un-re-márk'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

Fleeting and *unremarkable* superficialities.—*Digby.*

UNREMARKED, un-re-márkt', *a.* Unobserved.
 UNREMEDIAL, un-re-me'de-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be cured.
 UNREMEDIED, un-rem'e-did, *a.* Not cured or remedied.

Unremedied loneliness.—*Milton.*

UNREMEMBERED, un-re-mem'burd, *a.* Not recollected; forgotten.
 UNREMEMBERING, un-re-mem'ber-ing, *a.* Having no memory or recollection.
 UNREMEMBRANCE, un-re-mem'brans, *a.* Forgetfulness.—Not used.

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as *amnesty*, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.—*Watts.*

UNREMITTED, un-re-mit'ted, *a.* Not forgiven; not having a temporary relaxation; not relaxed; not abated.
 UNREMITTING, un-re-mit'ting, *a.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.
 UNREMITTINGLY, un-re-mit'ting-le, *ad.* Without abatement or cessation.
 UNREMOVABLE, un-re-moov'a-bl, *a.* Fixed; that cannot be taken away or removed.
 UNREMOVABLENESS, un-re-moov'a-bl-nes, *s.* Impracticability of being removed.

UNREMOVABLY—UNRESIST

UNREMOVABLY, un-re-moov'a-ble, *ad.* That admits of no removal.

His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to—*Ep. Hall.*

UNREMOVED, un-re-moo'vd, *a.* Not to not capable of being removed.
 Like Tenerife or Adas *unremoved*.—

UNRENEWED, un-re-nude', *a.* Not to not regenerated.

UNREPAID, un-re-payd', *a.* Not to not compensated.

Thy loss continues *unrepaid* with pain.

UNREPAIRED, un-re-payrd', *a.* Not to not

UNREPEALED, un-re-peeld', *a.* Not to not abrogated; remaining in force.

UNREPENTANCE, un-re-pent'ans, *s.* S to ing impenitent.—Little used.

UNREPENTANT, un-re-pent'ant, } *a.* N
 UNREPENTING, un-re-pent'ing, } not
 sin.

UNREPENTED, un-re-pent'ed, *a.* Not to not

UNREPINING, un-re-pi'ning, *a.* Not to not muring or complaining.

UNREPININGLY, un-re-pi'ning-le, *ad.* W to ish complaint or murmuring.

UNREFRESHED, un-re-plen'ishd, *a.* not adequately supplied.

UNREPRESENTED, un-rep-re-zent'ed, *a.* no representative or person to act in o

UNREPRIVED, un-re-precvd', *a.* Not to not being sentenced to death.

UNREPROACHABLE, un-re-protshe'a-bl, serving blame or censure.

UNREPROACHABLENESS, un-re-protshe State of being unapproachable.

UNREPROACHED, un-re-pro'tsht, *a.* Not to not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, un-re-proo'va-bl, *a.* ing of reproof; not censured.

UNREPROVED, un-re-proo'vd, *a.* Not ce liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, un-re-pug'nant, *a.* N to not hostile.

UNREPUTABLE, un-rep'u-ta-bl, *a.* Dis to the word now used.

UNREQUESTED, un-re-kwest'ed, *a.* U to

UNREQUITABLE, un-re-kwi'ta-bl, *a.* N to taliated.

UNREQUITED, un-re-kwi'ted, *a.* Not re

UNRESENTED, un-re-zent'ed, *a.* Not re anger or resentment.

UNRESERVE, un-re-zerv', *a.* Absence frankness; freedom of communication.

UNRESERVED, un-re-zerv'd, *a.* Not re a part is granted; not limited; not

part; full; entire; open; frank; as withholding nothing; free.

UNRESERVEDLY, un-re-zerv'ed-le, *ad.* limitation or reservation; with open

frankly; without concealment.

UNRESERVEDNESS, un-re-zerv'ed-nes, ness; openness; freedom of commun limitedness.

UNRESISTED, un-re-zist'ed, *a.* Not o

sistless; such as cannot be successfully

UNRESISTIBLE, un-re-zis'te-bl, *a.* Irru word now used.

UNRESISTING, un-re-zist'ing, *a.* Not

sistance; yielding to physical force or

submissive; humble.

UNRESISTINGLY—UNRIDDLE.

UNRESISTINGLY, un-re-zist'ing-le, *ad.* Without resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, un-re-zolv'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be solved or resolved; insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, un-re-zolv'd, *a.* Not determined; not solved; not clear.

UNRESOLVING, un-re-zolv'ing, *a.* Not determined. She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw.—*Dryden.*

UNRESPECTABLE, un-re-spek'ta-bl, *a.* Disrespectable—the word now used.

UNRESPECTED, un-re-spek'ted, *a.* Not regarded with respect or admiration. They live unwood'd, and *unrespected* fade.—*Shaks.*

UNRESPECTIVE, un-re-spek'tiv, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice—(obsolete); I will converse with iron-witted fools And *unrespective* boys; none are for me That look into me with considerate eyes.—*Shaks.* mean; despicable.

—Nor the viands We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve, Because we now are full.—*Shaks.*

UNRESPITED, un-re-spit'ed, *a.* Admitting of no respite, pause, or intermission. There to converse with everlasting groans, *Unrespited*, unpitied, unreprieved, Ages of hopeless end.—*Milton.*

UNREST, un-rest', *s.* Unquietness; uneasiness.—Little used. Up they rose As from *unrest*.—*Milton.*

UNRESTING, un-rest'ing, *a.* Continually in motion.

UNRESTORED, un-re-sto'rd, *a.* Not restored; not given back; not recovered in health; not cleared from attainder; not reinstated in place or favour.

UNRESTRAINABLE, un-re-str'a-na-bl, *a.* That cannot be restrained.

UNRESTRAINED, un-re-straynd', *a.* Not controlled, confined, or hindered; licentious; loose; not limited, as *unrestrained* power.

UNRESTRICTED, un-re-strik'ted, *a.* Not limited or confined; unrestrained.

UNRETRACTED, un-re-trak'ted, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled.

UNREVEALED, un-re-veeld', *a.* Not disclosed; not made known by divine communication.

UNREVEALEDNESS, un-re-veel'ed-nes, *s.* The state of not being revealed.—Not much used.

UNREVENGED, un-re-venjd', *a.* Not punished in return for injury committed; not vindicated by retaliation or just punishment. Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow, And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged* amongst us.—*Addison.*

UNREVERENT, un-rev'er-ent, *a.* Irreverent—the word generally used. Shall others' superstition make us *unreverent*?—*Bp. Hall.*

UNREVERENTLY, un-rev'er-ent-le, *ad.* Irreverently—the word now used. I did *unreverently* blame the gods.—*Ben Jonson.*

UNREVERSED, un-re-verst', *a.* Not repealed or recalled.

UNREVOKED, un-re-vo'kt, *a.* Not recalled. Hear my decree, which, *unrevoked*, shall stand.—*Milton.*

UNREWARDED, un-re-wawrd'ed, *a.* Not compensated.

UNRIDDLE, un-rid'dl, *v. a.* To solve or explain. Where you can't *unriddle*, learn to trust.—*Furnell.*

UNRIDDLER—UNRULY.

UNRIDDLER, un-rid'dlar, *s.* One who explains an enigma.

UNRIFLED, un-ri'fld, *a.* Not robbed; not stripped.

UNRIG, un-rig', *v. a.* To strip of both standing and running rigging.

UNRIGHT, un-rite', *a.* Wrong.—Obsolete. Show that thy judgment is not *unright*.—*Wisdom xii.*

UNRIGHTEOUS, un-rite'yus, or un-ri'tshus, *a.* (*un-rightwis*, Sax.) Not just; wicked; sinful; evil; bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, un-ri'tshus-le, *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, un-ri'tshus-nes, *s.* Injustice; violation of the divine law, or of the principles of rectitude and justice; wickedness.

UNRIGHTFUL, un-rite'fal, *a.* Not rightful; not just. Thou, who knowest the way To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne.—*Shaks.*

UNRING, un-ring', *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

UNRIOTED, un-ri'ot-ed, *a.* Free from rioting.—Not used. A chaste, *unrioted* house.—*May's Lucan.*

UNRIP, un-rip', *v. a.* To cut open.—A useless word, *rip* and *unrip* having the same signification. *Unrip'd* the bowels of thy sovereign's son.—*Shaks.*

UNRIPE, un-ripe', *a.* Not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; not seasonable; not yet proper; not prepared or completed; too early.

UNRIPEENED, un-ri'pnd, *a.* Not matured.

UNRIPEENESS, un-ripe'nes, *s.* Want of maturity or ripeness.

UNRIVALLED, un-ri'vald, *a.* Having no competitor; without peer or equal.

UNRIVET, un-riv'et, *v. a.* To loose from rivets; to loosen.

UNROBE, un-robe', *v. a.* To undress or disrobe.

UNROLL, un-rol'e', *v. a.* To open what is rolled up or convolved.

UNROMANTIC, un-ro-man'tik, *a.* Contrary to romance. It is a base, *unromantic* spirit not to wait on you.—*Swift.*

UNROOF, un-roof', *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.

UNROOSTED, un-roos'ted, *a.* Driven from the roost.

UNROOT, un-root', *v. a.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate;—*v. n.* to be torn up by the roots.

UNROUGH, un-ruf', *a.* Smooth; unbearded. Siward's son, And many *unrough* youths, that even now Protest their first of manhood.—*Shaks.*

UNROUNDED, un-rownd'ed, *a.* Not made round.

UNROUTED, un-rowt'ed, *a.* Not thrown into disorder.

UNROYAL, un-roy'al, *a.* Not royal or princely.

UNROYALLY, un-roy'al-le, *ad.* Not like a king; not becoming a king.

UNRUFFLE, un-ruf'fl, *v. n.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to calmness.

UNRUFFLED, un-ruf'fld, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated.

UNRULED, un-roold', *a.* Not governed; not directed by a superior power or authority.

UNRULINESS, un-rool'e-nes, *s.* Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence.

UNRULY, un-rool'e, *a.* Disregarding restraint; licentious; turbulent; ungovernable.

UNRUMINATED—UNSCANNED.

UNRUMINATED, un-room'e-nay-ted, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested.

UNRUMPLE, un-rum'pl, *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out.

— Daffodils late from earth's slow womb,
Unrumple their swell'n buds, and show their yellow bloom.
—Addison.

UNSADDEN, un-sad'dn, *v. a.* To relieve from sadness.

Music *unsaddens* the melancholy.—Whitlock.

UNSADDLE, un-sad'dl, *v. a.* To take off a saddle, as from a horse.

UNSADDLED, un-sad'dld, *a.* Divested of a saddle.

UNSAFE, un-safe', *a.* Not secure; hazardous; exposed to danger or destruction.

UNSAFELY, un-safe'le, *ad.* Not securely; dangerously.

UNSAFENESS, un-safe'nes, *s.* The state of being unsafe.

UNSAFETY, un-safe'te, *s.* Unsafeness.—Not used.

UNSAID, un-sed', *a.* Not spoken; not uttered.

UNSAILABLE, un-sayl'a-bl, *a.* Not navigable.

UNSAINT, un-saynt', *v. a.* To deprive of saintship.

UNSALEABLE, un-sayl'a-bl, *a.* Not vendable; that cannot be sold.

UNSALTED, un-sawl'ted, *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSALED, un-sa-lu'ted, *a.* Not saluted or greeted.

UNSANCTIFIED, un-sangk'te-fide, *a.* Unholy; not pious; not consecrated.

She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodged,
Till the last trump.—Shaks.

UNSATISFIED, un-sa'ted, *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate.

UNSATIABLE, un-sa'she-a-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfied; greedy beyond bounds.

UNSATIATE, un-sa'she-ate, *a.* Not satisfied.

Self-love, vain-glory, strife, and fell debate, *unsatiate* covetise.—More.

UNSATISFACTORILY, un-sat-is-fak'to-re-le, *ad.* So as not to give satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, un-sat-is-fak'to-re-nes, *s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, un-sat-is-fak'to-re, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

UNSATISFIABLE, un-sat'is-fi-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be satisfied.

UNSATISFIED, un-sat'is-fide, *a.* Not contented; not pleased; not settled in opinion; not convinced; not filled; not gratified to the full; not fully paid.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, un-sat'is-fi-ed-nes, *s.* The state of not being satisfied.

UNSATISFYING, un-sat'is-fi-ing, *a.* Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSATISFYINGNESS, un-sat'is-fi-ing-nes, *s.* Incapability of satisfying to the full.

They understand the variety and *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world.—Bp. Taylor.

UNSAVOIRILY, un-sa'vur-e-le, *ad.* So as to displease or disgust.

UNSAVOIRINESS, un-sa'vur-e-nes, *s.* A bad taste or smell.

UNSAVOURY, un-sa'vur-e, *a.* Tasteless; having a bad taste or smell; unpleasing; disgusting; fetid.

UNSAID, un-sa', *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *unsaid*.

To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.

UNSCALY, un-ska'le, *a.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* sole.—Gay.

UNSCANNED, un-skand', *a.* Not measured; not computed.

UNSCARED—UNSEASONED.

UNSCARED, un-skayrd', *a.* Not frightened.

UNSCARRED, un-skord', *a.* Not marked or wounded.

UNSCATHED, un-ska'tht, *a.* Uninjured.

UNSCATTERED, un-skat'turd, *a.* Not thrown into confusion.

UNSCHOLARLY, un-skol'ar-le, *ad.* Not scholar; unlearned.

UNSCHOLASTIC, un-sko-las'tik, *a.* No literature.

UNSCHOOLED, un-skoold', *v.* Not taught; educated; unlearned.

UNSCIENTIFIC, un-si-en-tif'ik, *a.* Not according to principles or rules of science; not verified.

UNSCORCHED, un-skawr'tsht, *a.* Not affected by fire; not scorched.

UNSCOURED, un-skowrd', *a.* Not cleaned; as *unscoured* armour.

UNSCRATCHED, un-skratsht', *a.* Not torn.

UNSCREENED, un-skreend', *a.* Not covered; not sheltered.

UNSCREW, un-skroo', *v. a.* To draw from; to loose from screws; to unfasten.

UNSCRIPTURAL, un-skip'tu-ral, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.

UNSCRIPTURALLY, un-skip'tu-ral-le, *a.* In a manner not according to the Scriptures.

UNSCRUPULOUS, un-skroo'pu-lus, *a.* Without scruples.

UNSCRUPULOUSLY, un-skroo'pu-lus-le, *ad.* In an unscrupulous manner.

UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, un-skroo'pu-lus-nes, *s.* Want of scrupulousness.

UNSCUTCHEONED, un-skntsh'and, *a.* Not covered with a coat of arms.

UNSEAL, un-seel', *v. a.* To break or to open what is sealed.

UNSEALED, un-seeld', *a.* Wanting a seal; the seal broken.

UNSEAM, un-seem', *v. a.* To rip; to cut.

UNSEARCHABLE, un-sertsh'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, un-sertsh'a-bl-nes, *s.* The impossibility of being explored.

UNSEARCHABLY, un-sertsh'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be explored.

UNSEARCHED, un-sertsht', *a.* Not examined critically.

UNSEARED, un-seard', *a.* Not withered; not dried.

UNSEASONABLE, un-se'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; late, as, an *unseasonable* time of night; not adapted to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown'd
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears.

UNSEASONABLENESS, un-se'zn-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being unseasonable; disagreeable to time or place.

UNSEASONABLY, un-se'zn-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner not agreeable to time or season.

UNSEASONED, un-se'znd, *a.* Unseasoned; untimed—(obsolete in this sense);—not of the natural juice and hardened for use.

seasoned timber; not inured; not accustomed to endure anything by habit.

formed; not qualified by use or experience.

salted or seasoned, as *unseasoned* meat.

UNSEAT—UNSETTLED.

UNSEAT, un-seet', *v. a.* To throw from the seat.
UNSECONDED, un-sek'und-ed, *a.* Not supported;

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconced* by you.—*Shaks.*

not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconced* shapes of worms succeeded.
—*Brown.*

UNSECRET, un-se'kret, *a.* Not close; not trusty;
Who shall be true to us,

When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves?—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to disclose; to divulge.—*Obsolete.*

UNSECULARIZE, un-sek'u-lar-ize, *v. a.* To detach
from secular things; to alienate from the world.

UNSECURE, un-se-kure', *a.* Insecure—the word
now used.

UNSEDUCTED, un-se-du'st, *a.* Not drawn or per-
suaded to deviate from the path of duty.

UNSEEING, un-se'ing, *a.* Wanting the power of
vision.

I should have scratched out your *unseeing* eyes.—
Shaks.

UNSEEM, un-seem', *v. a.* Not to seem.—*Obsolete.*

UNSEMLINESS, un-seem'le-nes, *s.* Indecency; in-
decorum; uncomeliness.

UNSEEMLY, un-seem'le, *a.* Indecent; uncomely;
unbecoming;—*ad.* indecently; unbecomingly.

UNSEEN, un-seen', *a.* Not seen; not discovered;
not discoverable; invisible; unskilled; inexperienced.—*Obsolete* in this sense.

He was *unseen* in the affections of the court.—
Clarendon.

UNSEIZED, un-se'zd, *a.* Not seized; not appre-
hended; not possessed; not taken into possession.

UNSELFISH, un-sel'fish, *a.* Not addicted to private
interest.

UNSENSED, un-senst', *a.* Wanting distinct mean-
ing.—Not in use.

UNSENSIBLE, un-sens'e-bl, *a.* Insensible—the word
now used.

UNSENT, un-sent', *a.* Not sent; not despatched or
transmitted. *Unsent for*, not called or invited to
attend.

UNSEPARABLE, un-sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be parted;
inseparable—the word now used.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love

Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity.—*Shaks.*

UNSEPARATED, un-sep'a-ray-ted, *a.* Not parted.

UNSEPULCHERED, un-sep'ul-kurd, *a.* Having no
grave.

But why use I a word
Of any act but what concerns my friend?

Dead, undeplord, *unsepulchered*.—*Chapman's Iliad.*

UNSERVICEABLE, un-ser'vis-a-bl, *a.* Useless; bring-
ing no advantage, profit, or convenience.

UNSERVICEABLENESS, un-ser'vis-a-bl-nes, *s.* Un-
fitness for anything; uselessness.

UNSERVICEABLY, un-ser'vis-a-ble, *ad.* Without use;
without advantage.

UNSET, un-set', *a.* Not set or placed; not set below
the horizon, as the *unset* stars.

UNSETTLE, un-set'tl, *v. a.* To unfix; to move from
a place; to make uncertain; to overthrow;—*v. n.*
to become unsettled.

His wits began to *unsettle*.—*Shaks.*

UNSETTLED, un-set'tld, *a.* Not fixed in resolution;
not determined; not steady; not established; not
regular; unequal; changeable; having no legal
settlement in a town or parish; having no fixed
place of abode; not having deposited the sediment

UNSETTLEDNESS—UNSHOUT.

or fecal matter; having no inhabitants; not occu-
pied by permanent inhabitants, as *unsettled* lands
in America.

UNSETTLEDNESS, un-set'tld-nes, *s.* The state of
being unsettled, unfixed, or undetermined; irre-
solution; fluctuation of mind or opinions; uncer-
tainty; want of fixedness.

UNSETTLEMENT, un-set'tl-ment, *s.* Unsettled state;
irresolution.

UNSEVERED, un-sev'urd, *a.* Not parted; not
divided.

UNSEX, un-seks', *v. a.* To make otherwise than the
sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top full
Of direst cruelty.—*Shaks.*

UNSHACKLE, un-shak'l, *v. a.* To unfetter; to loose
from bonds.

UNSHADED, un-sha'ded, *a.* Not overspread with
shade or darkness; not clouded; not having shades
in colouring.

UNSHADOWED, un-shad'ode, *a.* Not clouded; not
darkened.

UNSHAKEABLE, un-sha'ka-bl, *a.* That cannot be
shaken.—(not used);

Yon Isle stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters.—*Shaks.*
not to be moved in resolution.

UNSHAKED, un-shaykt', *a.* Not shaken.—Not in
use.

I know but one
That, unassailable, holds on his rank
Unshaken of motion.—*Shaks.*

UNSHAKEN, un-sha'kn, *a.* Not agitated; not
moved; fixed; firm; steady in resolution; not
subject to concussion.

UNSHAMED, un-shaymd', *a.* Not ashamed; not
abashed.

UNSHAMEFACED, un-shaym'faste, *a.* Wanting mo-
desty; impudent.

UNSHAMEFACEDNESS, un-shaym'faste'nes, *s.* Want
of modesty; impudent—a word used by Dr.
Chalmers.

UNSHAPE, un-shape', *v. a.* To throw out of form or
into disorder; to derange; to confound.

UNSHAPEN, un-sha'pn, *a.* Misshapen; deformed.

UNSHARED, un-shayrd', *a.* Not partaken or enjoyed
in common.

UNSHEATH, un-sheeth', *v. a.* To draw from the
sheath or scabbard.

UNSHED, un-shed', *a.* Not spilt.

UNSHELTERED, un-shelt'urd, *a.* Wanting a screen;
wanting protection.

UNSHIELDED, un-sheel'ded, *a.* Not guarded by a
shield; not protected.

UNSHIP, un-ship', *v. a.* To take out of a ship or
other vessel, as, to *unship* goods; to remove from
the place where it is fixed or fitted, as, to *unship*
an oar.

UNSHOCKED, un-shokt', *a.* Not disgusted.

UNSHOD, un-shod', *a.* Having no shoes on the
feet.

UNSHORN, un-shorne', *a.* Not sheared; unclipped,
as *unshorn* locks.

UNSHOT, un-shot', *a.* Not hit by shot.

UNSHOUT, un-showt', *v. a.* To retract a shout.—
Obsolete.

Unshout the shout that banish'd Marcius;
Repeat him, with the welcome of his mother.—
Shaks.

UNSHOWERED—UNSLIPPING.

UNSHOWERED, un-show'rd', *a.* Not watered with showers.—Not in use.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud.—
Milton.

UNSHRINKING, un-shrink'ing, *a.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

UNSHUNNABLE, un-shun'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable.—Not in use.

'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death.—*Shaks.*

UNSIFTED, un-sift'ed, *a.* Not parted by a sieve; not tried; not known by experience.

UNSIGHTED, un-si'ted, *a.* Invisible; not seen.—Obsolete.

UNSIGHTLINESS, un-site'le-nes, *s.* Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

UNSIGHTLY, un-site'le, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; deformed; ugly.

UNSIGNIFICANT, un-sig-nif'e-kant, *a.* Insignificant—the word now used.

UNSILVERED, un-sil'vurd, *a.* Not coated with quicksilver, as an *unsilvered* mirror.—*Ure.*

UNSINCERE, un-sin-sere', *a.* Not faithful. Insincere—the word now used; not genuine; impure; adulterated; not sound; not solid.—Obsolete in the latter significations.

UNSINCERITY, un-sin-ser'e-te, *s.* Insincerity—the word now used; adulteration.—Obsolete in this sense.

A spirit of sea salt may, without any *insincerity*, be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold.—*Boyle.*

UNSINEW, un-sin'u, *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

UNSINEWED, un-sin'ude, *a.* Nerveless; weak.

UNSINGED, un-sinjd', *a.* Not scorched or singed by fire.

UNSINGLED, un-sing'gld, *a.* Not separated; keeping in company; not single.

Herds *unsingled* scour the dusky plain.—*Dryden.*

UNSIKING, un-sink'ing, *a.* Not failing; not sinking.

UNINNING, un-sin'ning, *a.* Committing no sin; unimpeachable; untainted with sin.

UNSIZEABLE, un-si'za-bl, *a.* Not being of the proper size, bulk, or magnitude.

UNSIZED, un-sizd', *a.* Not sized or stiffened, as *unsized* paper.

UNSKILFUL, un-skil'ful, *a.* Wanting art or knowledge; inexpert.

UNSKILFULLY, un-skil'ful-le, *ad.* Without knowledge; without art or dexterity.

UNSKILFULNESS, un-skil'ful-nes, *s.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution which is acquired by use, experience, and observation.

UNSKILLED, un-skil'd, *a.* Unskilful; without art or knowledge.

UNSLAKED, un-slaykt', *a.* Unquenched, as *unslaked* thirst; not saturated with water, as *unslaked* lime.

UNSLEEPING, un-sleep'ing, *a.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews disposed
All but the *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest.—*Milton.*

UNSLING, un-sling', *v. a.* To take off the slings from a yard, cask, &c.

UNSLIPPING, un-slip'ping, *a.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife.—*Shaks.*

UNSLUMBERING—UNSOUND

UNSLUMBERING, un-alum'ber-ing, *a.* E never slumbering; always vigilant or
UNSMIRCHED, un-smertsht', *a.* Not sta or blackened.

UNSMOKED, un-smo'kt, *a.* Not dried not used in smoking, as an *unsmoked* level.—Not used.

Those blossoms and those dropping germs
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmoot*
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease

UNSOCIALITY, un-so-she-a-bil'e-te, }
UNSOCIALBENESS, un-so-she-a-bl-nes, }
social.

UNSOCIAL, un-so'she-a-bl, *a.* Not society; not kind or affable; not apt conversation; reserved.

UNSOCIALLY, un-so'she-a-ble, *ad.* Not reserve.

UNSOCIAL, un-so'shal, *a.* Not adapted hurtful to society.

UNSOCKET, un-sok'et, *v. a.* To loose a socket.

UNSOFT, un-soft', *a.* Hard—(obsolete)
His beard *unsoft*.—*Chaucer.*

—*ad.* not with softness.

Great clammers fall *unsoft*.—*Spenser.*

UNSOILED, un-soyl'd, *a.* Not soiled; not polluted; not disgraced; not tainted.

UNSOLD, un-sold', *a.* Not exchanged
UNSOLDIERED, un-sol'e'jurd, *a.* Not qualities of a soldier.

So ragged and loosely, so *unsoldiers*
The good duke blush'd.—*Bern. and.*

UNSOLDIERLIKE, un-sol'e'jur-like, }
UNSOLDIERLY, un-sol'e'jur-le, } *a.*

UNSOLICITED, un-so-lis'e-tay-ted, *a.* requested; unasked.

UNSLID, un-sol'id, *a.* Fluid; not cohes

UNSLVABLE, un-solv'a-bl, *a.* That solved; inexplicable.

UNSLVED, un-solv'd, *a.* Not explained

UNSOOT, un-soot', *a.* Not sweet.—*Obs.*

Follies—rotten and *unsoot*.—*Spenser.*

UNSOPHISTICATED, un-so-fis'te-kay-ted, adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit

UNSORROWED, un-sor'ode, *a.* Not lamented.

UNSORTED, un-sawt'ed, *a.* Not separated; not distributed according to kind as *unsorted* types.

UNSOUGHT, un-sawt', *a.* Not searched without seeking.

UNSOUL, un-sol'e, *v. a.* To deprive of understanding;—*a.* without soul; without intellectual principle.

Ne aught to see, but like a shade to w
Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, *unseen*.—

UNSOUND, un-sownd', *a.* Defective; inferior; not orthodox; erroneous; not honest; false; deceitful; not true; not solid; not substantial; not close; not compact; not fast or calm, as *unsound* sleep; not lished; questionable.

UNSOUNDED, un-sownd'ed, *a.* Not tried lead.

UNSOUNDLY, un-sownd'le, *ad.* Not well.

UNSOUNDNESS, un-sownd'nes, *s.* State

UNSOURED—UNSTANCED.

of being unsound; defectiveness; infirmity; corruptness.

UNSOURED, un-sowrd', *a.* Not made sour; not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys
That youth, unsoured with sorrow, bears.—Dryden.

UNSOWN, un-sone', *a.* Not scattered, as seed.

UNSPARING, un-spa'ring, *a.* Liberal; profuse; not merciful or forgiving.

UNSPARINGLY, un-spa'ring-le, *ad.* Lavishly.

UNSPARINGNESS, un-spa'ring-nes, *s.* The quality of being liberal or profuse.

UNSPEAK, un-speak', *v. a.* To recall what has been said; to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, un-speak'a-bl, *a.* Unutterable; ineffable.

UNSPEAKABLY, un-speak'a-ble, *ad.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.

UNSPECIFIED, un-spes'e-fide, *a.* Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, un-spek'u-lay-tiv, *a.* Not theoretical.

UNSPED, un-sped', *a.* Not performed; not despatched.

Venus withdraws
Unsped the service of the common cause.—Garth.

UNSPENT, un-spent', *a.* Not used or wasted; not exhausted; not diminished; not weakened in force or intensity of motion, as an *unspent* ball.

UNSPHERE, un-sfere', *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

UNSPIED, un-spide', *a.* Not searched; not explored; not seen; not discovered.

UNSPILT, un-spilt', *a.* Not shed; not spoiled.—Not in use.

UNSPIRIT, un-spir'it, *v. a.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit—the word now used.

UNSPIRITUAL, un-spir'it-u-al, *a.* Carnal; worldly.

UNSPIRITUALIZE, un-spir'it-u-a-lize, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.

UNSPOLED, un-spoild', *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged.

UNSPOTTED, un-spot'ted, *a.* Not marked with any stain; immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.—Shaks.

UNSPOTTEDNESS, un-spot'ted-nes, *s.* State of being unspotted or untainted with guilt.

UNSQURED, un-skwa'rd, *a.* Not made square; not formed; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime amending, with terms unsquared,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles.—Shaks.

UNQUIRE, un-skwire', *v. a.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.—Swift.

UNSTABLE, un-sta'bl, *a.* (*instabilis*, Lat.) Not fixed; not fast; inconstant; irresolute.

UNSTAD, un-stayd', *a.* Not steady; unstable; unsettled; volatile; fickle.

UNSTADINESS, un-stayd'nes, *s.* Mutability; fickleness; indiscretion; uncertain motion; unsteadiness.

UNSTAINED, un-staynd', *a.* Not dyed; not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonoured, as an *unstained* name.

UNSTANCED, un-stanshd', *a.* Not stopped, as blood; not stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose unstanced throat
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.—Shaks.

UNSTATE—UNSUCKED.

UNSTATE, un-state', *v. a.* To deprive of dignity.

UNSTATSMANLIKE, un-stayts'man-like, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.

UNSTATUABLE, un-stat'u-a-bl, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by law.

UNSTEADFAST, un-sted'fast, *a.* Not fixed; not standing; not firm; not resolute; not adhering to a purpose.

UNSTEADFASTNESS, un-sted'fast-nes, *s.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy.

UNSTEADILY, un-sted'e-le, *ad.* Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner; inconstantly; in a fickle manner; not in the same manner at different times; variously.

UNSTEADINESS, un-sted'e-nes, *s.* Unsteadiness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose; frequent change of place.

UNSTEADY, un-sted'e, *a.* Not constant; irresolute; mutable; variable; changeable; not fixed; not settled.

UNSTEEPED, un-steep', *a.* Not soaked.

UNSTIMULATED, un-stim'u-lay-ted, *a.* Not excited.

UNSTING, un-sting', *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice, will not un-
sting calamity.—J. M. Mason.

UNSTORMED, un-stawmd', *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.

UNSTRAINED, un-straynd', *a.* Not strained, as *unstrained* oil; easy; not forced; natural.

UNSTRATIFIED, un-strat'e-fide, *a.* Not occurring in strata or layers.

UNSTRENGTHENED, un-strength'nd, *a.* Not supported, strengthened, or assisted.

UNSTRING, un-string', *v. a.* To relax tension; to deprive of strings, as, to *unstring* a harp; to loose; to untie; to take from a string, as, to *unstring* beads.

UNSTRUCK, un-struk', *a.* Not moved; not affected.

UNSTUDIED, un-stud'id, *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured; easy; natural.

UNSTUFFED, un-stuft', *a.* Not filled; not crowded.

Where unbrute'd youth with *unstuff* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.—
Shaks.

UNSUBDUED, un-sub-dude', *a.* Not brought into subjection.

UNSUBJECT, un-sub'jekt, *a.* Not liable; not obnoxious.

UNSUBMITTING, un-sub-mit'ting, *a.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdaining submission.

UNSUBORNED, un-sub-awmd', *a.* Not procured by secret collusion.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, un-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Not solid; not real; not passable.

UNSUCCESSDED, un-suk-se'ded, *a.* Not succeeded or followed.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceded* power.—Milton.

UNSUCCESSFUL, un-suk-ses'ful, *a.* Not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, un-suk-ses'ful-le, *ad.* Unfortunately; without a favourable issue.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, un-suk-ses'ful-nes, *s.* Want of success or favourable issue.

UNSUCCESSIVE, un-suk-ses'iv, *a.* Not proceeding by regular succession or flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, un-sukt', *a.* Not having the breasts drawn or sucked.

Unsucked of lamb or kid that tend their play.—

Milton.

UNSUFFERING—UNSWORN.

UNSUFFERING, un-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Not enduring pain: not tolerating.
 UNSUGARED, un-shoo'gurd, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar.
 UNSUITABLE, un-su'ta-bl, *a.* Unfit; not adapted; unbecoming; improper; not congruous.
 UNSUITABLENESS, un-su'ta-bl-nes, *s.* Incongruity; unfitness.
 UNSUITING, un-su'ting, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming.
 UNSULLIED, un-sul'led, *a.* Not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.
 UNSUNG, un-sung', *a.* Not recited in verse; not celebrated in song.
 UNSTINTED, un-stint'ed, *a.* Not limited.
 In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shown us by their Author.—*Skelton*.
 UNSTIRRED, un-sterd', *a.* Not agitated.
 UNSTITCH, un-stitch', *v. a.* To open by picking out stitches.
 UNSTOOPING, un-stoop'ing, *a.* Not bending; not yielding.
 The *unstooping* firmness of thy upright soul.—*Shaks.*
 UNSTOP, un-stop', *v. a.* To free from a stopple; to free from any obstruction; to open.
 UNSTOPPED, un-stop't', *a.* Not meeting any resistance.
 UNSUNNED, un-sund', *a.* Not exposed to the sun.
 I thought her chaste as *unsunned* snow.—*Shaks.*
 UNSUPERFLUOUS, un-su-per'flu-us, *a.* Not more than enough.
 UNSUPPLANTED, un-sup-plant'ed, *a.* Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.
 UNSUPPORTED, un-sup-porte'ed, *a.* Not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced; not assisted.
 UNSURE, un-sure', *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
 UNSURMOUNTABLE, un-sur-mownt'a-bl, *a.* Insurmountable; not to be overcome.
 UNSUSCEPTIBLE, un-sus-sep'te-bl, *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit.
 UNSUSPECTED, un-sus-pek'ted, *a.* Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.
 UNSUSPECTING, un-sus-pek'ting, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.
 UNSUSTAINABLE, un-sus-ta'na-bl, *a.* That cannot be maintained or supported.
 UNSUSTAINED, un-sus-taynd', *a.* Not supported; not held up.
 Its head, though gay,
 Hangs drooping, *unsustained*.—*Milton*.
 UNSWATHE, un-swathe', *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.
 UNSWAYABLE, un-sway'a-bl, *a.* Not to be governed or swayed by another.
 UNSWAYED, un-swayd', *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand; not biassed; not controlled or influenced.
 UNSWAYEDNESS, un-swa'ed-nes, *s.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another.
 UNSWEAR, un-swear', *v. a.* To recant or recall an oath.
Unswear that oath again; I'll tell you all.—*Beau. and Flot.*
 UNSWEAT, un-swet', *v. n.* To ease or cool after exercise or toil.—Not used.
 The interim of *unsweating* themselves.—*Milton*.
 UNSWEPT, un-swept', *a.* Not brushed away; not cleansed by sweeping.
 UNSWORN, un-sworne', *a.* Not bound by an oath.

UNTACK—UNTHEORETICAL

UNTACK, un-tak', *v. a.* To loose from int conviction.
 UNTAINTED, un-taynt'ed, *a.* Not rendered by admixture; not sullied; not stained; ished; not unsavoury by putrescence; no with a crime.
 UNTAINTEDLY, un-taynt'ed-le, *adv.* State of being untainted.
 UNTAKEN, un-ta'kn, *a.* Not seized; not hended; not reduced.
 Elate in thought he sacks *untaken* Troy.
Untaken up, not filled.
 UNTAMABLE, un-ta'ma-bl, *a.* That cannot be claimed from the wild state; not sub rendered mild by culture.
 UNTAMED, un-taymd', *a.* Not subdued claimed from wildness.
 UNTANGLE, un-tang'gl, *v. a.* To disentangle.
Untangle this cruel chain.—*Pope*.
 UNTARNISHED, un-tarnishd', *a.* Not so blemished.
 UNTASTED, un-taste'ed, *a.* Not subjected palate; not enjoyed.
 UNTAUGHT, un-tawt', *a.* Not instructed; cated; unskilled; not having use or favo
 UNTEACH, un-teetsh', *v. a.* Pret. and *untaught*. To forget or lose what has been Experience will *unteach* us.—*Brown*
 UNTEACHABLE, un-teetsh'a-bl, *a.* That instructed.
 UNTEACHABLENESS, un-teetsh'a-bl-nes, quality of being unteachable; indocility.
 UNTEMPERED, un-tem'purd, *a.* Not duly use; not durable or strong.
 UNTEMPTED, un-temp'ted, *a.* Not tried by tions; not invited by anything alluring.
 UNTENABLE, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* That cannot in possession; that cannot be maintain ported; not defensible.
 UNTENANTED, un-ten'ant-ed, *a.* Not ce a tenant; not inhabited.
 UNTENDED, un-tend'ed, *a.* Not having an ce.
 They fall, unblest, *untended*, and unmo
 UNTENDER, un-ten'dur, *a.* Wanting sofne ing sensibility or affection.
 So young, and so *untender*?
 — So young, my lord, and true.—*Sh*
 UNTENDERED, un-ten'durd, *a.* Not offer
 UNTENT, un-tent', *v. a.* To bring out of
 Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with u
 UNTENTED, un-tent'ed, *a.* Not having tent applied.
 UNTERRIFIED, un-ter're-fide, *a.* Not a not daunted.
 UNTHANKED, un-thangk't', *a.* Not repak knowledgments; not received with than
 UNTHANKFUL, un-thangk'ful, *a.* Ungrat
 UNTHANKFULLY, un-thangk'ful-le, *adv.* thanks; ungratefully.
 UNTHANKFULNESS, un-thangk'ful-nes, *a.* or omission of acknowledgment for good ingratitudes.
 UNTHAWED, un-thawd', *a.* Not melted ce as ice or snow.
 UNTHEORETIC, un-the-o-ret'ik, } *a.*
 UNTHEORETICAL, un-the-o-ret'ic-kal, } theory or speculation.

UNTHINK—UNTO.

UNTOLD—UNTROUBLED.

UNTHINK, un-think', *v. a.* To dismiss a thought.
Unthink your speaking, and say so no more.—Shaks.

UNTHINKING, un-think'ing, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate; unmeaning.
*With earnest eyes, and round unthinking face,
 He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case.—Pope.*

UNTHINKINGLY, un-think'ing-le, *ad.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.

UNTHINKINGNESS, un-think'ing-nes, *s.* Constant want of thought.

UNTHORNY, un-thaw'n'e, *a.* Free from thorns.

UNTHOUGHTFUL, un-thaw't'ful, *a.* Thoughtless; heedless. *Unthought of, not regarded; not heeded.*

UNTHREAD, un-thred', *v. a.* To draw or take out a thread from, as, to *unthread* a needle; to loose.

UNTHREATENED, un-thret'nd, *a.* Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, un-thrift, *s.* A prodigal;
Thy father will receive his unthrift home.—Dryden.
—a. profane; wasteful; extravagant.
*In such a night
 Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
 And, with an unthrift love, did run from Venice.—Shaks.*

UNTHRIFTILY, un-thrif'te-le, *ad.* Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTINESS, un-thrif'te-nes, *s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.

UNTHRIFTY, un-thrif'te, *a.* Not thriving; prodigal; lavish; wasteful; not in a state of improvement; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, un-thri'ving, *a.* Not prospering in temporal affairs.

UNTHRONE, un-throne', *v. a.* To dethrone—the word now used.
Him to unthroned.—Milton.

UNTIDILY, un-ti'de-le, *ad.* In an untidy manner.

UNTIDINESS, un-ti'de-nes, *s.* Absence of tidiness.

UNTIDY, un-ti'de, *a.* Unseasonable; not neatly dressed; not clean and neat.

UNTIE, un-ti', *v. a.* To loose, as a knot; to unbind; to set free, as, to *untie* the tongue; to resolve.

UNTIED, un-tide', *a.* Not bound; not gathered into a knot; loose; not held by any tie or band.

UNTIL, un-til', *prep. and conj.* To, used of time; to, used of objects—(obsolete in these senses).
He round himself full blithe and hasten'd them until.—Spenser.
Until becomes an adverb when it precedes a phrase denoting an event, as, until they be consumed.

UNTILE, un-tile', *a.* To strip of tiles.

UNTILLED, un-tild', *a.* Not cultivated, as, an *untilled* glebe.

UNTIMBERED, un-tim'bord, *a.* Not furnished with timber;
*Where's then the saucy boat,
 Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
 Corivall'd greatness?—Shaks.*
not covered with timber trees.

UNTIMELY, un-time'le, *a.* Happening before the natural time; ill-timed in any respect;—*ad.* before the natural time.

UNTINCTURED, un-tingk'turde, *a.* Not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected.

UNTINGED, un-tinjd', *a.* Not stained; not discoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, un-ti'ra-bl, *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied.

UNTIRE, un-ti'rd, *a.* Not exhausted by toil.

UNTO, un'too, *prep.* (compounded of *on* and *to*).
To.—Disused in modern style.

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UNTOLD, un-tolde', *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered.

UNTOMB, un-toom', *v. a.* To disinter.

UNTOUCHABLE, un-tutsh'a-bl, *a.* Not to be touched.

UNTOUCHED, un-tutsh't', *a.* Not reached; not hit; not moved; not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, un-to'ard, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; awkward; ungraceful; inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

UNTOWARDLY, un-to'ard-le, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward;—*ad.* awkwardly; perversely.

UNTOWARDNESS, un-to'ard-nes, *s.* Perverseness; awkwardness; frowardness.

UNTRACEABLE, un-trase'a-bl, *a.* Not to be traced or followed.

UNTRACED, un-traste', *a.* Not followed; not marked by footsteps; not marked out.

UNTRACKED, un-trakt', *a.* Untraced; not followed by the tracks.

UNTRACTABLE, un-trak'ta-bl, *a.* Not yielding to discipline; stubborn; not docile; ungovernable; rough; difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, un-trak'ta-bl-nes, *s.* The state of being untractable; refractoriness.

UNTRADING, un-tra'ding, *a.* Not engaged in commerce.—Obsolete.

UNTRAINED, un-traynd', *a.* Undisciplined; unskilful; uneducated; irregular.

UNTRAMMELLED, un-tram'mld, *a.* Unshackled.

UNTRANSFERABLE, un-trans-fer'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be passed or assigned from one to another.

UNTRANSLATABLE, un-trans-la'ta-bl, *a.* Not capable of being translated.

UNTRANSLATED, un-trans-la'ted, *a.* Not rendered into another language.

UNTRANSPARENT, un-trans-pa'rent, *a.* Not permeable by light; opaque; not diaphanous.

UNTRAVELLED, un-trav'eld, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; never having travelled in foreign countries.

UNTREAD, un-tred', *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, un-trezh'urde, *a.* Not laid up; not repositied.
They found the bed untreasured of their mistress.—Shaks.

UNTREATABLE, un-tre'ta-bl, *a.* Not practicable.—Not used.
Men of so untreatable a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them.—Doc. of Chr. Piety.

UNTRIED, un-tride', *a.* Not attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial; not heard and determined.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, un-tri'umf-a-bl, *a.* That admits of no triumph.—Not in use.
*Ye're bent to throw away
 In vain untriumphable pray?—Rudibras.*

UNTRIUMPHED, un-tri'umft, *a.* Not triumphed over.
*I suffer'd you only when I conquered all,
 To go untriumphed.—Lucan.*

UNTROD, un-trod', } *a.* Not passed over;
 UNTRODDED, un-trod'dn, } not having been marked by the feet.

UNTROLLED, un-tro'ld, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along.
Untrolled is now the charming dye.—Dryden.

UNTROUBLED, un-trub'ld, *a.* Not disturbed; not agitated; not ruffled; calm; free from care, strife, or sorrow.

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UNTROUBLEDNESS—UNVEIL.

UNTROUBLEDNESS, un-trub'ld-nes, *s.* State of being untroubled.
 UNTRUE, un-tru', *a.* False; not faithful; disloyal; inconstant as a lover.
 UNTRULY, un-tru'le, *ad.* Falsely.
 UNTRUSS, un-trus', *v. a.* To loose from a truss; to untie or unfasten; to let out.
 UNTRUSTINESS, un-trust'e-nes, *s.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
 UNTRUTH, un-truth', *s.* Contrariety to truth; moral falsehood; treachery; false assertion.
 UNTUNABLE, un-tu'na-bl, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; not capable of making music; not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.
 UNTUNABLENESS, un-tu'na-bl-nes, *s.* Incapability of being tuned or made harmonious.
 UNTUNE, un-tune', *v. a.* To put out of tune; to disorder.
 UNTUTORED, un-tu'turd, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught.
 UNTWINE, un-twine', *v. a.* To untwist; to open; to disentangle; to separate, as that which winds or clasps.
 UNTWIST, un-twist', *v. a.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted; to open; to disentangle, as an intricacy.
 UNTY, un-ti', *v. a.* A different orthography of Untie.—Not used.
 UNUNIFORM, un-u'ne-fawrm, *a.* Wanting uniformity.—Little used.
 UNUPHELD, un-up-held', *a.* Not sustained.—*Pollok.*
 UNURGED, un-urjd', *a.* Not incited; not pressed with solicitations.
 The time was once, when thou *unurjd'* would'st vow
 That never words were music to thine ear,
 Unless I spake.—*Shaks.*
 UNUSED, un-uzde', *a.* Not put to use; that has never been used; not accustomed.
 UNUSEFUL, un-use'ful, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.
 UNUSUAL, un-u'zu-al, *a.* Not common; rare.
 UNUSUALLY, un-u'zu-al-le, *ad.* Not frequently; rarely; not in the usual manner.
 UNUSUALNESS, un-u'zu-al-nes, *s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.
 UNUTTERABLE, un-ut'ter-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
 UNVAIL.—See Unveil.
 UNVALUABLE, un-val'u-abl, *a.* Invaluable—the word now used.
 UNVALUED, un-val'ude, *a.* Not prized; neglected; inestimable.
 I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks—
 Inestimable stones; *unvalued* jewels.—*Shaks.*
 UNVANQUISHABLE, un-vang'kwe-sha-bl, *a.* That cannot be subdued.
 UNVARIABLE, un-va're-abl, *a.* Invariable—the word now used.
 UNVARIED, un-va'red, *a.* Not diversified.
 UNVARNISHED, un-var'nishd, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; unadorned.
 I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
 Of my whole course of love.—*Shaks.*
 UNVARYING, un-va're-ing, *a.* Not changing; not liable to change.
 UNVEIL, un-vale', *v. a.* To uncover; to divest of a veil.

UNVEILINGLY—UNWAI

UNVEILINGLY, un-va'ling-le, *ad.* Plain disguise.—Not used.
 What has been *unveilingly* communicat
 UNVENERABLE, un-ven'er-a-bl, *a.* 1
 veneration.
 UNVENTILATED, un-ven'til-ay-ted, *a.*
 by the wind.
 UNVERDANT, un-ver'dant, *a.* Having
 spoiled of its greenness.
 A leafless tree or an *unverdant*
 UNVERITABLE, un-ver'e-ta-bl, *a.* No
 UNVERSED, un-verst', *a.* Unacquaint
 UNVEKED, un-vekst', *a.* Untroubled.
 UNVIOLATED, un-vi'o-lay-ted, *a.* No
 broken; not transgressed.
 UNVIRTUOUS, un-ver'tu-us, *a.* Want
 The poor, *unvirtuous* fat knight.—
 UNVISARD, un-viz'urd, *a.* Unmaske
 UNVISITED, un-viz'it-ed, *a.* Not res
 UNVOTE, un-vote', *v. a.* To destroy
 vote; to annul a former vote.
 UNVOWELLED, un-vow'eld, *a.* Havi
 UNVOYAGEABLE, un-voy'aje-a-bl, *a.*
 passed over or voyaged.—Obsolete.
 Nor this *unvoyageable* gulf obscur
 Detain from following thy illustrat
 UNVULGAR, un-vul'gur, *a.* Not com
 UNVULNERABLE, un-vul'ner-a-bl, *a.* com
 —the word now used.
 UNWAKENED, un-wa'knd, *a.* Not
 sleep or stupidity; dormant.
 UNWALLED, un-wawld', *a.* Having
 UNWARES, un-ware's, *ad.* Unawar
 now used.
 UNWARILY, un-wa're-le, *ad.* Withou
 caution; heedlessly.
 UNWARINESS, un-wa're-nes, *s.* Wa
 or caution; carelessness.
 UNWARLIKE, un-wawr'like, *a.* Not s
 used to war; unmilitary.
 UNWARMED, un-wawrm'd, *a.* Not
 animated.
 They — heard, *unwarm'd*, the marti
 UNWARNED, un-wawrm'd, *a.* Not
 previously admonished of danger.
 UNWARP, un-wawrp', *v. a.* To re
 state of being warped.
 UNWARPED, un-wawrpt', *a.* Not tu
 true direction; unbiassed; impar
 UNWARRANTABLE, un-wawr'rant-a-
 fensible; not vindicable; unjustifi
 improper.
 UNWARRANTABLENESS, un-wawr'ra
 State of being unwarrantable.
 UNWARRANTABLY, un-wawr'rant-a-
 manner that cannot be justified.
 UNWARRANTED, un-wawr'rant-ed, *a.*
 not ascertained; not assured or cert
 nanted to be good, sound, or of a co
 UNWARY, un-wa're, *a.* Not vigilan
 ger; not cautious; unguarded; pa
 expected.—Obsolete in this sense.
 All in the open hall amazed stood,
 At suddenness of that *unwary* sigh
 And wonder'd at his breathless, ha

UNWASHED—UNWILLINGLY.

UNWASHED, un-wawsht', } *a.* Uncleansed; not
 UNWASHEN, un-wawsh'n, } cleansed by washing.

To eat with *unwashed* hands defileth not a man.—
Mat. xv. 20.

UNWASTED, un-waste'd, *a.* Not consumed; not diminished.

UNWASTING, un-waste'ing, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.

UNWAVERING, un-wa'ver-ing, *a.* Firm; not fluctuating.

UNWATED, un-wade', *a.* Not used to the road.—
 Not used.—*Suckling.*

UNWEAKENED, un-we'knd, *a.* Not onfeebled.

UNWEAPONED, un-wep'nd, *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

Unweaponed men.—*Raleigh.*

UNWEARABLE, un-we're-a-bl, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable.

UNWEARIABLY, un-we're-a-ble, *ad.* So as not to be fatigued.

UNWEARIED, un-we'rid, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued.

UNWEARY, un-we're, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

UNWEARYING, un-we're-ing, *a.* Not fatiguing; untiring, as *unwearying* assiduity.

UNWEAVE, un-weev', *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.

UNWED, un-wed', *a.* Unmarried.

UNWEDGEABLE, un-wedj'a-bl, *a.* Not to be cloven, as a wedge.

Merciful heaven!
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
 Splits th' *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
 Than the soft myrtle.—*Shaks.*

UNWEEDED, un-weed'ed, *a.* Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEEPED, un-weep't, *a.* Unwept—the word now used.

UNWEETING, un-weet'ing, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing.

UNWEETINGLY, un-weet'ing-le, *ad.* Unwettingly—the word now used.

UNWEIGHED, un-way'd, *a.* Not having the weight ascertained by the balance; not considerate; negligent.

UNWEIGHING, un-wa'ing, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

UNWELCOME, un-wel'kum, *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

UNWELL, un-wel', *a.* Indisposed; not in good health. It expresses less than being sick.

UNWEPT, un-wept', *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

UNWET, un-wet', *a.* Not moist, as eyes unwet.

UNWHIPT, un-whipt', *a.* Not punished with a whip or rod.

UNWHOLESOME, un-hole'sum, *a.* Injurious to health; insalubrious; corrupt; untainted.

UNWHOLESOMENESS, un-hole'sum-nes, *s.* State or quality of being unwholesome.

UNWIELDILY, un-weeld'e-le, *ad.* Heavily; with difficulty.

UNWIELDINESS, un-weeld'e-nes, *s.* Heaviness; difficulty to be moved.

UNWIELDY, un-weeld'e, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

UNWILLING, un-wil'ing, *a.* Reluctant; loth; disinclined.

UNWILLINGLY, un-wil'ing-le, *ad.* Reluctantly; not with good-will; not cheerfully.

UNWILLINGNESS—UNZONED.

UNWILLINGNESS, un-wil'ing-nes, *s.* Lothness; disinclination; reluctance.

UNWIND, un-winde', *v. a.* To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or involved; to disentangle;—*v. n.* to admit evolution.

UNWISE, un-wize', *a.* Not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, un-wize'le, *ad.* Imprudently; weakly.

UNWISH, un-wish', *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being.—*Brown.*

UNWISHED, un-wisht', *a.* Not desired; not sought.

UNWIST, un-wist', *a.* Unthought of; not known; apprised, as applied to persons.

He found himself *unwist* so ill bestad,
 That him he could not wag.—*Spenser.*

UNWIT, un-wit', *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. As if some planet had *unwitted* men.—*Shaks.*

UNWITHDRAWING, un-with-draw'ing, *a.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth.
 With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand?—*Milton.*

UNWITHSTOOD, un-with-stood', *a.* Not opposed.

UNWITNESSED, un-wit'nest, *a.* Wanting testimony.

UNWITTILY, un-wit'te-le, *ad.* Not knowing.

UNWITTINGLY, un-wit'ting-le, *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness.

UNWITTY, un-wit'te, *a.* Having little or no wit.

UNWIVED, un-wi'vd, *a.* Having no wife, as *unwived* bachelors.—Not used.

UNWOMAN, un-wum'un, *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman.

UNWOODED, un-wood', *a.* Not courted.

UNWORN, un-wawrn', *a.* Not impaired.

UNWORSHIPPED, un-wur'shipt, *a.* Not adored.

UNWORTHILY, un-wur'the-le, *ad.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

UNWORTHINESS, un-wur'the-nes, *s.* Want of worth or merit.

UNWORTHY, un-wur'the, *a.* Not deserving, followed by *of*; not having merit; unbecoming; vile; base; not suitable; inadequate; worthless.

UNWOUNDED, un-woond'ed, *a.* Not hurt; not offended.

UNWRAP, un-rap', *v. a.* To open what is wrapped or folded.

UNWREATH, un-reeht', *v. a.* To untwist or untwine.

UNWRITING, un-ri'ting, *a.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest, *unwriting* subject was daily molested.—*Arbuthnot.*

UNWRITTEN, un-ritu', *a.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional; not containing writing.

UNWROUGHT, un-rawt', *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured; not reduced to due form.

UNWRUNG, un-rung', *a.* Not pinched by twisting. Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwringing*.—*Shaks.*

UNYIELDED, un-yeeld'id, *a.* Not given up.

UNYIELDING, un-yeeld'ing, *a.* Unbending; unpliant; firm; obstinate.

UNYOKE, un-yoke', *v. a.* To loose or free from a yoke; to part; to disjoin.

UNYOKED, un-yokte', *a.* Not having worn the yoke; licentious; unrestrained.

UNZONED, un-zo'nd, *a.* Not bound with a girdle.

NOTE.—For such words commencing with *un* as have been omitted, the reader is referred to their primaries. We have generally considered it unnecessary to give such as are mere negatives, unless they have been sanctioned by the use of respectable writers.

UP—UPHERS.

UP, *up*, *ad.* (*up* or *upp*, Sax. *op*, Dutch and Dan.) Aloft; on high; out of bed; having risen from a seat, from a state of concealment or discomfiture; in a state of being built;

Up with my tent.—Shaks.

above the horizon, as, the sun is *up*; in a state of excitement, as, his choler is *up*; in a state of advancement or proficiency, elevation, or exaltation;

Those that were *up* kept others low.—Spenser.

in a state of climbing or ascending, as, we went *up* to town; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased, as, the flood is *up*; in a state of approaching, as, *up* comes a fox; in order, as, he drew *up* his men; from younger to elder years, as, from his youth *up*. *Up and down*, from one place to another; here and there; from one state or position to another; backward and forward. *Up to*, to an equal height with; to a degree or point adequate, as, to live *up* to one's income. *Up with*, raise; lift;—*prep.* from a higher to a lower place or part; not down. The following are some of the compounds in *up*—*upbind*, to bind up; *upblow*, to blow up, or make tumid; *upbrought*, brought up; *updraw*, to draw up; *upheave*, to heave up; *uphoard*, to hoard up; *uplay*, to lay up; *uplead*, to lead up; *uplock*, to lock up; *upraise*, to raise up or extol; *uprear*, to rear up; *uproll*, to roll up; *uproot*, to root up; *uprouse*, to rouse up; *upspring*, to spring up; *uptrain*, to train or bring up; *uprear*, to rear up; *upside down*, with the lower part turned above the higher; in complete disorder.

UPAS, *u'pas*, *s.* The common name of the tree *Antiaris toxicaria*, the inspissated juice of which is a deadly poison. There are stories about its branches blighting all vegetation in its vicinity, and destroying all living creatures who approach it, all which are fabulous.

UPBEAR, *up-bare'*, *v. a.* Pret. *upbore*, and past part. *upborn*. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

UPBRAID, *up-brayd'*, *v. a.* (*upgebredan*, Sax.) To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to chide; to reprove with severity; to bring reproach on; to treat with contempt.—Not in use in the last sense.

UPBRAIDER, *up-bra'dur*, *s.* One who upbraids or reproaches.

UPBRAIDING, *up-bra'ding*, *s.* Reproach.

UPBRAIDINGLY, *up-bra'ding-le*, *ad.* Reproachfully.

UPBRAY, *up-bra'*, *v. a.* A word used by Spenser for *upbraid*.

Vile knight,

That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*.

UPCAST, *up-kast'*, *a.* Thrown upwards;—*s.* a throw or cast in bowling—pronounced *up'cast*.

UPENEUS, *u-pe-ne'us*, *s.* (*upene*, the beard, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Mullidae.

UPGATHER, *up-gath'ur*, *v. a.* To contract.—Obsolete.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den.—Milton.

UPHAND, *up'hand*, *a.* Lifted by the hand, as an *uphand* sledge.

UPHELD, *up-held'*. Pret. and past part. of *to uphold*.

UPHERS, *u'fers*, *s.* In Architecture, fir poles chiefly used for scaffolding: they run from 20 to 40 feet in length, and from 4 to 7 inches in diameter.

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UPHILL—UPRIGHTLY.

UPHILL, *up'hil*, *a.* Difficult, like the ascending a hill.

UPHOLD, *up-hold'*, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *upheld*: *upholden* is obsolete. To lift or elevate; to support; to sustain; to fall or slipping; to keep from decay; support in any state of life; to continue from defect; to keep from being lost;

Falconbridge,

In spite of spite, *upholds* the day.—S

to continue in being; to continue with

UPHOLDER, *up-hole'dur*, *s.* A support; tainer; an undertaker; one who provides.

The *upholder*, rueful messenger of death

UPHOLSTERER, *up-hole'ster-ur*, *s.* One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and

UPHOLSTERY, *up-hole'ster-e*, *s.* Furniture by upholsterers.

UPIS, *u'pis*, *s.* (*oupis*, an epithet of Artimenesia.) A genus of Coleopterous Family, Melastoma.

UPLAND, *up'land*, *s.* High land; ground above the meadows and intervals which banks of rivers, near the sea, or between a higher in situation; pertaining to grounds.

UPLANDISH, *up-land'ish*, *a.* Higher in mountains; rustic; rural; rude.

UPLIFT, *up-lift'*, *v. a.* To raise aloft; to

UPMOST, *up'moste*, *a.* (an irregular superlative from *Up*.) Highest; topmost.

UPON, *up-on'*, *prep.* (*ufon*, Sax.) Resting on the surface; in a state of resting or denoting resting, as a burden; in the part of; relating to; in consideration of as a village *upon* the Thames; on the engaged in the execution of; in; during of; noting security; noting approach of The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson.—*Up* noting exposure, or incurring danger, as of death; at the time of; by inference pursuing a certain exposition, as, *upon* conditions we can have no peace; engaged what is he *upon*? having a particular resting, or standing, as, *upon* a condition means of subsistence, as, cattle live *upon* noting dependence, as, to live *upon* chance *take upon*, to assume. To *assume upon* to undertake.

UPPER, *up'pur*, *a.* (comparative of *Up*.) place; superior in rank or dignity. *Up* advantage; superiority. *Upper-works* the parts above the water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage, or that part above the mainwale. *Upper-bow*, used for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

UPRIGHT, *up'rite*, *a.* (*up* and *right*, the sometimes accented on the second syllable) Straight up; erect; perpendicular to the erected; pricked up; shooting directly body to which it is attached; honest; conformable to moral rectitude;—*s.* in Architecture a representation or draught of a building also the elevation; anything standing perpendicular with the floor, as a post.

UPRIGHTLY, *up'rite-le*, *ad.* Perpendicularly; honestly; without deviation or justice.

UPRIGHTNESS—UPWOUND.

UPRIGHTNESS, up-rite'nes, *s.* Perpendicular erection; honesty; integrity in principle; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

UPRISE, up-rize', *v. n.* Pret. *uprise*, past part. *up-risen*. To rise from a bed, or from a seat; to ascend above the horizon:—*s.* a rising appearance above the horizon.—Obsolete.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*?—*Shaks.*

UPRISING, up-ri'zing, *s.* The act of rising;
Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*.—*Po. cxxxix. 2.*
an acclivity.

The steep *uprising* of the hill.—*Shaks.*

UPROAR, up-rore, *s.* (*oproen*, Dutch: this word is sometimes accented on the last syllable in verse.) Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion and clamour:—*v. a.* to throw into confusion.—Not in use as a verb.

Had I the power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth.—*Shaks.*

UPSET, up-set', *v. a.* To overturn or overthrow.
UPSHOT, up-shot', *s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

UPSPRING, up-spring, *s.* An upstart; a man suddenly exalted.—Obsolete.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swag'ring *upspring* reels.—*Shaks.*

UPSTART, up-stärt', *v. n.* To start up suddenly.

UPSTART, up-stärt', *s.* One suddenly raised from a low station to wealth, power, or honour; that which suddenly rises and appears:—*a.* suddenly raised.

UPSTAY, up-sta', *v. a.* To sustain; to support.
UPSWARM, up-swaw'rm, *v. a.* To raise in a swarm.—Obsolete.

You've taken up the subjects of my father;
And both against the voice of heaven and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them.—*Shaks.*

UPTAKE, up-take', *v. a.* To take into the hands.—Not in use.

He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear.—*Spenser.*

UPTURN, up-turn', *v. a.* To throw up; to furrow, as, to *upturn* the ground.

UPUPA, u-pup-a, *s.* (Latin, a lapwing.) A genus of birds; Type of the subfamily Upupidae.

UPUPIDÆ, u-pup'e-de, *s.* A family of perching birds, placed by Linnæus between the Bee-eaters (merops) and Creepers (certhia).

UPWARD, up'ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place, as, with *upward* speed:—*s.* top.—Obsolete as a noun;

From the extremest *upward* of thy head.—*Shaks.*
—*ad.* to a higher place; towards heaven and God; with respect to the higher part;

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish.—*Milton.*

more than; with a tendency to a greater or higher number; towards the source.

To trace the muse *upward* to their spring.—*Pope.*

Upwards is sometimes used for *upward*.

UPWHEEL, up-whel', *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation.

UPWIND, up-winde', *v. a.* To convolve.

UPWOUND, up-woond'. Pret. and past part of the verb *upwind*.

In knots and many bights *upwound*.—*Spenser.*

URACHUS—URANUS.

URACHUS, u-ra'kus, *s.* (*ouron*, urine, Gr.) In Anatomy, the ligamentous cord which arises from the base of the urinary bladder, and terminates in the umbilical cord.

URACRASIA, } u-ra-kra'she-a, *s.* (*ouron*, urine, and
URACRATIA, } *akrateia*, incontinence, Gr.) In Pathology, involuntary excretion or incontinence of urine.

URAMILATE, u-ram'e-late, *s.* A combination of uramilic acid and a salifiable base.

URAMILE, u-ra-mile, *s.* A substance obtained from thionurate of ammonia, in a plume-form aggregation of fine but hard needles, or as a fine porous powder, consisting of fine needles, which have a silky lustre. Formula, $\text{Cs N}_3 \text{H}_3 \text{O}_6$. Equiv. 144.41.

URAMILIC ACID, u-ra-mil'ik as'sid, *s.* A product of the decomposition of uramile, consisting of colourless four-sided prisms, or fine silky needles. Formula, $\text{C}_{16} \text{N}_5 \text{H}_{10} \text{O}_{15}$.

URANIA, u-ra'ne-a, *s.* In Mythology, the muse of astronomy: she is generally represented with a crown of stars, in a garment spotted with stars, and holding in her left hand a celestial globe or a lyre. In Botany, a genus of plants, of the natural order Musaceæ. In Zoology, a genus of Lepidopterous insects: Family, Diurna.

URANITE, u-ra-nite, *s.* A mineral which consists of oxide of uranium, 59.37; phosphoric acid, 14.63; lime, 5.66; magnesia and oxide of manganese, 0.19; silica and oxide of iron, 2.85; barytes, 1.51; water, 14.90; fluoric acid and ammonia, a trace: sp. gr. 3.12.

URANITIC, u-ran-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

URANIUM, u-ra'ne-um, *s.* (named by Klaproth, its discoverer, after the planet Uranus.) A metallic substance, of a reddish-brown colour. It is obtained from a black-coloured mineral of Saxony and Cornwall, consisting of protoxide of uranium and oxide of iron. It is infusible. It imparts a deep orange colour to the enamel of porcelain, but little is known of its properties. Symb. U. Equiv. 217. Sp. gr. 9.0.

URANOCHERE, u-ran-o'kur, *s.* Pechblende, an ore of titanium, containing the metal in an oxidized state. It is brown, greyish, black; occurring globular, reniform, disseminated, and pulverous.

URANOLOGY, u-ran-ol'o-je, *s.* (*ouranos*, heaven, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The science of the heavens; astronomy.

URANOSCOPE, u-ran-os'ko-pus, *s.* (*ouranos*, the sky, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Family, Percidæ.

URANOSCOPY, u-ran-os'ko-pe, *s.* (*ouranos*, heaven, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

URANUS, u-ra'nus, *s.* (*ouranos*, heaven, Gr.) In Mythology, a divinity, the first king of the Atlantic nation, and the father of Saturn. In Astronomy, the name now generally adopted for the planet discovered in 1781 by Dr. Herschel, and called by him the Georginum Sidus. It is about 1800 millions of miles distant from the sun, round which it revolves in about 84 Julian years. Its diameter is about 35,000 miles, and it has six satellites revolving round it. Some irregularities in the motions of this planet led to the discovery of Neptune, before which Uranus was considered the most remote planet in the system.

URAO—URETHANE.

URETHRA—URIN.

URAO, u-ra'o, *s.* A variety of the sesqui-carbonate of soda.

URARIA, u-ra're-a, *s.* (name not explained by its author.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

URATE, u-rate, *s.* A salt resulting from the combination of uric acid with a base.

URBANE, ur'bane, *a.* (*urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city, Lat.) Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

URBANITY, ur-ban'e-te, *s.* Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

URBANIZE, ur'ban-ize, *v. a.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.

URCEOLAR, ur-se'o-lar, *a.* Of or belonging to an urceolus; having an urceolus, or being expanded into an urceolus; usually applied to the disk of a flower.

URCEOLARIA, ur-se-o-la're-a, *s.* (*urceolus*, a little pitcher, Lat. in reference to the forms of the shields which are sunken in the crust.) A genus of Lichens: Tribe, Cerothalamini.

URCEOLATE, ur-se-o-late, *a.* Pitcher-shaped. In Conchology, applied to shells which swell in the middle, and are therefore supposed to bear a resemblance to a pitcher. In Botany, the term is applied to the corolla or calyx swelling out like a pitcher.

URCEOLUS, ur-se-o'lus, *s.* In Botany, a name given when the filaments are joined together into a pitcher-shaped body, this is called the *urceolus* of the stamens; or when the stamens is surrounded by a pitcher-shaped membrane.

URCHIN, ur'tshin, *s.* (*heureuchin*, Arm.) A name given to the Hedgehog; a name sometimes given to a child, as the little *urchin*.

URE, ure, *s.* Practice.—Obsolete, but retained in *inure*.

He would keep his hand in *ure*.—*L'Esrange*.

UREA, u're-a, *s.* A principle proper to the urine of man and quadrupeds, and probably to that of all animals. In its solid and pure state, it crystallizes in the form of long prismatic needles, which are white, transparent, and have somewhat the lustre of mother-of-pearl, with a taste approaching that of nitre. Formula, $C_2O_2 + N_2H_2$: sp. gr. 1.35.

UREDIO, u-re'dio, *s.* (*uro*, I burn, Lat.) A genus of Fungi found on the leaves of plants in the form of what is called mildew or blight.

URENA, u-re'na, *s.* (*uren*, the Malabar name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Malvaceae.

URETER, u-re'tur, *s.* (*oureter*, Gr.) The membranous canal which, extending from the pelvis of kidney to the fundus of the urinary bladder, conveys the urine from the former to the latter organ.

URETERALGIA, u-re-ter-al'je-a, *s.* (*oureter*, the ureter, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, pain in the ureters.

URETERIC, u-re'ter-ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ureter.

URETERITIS, u-re-te-r'i'tis, *s.* In Pathology, inflammation of the ureters.

URETEROLITHIASIS, u-re-ter-o-le-thi'a-sis, *s.* (*oureter*, the ureter, and *lithiasis*, a stone or concretion, Gr.) In Pathology, the formation of a stone or ureteric concretion in the ureter.

URETERORRHAGIA, u-re-ter-or-ra'je-a, *s.* (*oureter*, the ureter, and *rhegnyimi*, I burst out, Gr.) In Pathology, hæmorrhage from the ureters.

URETHANE, u're-thane, *s.* A substance obtained by the action of chlorocarbonic ether on aqua am-

monia, in the form of a colourless, p. mass, like spermaceti; a solution water separates in large crystals evaporation. Formula, $C_6 H_7 O_4$

URETHRA, u-re'thra, *s.* (Latin.) canal of the urine in the male and higher animals.

URETHRAL, u-re'thal, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

URETHRALGIA, u-re-thral'je-a, *s.* urethra, and *algos*, pain, Gr.) In the urethra.

URETHRITIS, u-re-thri'tis, *s.* In Pathology, inflammation of the urethra.

URETHROPHRAXIA, u-re-thro-fraks

URETHREMPHRAXIA, u-re-thren-t (*ourethra*, the urethra, and *emphraxis*, Gr.) In Pathology, obstruction of the urethra.

URETHRORRHAGIA, u-re-thro-ra'je-the urethra, and *rhegnyimi*, I burst out, Gr.) In Pathology, hæmorrhage from the urethra.

URETHRORRHEA, u-re-thror-re'a, urethra, and *rheo*, I flow, Gr.) mucus from the urethra.

URETHROTOME, u-re-throt'ome, *s.* employed in performing the operation.

URETHROTOMY, u-re-throt'o-me, urethra, and *tome*, incision, Gr.) incision of the urethra.

URETIC, u-ret'ik, *s.* (*ouretikos*, Gr.) a medicine which augments the action of the kidneys;—*a.* having the quality of urging.

URGE, urj, *v. a.* (*urgeo*, Lat.) To press, to impel or apply force in almost any sense; to urge the mind or will; to press by importunity; to provoke; to follow close; to labour vehemently; eagerness, as, to *urge* an argument to solicit earnestly; to apply for press forward. *Urge onward*, a hymn called.

URGENCY, ur'jen-se, *s.* Pressure, earnest solicitation; pressure of business.

URGENT, ur'jent, *a.* Pressing with necessity; violent; urgent occasion or case.

URGENTLY, ur'jent-le, *ad.* With urgency; violently; vehemently; forcefully.

URGER, ur'jur, *s.* One who presses or importunes.

I wish Pope were as great an *urger*.

URGING, ur'jing, *a.* Pressing with urgency.

URIA, u're-a, *s.* (Latin.) The Gull of birds of the Auk kind: Family, Urinidae.

URIASIS, u-ri'a-sis, *s.* In Pathology, of stone or morbid concretions, as in the animal body.

URIC ACID, u'rik as'id, *s.* A substance from various animal secretions in brilliant white and silky lustre; it is inodorous; soluble in cold, slightly in boiling water; it reddens the vegetable color. Formula, $C_{10} H_4 O_6$.

URIM, u'rim, *s.* Among the Jews, Urinim were names given to an oracle to the habit of the high priest, in which he gave oracular answers to the

URINAL—UROMASTIX.

they consisted of is not accurately known. *Urim* is the plural of the Hebrew word *aur*, which means a light or luminary, whence it came to signify fire. *Thummim* is the plural of *thom* or *tam*, and denotes fulness or perfection.

URINAL, u're-nal, *s.* A vessel commonly constructed of glass, and employed to receive the urine in cases of incontinence, or inability of a patient to assume the erect position; a bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.

URINARY, u'rin-a-re, *a.* Pertaining to urine;—*s.* a place or reservoir in which urine is kept to be used as manure, the value of which as such is not sufficiently appreciated.

URINATIVE, u'rin-ay-tiv, *a.* Provoking urine.

URINATOR, u'rin-a'tur, *s.* (*urino*, I dive, Lat.) A diver.

URINE, u'rine, *s.* The animal fluid secreted by the kidneys and collected by the bladder. 1000 parts of urine contain—water 933.00, urea 30.00, lithic or uric acid 1.00, lactic acid, lactate of ammonia, and animal matters not separable from them, 17.14, mucus of the bladder 0.32, sulphate of potash 3.71, sulphate of soda 3.16, phosphate of soda 2.94, phosphate of ammonia 1.65, muriate of soda 4.45, muriate of ammonia 1.50, earthy phosphates with a trace of the fluato of lime 1.00, silic 0.03, besides the following substances—albumen, fibrine, various acids, colouring matter, nitric acid, xanthic oxide, sugar, oxalic acid, and carbonic acid: hence its great value as a manure.

URINOMETER, u'rin-om'e-tur, *s.* An instrument constructed somewhat on the principle of the common barometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the weight of urine.

URINOUS, u'rin-us, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.

URIOLARIA, u-re-o-la're-a, *s.* A genus of Infusoria, in which the body is flat, and the cilia at the extremity: Order, Homogenia.

URN, urn, *s.* (*urna*, Lat.) A kind of vase of a roundish shape, largest in the middle, used as an ornament chiefly on tombs, as representing the Roman urn in which the ashes of the dead were kept; a Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half wine measure; a vessel for holding water. In Mosses, the hollow in which the spores or false seeds are lodged.

UROCHELE, u-ro-se'le, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *kele*, a swelling, Gr.) In Pathology, infiltration of urine into the tissue of the scrotum.

UROCHEZIA, u-ro-ke'zhe-a, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *cheso*, I go to stool, Gr.) In Pathology, evacuation of urine per anum.

UROCRISIA, u-ro-krish'e-a, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *krisis*, judgment, Gr.) In Pathology, an opinion formed of the fluid itself; or of the condition of a patient from inspection of the urine.

URODYNIA, u-ro-din'e-a, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *odyne*, pain, Gr.) In Pathology, a sense of pain in the excretion of urine.

UROLITHIASIS, u-ro-le-thi'as-is, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) Disease connected with the formation of urinary calculi.

UROMANTIA, u-ro-man'she-a, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.) The art of distinguishing diseases by uroscopy.

UROMASTIX, u-ro-mas'tiks, *s.* (*oura*, a tail, and *mastix*, a whip, Gr.) A genus of Saurians: Family, Agamidæ.

UROPETALON—URTICACEÆ.

UROPETALON, u-ro-pet'a-lon, *s.* (*oura*, a tail, and *petalon*, a petal, Gr. in allusion to the manner in which the divisions of the flower are lengthened out.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

UROPHYLLUM, u-ro-fil'lum, *s.* (*oura*, a tail, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. the leaves terminating in long taper points.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

UROPLANIA, u-ro-pla'ne-a, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *plane*, error, Gr.) In Pathology, deviation of the urine from its natural course.

UROPYGIUM, u-ro-pij'e-un, *s.* (*oura*, a tail, and *pyge*, behind, Gr.) The base of the tail in mammals and birds.

UROSCOPY, u-ro'sko-pe, *s.* (*ouren*, urine, and *skopeo*, I view, Gr.) Inspection of the urine for the purpose of distinguishing diseases.

UROSES, u-ro'sis, *s.* The name given by Alibert to morbid affections of the urinary organs, which constitute the fourth Family of diseases of his Nosology.

UROSTELMA, u-ro-stel'ma, *s.* (*oura*, a tail, and *stelma*, a crown, Gr. in reference to the tails of the *Gynostegium*.) A genus of Chinese plants: Order, Asclepiadaceæ.

URRY, ur're, *s.* A sort of black or blue clay lying near a coal bed.—Local.

URSA, ur'sa, *s.* (Latin.) The feminine of *Ursus*. In Astronomy, *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the forty-eight constellations of Ptolemy, in the northern hemisphere, and near the pole: it is popularly called *Charles' Wain*, and in some places the *Plough*. *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear, also one of the forty-eight constellations of Ptolemy: it was called by the Greeks *Cynosura*, or the Dog's Tail, and may be easily distinguished by seven stars in the same form, but in a contrary position to those of *Ursa Major*. The pole star is in this constellation.

URSIDÆ, ur'se-de, *s.* (*ursus*, one of the genera.) A family of Plantigrade quadrupeds, thus defined by Swainson—walk plantigrade; grinders more or less tuberculated; structure generally large; carnivorous or frugivorous; claws formed for digging; tail generally short.

URSINE, ur'sine, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

URSULINE, ur'sū-line, *s.* A member of an order of nuns, the origin of which is ascribed to Angela de Brescia, about 1537, but which derived its name from St. Ursula, a lady of the family of Benincasa, at Naples. The Ursulines are bound to do charitable offices to the sick, poor, and penitent: they take, in addition to the three ordinary vows, a fourth—to devote themselves to education.

URSUS, ur'sus, *s.* (Latin.) The Bear, a genus of Plantigrade quadrupeds: Type of the family Ursidæ.

URTICA, ur'te-ka, *s.* (*uro*, I burn, Gr.) The Nettle, a genus of plants: Type of the order Urticaceæ.

URTICACEÆ, ur-te-ka'se-e, } *s.* (*urtica*, one of the } genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, with alternate leaves, usually covered with stinging hairs and flat stipules; calyx membranous, lobed, and persistent; stamens definite, distinct, and inserted into the base of lobes; anthers often curved; ovary superior and simple; ovule solitary; stigma simple and fringed; fruit a simple nut.

URTICARIA—USEFULNESS.

URTICARIA, ur-te-ka're-a, *s.* (from *urtica*, a nettle, Lat.) In Pathology, a genus of cutaneous diseases, comprehending several species characterized by an eruption, analogous in appearance to that which results from the stinging of the nettle.

URTICATION, ur-te-ka'shun, *s.* The act of flagellation with nettles, frequently employed in paralysis.

URUBU, u'rū-bū, *s.* The Turkey Buzzard.

URUS, u'rus, *s.* The Wild Bull or Bison, *Bos urus*.

URVILLEA, ur-vil'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Captain Dumont D'Urville.) A genus of plants: Order, Sapindaceæ.

US, *us*, *pron.* The objective case of *we*.

USABLE, u'za-bl, *a.* That may be used.

USAGE, u'zaje, *s.* Treatment; custom; practice; long continued; manners or behaviour.—Obsolete in this sense.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew
In courteous usage and unstained hue.—*Spenser*.

USAGER, u'za-jur, *s.* (French.) One who has the use of anything in trust for another.—Obsolete.

He consum'd the common treasury,
Whereof he being the simple usager.—
Daniel's Civ. War.

USANCE, u'zance, *s.* (French.) Use; proper employment; usury; interest paid for money. In Commerce, a certain determined time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance. The *usance* is different in different countries and cities.

USE, use, *s.* (*usus*, Lat.) The act of handling or employing anything to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; employment; application of anything to a purpose good or bad; usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit; need of employment, or occasion to employ; continued practice or employment; custom; common occurrence; interest paid for the use of money. In Law, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. A *contingent* or *springing use*, is where the time is suspended on a future event. *Resulting use*, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it after such expiration. *Secondary* or *shifting use*, is that which, though executed, may change from one thing to another by circumstances.—*Blackstone*.

USE, use, *v. a.* (*usor*, Fr.) To employ to any purpose; to accustom; to habituate; to treat; to practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another without grudging.—
1 Pet. iv.

To use one's self, to behave—(obsolete);

Pray, forgive me; I have *us'd* myself unmannerly.—
Shaks.

—*v. n.* to be accustomed; to be wont; to frequent; to inhabit.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use,
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.—
Milton, Lycidas.

USEFUL, use'fūl, *a.* Convenient; profitable for any end; conducive or helpful to any end or purpose; valuable for use.

USEFULLY, use'fūl-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to produce or help forward some end or purpose.

USEFULNESS, use'fūl-nes, *s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end; properly, to some valuable end.

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USELESS—USURIOUS

USELESS, use'les, *a.* Answering no end; unserviceable.

USELESSLY, use'les-le, *ad.* In a manner without profit or advantage.

USELESSNESS, use'les-nes, *s.* Unfitness for any end.

USER, u'zur, *s.* One who uses or occupies.

USHER, ush'ur, *s.* (*huissier*, Fr.) One whose business is to introduce strangers, or to a person of high rank; an under-teacher to a preceptor in a school;—*v. a.* to be a forerunner or harbinger; to forewarn.

The stars that usher evening rose.

USIA, u'se-a, *s.* (Latin, openness.) A genus of insects: Family, Tanyzoma.

USNEA, us'ne-a, *s.* (said to be from *us* or *ichnēn*, a lichen.) A genus of lichens.

USQUEBAUGH, us-kwe-baw', *s.* (Gaelic, water of life, Gael.) Whisky—by corruption.

USTERIA, us-te're-a, *s.* (in honour of Uster.) A genus of plants: Order, Loganiæ.

USTION, us'tyun, *s.* (French; *ustio*, Ital.) I burn, Lat.) The act of burning.

USTORIOUS, us-to're-us, *a.* Having the effect of burning or searing.

USTRINA, us-ti'na, } *s.* (Latin)
USTRINUM, us-tri'nūm, } burn.)

A public burning place, especially in which bodies, mostly of the poor, were consumed.

USTULATE, us'tu-late, *a.* (*ustulatus*, Lat.) Ened, as if burned.

USTULATION, us-tu-la'shun, *s.* The operation of searing. In old Pharmacy, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and mercury.

USUAL, u'zu-al, *a.* (*usuel*, Fr.) Common; frequent; such as occurs in the ordinary course of events.

USUALLY, u'zu-al-le, *ad.* Commonly or ordinarily.

USUALNESS, u'zu-al-nes, *s.* Commonness.

USUCAPTION, u-zu-kap'shun, *s.* (*us capio*, I take, Lat.) In Civil Law, the acquisition of property in anything by possession for a certain term of years; considered as synonymous with prescription, some have restricted the use of the word to movables only.

USUFRUCT, u'su-frukt, *s.* (*usus*, use; *fructus*, fruit, Lat.) In Law, the temporary enjoyment of lands and tenements; receiving the fruits and profits of thing, without having the right to change the property.

USUFRUCTUARY, u-su-fruk'tu-ar-ē, *s.* One who has the use and enjoyment of property, without having the title or possession.

USURER, u'zhur-ur, *s.* Formerly, one who lends money and took interest on it; denotes a person who lends money at interest.

USURING, u'zhur-ing, *a.* Practising usury. I do not love the usuring Jew.—*Shaks.*

USURIOUS, u-zhu're-us, *a.* Practising usury.

- ing exorbitant interest for the use of money; partaking of usury; containing usury.
- USURIOUSLY**, u-zhu're-us-le, *ad.* In a usurious manner.
- USURIOUSNESS**, u-zhu're-us-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being usurious.
- USURP**, u-zurp', *v. a.* (*usurpo*, Lat. *usurper*, Fr.) To seize and hold in possession by force without right, as, to *usurp* a throne.
- USURPATION**, u-zur-pa'shun, *s.* The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another without right. *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.
- USURPATORY**, u-zurp'a-tur-e, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.
- USURPER**, u-zurp'ur, *s.* One who usurps or seizes and possesses that to which he has no right.
- USURPINGLY**, u-zurp'ing-le, *ad.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.
- USURY**, uze'ur-e, *s.* Interest, as a premium paid for money borrowed: the term is usually employed to denote interest beyond the legal or common rate.
- UT**, ut. In Music, the first of the musical syllables.
- UTANIA**, u-ta'no-a, *s.* (an alteration from the Javanese name, Tjankuda-utan.) A genus of plants: Order, Gesneraceae.
- UTENSIL**, u-ten'sil, *s.* (*utensile*, Fr.) An instrument for any purpose or use, as the vessels of a kitchen, or the tools pertaining to a trade.
- UTERINE**, u'ter-ine, *a.* (see *Uterus*.) Pertaining to, or implicating the structure of the uterus or womb. In Law, a *uterine* brother or sister, is one born of the same mother.
- UTEROGESTATION**, u-ter-o-jes-ta'shun, *s.* Gestation in the uterus from conception to birth.
- UTERUS**, u'ter-us, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the same as *matrix* or *womb*,—which see.
- UTILITARIAN**, u-til-e-ta're-an, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to utility;—*s.* one who considers utility the end or purpose of moral virtue.
- UTILITARIANISM**, u-til-e-ta're-an-izm, *s.* The doctrine that utility is the end of morality.
- UTILITY**, u-til'e-te, *s.* Usefulness; production of good; profitableness; valuable end.
- UTILIZATION**, u-til-e-za'shun, *s.* A making profitable; a gaining.
- UTILIZE**, u'til-ize, *v. a.* To gain profit; to acquire; to turn to profitable account or use.
- UTI POSSIDETIS**, u'ti pos-se-de'tes, *s.* (Latin, as you possess.) In Politics, a treaty by which belligerent parties are left in possession of what they have acquired during the war.
- UTIS**, u'tis, *s.* A word used by Shakspeare, the meaning of which is not exactly understood. It is defined as the octave of a saint's day by Dr. Johnson, and by Webster as *bustle* or *stir*. Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem.
- UTMOST**, ut'moste, *a.* Extreme; placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree;—*s.* the most that can be; the greatest powers; the highest degree; the greatest effort.
- UTOPIA**, u-to'pe-a, *s.* (*eu*, good, and *topos*, a place, Gr.) A state of ideal perfection. This word was first employed by Sir T. More, to describe an imaginary island which he represented as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., in contradistinction to the defects of those which then existed.
- UTOPIAN**, u-to'pe-an, *a.* Ideal; chimerical; fanciful.
- UTOPIANISM**, u-to'pe-an-ism, *s.* Chimerical schemes in theory or practice.
- UTRICLE**, u'tre-kl, *s.* (*utriculus*, a little bottle, Lat.) In Botany, a kind of capsule resembling a small bladder, or capsule of one cell, which never opens by valves, and drops with the seed. It is thin and transparent, and is more frequently considered as the external coat of the seed than a real capsule.
- UTRICULAR**, u-trik'u-lar, *a.* (*utriculus*, a small bottle, Lat.) Resembling a small bottle; as, in Botany, the *utricular* glands, produced by dilatation of the epidermis, and filled with colourless lymph, as in the ice-plant.
- UTRICULUS**, u-trik'u-lus, *s.* In Zoology, the dilatation of the membranous labyrinth, which encloses the calcareous concretions of the ear of fishes. In Botany, each cell of the cellular tissue of plants; and the minute vesicle which, filled with air, sustains the stem and leaf of plants of the genus *Utricularia* on the surface of the water.
- UTTER**, ut'tur, *a.* (Saxon.) Situated on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place; extreme; excessive; utmost; complete; total; final; peremptory; absolute; perfect; irrevocable;—*v. a.* to speak; to pronounce; to express; to disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish; to sell; to vend, as, to *utter* wares—(obsolete in this sense);
- Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.—*Shaks.*
- to put or send into circulation; to put off, or cause to pass in commerce, as, to *utter* coin—*issue* is the proper word in this sense.
- UTTERABLE**, ut'ter-a-bl, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.
- UTTERANCE**, ut'ter-ans, *s.* Manner or mode of speaking or pronouncing; emission from the mouth; vocal expression; (*outrance*, Fr.) extremity; farthest part.—Not in use.
- Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance.—*Shaks.*
- UTTERER**, ut'ter-ur, *s.* One who utters; one who pronounces; one who divulges or discloses; one who puts into circulation; a seller; a vender.
- UTTERLY**, ut'ter-le, *ad.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.
- UTTERMOST**, ut'ter-moste, *a.* Extreme; being the farthest; greatest or highest degree;—*s.* the greatest.
- UVARIA**, u-va're-a, *s.* (*uva*, a bunch of grapes, Lat. because the fruit grows in bunches like grapes.) A genus of plants: Order, Annonaceae.
- UVEA**, u've-a, *s.* (*uva*, a grape, Lat.) A name given by some anatomists to the choroid membrane of the eye; and by others to the posterior surface of the iris.
- UVEOUS**, u've-us, *a.* (*uva*, a grape, Lat.) Resembling a grape.
- The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil.—*Farr.*
- UVULA**, u'vu-la, *s.* (Latin.) In Anatomy, the fleshy appendage attached to the free border of the velum palati.
- UVULAR**, u'vu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or implicating the uvula.

UVAULARIA—UWAROWITE.

UVULARIA, u-vu-la're-a, *s.* (dim. of *uva*, a bunch of grapes, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

UWAROWITE, u-war'o-wite, *s.* (in honour of M. Uwarow, president of the Academy of St. Petersburg.) A mineral said to be a chrome-coloured garnet, but distinguished from that species by its infusibility before the blowpipe: it occurs in extremely small rhomboidal dodecahedrons of an

UXORIOUS—UXORIOUSNESS.

emerald-green colour; transparent; hardness 6.0.

UXORIOUS, ug-zo're-us, *a.* (*uxorius*, fr. wife, Lat.) Submissively fond of a woman with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ug-zo're-us-le, *ad.* With servile submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ug-zo're-us-nes, *s.* dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V—VACCIOLA.

V, the twenty-second letter in the English alphabet, has only one sound, or labial articulation, formed by a junction of the upper teeth with the under lip. It is nearly allied to *f*; but *f* is aspirate, whereas *v* is vocal. *V*, as a numeral, stands for 5; with a dash over it, in old books (*V̄*), it stands for 5000. *V. R.*, among the Romans, stood for *ute roga*, as you desire; in Britain, they stand for *Victoria Regina*—Queen Victoria. *V. C.*, among the Romans, stands for *vir consularis*; *V. G.* for *verbi gratia*; *V. L.* for *videlicet*. In Music, *V*, stands for violin, *VV*, for violins.

Va, *và*, (Italian.) In Music, go on; as in *va crescendo*, go on increasing.

VACANCY, va'kan-se, *s.* (*vacans*, Lat. *vacance*, Fr. *vacanza*, Ital. *vacancia*, Span.) Empty space; vacuity; chasm; void space between bodies; the state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place; time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business; listlessness; emptiness of thought; a place or office not occupied, as a *vacancy* in a school.

VACANT, va'kant, *a.* (French; *vacans*, Lat.) Empty; unfilled; void; free; unencumbered; uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent or possessor; being at leisure, or disengaged; thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

A body filled, and *vacant* mind.—*Shaks.*

VACATE, va'kate, *v. a.* (*vaco*, Lat.) To annul; to make void; to make of no authority; to make vacant; to quit possession of, as, he *vacated* the throne; to defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray.—*Dryden.*

VACATION, va-ka'shun, *s.* The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity, as, to *vacate* a commission or charter; intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next in courts of law; the recess or intermission of the regular studies or exercises in a college or other seminary; the time when a see or other spiritual office is vacant; intermission of a stated employment; leisure; freedom from trouble or vexation.

VACCARY, vak'ka-re, *s.* (*vacca*, a-cow, Lat.) An old name for cow-house, dairy, or cow pasture.

VACCINA, vak-si'na, } *s.* (*vacca*, a cow, Lat.) In
VACCIOLA, vak-si'o-la, } Pathology, cow-pox: the disease resulting from vaccination, which commonly protects the individual subjected to its influence from the subsequent invasion of the small-pox.

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VACCINATE—VADE.

VACCINATE, vak'se-nate, *v. a.* (*vaccor*, fr. To inoculate with the cow-pox, or taken from the cow, called vaccine matter.)

VACCINATION, vak-sin-a'shun, *s.* The practice of inoculating with the virus of cow-pox.

VACCINE, vak'sine, *a.* (*vaccinus*, Lat.) To cows; derived from cows, as the vaccine matter.

VACCINIUM, vak-sin'e-um, *s.* (an ancient name) whether of a berry or flower is a matter of doubt. A genus of plants, embracing in species strawberries, blueberries, and wortleberries. type of the Vaccinaceæ.

VACHELLIA.—See Acacia.

VACHERY, vak'er-e, *s.* A pen or enclosure for cows.

VACILLANCY, vas'il-an-se, *a.* (*vacillans*, Lat.) state of wavering; fluctuation; indecision. Little used.

VACILLANT, vas'il-lant, *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

VACILLATE, vas'il-late, *v. n.* (*vacillo*, Lat.) to waver; to reel or stagger; to be unstable; constant in purpose or opinion.

VACILLATION, vas-il-la'shun, *s.* (French; Lat.) The act of vacillating; a wavering; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

VACUATION, vak-u-a'shun, *s.* (*vacuo*, Lat.) act of emptying.—Little used.

VACUIST, vak'u-ist, *s.* (from *Vacuum*.) holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature to a plenist.

VACUITY, va-ku'e-te, *s.* (*vacuitas*, Lat.) space unfilled; void; inanity; want of matter.

VACUNA, va-ku'na, *s.* (Latin.) In Mythology, an ancient Italian god of leisure, to whom bandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest, and to whom they wrote also *vacina*.

VACUNALIA, va-ku-na'le-a, *s.* (Latin.) held by the Roman peasantry, when they gathered in, in honour of Vacuna.

VACUOUS, vak'u-us, *a.* (from *Vacuum*.) unfilled; void.

VACUOUSNESS, vak'u-us-nes, *s.* The state of being vacuumous.

VACUUM, vak'u-um, *s.* (Latin.) Space or matter of any kind, solid or fluid, in a void.

VADE, vade, *v. n.* (*vado*, I go, Lat.) To go; to vanish.—(obsolete).

Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy day shall not *vade*, because the Lord shall be thy everlight.—*Stapleton.*

VADE-MECUM—VAGOUS.

Vade in pace, go in peace, the name given to the punishment of starvation to death, formerly occasionally inflicted on prisoners in monastic communities; the name had its origin from the terms in which the sentence was pronounced.

VADE-MECUM, va-de-me-kum, *s.* (Latin, go with me.) The name given to any epitome of a science which one may carry in the pocket; a manual.

VADIMONIUM, va-de-mo'ne-um, *s.* (Latin.) In Roman Law, a bond or pledge for appearing before a judge on a certain day. *Vadimonium deferre*, to make a default, or to break bail.

VADIUM, va'de-um, *s.* (*vador*, I give bail, Lat.) In Law, *vadium ponere*, to take bail. *Vadium mortuum*, a mortgage. *Vadium vivum*, a living pledge, as when a man borrows a sum of money from another, and grants him an estate, as of £20 per annum, to hold until the rents and profits shall repay the sum borrowed.—*Blount*.

VAFROUS, va'frus, *a.* (*vafer*, Lat.) Crafty; cunning.—Little used.

VAGABOND, vag'a-bond, *a.* (*vagabundus*, from *vagor*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro;—*s.* a vagrant; a wanderer; commonly, one who wanders without means of honest existence.

VAGABONDAGE, vag'a-bond-aj, *s.* A state of **VAGABONDISM**, vag'a-bond-izm, } wandering about
VAGABONDRY, vag'a-bond-re, } in idleness.

VAGARY, va'ga-re, *s.* (*vagus*, wandering, Lat.) A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

VAGIENT, va'je-ent, *a.* (*vagiens*, Lat.) Crying as a child.

Guardians of his *vagient* infancy.—*More*.

VAGINA, va-j'i-na, *s.* (Latin, a sheath.) In Anatomy, *vagina*, or *vagina uteri*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus. *Vagina of the nerves*, the outer covering of the nerves. *Vagina of the tendons*, a membranous sheath investing the tendons, and containing an unctuous juice. In Botany, the term is applied to the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath: this is the case in grasses.

VAGINAL, va-j'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.

VAGINANT, va-j'i-nant, *a.* In Botany, sheathing; investing as a sheath, as a *vaginant* leaf.

VAGINATE, va-j'i-nate, } *a.* In Botany, sheathed;
VAGINATED, va-j'i-nay-ted, } invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem; furnished with a sheath.

VAGINICOLA, va-jin-ik'o-la, *s.* (*vagina*, a sheath, Lat.) A genus of Infusoria: Order, Rotifera.

VAGINOPENNOSUS, va-jin-op'en-nus, *a.* (*vagina*, a sheath, and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGINULA, va-jin'u-la, *s.* A genus of minute pyramidal shells, known only as fossils, and found in the tertiary strata near Bordeaux.

VAGINULINA, va-jin-u-li'na, *s.* A genus of Foraminifera, in which is included the *Nautilus legumen* of Linnæus.

VAGINULUS, va-jin'u-lus, *s.* A genus of terrestrial Mollusca, of the family Lamacidae: it has no shell.

VAGOUS, va'gus, *a.* (*vagus*, Lat.) Wandering; unsettled.—Little used.

VAGRANCY—VAIN-GLORIOUS.

VAGRANCY, va'gran-se, *s.* (from *Vagrant*.) A state of wandering without a settled home; the life and condition of vagrant beggars.

VAGRANT, va'grant, *a.* (*vagor*, I wander, Lat.) Wandering; unsettled; vagabond;—*s.* a wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

VAGUE, vayg, *a.* (French; from *vagus*, wandering, Lat.) Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite, as a *vague* idea; proceeding from no known authority; flying, as a *vague* report.—Obsolete in the following senses—wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight.—*Hayward*.

VAGUELY, vayg'le, *ad.* So as to live uncertain; indefinitely.

VAGUENESS, vayg'nes, *s.* The state or quality of being vague.

VACHEA, va'he-a, *s.* (*vaché*, the name of one of the species in Madagascar.) *V. gummifera*, which is said to yield an excellent kind of caoutchouc: Family, Apocynaceæ.

VAIL, vale, *v. a.* (*avaler*, Fr.) To let fall; to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall, And soil your tops to me, the sovereign of you all.—*Drayton*.

to let sink in fear or through interest;

That furious Scot
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to yield or recede; to show respect by a sign of yielding; to give place;

It is fit that both should *vail* to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences.—*Ep. Hall*.

—(obsolete in the foregoing senses.) *Vail* is frequently used for *veil*, both as a verb and a noun. In modern use, as a noun, it signifies literally an *avail*, of which word it seems to be a contraction, and in this sense it is used in the plural to signify money given to servants as a gratuity.—See *Vails*, or *Vales*.

VAILER, va'lur, *s.* One who vails; one who shows respect by a sign of yielding.—Obsolete.

He is high in his own imagination: when he goes, he looks who looks; if he find not a good store of *vailers*, he comes home stiff.—*Overbury*.

VAILLENTIA, vayl-len'she-a, *s.* (in honour of Sebastian Vaillant, an eminent French botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

VAILS, } vaylz, *s.* (from *Avail*.) Money given to
VALES, } servants.

His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds.

In Commerce, profits that arise to inferior officers and servants of the Custom department, besides their salary and wages.

VAIN, vane, *a.* (French; *vanus*, Lat.) Empty; worthless; ineffectual; unreal; light; unsatisfying; false; spurious, as applied to persons conceited of what pertains to self, and anxious to display it before others—hence, with respect to things, showy, ostentatious. *In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual. *To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, vane-glo're-us, *a.* Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond measure; boastful; proceeding from vanity.

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY—VALERIANACEÆ.

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, vane-glo're-us-le, *ad.* With empty pride.

VAIN-GLORY, vane-glo're, *s.* Vainly excited by one's own achievements; empty pride; undue self-esteem.

VAINLY, vane'le, *ad.* Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain; boastingly; proudly; arrogantly; idly; foolishly.

VAINNESS, vane'nes, *s.* The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; empty pride; vanity.

VAIR, va'ur, } *a.* Of the pattern vair;—*s.* in Heraldry.
VAIRY, va're, } dry, one of the furs employed in blazonry: it is supposed to represent the skin of a small squirrel; it is always white and blue, unless otherwise specified in the blazon, as *vair* of or and azure; *vair* of ermine and gules, &c.

VAIVODE.—See Vayvode.

VAKEEL, va-keel', *s.* In India, an ambassador or agent.

VALANCE, val'ans, *s.* (*volant*, descending, Norm.) The drapery or fringes hanging round the tester and head of a bed;—*v. a.* to decorate with hanging fringes.—Not in use.

Old friend, why thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me?—*Shaks.*

VALENSES, val-den'sis, *s.* The same as Vandois, —which see.

VALE, vale, *s.* (*val*, Fr. *valle*, Ital. *vallis*, Lat.) A tract of low ground, or of land between hills; a valley.

VALEDICTION, val-e-dik'shun, *s.* (*valédico*, from *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, I say, Lat.) A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VALEDICTORY, val-e-dik'tur-e, *a.* Bidding farewell; as, a *valédictory* address.

VALENCES, val'ens-es, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a trough by which the water runs from the pump along the ship's side to the scupper holes.

VALENCIAN, va-len'she-an, *s.* A native of Valencia in Spain;—*a.* pertaining to or produced in Valencia.

VALENTINE, val'en-tine, *s.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; a love-letter sent on St. Valentine's day. The term is also applied to caricatures sent in jest at that time.

VALENTINIANS, val-en-tin'e-ans, *s.* (from Valentinus, the founder of the sect.) In Ecclesiastical History, a sect of the second century, who held similar opinions to those of the Gnostics, of whom they were a branch.

VALERIAN, va-ler'e-an, *s.* A plant of the genus *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA, va-ler-e-an'a, *s.* A word said by Linnaeus to be derived from a king named Valerius, and by others supposed to be from *valere*, to be well, Lat. from its valerian medicinal properties.) A genus of plants: Type of the order Valerianaceæ.

VALERIANACEÆ, va-ler-e-an-a'se-e, *s.* (*valeriana*, one of the genera.) A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, consisting of annual or perennial herbs or undershrubs, with opposite extipulate leaves: all the perennial species have roots more or less strongly scented, the annual are mostly inodorous; the flowers are corymbose, panicled, or in heads, sometimes changing from one form into another; calyx superior; the limb membranous, or forming a feathery pappus; corolla tubular, three or six-lobed, and sometimes spurred at the base; stamens one to five, and inserted into the tube of the corolla, alternately with its lobes; ovary inferior and one-celled, with sometimes two

VALERIANELLA—VALID.

imperfect and abortive cells; the ovule and pendulous; the style simple; and stigmata.

VALERIANELLA, va-ler-e-an-el'la, *s.* (*Valeriana*.) Lamb's Lettuce, a genus of Family, Valerianaceæ.

VALES.—See Vails.

VALESHIERA, val-e-she'ra, *s.* In Law, being by the kindred slain, the one on this side, and the other on the mother's, was a Welshman. It is mentioned in 12 Ed. I. c. 4.

VALESIA, va-le'she-a, *s.* (in honour of a physician to Philip II. of Spain.) Plants, natives of South America: *Ordnaceæ*.

VALESIANS, va-le'she-ans, *s.* (from Val founder.) An ancient sect of heretics, by Epiphanius, and supposed to be known about A. D. 240: they are said to have adopted the practice of eunuchism.

VALET, val'et, *s.* (French.) A man-servant immediately attends a gentleman's person. Manège, a kind of goad or stick at the point of iron. *Valet de chambre* (footman).

VALETUDINARIAN, val-e-tu-de-na're-an,

VALETUDINARY, val-e-tu-de-na're, infirm; seeking to recover health;—*a.* a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; seeking to recover health.

VALETUDINARIANISM, val-e-tu-de-na're A state of feeble health; infirmity.

VALGOUS, val'gus, *a.* Bandy-legged; legs bent outward.

VALHALLA, val-hal'la, *s.* In Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, inhabited by souls of heroes slain in battle,—written *halla*.

VALHIA, val'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Mart Norwegian botanist.) A genus of plants *Saxifragaceæ*.

VALKYRIUR, val-kir'e-ur, *s.* The fates of Scandinavian Mythology: the 'choosers of who conduct heroes slain in battle to Valhalla.

VALIANCE, val'ians, } *s.* Bravery; va
VALIANCY, val'yan-se, } *solea.*

With stiff force he shook his mortal
To let him weat his doughty valiancy.
By the aid of Norman valiancy.—*Mir.*

VALIANT, val'yant, *a.* Strong; vigorous as a *valiant* fencer; brave; courageous in danger; heroic; performed with *valiant* combat;—*s.* a *valiant* person, as a noun.

Four battles against the Philistines, valiant of David slay four giants.—2 Sam. 23 of the Chapter.

VALIANTLY, val'yant-le, *ad.* Stoutly; with personal strength; courageously;

VALIANTNESS, val'yant-nes, *s.* Stoutness more generally, valour; bravery; int danger.

VALID, val'id, *a.* (*valide*, Fr. *validus*, from strong, Lat.) Having sufficient force; founded in truth; sound; just; can be supported; not weak or defective; *valid* reason; having legal strength or efficacious; executed with the proper form cannot be rightly overthrown or set

VALIDATION—VALUABLE.

ported by law or right, as a *valid* deed; in the literal sense of strong, powerful, the word is obsolete.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes.—*Milton*.

VALIDATION, val-id-a'shun, *s.* The act of giving validity to.

VALIDITY, val-id'e-te, *s.* The state or quality of being valid; force to convince; certainty; in an obsolete sense, value.

To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom:
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill.—*Shaks*.

VALIDLY, val'id-le, *ad.* With validity; in a valid manner.

VALIDNESS, val'id-nēs, *s.* Validity.

VALINCH, val'insh, *s.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

VALISE, va-leez', *s.* (French.) A portmanteau; a wallet.

VALLANCY, val-lan'se, *s.* (from Valance.) A large wig that shades the face.

VALLARIS, val'la-ris, *s.* (*vallo*, I enclose, from its being used for fences in Java.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae. *Vallaris corona*, in Antiquity, a crown of gold which the Roman general bestowed on him who first entered the enemy's camp: it was formed with palisades round the rim.

VALLATION, val-la'shun, *s.* (*vallatus*, intrenched, Lat.) A rampart or intrenchment.

VALLEA, val'le-a, *s.* (in honour of Robert Valle of Rouen, who has given a commentary on the works of Pliny.) A genus of plants: Order, Elaeocarpaceae.

VALLEY, val'le, *s.* (*vallée*, Fr.) A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains; a low extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river, as the *valley* of the Clyde. In Architecture, the internal angle formed by two sides of an inclined roof: it is supported by a rafter called the *valley rafter*, or *valley piece*, on which lies a board for the reception of the lead gutter, called the *valley board*.

VALLISNERIA, val-lis-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of Antonia Vallisneri, an Italian naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydrocharaceae.

VALLUM, val'lum, *s.* (Latin.) In Antiquity, the rampart with which Roman armies enclosed their camps, and which was crowned with a breastwork of stakes. In Anatomy, the eye-brows.

VALLUS, val'lus, *s.* In Antiquity, a palisade with which the Romans fortified their camps.

VALONIA, va-lo'ne-a, *s.* The acorn of a species of oak, the *Quercus agilops*, produced in the Morea and Asia Minor. It is of a bright drab colour, becoming black, however, on exposure to damp, which injures it. It is used in tanning, the astringent principle being mostly confined to the acorn-cup.

VALOROUS, val'ur-us, *a.* Brave; stout; valiant; courageous.

VALOROUSLY, val'ur-us-le, *ad.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VALOUR, val'ur, *s.* (*valor*, Lat. *valeur*, Fr.) Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

VALUABLE, val'u-a-bl, *a.* Having value or worth; having qualities that are useful and esteemed; worthy; estimable; deserving of esteem.

VALUATION—VALVE.

VALUATION, val-u-a'shun, *s.* The act of estimating the value or worth of; act of setting a price; appraisement; value set upon a thing; estimated with.

VALUATOR, val'u-ay-tur, *s.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

VALUE, val'u, *s.* (*valoir*, *valu*, Fr.) Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; the degree of that property or of such properties; price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold; worth, applied to persons; high rate;

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.—*Addison*.
importance; efficacy in producing effects;

Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measure.—*Marshall*.

import; precise signification, as the *value* of a word or phrase;—*v. a.* to estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem;

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing off'ring when 'tis made by you.
He *values* these.—*Pope*.

to take account of;

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment.—*Bacon*.

to reckon or estimate with respect to number or power;

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.—*Shaks*.

to consider with respect to importance.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* is his messenger.—*Shaks*.

Obsolete in the following senses:—to raise to estimation;

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown.—*Temple*.

to be worth, or to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it.—*Shaks*.

VALUELESS, val'u-less, *a.* Having no value; worthless.

VALUER, val'u-ur, *s.* One who values; an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.

VALVASSOR.—See Vavassor.

VALVATA, val-va'ta, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Ampullarinae: shell turbinate, sometimes discoid; spire very short; the whorls convex; aperture circular; operculum spiral; umbilicus pervious: Family, Turbidae.

VALVATE, val'vate, *a.* (from Valve.) Having a valve or valves; resembling a valve; consisting of valves.

VALVE, valv, *s.* (*valve*, folding-doors, Lat.) That kind of cover to an aperture which is easily pushed open by force on one side, and shuts with more force the more it is pushed on the other. In Anatomy, *valves* are the membranous folds, which, existing at the orifices, or in the course of certain cavities, reservoirs, and canals of the animal body, are destined to prevent regurgitation, and direct the course of the contained fluids. In Botany, a *valve* is the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp: if a pericarp is entire, it is said to be *unicarpe*; otherwise, it is distinguished into *bicarpe*, *tricarpe*, &c., according to the number of divisions. In Conchology, the term is applied to one of the pieces or divisions of a shell, when the shell consists of more than one piece: when it is composed

VALVED—VANADIC ACID.

of a single piece, it is termed *univalve*; of two, *bivalve*; and of more than two, *multivalve*.

VALVED, valvd, *a.* Having a valve or valves; composed of valves.

VALVELET, valv'let, } *s.* A little valve; one of the
VALVULE, val'vule, } pieces which compose the
outer covering of a pericarp.

VALVULA, val'vu-la, *s.* (Latin.) A little valve. In Anatomy, applied to the *valvula eustachii*, a membranous semilunar valve which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava. *Valvula conniventes*, the semilunar folds formed of the villous coat of the intestinum, duodenum, and jejunum.

VALVULAR, val'vu-lar, *a.* Containing valves.

VALVULINA, val-vu-li'na, *s.* A genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

VAMBRACE, vam'brase, *s.* (*avant-bras*, Fr.) In plate armour, the piece which served as a protection to the arm below the elbow.

VAMP, vamp, *s.* (*gwam*, that encloses, or goes partly round, Welsh.) The upper-leather of a boot or shoe, immediately above the sole;—*v. a.* to piece when old with a new vamp; to piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

VAMPER, vamp'er, *s.* One who vamps.

VAMPIRE, vam'pire, *s.* (*vampyr*, Germ.) A demon which, in some parts of Germany and Hungary, was believed to suck human blood, and then to possess dead bodies, such bodies being declared to have been dug up florid and full of blood. In Zoology, a large variety of bat, distinguished for its alighting on animals and sucking their blood. Dr. Darwin caught one of these animals engaged in sucking the blood from his horse's withers one night while travelling near Coquimbo. The vampire bat has been often considered fabulous.

VAMPLET, vam'plet, *s.* In Archaeology, a piece of steel formed like a funnel, placed on tilting spears just before the hand to secure it: it was made to be taken off at pleasure.

VAMPS, vamps, *s.* A sort of stockings or hose formerly used, which came up only to the ancles.

VAN, van, *s.* (the radical word from which is formed the French *avant*, *avancer*; English *advance*, *advantage*: it is from the root of *venio*, I come, Lat.) The front of an army; the front line or foremost division of a fleet; (French; *vannus*, Lat.) anything spread wide by which the wind is raised; a fan; a wing;

His sail-broad *vans*
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Uplifted, spurns the ground.—*Milton*.

a large covered waggon for the transport of goods. In Mining, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel;—*v. a.* to fan or winnow.—Obsolete in this sense.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best.—*Bacon*.

VANADIATE, va-na'de-ate, *s.* (see Vanadium.) A compound of vanadic acid with a salifiable base.

Vanadiate of lead, a mineral which occurs, though rarely, in indistinct hexagonal prisms, generally in globules; colour varying from straw-yellow to reddish-brown; opaque and dull; streak white; fracture conchoidal; brittle. Composition—vanadi-ate of lead, 74.00; chloride of lead, 25.33; hydrous oxide of iron, 0.67: sp. gr. 6.99 to 7.23. Scratched by the knife.

VANADIC ACID, va-nad'ik as'sid, *s.* A compound of vanadium with oxygen: it is of an orange

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VANADIUM—VANILLA.

colour, forming yellow or orange-colour with salifiable bases. Formula VOS.

VANADIUM, va-na'de-um, *s.* (from Vanadia, dinavian deity.) A metal first discovered by Jöns Jacob Berzelius, in 1830. It is a white metal; very difficult of reduction; not ex- air or water; and insoluble in sulphuric, and hydrofluoric acids, but soluble in nitromuriatic acids, with which it yields of a fine dark-blue colour. Symb. V. 68.578.

VANCOURIER, van-koor'e-ur, *s.* (*avant-cour*) A light-armed soldier, sent before armies the road upon the approach of an ene- cursor.

VANDA, van'da, *s.* A genus of plants: Orchidaceæ.

VANDAL, van'dal, *s.* In ancient History, which comprises various tribes of Teut- also of Slavonian origin, who lived in Prussia and Pomerania. From the fier- ter of this people, the word has come i- use proverbially to signify a barbarian; a cruel person.

VANDALIC, van-dal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to dals—hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM, van'dal-izm, *s.* Ferocious barbarity.

VANDELLIA, van-delle'a, *s.* (in honour of Vandelli, an Italian physician and naturalist) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

VANDYKE, van-dike', *s.* A handkerchie neck, with indentations and points, as portraits of persons painted by Van Dy- reign of Charles I.;—*v. a.* to ornament by indentations.

VANE, vane, *s.* (*vaan*, Dutch.) A plate a spindle at the top of a spire, for the p- showing, by its turning and direction, w- the wind blows. In ships, a piece of b- used for the same purpose. In mathem- philosophical instruments, *vanes* are sig- to direct the eye steadily and accurately- ticular point.

VANELLUS, van-el'lus, *s.* A genus of bird- plover kind: Family, Charadriidæ.

VAN-FOS, van-fos', *s.* A ditch on the out- counterscarp.

VANG, vang, *s.* In Nautical affairs, a- steadying the extremity or peak of a g- ship's side. *Vangs* is also used to signify membranous part or web of a feather.

VANGA, van'ga, *s.* A genus of perching bird- by Vigors among the Laniidæ, or Shrike- Swainson among the Crows.

VANGUARD, van'gurd, *s.* (*vans* and *guards*) troops who march in front of an army; line.

VANGUERIA, van-gwe're-a, *s.* (Von Van name in Madagascar.) A genus of plant- Cinchonaceæ.

VANILLA, van-il'la, *s.* (*vagnilla*, a dim. of knife or scissor-case, the fruit being long a- drical, and like the sheath of a knife.) of plants: Type of the order Vanillaceæ. culent fruit of a plant of the Orchidaceæ climbing over trees in the tropical parts of after the manner of ivy. It owes its frag- the presence of benzoic acid, crystals: form on the pod, if allowed to be undisturbed.

VANILLACEÆ—VANTBRACE.

is an aromatic, employed in confectionery and the preparation of liquors, in flavouring some kinds of chocolate, &c.

VANILLACEÆ, van-il-la'se-æ, *s.* (*vanilla*, one of the genera.) A natural order of plants, belonging to Lindley's Gynandrous group of Endogens. Its principal characters are—perianth articulated with the ovary, sometimes with an external calycine cup; sepals three; petals three; one of which is unlike the others, and forms a lip; stamen one, consolidated with the style into a column; anther terminal and opercular; pollen granular; ovary one-celled, with a three parietal placentæ; the plants are mostly climbing, and with large succulent flowers.

VANISH, van'ish, *v. n.* (*vanesco*, Lat. *evanuir*, Fr.) To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to pass beyond the limit of vision; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

All these delights will vanish.—Milton.

VANISHED, van'isht, *part. a.* Having no perceptible existence.

Fancy brings the vanished piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew.—Pope.

VANISHING, van'ish-ing, *part. a.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession. In Algebra, *vanishing fractions*, the name given to fractions in cases where a supposition is made which destroys both numerator and denominator at the same time, and in which the fractions assume the form of $\frac{0}{0}$.

VANISHMENT, van'ish-ment, *s.* A vanishing.

VANITY, van'e-te, *s.* (*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.) Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity; fruitless desire or endeavour; trifling labour that produces no good; untruth;

Here will I show the vanity of what is reported in the story of Walsingham.—Davies.

empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments, decorations, &c.; ostentation; arrogance.

VANNET, van'net, *s.* A French heraldic term for a scallop shell.

VANQUISH, vang'k-wish, *v. a.* (*vaincre*, Fr.) To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

VANQUISHABLE, vang'k-wish-a-bl, *a.* That may be conquered.

VANQUISHER, vang'k-wish-ur, *s.* A conqueror; a victor.

VANSIRE, van'sire, *s.* The small carnivorous quadruped *Mangusta*, a native of Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VANTAGE, vant'aje, *s.* (*vantaja*, Span. from the root of *venio*, I come, Lat.) Gain; profit; superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence; opportunity; convenience—(obsolete in this sense);

Be assured, madam, it will be done
With his next vantage.—Shaks.

—*v. a.* to profit.—Obsolete as a verb.

Needless fear did never vantage none.—Spenser.

Vantage-ground, superiority of place or condition, which gives us an advantage over another.

VANTBRACE, vant'brase, *s.* (*avant-bras*, Fr.) Armour for the arm.—Obsolete.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,

And in my vantbrace put this wither'd brawn.—Shaks.

Written also *vantbras*.

VAPID—VARANIDÆ.

VAPID, vap'id, *a.* (*apidus*, Lat.) Having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness; dulness; want of spirit; unanimated.

VAPIDLY, vap'id-le, *ad.* In a vapid manner.

VAPIDNESS, vap'id-nes, *s.* The state of being vapid; deadness; flatness; dulness; want of life or spirit.

VAPORABILITY, vap-o-ra-bil'e-te, *s.* (see Vapour.) The quality of being capable of conversion into vapour.

VAPORABLE, vap'o-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour by the agency of heat.

VAPORATE, vap'o-rate, *v. n.* To evaporate—the word now used.

VAPORATION, vap-o-ra'shun, *s.* Evaporation—the word now used.

VAPOUR, va'pur, *s.* (*vapor*, Lat. *vapeur*, Fr. *vapores*, Ital.) An invisible elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed or brought back to the liquid or solid state by cold; steam; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere, as smoke, mist, clouds, &c.; fume, physical or mental; vain imagination; unreal fancy: in the plural, diseases caused by flatulence or nervous debility, in which strange images float in the brain, and appear as if visible;—*v. n.* (*evaporo*, Lat.) to pass off in fumes or steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate; to bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain ostentatious display of worth; to brag;

And what is real in virtues wanting,
Supply with vapouring and vaunting.—Hudibras.

—*v. a.* to emit, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam. *Vapour bath*, the application of vapour to the body in a close place. In Chemistry, an apparatus for the heating of the body by the vapour of water.

VAPOURED, va'purd, *a.* Moist; wet with vapours; splenetic; peevish.

VAPOURER, va'pur-ur, *s.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his own prowess or worth; a bragger.

VAPOURIFIC, va-pur-if'ik, *a.* Forming into vapour; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form.

VAPOURINGLY, va'pur-ing-le, *ad.* In a boasting manner.

VAPOURISH, va'pur-ish, *a.* Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected with hysterics.

VAPOURIZATION, va-pur-i-za'shun, *s.* The artificial formation of vapour.

VAPOURIZE, va'pur-ize, *v. a.* To convert into vapour;—*v. n.* to pass over in vapour.

VAPOUROUS, va'pur-us, *a.* Full of vapours; windy; flatulent.

VAPOUROUSNESS, va'pur-us-nes, *s.* State of being full of vapours.

VAPOURY, va'pur-e, *a.* Vapourous; full of vapours; hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish.

VAPPA, vapp'a, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Notacantha.

VAPULATION, vap-u-la'shun, *s.* (*capulo*, Lat.) The act of beating or whipping.—Not in use.

VARANIANS, va-ra'ne-ans, } *s.* (*vava*, a pimple, Lat.)

VARANIDÆ, va-ran'e-de, } The broad-backed Saurians, a family of Lizards, in which the body is very much elongated, and without a dorsal crest, supported on strong legs and feet, with distinct but very long and unequal toes; tail slightly compressed, and at least twice longer than the trunk; the skin furnished with enclosed scales, which are

VARE—VARIATION.

tuberculous, projecting, rounded upon the head, as well as on the back, always distributed in rings or circular bands, parallel, and round the tail; the tongue protractile and fleshy, capable of elongation, and of being withdrawn into a sheath.

VARE, vare, *s.* (*vare*, Span.) A wand or staff of office.

VAREC, var'ek, *s.* In Commerce, the French name for kelp, or incinerated sea-weed; wrack; the plant *Fucus vesiculosus*.

VARECA, va-re'ka, *s.* (altered from Walwareka, the name of the fruit in Ceylon.) A genus of plants: Order, Passifloraceæ.

VAREGO-RUSSES.—See Varinghians.

VAREGUES.—See Varinghians.

VARENNEA, va-ren'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Varenne de Feuille.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

VARGASIA, var-ga'she-a, *s.* (supposed to be an alteration from the name of one of the species in St. Domingo.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceæ.

VARI, va're, *s.* The name given by Buffon to the Lemur Mucaco of Linnaeus. It is a native of Madagascar.

VARIABLE, va're-a-bl, *a.* (French.) That may vary or alter; changeable; susceptible of change; liable to change; fickle; inconstant. In Analysis, *variable quantity*, a quantity conceived to be in a state of increase or diminution, or to have different values in the same equation, thus—the abscissa and ordinates of a curve are variable quantities, because they have different values for every different point in the curve; and in passing from one point to another, their values increase or diminish according to the law of the curve.

VARIABLENESS, va're-a-bl-nes, } *s.* Susceptibility
VARIABILITY, va-re-a-bl'e-te, } of change; li-
ability to change; inconstancy; fickleness; un-
steadiness.

VARIABLY, va're-a-ble, *ad.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VARIAMENTO, va-re-a-men'to, *s.* (Italian, varia-
tion.) In Music, a free and varied manner.

VARIANCE, va're-ans, *s.* Discord; disagreement; any alteration of change or condition; dissension. In Law, a change of condition after a thing done; an alteration of something formerly laid in plea. *At variance*, in a state of difference or disagreement; in a state of enmity or dissension.

VARIANT, va're-ant, *a.* Different; diverse.—*Rule.*

VARIATE, va're-ate, *v. a.* To alter; to make dif-
ferent; to vary.

VARIATED, va're-ay-ted, *a.* Changed; altered.—
Not used.

What was the cause of their multiplied *varied* com-
plotments against her?—*Dean King* (1008).

VARIATION, va-re-a'shun, *s.* (French; *variatio*,
Lat.) Alteration; a variation in the former posi-
tion, state, or qualities of the same thing; differ-
ence; change from one to another. In Music, a
difference in performing the same air or melody,
either by subdivision of its notes into others of
shorter duration, or by adding graces; but in such
a manner that the original melody is not lost in the
decorations or alterations which it is thus made to
undergo. In Analytical Geometry, *variation of*
curvature, the change which takes place in the
curvature in passing from one point of a curve to
another, the circle being the only curve in which

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VARIAZIONE—VARINGHIA

the curve is uniform at every point. In
variation of the moon, the third inequ-
moon's motion, by which, when out of
ratures, her true place differs from her
equated. In Grammar, change of te-
nouns and adjectives, constituting wh-
number, gender, and case; deviation,
tion of manuscript from the original.
netism and Navigation, *variation of t*
the angle which the magnetic needle
the plane of the true meridian.

VARIAZIONE, va-re-a-ze-o'ne, *s.* (Italian
sic, the same as variation,—which see

VARICOCELE, va-re-ko-se'le, *s.* (*varix*,
vein, Lat. and *cele*, a tumour, Gr.) In
a swelling of the veins of the spermatic

VARICELLA, va-re-sel'la, *s.* (*varix*,
vein, Lat.) In Pathology, chicken-po-
characterized by an eruption of ve-
somewhat resemble the variculous pu-
not, like that, terminate in suppurati-

VARICIFORM, va-ris'e-fawrm, *a.* (see *Var*
like a varix or distended vein.

VARICOMPHALUS, va-re-kom'fa-lus, *s.*
and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.) In
varicose tumour of the navel.

VARICOSE, va're-kose, } *a.* (*varicosus*,
VARICOUS, va're-kus, } large veins,
ternaturally enlarged, or permanent
applied to veins only. *Varicosum*
contexture or network of vessels which
the testicles.

VARIEGATE, va're-gate, *v. a.* (*variegatus*,
varius, Lat.) To diversify in external
to mark with different colours.

VARIEGATION, va-re-ga'shun, *s.* The
sifying; the state of having a diversit

VARIETY, va-rí'e-te, *s.* (*varietas*, Fr. *var*
Internixture of different things, or of
different form; a succession of differ-
one thing of many which constitute
ference; dissimilitude; variation;
change from a former state; many
kinds. In Zoology, this term is ap-
dividuals of the same species, which
operations of different causes, as age, t-
locality, domestication, &c., present
from the specific type in size, form,
relative proportion of parts of the bo-
the capacity of reverting to the orig-
form in successive generations, on the
the influences under which the variet
In Botany, the character of a species o-
capability of reproducing by seed a pl-
more like itself than anything else;
differs from the species in points of str-
are not essential to the species, points
every circumstance of growth, are pre-

VARIFORM, va're-fawrm, *a.* Having di-
or shapes.

VARIFORMED, va're-fawrm'd, *a.* Form-
ferent shapes.

VARINGHIANS, va-rin'je-ans, *s.* The
by the first Russian chronicler, Ne-
Norman adventurers, who gave the na-
to an empire founded by them from
vonian and Finnish populations; th-
called *Varegues* and *Varego-Russes*.
of all these names seems to be invul-
obscurity.

VARIOLA—VARONIA.

VARIOLA, va-rí-o-la, *s.* (*variola*, Lat.) In Pathology, small-pox; a cutaneous disease introduced from the East into Europe about the twelfth century: there are two forms of the disease, generally called by medical men the *distinct* and the *confluent*—in the former the pustules are separate, in the latter they coalesce: since the general introduction of vaccination, this once fearful scourge has ceased to be an object of terror. In Zoology, a genus of fishes: Family, Percidae.

VARIOLITE, va-rí-o-lite, *s.* (*varius*, Lat.) A porphyritic rock, consisting of an imperfectly crystalized aggregate of felspar and quartz.

VARIOLOID, va-rí-o-loid, *a.* In Pathology, resembling the small-pox or variola.

VARIOLOUS, va-rí-o-lus, *a.* (*variola*, the small-pox, Lat.) Pertaining to or exhibiting the characters of the small-pox. In Zoology, applied to parts beset with many shallow impressions, like those produced by that disease.

VARIUS, va're-us, *a.* (*varius*, Lat.) Different; several; changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike each other; diverse; variegated; diversified.

VARIOUSLY, va're-us-le, *ad.* In different ways; with change; with diversity.

VARISSÉ, va-ris', *s.* In Veterinary affairs, an imperfection on the inside of the ham in horses: it is separate from the curb but at the same height, and frequently injures the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude.

VARIUS, va're-us, *s.* In Anatomy, a name given to the cuboid bone from its irregular shape.

VARIX, va'riks, *s. plu.* Varices. (Latin.) In Pathology, the dilatation or swelling of a vein. In Conchology, *varices* are the longitudinal thickened elevations occurring, at greater or less intervals, on the outer surfaces of spiral shells.

VARLET, vár'let, *s.* (Old French, now valet: Horne Tooke considers this word, as well as *valet*, to have the same origin as *harlot*, the aspirate only being changed to *v.*) Anciently, a servant or footman.

*Tis service of danger.—Why, why, you were best to get one of the *varlets* of the city, a sergeant; I'll appoint you one, if you please.—*Ben Jonson*.

Varlet is now used for a scoundrel or rascal.

VARLETRY, vár'let-re, *s.* The rabble; the crowd.

Shall they hoist me up,
And show me to the shouting *varletry*,
Of censuring Rome?—*Shaks.*

VARNISH, vár'nish, *s.* (*vernis*, Fr. Port. and Dutch, *varnish*, low Lat. *finiss*, Germ.) A viscid fluid which, when spread thin upon a solid surface, becomes dry, and forms a glossy coating impervious to air and moisture; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any gloss or covering;—*v. a.* (*vernissier*, *verner*, Fr.) to cover with varnish for the purpose of producing a glossy surface; to cover with something which gives a fair external appearance; to give a colour or fair external appearance to in words.

And bow the knee to pomp that loves to *varnish* guilt.—*Byron*.

Varnish-tree, the English name of the Japanese tree, *Rhus vernicifera*.

VARNISHER, vár'nish-ur, *s.* One who varnishes, or one whose occupation is to varnish; one who disguises and palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance to anything.

VARONIA, va-ro-ne-a, *s.* (named in honour of Marcus

VARVELLED—VASSALAGE.

Jerentus Varro, a learned Roman, who flourished 116 years before Christ.) A genus of plants: Order, Cordiaceæ.

VARVELLED, vár'veld, *a.* In Heraldry, another name for jessed,—which see.

VARVELS, vár'velz, } *s.* (*vervel*, Fr.) In Falconry,
VERVELS, ver'velz, } silver rings about the legs of a hawk, having the owner's name upon them.

VARVICITE, vár've-site, *s.* An ore of manganese, found at Hartshill in Warwickshire.

VARY, va're, *v. a.* (*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr. *varior*, Span.) To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify; to variegate;—*v. n.* to alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to be changeable; to alter; to differ; to be different; to be unlike; to become changed or different; to deviate; to depart, as *vary* from the law; to disagree; to be at variance;—*s.* change; alteration.—Not in use as a noun.

Such smiling rogues as these smooth every passion.
Revenge, affirm, and turn their halcyon looks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.—*Shaks.*

VAS, vas, *s.* (Latin.) A vessel. In Anatomy, applied to arteries, veins, ducts, &c., as *vas deferens*; but more frequently used in the plural form, as in *vasa brevia*, *vasa vasorum*, &c.

VASCOSA, vas-ko'sa, *s.* (in honour of Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese circumnavigator.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

VASCULAR, vas'ku-lar, *a.* (*vasculum*, a vessel, Lat.) Composed of, or supplied with, a multitude of vessels, as, in Anatomy, the *vascular* system, a *vascular* membrane. In Botany, the *vascular system* is that portion of the tissue of plants which is destined for the conveyance of air. *Vascular plants* are those in which the vascular system occurs or forms a principal feature: the air-vessels are the *tracheæ* or *spirals*.

VASCULARES, vas-ku-la'res, *s.* A name applied in systematic Botany to the two principal classes of plants, Exogens and Endogens, on account of their highly vascular tissues, in opposition to the Acrogens or Cryptogamia, the tissues of which are principally cellular, and hence called Cellulares.

VASCULARITY, vas-ku-lár'e-te, *s.* The state of being vascular.

VASCULIFEROUS, vas-ku-lif'er-us, *a.* (*vasculum*, a vessel, and *fero*, I bear, Lat.) An epithet applied to plants which have their seed-vessels divided into cells.

VASE, vase, *s.* (*vas*, Lat.) A vessel, generally ornamented with sculpture, flowers, &c., and preserved for ornament rather than use; a solid piece of sculpture or wood-work of the form of the vases of the ancients, which were used for domestic purposes, and in the temples. Among Goldsmiths, the middle of a church candlestick. By some Botanists, the calyx of a flower.

VASSAL, vas'sal, *s.* (French; *vassalo*, Ital. *vasalo*, Span.) A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and vows fidelity and homage to him. A *rear vassal* is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal; a subject; a dependent; a servant. In common language, a bondman; a political slave;—*v. a.* to subject to control; to enslave.

VASSALAGE, vas'sal-aje, *s.* The state of a vassal,

VAST—VAUCHERIA.

or servitude and dependency on a superior lord; political servitude; dependence; slavery; subjection.

VAST, *vást*, *a.* (*castus*, Lat. *vaste*, Fr. *vastn*, Ital.) Being of great extent; very spacious or large; huge in bulk and extent; very great in numbers; very great in force; mighty; very great in importance, as of *vast* consequence;—*s.* an empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds.—*Shaks.*

VASTATION, *vas-ta'shun*, *s.* (*vastatio*, from *vasto*, I waste, Lat.) A laying waste; waste; depopulation.

VASTIDITY, *vas-tid'e-te*, *s.* Vastness; immensity.—Not in use.

Perpetual durance
Through all the world's *vastity*.—*Shaks.*

VASTITUDE, *vás'te-tude*, *s.* Vastness; immense extent.

VASTLY, *vást'le*, *ad.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree.

VASTNESS, *vást'nes*, *s.* Great extent; immensity; an immense bulk or extent; immense magnitude or amount; immense importance.

VASTUM, *vas'tum*, *s.* In Law, a waste or common lying open to all tenants who have a right of commoning. *Vastum foresta*, or *boscá*, that part of a forest or wood where the underwood was so destroyed that it lay in a manner waste.

VASTUS, *vas'tus*, *a.* (Latin.) Very large. In Anatomy, applied to two muscles, the *vastus externus* and *internus*, situated respectively on the outside and the inside of the thigh.

VASTY, *vás'te*, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.—Little used.

I can call up spirits from the *vasty* deep.—*Shaks.*

VAT, *vat*, *s.* (Dutch; *fat*, Sax.) A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan; an oil measure in Holland; also a wine measure. In Metallurgy, a square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, in which tin ore is laid to dry.

VATAIRIA, *va-ta're-a*, *s.* (meaning not explained by Aublet.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

VATERIA, *va-te're-a*, *s.* (in honour of Abraham Vater, once professor of medicine at Wirtemberg.) A genus of plants: Order, Dipterocarpaceæ.

VATICA, *vat'e-ka*, *s.* (after Vaticanus, the god of the prophets: the tree is said to be employed by the people of China in some of their religious ceremonies.) A genus of plants: Order, Tiliaceæ.

VATICAN, *vat'e-kan*, *s.* (*vates*, a prophet, Lat.) The celebrated church of St. Peter; and also a magnificent palace of the Pope, situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome is built. *The thunders of the vatican*, the anathemas and denunciations of the Pope.

VATICIDE, *vat'e-side*, *s.* (*vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, I kill, Lat.) The murderer of a prophet.

VATICINAL, *va-tis'e-nal*, *a.* Containing prophecy.

VATICINATE, *va-tis'e-nate*, *v. n.* (*vaticinor*, Lat.) To prophesy; to practise prediction.—Little used.

VATICINATION, *va-tis'e-na'shun*, *s.* Prediction; prophecy.

VAUANTHES, *vaw-an'this*, *s.* (*vau*, the letter V, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Crassulaceæ.

VAUCHERIA, *va-she're-a*, *s.* (in honour of Professor

VAUDEVILLE—VAUQUE

Vaucher of Geneva.) A genus of Fucaceæ.

VAUDEVILLE, *vo'de-vil*, *s.* (said to be a village in Normandy) Poetry, a species of light song; satirical turn, consisting of several refrain or burden, introduced into Short comic pieces, interspersed with are also called *vaudivilles*.

VAUDOIS, *vo-da'*, *s.* (*Waldenses*, Lat.) Inhabitants of some valleys in the Alps and Provence, who are celebrated for the purity of the doctrine of Christianity for many ages before.—See *Waldenses*.

VAULT, *vawlt*, *s.* (*volta*, Ital. *route*, tecture, an arched roof, so contrived with bricks, or other materials of which sustain and keep each other in place; a cave or cavern; a repository in the Manège, the leap of a horse with a vault, or to cover with (*voltear*, Span. *vollare*, Ital.) to jump; to spring; to tumble, or leaping and tumbling.

VAULTAGE, *vawlt'aje*, *s.* An art used.

Caves and wombby *vaultages* of F

VAULTED, *vawlt'ed*, *a.* In Botany, which are arched like the roof of a house; aconite and other ringent flowers.

VAULTER, *vawlt'ur*, *s.* One who is a tumbler.

VAULTY, *vawlt'e*, *a.* Arched; conical. I'll say that is not the lark, whose The *vaulty* heavens so high above.

VAUNT, *vawnt*, *v. n.* (*vanteo*, Fr.) To make a vain display of one's wealth, decorations, &c.; to talk with vanity; to boast of; to make a vain boast; a vain display of what is done; ostentation; (*avant*, before part.—Not used in this sense.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaults* and firstling

VAUNT-COURIER.—See *Van-courier*.

VAUNTER, *vawnt'ur*, *s.* A conceited braggart.

VAUNTFUL, *vawnt'ful*, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, *vawnt'ing-le*, *ad.* In a vain ostentation.

VAUNTLAY, *vawnt'lay*, *s.* Among Spaniards applied to hounds which are set in a chase is likely to pass, and are called *rest of the kennel* come up.

VAUNT-MURE, *vawnt'mure*, *s.* A fence raised in front of the main wall.

VAUQUELINIA, *vok-lin'e-a*, *s.* (in honour of Vauquelin, the celebrated French chemist.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceæ.

VAUQUELINITE, *vokle-nite*, *s.* (in honour of Vauquelin.) A mineral occurs in mammillated masses, generally spotted crystals; the streak is green or brownish; faintly translucent or opaque. chronic acid, 28.33; oxide of lead of copper, 10.80: sp. gr. 5.8; to 3.0.

VAVASOUR—VEER.

VAVASOUR, vav'as-oor, *s.* In Heraldry, a name for a nobleman next in dignity to a baron.

VAVASSOR, vav'as-sur, *s.* (from Vassal.) A term applied in the ancient records of England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, and Arragon, to persons holding fiefs not immediately under the king, or other persons possessing *jura regalia*, but under some intermediate lord.—The word is also written *Valeassor*.

VAVASSORY, vav'as-sur-e, *s.* The lands that a vavassor held.—*Cowel*.

VAWARD, va'wawrd, *s.* (*van* and *ward*.) The forefront.—*Obsolete*.

Since we have the *vaward* of the deed,
My love shall bear the music of my hounds.—*Shaks.*

VAWMURE, vaw'mure, *s.* In Archaeology, an outwork which serves particularly as a fence against an enemy.

VAYVODE, va'vode, *s.* A prince or governor of a province in Transylvania, Walachia, and Moldavia, —written also *Wayvode*.

VEADER, ve'ad-ur, *s.* The thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

VEAL, veal, *s.* (*veau*, Fr. probably contracted from *veteilus*, a calf, Lat.) The flesh of a calf killed for the table; a calf.—Still used in the latter sense in Scotland.

A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very short horns, scarce exceeding a south country *veal* in heart.—*Ray's Coll. of Eng. Words* (1691).

VECK, vek, *s.* (*vecchio*, old Ital.) An old woman.—*Obsolete*.

A rumbled *veck* farre ronne in age.—*Chaucer*.

VECTION, vek'shun, *s.* (*rectio*, from *veho*, I carry, Lat.) The act of carrying, or state of being carried.—Not in use.

VECTITATION, vek-te-ta'shun, *s.* A carrying.—*Obsolete*.

Enervated lords are softly loling in their chariots; a species of *vection* seldom used among the ancients.—*Arbutnot and Pope*.

VECTOR, vek'tur, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre or the focus of an ellipsis, to that centre or focus.

VECTURE, vek'ture, *s.* (*vectura*, Lat.) Carriage.—Not in use.

The manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage.—*Bacon*.

VEDANTIA, ve-dan'she-a, *s.* A sect among the Hindoos, whose theory of philosophy is professedly founded on the relations contained in the Vedas. Its fundamental tenets appear to be, that matter has no existence independent of mental perception, and the maxims of Quietism.

VEDAS, ve'das, *s.* (*vid*, to know, Sansc.) The collective body of the sacred writings of the Hindoos. The four principal books are the *Regveda* (from *rich*, to laud), intended to be read on occasions when prayers and hymns are prescribed by the law to the elemental deities: the *Yajush* (*yaj*, to sacrifice) relates chiefly to oblations and sacrifices; the *Samaveda* contains the sacred psalmody; and the *Atharvaveda* contains hymns and incantations intended to aid in the destruction and perdition of enemies.

VEDETTE, va-det', *s.* (French; from *videre*, to see, Lat.) A sentinel on horseback; or a horseman stationed on the out-post of an army, to watch the enemy, and give notice of danger.

VEER, veer, *v. n.* (*vieren*, Fr. *vieren*, Dutch.) To

VEERABLE—VEGETATIVENESS.

turn; to change direction;—*v. a.* to turn or direct to a different course. *To veer out*, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length.

Enlarge and *veer out* all sail.—*Ben Jonson*.

To veer away, to let out and slacken. *To veer and haul*, to pull light and slacken alternately.

VEERABLE, veer'a-bl, *a.* Changeable.—Not in use.

VEERING, veer'ing, *s.* Act of turning or of changing direction.

The turns and *veerings* of the people.—*Addison*.

VEGETABILITY, vej-e-ta-bil'e-te, *s.* Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

VEGETABLE, vej'e-ta-bl, *s.* (French; from *vegeter*, to grow, and *vegeo*, I grow, Lat.) A plant or organized body deprived of sensation or power of moving from place to place, and fed by means of external roots, and through pores or vessels in its outward surface. Vegetables derive nourishment solely from inorganic matter, or from organic matter when reduced to its elementary constituents by decomposition. In a limited sense, the term *vegetable* is applied to such plants as are used for culinary purposes, and cultivated in gardens, or in fields for feeding sheep and cattle, such as cabbages, turnips, potatoes, peas, &c. *Vegetable-ivory*, a name given to the seed of the plants *Phytoelephas macrocarpa* and *microcarpa*, South American trees, which have an external character somewhat between a palm and a cypress; the seeds are used in making buttons, heads to walking-sticks, trinkets, &c. *Vegetable-marrow*, the name given in England to the gourd *Cucurbita ovifera*, of which there are several varieties. It is also called the egg-bearing gourd. *Vegetable earth* or *soil*, soil in which vegetable matter is in much larger proportion than the primitive earths. In Horticulture, *vegetable earth* is called mould; and in Agriculture, the term is applied to the surface soil of hollows, which contain alluvial soil beneath, and vegetable matter, generally of a black colour;—*a.* pertaining to plants; having the nature of plants; consisting of plants. The *vegetable kingdom* is composed of the following grand divisions: Exogens, Gymnosperms, Endogens, Rhizanthas, and Acrogens.

VEGETAL, vej'e-tal, *a.* Having power to cause growth—(obsolete);

The necessary concomitants of the *vegetal* faculty are life, and its privation death.—*Burton Anat. of Mel.*

—*s.* a vegetable.—*Obsolete*.

Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals.—*Ben Jonson*.

VEGETATE, vej'e-tate, *v. n.* (*vegeto*, Lat. *vegeter*, Fr.) To grow, as a plant; to grow without sensation; to sprout; to germinate.

VEGETATION, vej'e-ta'shun, *s.* The process of growth, as plants, by means of nourishment imbibed from water and air, and received through roots and leaves; vegetables and plants in general.

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plains.—*Thomson*.

Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in certain crystalline concretions formed by salts after solution in water, when subjected to evaporation.

VEGETATIVE, vej'e-tay-tiv, *a.* Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants; having the power to produce growth in plants, as the *vegetative* properties of soil.

VEGETATIVENESS, vej'e-tay-tiv-nes, *s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE—VEINING.

VEGETE, vej'ete, *a.* Vigorous; active; lively.—Seldom used.

He had lived a healthful and *vegete* age, till his last sickness.—*Bp. Taylor*.

VEGETIVE, vej'e-tiv, *a.* (*vegeto*, Lat.) Vegetable; having the nature of plants; capable of growth; growing;

Man —

First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last.—*Dryden*.

—*s.* a vegetable.—Not used.

Thence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth.—*Sandys*.

VEGETO-ANIMAL, vej'e-to-an'e-mal, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.

VEGETOUS, vej'e-tus, *a.* Vigorous; lively.—Not used.

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies.—*Ben Jonson*.

VEHEMENCE, ve'he-mens, } *s.* (*vehemens*, from
VEHEMENCY, ve'he-men-se, } *veho*, to carry or
drive, Lat. *vehemence*, Fr.) Violence; great force;
ardour; mental fervour.

VEHEMENT, ve'he-ment, *a.* (French.) Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible; very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, ve'he-ment-le, *ad.* With great force and violence; urgently; forcibly; with zeal and pathos.

The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly, than any religion did before.—*Tillotson*.

VEHICLE, ve'he-kl, *s.* (*vehicule*, Fr. *vehiculum*, Lat.)

That on which anything may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners; that which is used as an instrument of conveyance, as, letters are the *vehicles* of communication.

VEHICLED, ve'he-kld, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.

VEHICULAR, ve'hik'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEHMIC, vem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Vehm or secret criminal courts of justice, established in Germany during the middle ages.

VEIL, vale, *s.* (*velum*, Lat.) A cover to conceal the face; a curtain; a cover; a disguise;

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty
From the so-seeming Mrs. Page.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to cover with a veil; to conceal; to invest or cover; to hide.

As half to show, half *veil* the deep intent.—*Pope*.

VEIN, vane, *s.* (*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.) A vessel or canal in animal bodies which receives the blood from the extreme capillary arteries, and conveys it to the heart. In plants, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted through the leaves: veins also exist in the calyx and corolla of flowers. In Geology, a fissure or crack in a rock which has become filled with mineral or metallic substances; a streak; a wave of a different colour appearing in wood, marble, and other stones.

VEINED, vaynd, *a.* Having veins; full of veins; variegated. In Botany, having vessels of circulation distributed through, as leaves.

VEINING, vayn'ing, *a.* Forming veins;—*s.* a kind of needle-work, in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern; tendency or turn of mind; a particular cast of genius; current; humour; particular temper; strain, as, I am not in my usual *vein*. In Weaving, a stripe in the cloth, formed by a vacancy in the warp.

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VELEA—VELURE.

VELEA, ve-le'a, *s.* (in honour of S)
A genus of Umbelliferous plants
Campylospermæ.

VELEITY, ve-le'e-te, *s.* (*velleté*, Fr.)
by schoolmen to express the lowest

VELELLA, ve-lel'la, *s.* (*veles*, a
genus of radiated animals of the
of De Blainville.

VELEZIA, vel-e'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour
a Spaniard, who wrote a small w
A genus of plants: Order, Caryop

VELIA, ve-le-a, *s.* (*velum*, a sail, La
Hemipterous insects: Family, C

VELIFEROUS, ve-lif'er-us, *a.* (*velum*
I bear, Lat.) Bearing or carrying

Veliferous chariots.—*Ben*

VELITATION, vel-e-ta'shun, *s.* (*vel*
dispute or skirmish; a slight cont

VELIVOLENT, ve-liv'o-lent, *a.* (*vel*
volo, I fly, Lat.) Passing under

VELLA, vel'la, *s.* (said by Don to be
cellar, the Celtic name of the c
word is *biolaire*, not *vellar*.) A
ferous plants: Suborder, Orthop

VELLEIA, vel-le'ya, *s.* (in honour
who paid much attention to the m
genus of plants: Order, Goodenia

VELLICATION, vel'le-kate, *v. a.* (*vell*
pull, Lat.) To twitch; to stimu
to the muscles and fibres of anim

twitch convulsively.

VELLICATION, vel-le-ka'shun, *s.* T
ing, or of causing to twitch; a t
vulsion of a muscular fibre.

VELLICATIVE, vel'le-kay-tiv, *a.* H
of vellicating, plucking, or twishi

VELLUM, vel'lum, *s.* (*velin*, Fr.)
parchment, rendered white and
upon. *Velum post*, a particular

thick post writing paper.

VELOCE, vel'o-se, *a.* (Italian.) 'In

VELOCIPEDE, ve-lo's-o-pede, *s.* (*pe*
pes, foot, Lat.) A sort of ma
wheels, placed one before the othe

by a beam, on which a person
propels the vehicle by striking the

on the ground; a name given to
remarkable for the velocity with
pelled.

VELOCITY, ve-lo's-e-te, *s.* (*velocité*, F
volo, I fly, Lat.) Swiftne

In Natural Philosophy, that affect
which a body moves over a given

time. *Velocity* is absolute or re
when it moves over a certain sp

given time; and *relative*, when
another moving body.

VELOTES, vel-o'tes, *s.* (*velo*, I c
genus of Mollusca, the shells of
orbicular; depressed; convex abo

spire nearly obsolete; inner lip
large as the aperture, which is

VELTHEIMIA, vel-thi'me-a, *s.* (in
de Veltheim, a German botanica

genus of plants: Order, Liliacem.

VELURE, ve-lure', *s.* Velvet.—Ols

His horse with one girth, six times
man's crupper of *velure*, placed with

Vellet and *vellute* are also used b

velvet.

VELUTINA—VENEERING.

VELUTINA, vel-u-ti'na, *s.* A genus of Mollusca; the shell with two spiral whorls raised, so as to resemble a Lymnaea; no pillar; epidermis thin and horny.

VELVET, vel'vet, *s.* (*velluto*, Ital. *velludo*, Span. *velours*, Fr. from *vellus*, hair, nap, Lat.) A rich silk stuff covered on the one side with a close short pile or fur. The name is also given to similar stuffs made of cotton, called *cotton-velvet*;—*a.* made of velvet; soft; delicate, like velvet.

Through the velvet leaves.—*Shaks.*

Velvet-tamarind, a plant of the genus *Codarium*;—*v.* *a.* to paint velvet.

VELVETED, vel'vet-ed, } *a.* Made of velvet, or like
VELVETY, vel'vet-e, } velvet; soft; smooth;
delicate.

VELVETEEN, vel'vet-ee'n, *s.* A kind of cotton stuff made in imitation of velvet; a kind of moleskin.

VELVETING, vel'vet-ing, *s.* The fine slag of velvet.

VENAL, ve'nal, *a.* (*vena*, a vein, Lat.) Pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins; (*venalis*, from *venire*, to be sold, Lat.) mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or sold for money, or other considerations; that may be sold; set to sale; purchased, as a *venal* seat in parliament.

VENALITY, ve-nal'i-te, *s.* (*venalité*, Fr.) Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for reward or money.

VENARY, ve'na-re, *a.* (*venor*, I hunt, Lat.) Relating to hunting.

VENATIC, ve-nat'ik, } *a.* (*venaticus*, Lat.)

VENATICAL, ve-nat'ik-al, } Used in hunting.

VENATION, ve-na'shun, *s.* (*venatio*, Lat.) The art or practice of hunting; the state of being hunted. In Botany (*vena*, a vein, Lat.), the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

VEND, vend, *v.* *a.* (*vendo*, Lat. *vendre*, Fr. *vendere*, Ital. *vender*, Span.) To sell; to offer for sale. *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandise, and other small commodities, not to lands or tenements.

VENDEE, ven-de', *s.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VENDER, ven'dur, *s.* The person by whom a thing is sold, whether as his own or as an agent for another.

VENDIBILITY, ven-de-bil'i-te, } *s.* The state of
VENDIBleness, ven-de-bl-nes, } being vendible
or saleable.

VENDIBLE, ven-de-bl, *a.* Saleable; that can be sold;—*s.* something to be offered for sale or sold.

VENDIBLY, ven-de-ble, *ad.* In a saleable manner.

VENDITION, ven-dish'un, *s.* The act of selling; sale.

VENDITION, ven-de-tish'un, *s.* (*venditatio*, Lat.) A boastful display.

The vendition of our own worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all.—*Bp. Hall.*

VENDOR.—See *Vender*.

VENDUE, ven'du, *s.* An auction. *Vendue-master*, an auctioneer.

VENEER, ve-neer, *v.* *a.* (*furnieren*, Germ.) To inlay; to glue thin slices of one kind of wood on another of common wood, as in cabinet-work; to assume an artificial, hypocritical appearance;

His countenance veneered with an artificial smile.—*Charles Marshall in Talsman.*

—*s.* the thin sawn wood used in veneering.

VENEERING, ve-ne'ring, *s.* The act of inlaying, of

VENEFICE—VENERY.

which there are two kinds—one which is the most common, consists in making compartments of different woods, or overlaying the whole surface with wood of a fine grain, and capable of high polish, as mahogany, rosewood, &c.; the other consists in making representations of flowers, birds, beasts, &c., which is more properly called *marquetry*.

VENEFICE, ven'e-fis, *s.* (*veneficium*, Lat.) The practice of poisoning.—Not used.

VENEFICIAL, ven-e-fish'al, } *a.* Acting by poison;
VENEFICIOUS, ven-e-fish'us, } bewitching.

The magical virtues of misleto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a pagan relic, derived from the ancient Druids.—*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEFICIOUSLY, ven-e-fish'us-le, *ad.* By poison or witchcraft.

VENEMOUS.—See *Venomous*.

VENENATE, ven'e-nate, *v.* *a.* (*veneno*, Lat.) To poison; to infect with poison.

To *venenate* the entire mass of the blood.—*Harvey.*

VENENATION, ven-e-na'shun, *s.* Poison; venom.

VENENE, ven'ene, } *a.* (*veneneux*, Fr.) Poi-
VENENOSE, ven'e-nose, } sonous; venomous.

VENERABILITY, ven-er-a-bil'i-te, *s.* State or quality of being venerable.—Not used.

According to the excellency and *venerability* of their prototypes.—*Mors.*

VENERABLE, ven'er-a-bl, *a.* (French; *venerabilis*, Lat.) Worthy of veneration, honour, or reverence; rendered sacred by religious associations.

VENERABLENESS, ven'er-a-bl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being venerable.

VENERABLY, ven'er-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner to excite reverence.

VENERATE, ven'er-ate, *v.* *a.* (*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.) To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere.

VENERATION, ven'er-a'shun, *s.* (French; *veneratio*, Lat.) The highest degree of respect and veneration; respect retained with some degree of awe; a feeling excited by a sense of the dignity, worth, or wisdom of another, or by the sacredness of his official station.

VENERATOR, ven'er-ay-tur, *s.* One who venerates and reverences.

VENEREAL, ve-ne're-al, *a.* (*venereus*, from *Venus*, the goddess of love.) Pertaining to love; connected with sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac; consisting of or pertaining to copper, which, by the old chemists, was called *venus*.

VENEREAL, ve-ne're-an, *a.* Venereal.

VENERICARDIA, ven-er-e-kar'de-a, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, which differs from the *cardita* in the hinge being shorter and more transverse.

VENERINÆ, ven-er-i'ne, *s.* (*venus*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the solid and close bivalve-shelled Mollusca, in which the shell is thick, strong, and ventricose, and the bosses prominent: Family, Tellinidæ.

VENERIOUS, ve-ne're-us, } *a.* Sexual; libidinous.
VENEROUS, ven'er-us, }

VENERUPIS, ven'er-u-pes, *s.* (*venus*, *veneris*, and *rupes*, a rock, Lat.) A genus of perforating Mollusca, the shell of which is transverse; the anterior side very short; the posterior gaping; cardinal teeth $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, small and nearly parallel; ligament external: Family, Saxicavidae.

VENERY, ven'er-e, *s.* (from *venus*, *veneris*, Lat.) Sexual intercourse; (*venerie*, Fr. from *venor*, I

VENESECTION—VENOUS.

hunt, Lat.) the act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.
VENESECTION, ven-e-sek'shun, *s.* (*vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting, Lat.) The act or operation of opening a vein; blood-letting; phlebotomy.
VENETIAN, ven-ish'an, *a.* Belonging to or produced in Venice;—*s.* a native of Venice.
VENEY, ven'ay, *s.* (*venez*, Fr.) In Fencing, a bout; a thrust; a hit.

Three *veney*s for a dish of stewed prunes.—*Shaks.*

VENGE, venj, *v. a.* To avenge,—which see.

You are above
 Yon justices, that there our nether crimes
 So speedily *venge*.—*Shaks.*

VENGEABLE, venj'a-bl, *a.* Revengeful.—Not used.

A thrillant dart he threw,
 Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite.—*Spenser.*

VENGEANCE, venj'ans, *s.* (French, from *venger*, to revenge.) The infliction of pain on another in return for an injury or offence. *With a vengeance*, in familiar language, with great violence or vehemence. *What a vengeance* was used emphatically for *what*.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?—*Hudibras.*

VENGEFUL, venj'ful, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

VENGEFULLY, venj'ful-le, *ad.* Vindictively.

VENGEMENT, venj'ment, *s.* Avengement; venaal retribution.

VENGER, venj'ur, *s.* An avenger.—Obsolete.

His bleeding heart is in the *venger's* hand,
 Who straight him rent in thousand pieces small.—
Spenser.

VENIAL, ve-ne-a-bl, *a.* Venial; pardonable.—Not in use.

VENIAL, ve-ne-al, *a.* (Spanish; *veniale*, Ital. *veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, pardon, Lat.) That may be forgiven; pardonable; in familiar language, excusable; allowed.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd.—*Milton.*

Venial sin, in Theology, a sin, according to the Roman Catholic Church, which weakens, but does not destroy, sanctifying grace, and which it is deemed commendable, but not necessary, to confess.

VENIALNESS, ve-ne-al-nes, *s.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

VENIRE FACIAS, ve-ne're fash'e-us, *s.* In Law, a judicial writ directed to the sheriff, to cause a jury to come or appear in the neighbourhood where a cause is brought to issue, to try the same.

VENISON, ven'e-zn, *s.* (*venaison*, Fr. from *venatio*, a hunting, Lat.) The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase; particularly, the flesh of deer.

VENOM, ven'um, *s.* (*venin*, Fr. *veneno*, Ital. *venenum*, Lat.) Poison; matter fatal and injurious to life.

VENOMED, ven'umd, *a.* Infected with poison.

The marble *venom'd* seat,
 Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat.—*Milton.*

VENOMOUS, ven'um-us, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; mischievous; malicious; malignant; spiteful.

VENOMOUSLY, ven'um-us-le, *ad.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

VENOMOUSNESS, ven'um-us-nes, *s.* Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life; malignity; spitefulness.

VENOUS, ve'nus, *a.* (*vena*, a vein, Lat.) Pertaining

VENT—VENTRICAL.

to a vein or veins; contained in veins, a blood. In Botany, veined; a *resonant* vessels branching or variously divided over face.

VENT, vent, *s.* (*vente*, Fr.) A small aperture or hole or passage for air or other fluid to the opening in a cannon or other piece of by which fire is communicated to the charge; escape from secrecy to notice; publication; of opening; emission; escape from confinement; utterance; means of discharge; opportunity to sell; demand; (*venta*, Sp. inn; a baiting-place—(obsolete in this sense) *give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to let out; to let out at a small aperture; to let out; to escape from confinement; to utter; forth; to report; to publish; to sell; to (not used in the last three senses);—*v. a.*—Obsolete.

Seest how you bullocke bears?

See how he *venteth* in the wind.—*Spenser.*

VENTAGE, vent'aje, *s.* A small hole.—Not used. Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and give it (the pipe) breath with your mouth.—*Shaks.*

VENTAIL, ven-tale', *s.* (French, a folding part intended to breathe through.) That part of a helmet made to be lifted.

VENTANA, } ven-tan'a, *s.* (Spanish, *ventana*)
VENTANNA, } window.—Not used.

What after passed

Was far from the *ventanna* where I saw.—*Shaks.*

VENTER, vent'ur, *s.* One who utters, republishes; (Latin,) in Anatomy, the lower the belly or abdomen: the term was formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera thorax and abdomen. In Entomology, the part of the abdomen. In Law, the womb hence mother.

A has issue B, a son, and C, a daughter; and by another *venter*.

Ventre-inspiciendo, in Law, a writ for the of a woman who says that she is with child thereby withholdeth him who is next heir.

VENTIDUCT, vent'e-duk't, *s.* (*ventus*, wind, *tus*, a canal, Lat.) In Building, a passage and wind; a subterraneous passage or space ventilating apartments.

VENTILATE, ven'te-late, *v. a.* (*ventilo*, Lat., Fr.) To fan with wind; to open to passage of air or wind; to cause the air to pass through; to winnow; to examine; to discuss. Obsolete in this sense.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial in right of that party, so far pre-empted, but the same may be begun again and *ventilated* de novo.

VENTILATION, ven-te-la'shun, *s.* (French; *latio*, Lat.) The act of ventilating, or of exposing to the action of air or wind, inducing it to pass through a place; the act of or winnowing. Not in use in the following—*vent*; utterance; refrigeration; examination; discussion.

VENTOSITY, ven-to'se-te, *s.* (*ventosité*, Fr. from *ventus*, Lat.) Windiness; flatulence.

VENTRAL, vent'ral, *a.* (*venter*, the belly, Lat.) Pertaining to the belly. The *ventral fins* are situated between the anus and the pectorals.

VENTRICAL, ven'tre-kal, *a.* (*ventriculus*, Fr. *ter*, the belly, Lat.) In a general sense,

VENTRICOSE—VENUS.

cavity in an animal body. In Anatomy, the term is applied to two cavities of the heart which propel the blood into the arteries; and also to cavities in different parts of the brain.

VENTRICOSE, ven'tre-kose, } *a.* (*ventricosus*, Lat.)
VENTRICOUS, ven'tre-kus, } In Botany, bellied; distended or swelling out in the middle. In Conchology, inflated or swelling out in the middle of the shell.

VENTRICULITES, ven-trik-u-lit'is, *s.* A name proposed by Dr. Mantell for a genus of Spongoid Zoophytes, found in the Chalk formation, the porous tissue of which is penetrated by large foramina, arranged with more or less regularity.

VENTRICULOUS, ven-trik'u-lus, *a.* Somewhat distended in the middle.

VENTRILLOCATION, ven-tre-lo-ku'shun, *s.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VENTRILLOQUIAL, ven-tre-lo'kwe-al, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VENTRILLOQUISM, ven-tril'o-kwizm, } *s.* (*venter*,
VENTRILLOQUY, ven-tril'o-kwe, } the belly, and *loquor*, I speak, Lat.) The act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come not from the person, but from some place distant from him, as from the chimney, opposite side of a room, cellar, &c.

VENTRILQUIST, ven-tril'o-kwist, *s.* One gifted with the power of ventriloquism.

VENTRILLOQUOUS, ven-tril'o-kwus, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the voice appear to come from some place remote from the speaker.

VENTURE, ven'ture, *s.* (*aventure*, Fr. *ventura*, Span. and Ital.) A hazard; an understanding of chance or danger in the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty; chance; hap; contingency; luck; the thing put to hazard.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor in one place.—*Shaks.*

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end, mark, or issue;—*v. n.* to dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; to run a risk or hazard. To venture at, or to venture on or upon, to engage in, or to make attempts upon mere hope of success;—*v. a.* to expose to hazard; to risk; to put or send on a venture or chance.

VENTURESOME, ven'ture-sum, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid.

VENTURESOMELY, ven'ture-sum-le, *ad.* In a bold daring manner.

VENTURESOMENESS, ven'ture-sum-nes, *s.* Boldness; hardness; fearlessness; intrepidity.

VENTURINE, ven'tu-rine, *s.* A powder made of fine gold wire, to be strewed upon the first layer or varnishing laid in japanning.

VENUE, ven'u, *s.* (*visne*, Norm. *viscinia*, Lat.) In Law, a neighbourhood, or near a place; the place where an action is laid.

The twelve men who are to try the cause, must be of the same venue where the demand is made.—*Blackstone.*

VENULITE, ven'u-lite, *s.* A petrified shell of the genus *Venus*.

VENUS, ve'nus, *s.* The Latin name of the goddess Aphrodite of the Greeks, supposed to have been the same as the Astarte of the Phœnicians. By the Grecian poets, she is said to have been the daughter of Jupiter and Dione; or, according to other fables, she arose from the foam of the sea. She was the goddess of love and beauty. As such

VENUST—VERATRIC ACID.

she generally appears in ancient paintings, with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves or swans, and sometimes by sparrows. At Sparta, she was represented as armed like Minerva; at Cnidos and Elephantis, as represented by the famous statue at Florence, the *Venus de Medici*. In the temple of Jupiter Olympus, she was depicted by Phedias as rising from the sea, and Love receiving her. *Venus de Medici*, one of the most celebrated relics of ancient art, placed in the Imperial Gallery at Florence: it is said to have been found in eleven pieces in the villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, about the year 1680: from an inscription on the plinth (the genuineness of which has been questioned), it appears to have been the production of Cleomanes, the son of Apollodorus of Athens, who is supposed to have lived 150 or 200 years before Christ. In Astronomy, one of the principal planets, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies. From her appearance in the morning and the evening, *Venus* was called by the ancients Hesperus, Phosphorus, and Lucifer, the evening and morning star. Her distance from the sun is about 68 millions of miles. She revolves round the sun in 224.7007869 mean solar days, Semiaxis Major .7233316, that of the earth being assumed as the unit. In Malacology, a genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is nearly round or oval; the lateral teeth close to the cardinal teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$; the former approximate and diverge from the summit of the bosses; the surface frequently rough: Family, Tellinidæ. *Venus's comb*, one of the English names of the plant *Scandens pecten veneris*; called also, common Shepherd's needle, and Needle chervil. *Venus's fly-trap*, the plant *Dionæa muscipula*. *Venus's looking-glass*, the popular name of the plants belonging to the genus *Specularia*. *Venus's navelwort*, the common name to several species of plants belonging to the genus *Omphalodes*. *Venus-summer*, or *wild-olive*, the ornamental shrub *Rhus cotinus*, the wood of which is much used by the modern Athenians for dyeing wool of a beautiful and rich yellow.

VENUST, ve-nust', *a.* (*venustus*, Lat.) Beautiful; amiable.—Not used.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous.—*Waterhouse* (1663).

VEPRIS, ve'pris, *s.* (*repres*, a briar or bramble, Lat.) A genus of plants, natives of the Mauritius: Order: Rutaceæ.

VERACIOUS, ve-ra'shus, *a.* (*verax*, Lat.) Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; true.—Seldom used.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.—*Borrow.*

VERACITY, ve-ras'e-te, *s.* (*veracité*, Fr.) Habitual observance of truth; habitual truth; invariable expression of truth.

VERANDA, ve-ran'da, *s.* An oriental word for a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

VERATRIA, ve-rat're-a, *s.* A vegetable alkali prepared from Cevadilla, the seed of the plant *Helonias officinalis*. It forms a greenish-white powder, which has a silky and crystalline appearance under the microscope; it is inodorous, very acrid, and poisonous. Formula, H₂₂ HC₂₀₄ O₄₈ N = 288.

VERATRIC ACID, ver-at'rik as'id, *s.* The acid with which Veratria exists, combined in Cevadilla. Formula, H₉ Cl₁₀₈ O₅₆ = 173.

VERATRUM—VERBENATE.

VERATRUM, ver-at'rum, *s.* (*vere*, truly, and *atrum*, black, Lat.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

VERB, verb, *s.* (*verbum*, Lat. *verbe*, Fr. *verbo*, Span. and Ital.) In Grammar, a part of speech in which action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do, or forbear doing, is expressed, as, *I strike, I walk, I am, I am struck, speak to me, do this*. When an action expressed by a verb is exerted on an object, or terminates upon it, the action is considered as passing from the actor to the object or person acted on, and is thence called an *active* or *transitive verb*. When the action is confined to, or terminates in the actor or agent, as, *I walk, I sleep*, it is called a *neuter* or *intransitive verb*. When the agent and object change places, and the agent is considered as the instrument by which the object is affected, the verb is said to be *passive*;—a word.—Not in use in this sense.

That so it might appear, that the substance of the Spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing, or a mere verb.—*South*.

VERBAL, ver'bal, *a.* Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; uttered by the mouth; consisting in mere words; respecting words only; minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; literal; having word answering to word. In Grammar, derived from a verb, as, a *verbal* noun; *verbos*; full of verbs.

I'm sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so verbal.—*Shaks*.

VERBALISM, ver'bal-izm, *s.* Something expressed orally.

VERBALITY, ver-bal'e-te, *s.* Mere words; bare literal expression.

VERBALIZE, ver-bal-ize, *v. a.* To convert into a verb.
Nouns for brevity are sometimes verbalized.—
Inst. for Orat. (1682).

VERBALLY, ver-bal-le, *ad.* In words spoken; by words uttered.

VERBASCUM, ver-bas'kum, *s.* (the name given by Pliny, who deduces it from *verbena*, but, according to others, it should have been *Barbascum*, from the bearded filaments—hence it is called *Barabasso* in Italian.) Mullien, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ. Verbacinæ forms a natural order in Don's arrangement, but is incorporated with Scrophulariaceæ by Lindley.

VERBATIM, ver-ba'tim, *ad.* (Latin.) Word for word; in exactly the same words.

VERBENA, ver-be'na, *s.* (said by De Theis to be derived from its Celtic name *perfaîn*, but the name of the plant in Celtic is *Scorua tuibhe*, or *Crubh leómhainn*.) Vervain, a genus of plants: Type of the order Verbenaceæ.

VERBENACEÆ, ver-be-na'se-e, *s.* (*verbena*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogens, consisting of trees, shrubs, or sometimes herbaceous plants, with leaves usually opposite and extipulate; flowers in opposite corymbs, or spiked alternately, and sometimes in dense heads; calyx tubular; corolla hypogynous, monopetalous, deciduous, and generally with an irregular limb; stamens usually four; occasionally two; ovary two or four-celled; style one; stigma bifid or undivided.

VERBENATE, ver-be-nate, *v. a.* (*verbena*, vervain, Lat.) To strew with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.—*Drake*.

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VERBERATE—VERGE.

VERBERATE, ver'ber-ate, *v. a.* (*verbero*, Lat. beat; to strike.—Not in use.

Rebounds again and verberates the skies.
Her. f

VERBERATION, ver-ber-a'shun, *s.* A beating or striking of blows; the impulse of a body causes sound.

VERBIAGE, ver-be-aje, *s.* (French.) Verbosity of many words without necessity; superfluity.

VERBOSE, ver-bose', *a.* (*verbosus*, Lat.) Abundant in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious from a multiplicity of words.

VERBOSENES, ver-bose'nes, } *s.* (*verbosus*
VERBOSITY, ver-bo'se-te, } *s.* Superabundance of words; employment of more words than necessary; prolixity.

VERDANCY, ver'dan-se, *s.* (from Verdant.) Freshness.

VERDANT, ver'dant, *a.* (*verdoyant*, Fr.) Covered with verdure or freshness of vegetation; fresh; flourishing.

VERDANTIQUE, verd-an-teek', *s.* (French.) Green; a term given to the incrustation of hydrated bicarbonate of copper, which is found on ancient copper or brass coins; a species of marble.

VERDATE, ver'date, *s.* A salt consisting of an acid combined with a salifiable base.

VERDERER, } ver'der-ur, *s.* (*verder*, from
VERDEROR, } green, Gr. *veridarius*, Lat. officer in England who has the charge of the forest, to preserve the vert and venison, and enrol attachments and presentments of offenders of trespasses.—*Blackstone*.

VERDIC ACID, ver'dik as'sid, *s.* An acid resulting from its becoming green when exposed to the atmosphere.

VERDICT, ver'dikt, *s.* (*verdictum*, Lat.) The answer of a jury given to the court, on a matter of fact, in any cause committed to trial, wherein every one of the twelve jurors agree. In Scotland, a majority only of the jury is required to constitute a verdict. Decision; opinion pronounced, as, to be convicted by the verdict of the public.

VERDIGRIS, ver-de-gris, *s.* (*verd*, green, Gr. *verd*, Fr.) Diacetate of copper, used in medicine as a green pigment, and, when pure, as a medicine.

VERDITER, ver-de-tur, *s.* (*verd*, green, and *ter*, earth, Gr.) A fine azure mineral: it is a carbonate of copper, and is sometimes used as a pigment.

VERDITURE, ver-de-ture, *s.* The faintest green.

VERDURE, ver'dure, *s.* (French; from *vert*, Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

VERDUROS, ver-du-rus, *a.* Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh colour of vegetation.

VERECUND, ver'e-kund, } *a.* (*verecundus*,
VERECUNDIOUS, ver-e-kun'de-rus, } Lat.) Modest; simple; timid.—Not much used.

VERECUNDITY, ver-e-kun'de-te, *s.* (*verecundus*) Bashfulness; modesty; blushing.—Little used.

VERGE, verj, *s.* (French; *vergo*, Ital. *vergo*) A rod, or something in the form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace. In Law, the stick or wand with

persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand and swearing fealty to the lord; the brink, edge, or utmost border. Among Gardeners, the edge or outside of a border; also, a slip of grass adjoining to gravel-walks, and dividing them from the borders of the parterre-garden. *Verge of the court*, the compass of the king's or queen's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord-steward of the household. It is said to be so termed from the verge or rod of office borne by the marshal. A *verge of land*, is an uncertain quantity, directed by the custom of the country, from fifteen to thirty acres. In Mechanics, the spindle of the balance of a watch:—*v. n.* (*vergo*, Lat.) to tend downward; to bend; to slope; to tend; to incline; to approach.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow.—*Swift*.

VERGER, ver'jur, *s.* The person who carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c.; also, the officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench.

VERIDICAL, ve-rid'e-kal, *a.* (*veridicus*, Lat.) Telling truth.—Not used.

VERIFIABLE, ver'e-fi-a-bl, *a.* That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestible evidence.

VERIFICATION, ver-e-fe-ka'shun, *s.* The act of verifying or proving to be true; confirmation by argument or evidence.

VERIFIER, ver'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who proves a circumstance or argument stated to be true; one who confirms.

VERIFY, ver'e-fi, *v. a.* (*verifier*, from *verus*, true, Lat.) To prove to be true; to confirm; to fulfil, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true; to confirm and establish the authenticity of anything by examination or competent evidence.

VERILY, ver'e-le, *ad.* (from *Very*.) In truth; in fact; certainly; really; truly; with great confidence, as, to be *verily* persuaded.

VERISIMILAR, ver-e-sin'e-lar, *a.* (*verisimilis*, from *verus*, true, and *similis*, like, Lat.) Having the appearance; probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, ver-e-se-mil'e-tude, *s.* (*verisimilitudo*, Lat.) The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase, but true knowledge is dear and difficult.—*Glanville*.

VERISIMILITY, ver-e-se-mil'e-te, *s.* Verisimilitude.—Not in use.

VERITABLE, ver'e-ta-bl, *a.* (French.) True; agreeable.

VERITABLY, ver'e-ta-ble, *ad.* In a true manner.

VERITAS, ver'e-tas, *s.* In Mythology, Truth, the daughter of Saturn, and mother of Virtue: she was represented like a young virgin, dressed in white apparel, with all the marks of youthful diffidence and modesty.

VERITY, ver'e-te, *s.* (*vérité*, Fr. *veritas*, from *verus*, true, Gr.) Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact; a true assertion or tenet; moral truth; agreement of the words with the thought.

VERJUICE, ver'joos, *s.* (*virjus*, that is, *verd*, green, *jus*, juice, the juice of green fruits, Lat.) A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c.

VERMEIL.—See Vermilion.

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VERMEOLOGIST, ver-me-ol'o-jist, *s.* (from *Vermeology*.) One who treats of worms.

VERMEOLOGY, ver-me-ol'o-je, *s.* (*vermis*, a worm, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) That part of natural history which treats of worms.

VERMES, ver'mes, *s.* (*vermis*, a worm, Lat.) In Natural History, a name adopted by Linnaeus as the title of a class, including all animals which he could not comprise under the Vertebrata and Insecta.

VERMETUS, ver-me'tus, *s.* (*vermis*, a worm, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, the shell of which is tubular and contorted, and the terminal whorls spiral.

VERMICELLI, ver-me-lah'e-le, *s.* (*vermicello*, a little worm, Ital.) In Cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron, used in soups and pottages.

VERMICIOUS, ver-mish'us, *a.* Relating to worms; wormy.

VERMICULAR, ver-mik'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm. *Vermicular* or *vermiculated work*, is a sort of ornament, consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding, and representing the tracts of worms.

VERMICULATION, ver-mik-u-la'shun, *s.* The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the bowels; the act of forming, so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULITE, ver-mik'u-lite, *s.* (*vermiculus*, a little worm, Lat.) A mineral which, according to Dr. Thomson, consists of micaceous-looking plates, cemented together by a whitish matter. It consists, according to the same authority, of silica, 42.080; magnesia, 16.964; peroxide of iron, 16.120; alumina, 7.280; water, 10.276; with a trace of manganese: sp. gr. 2; hardness = 1.

VERMICULE, ver-me-kule, *s.* A little worm or grub.

VERMICULOUS, ver-mik'u-lus, *a.* (*vermiculosus*, Lat.) Full of worms or grubs; resembling worms.

VERMIFORM, verm'e-fawrm, *a.* (*vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, shape, Lat.) Having the shape of a worm, as the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

VERMIFUGAL, verm-if'u-gal, *a.* Tending to destroy vermin, or expel worms.

VERMIFUGE, ver-me-fuje, *s.* (*vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, I put to flight, Lat.) A medicine used in effecting the expulsion of intestinal worms.

VERMIL, ver'mil, *s.* Vermilion;—*a.* having the colour of vermilion.—Obsolete.

How the red roses flush upon her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain.—*Spenser*.

VERMILION, ver-mil'yun, *s.* (*vermil*, vermilion, Fr.) Red sulphuret of mercury, a mineral substance of a bright red colour, of which there are two kinds—the natural and artificial. The *natural* is found in the silver mines, in the form of a ruddy sand; the *artificial*, or *common vermilion*, is cinnabar ground with white wine, and afterwards with the white of an egg; any beautiful red colour; the cochineal, a small insect—(not used in this sense);—*v. a.* to dye red.

A sprightly red vermilion all her face.—*Glanville*.

VERMILIONED, ver-mil'yund, *a.* Dyed with a bright red colour.

VERMILLIA, ver-mil'le-a, *s.* (*vermis*, a worm, Lat.) A genus of Mollusca, allied to *Vermetus*, but having the terminal whorls of the shell not spiral; the name given by Lamarck for a genus of *Serpulidae*.

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VERMILY—VERONICA.

composed of such species of serpulæ as are attached by the whole length of the shell.

VERMILY, ver'mil-e, *s.* (*vermillon*, Fr.) Vermilion. —Not used.

She mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seemed to the eye.—
Spenser.

VERMIN, ver'min, *s. sing. and plu.* (*vermine*, Fr. and Ital.) All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; any obnoxious animal, as rats, mice, lice, bugs, &c.; used of human beings in contempt.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*.—Hudibras.

VERMINATE, ver'min-ate, *v. a.* (*vermino*, Lat.) To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, ver'min-a'shun, *s.* The breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels.

VERMINOUS, ver'min-us, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The *verminous* disposition of the body.—Harvey.

VERMIPAROUS, ver-mip'a-rus, *a.* Producing worms.

VERMIVOROUS, ver-miv'o-rus, *a.* Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

VERNACULAR, ver-nak'u-lar, *a.* (*vernaculus*, Lat.) Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.

VERNACULARISM, ver-nak'u-lar-izim, *s.* A vernacular idiom.

VERNACULARLY, ver-nak'u-lar-le, *ad.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

VERNACULOUS, ver-nak'u-lus, *a.* (*vernaculus*, Lat.) Vernacular; also, scoffing, which is a Latinism.—Obsolete.

Men subject to the petulance of every *vernacular* orator.
—Ben Jonson.

VERNAL, ver'nal, *a.* (*vernalis*, from *ver*, the spring, Lat.) Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life. *Vernal signs*, the signs of the zodiac in which the sun appears in the spring. *Vernal equinox*, the equinox in March, opposed to the autumnal equinox in September.

VERNANT, ver'nant, *a.* Flourishing, as in spring.

Vernant flowers appear
To clad the solle with mantell newe.—
Tuberville's Poems (1570.)

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with *vernant* showers.—
Milton.

VERNATE, ver'nate, *v. n.* To become young again. —Not in use.

VERNATION, ver-na'shun, *s.* In Botany, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud: called also *foliation*, or *leafing*.

VERNIER, ver'neer, *s.* (the name of the inventor.) A graduated scale, which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

VERNILITY, ver-nil'e-te, *s.* (*vernilis*, from *verna*, a slave, Lat.) Servility; fawning behaviour.—Not in use.

VERNONIA, ver-no'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of William Vernon, Cambridge.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

VERONICA, ver-on'e-ka, *s.* (derivation uncertain, perhaps from a female saint called Veronica.) Speedwell, a genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ;—(*veri-con*, a true image, Lat.) a portrait or representation of the Saviour on a handkerchief, said to be preserved among other relics in St. Peter's church at Rome. The portrait is stated

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VERPA—VERSER.

to have been impressed on the handkerchief Christ was led to the cross.—Coed.

VERPA, ver'pa, *s.* (an old Roman name, with Phallus, and restored to modern Swartz.) A genus of Fungi: Tribe mycetes.

VERRUCARIA, ver-ru-ka're-a, *s.* (*verruca* Lat. on account of the verrucose nat shields.) A genus of Lichens: Tri thalami.

VERRUCOSE, ver'ru-kose, } *a.* (*verrucom*
VERRUCOUS, ver'ru-kus, } *face*, a v
Warty; having little knobs or warts o face.

VERSABILITY, vers-a-bil'e-te, } *s.* (*vers*
VERSABLENESS, vers'a-bil-nes, } *vers*
Lat.) Apt to be turned round or woun —Not used.

VERSABLE, vers'a-bl, *a.* That may be tu Not used.

VERSAL, vers'al, *a.* Total; whole.—A word, and not in use.

Some for brevity
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.—

VERSANT, ver'sant, *a.* Familiar.

VERSATILE, ver'sa-tile, *a.* (*versatilis*, fr I turn, Lat.) That may be turned ro to be turned or changed in opinion; t ease from one thing to another; readi plied to a new task, or to various sub man of *versatile* genius. In Botany, anther is one fixed by the middle on t the filament, and so poised as to tu needle of a mariner's compass; fixed but freely movable.

VERSATILENESS, vers'a-til-nes, } *s.* Th
VERSATILITY, vers'a-til'e-te, } being
aptness to change; readiness to be tuc ableness; the faculty of easily turning to new tasks or subjects, as the e genius.

VERSATILY, vers'a-til-e, *ad.* In a versati
VERSE, vers, *s.* (*vers*, Fr. *versus*, from ve Lat.) In Poetry, a line consisting of number of long and short syllables, di cording to the rule of some particular hexameter, pentameter, &c.; two or u form a stanza; a piece of poetry; a po anthem to be performed by a single vo part; a short division of any compositio larly in the Scriptures, where, for the sal reference, the books are divided into ch verses. *Blank verse* is poetry witho *Heroic verse* usually consists of ten y five feet, containing each an accented y one or two unaccented ones: in the fir the unaccented syllable is sometimes l v. a. to tell in verse, or relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of corn and *versing* hve
To be *versed* in, to be well skilled in; acquainted with. *Versæ-honouring*, due to poetry. *Verseman*, in ludicrous l writer of verses.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, t

From limbs of this great Herculean are fr
Whole groups of pignies, who are *versen*

VERSER, vers'ur, *s.* A maker of verser fier.

VERSICLE—VERTICAL.

VERSICLE, vers'e-kl, *s.* A little verse.—Not used.

The lapwing,
The versicle shall sing.—*Shelton.*

VERSCOLOUR, vers'e-kul-ur, } *a.* Having va-
VERSCOLOURED, vers'e-kul-urd, } rious colours;
changeable in colour.

VERSICULAR, ver-sik'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to verses;
designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICATOR, vers'e-fe-kay-tur, *s.* A versifier.—
Not used.

Statius, the best versificator next Virgil, knew not how
to design after him.—*Dryden.*

VERSIFIER, vers'e-fi-ur, *s.* One who makes verses;
one who converts into verse, or expresses the ideas
of another written in prose.

VERSIFFY, vers'e-fi, *v. n.* To make verses;—*v. a.*
to turn into verse, as, to versify the Psalms.

VERSION, ver'shun, *s.* (French, from *versio*, Lat.)
A turning; a change or transformation, as the
version of water into air; change of direction—
(unusual in these senses);—translation; that which
is rendered from one language into another; the
act of translating.

VERST, verst, *s.* A Russian measure of length, con-
taining 1166½ yards, or 3500 feet, about ¾ of an
English mile.

VERSUS, ver'sus. A Latin word much used in Law
papers, signifying against, as Thomas Wilkins
versus John Hawkins.

VERSUTE, ver'sute, *a.* (*versutus*, Lat.) Crafty;
wily.

VERT, vert, *s.* (*verd*, green, *veridis*, Lat.) In
the Forest laws, everything that grows and bears
a green leaf within the forest. In Heraldry, of a
green colour.

VERTEBER, ver'te-ber, } *s.* (*vertebra*, from *verto*, I
VERTEBRA, ver'te-bra, } turn, Lat.) A joint of
the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERTEBRAL, vert'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the joints
of the spine or back-bone;—*s.* an animal of the
Vertebrata, or such as have back-bones.

VERTEBRALINA, ver-te-bra-li-na, *s.* A genus of
microscopic Foraminifera.

VERTEBRATA, ver-te-bra'ta, *s.* One of the great
divisions of the animal kingdom, including those
animals which are furnished with a vertebral col-
umn or back-bone: viz. the mammalia, birds,
reptiles, and fishes.

VERTEBRATE, ver'te-brate, *s.* An animal having a
spinal column or back-bone.

VERTEBRATED, ver'te-bray-ted, *a.* (*vertebratus*,
Lat.) Having a spinal column or back-bone.

VERTEX, ver'teks, *s.* (Latin, from *verto*, I turn.)
The crown or top of the head; the top of a hill or
of any other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid,
angle, or figure. In Optics, the pole of a glass.
In Astronomy, the zenith or point of the heavens
perpendicularly over the head.

VERTICAL, vert'e-kal, *a.* (French; from *vertex*,
Lat.) Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendi-
cularly over the head of the spectator; being in a
perpendicular position to the plane of the horizon.
In Botany, *vertical leaves* are such as stand so
erect, that neither of the surfaces can be called the
upper or under. *Vertical anthers* are such as ter-
minate the filaments, and, being inserted by their
base, stand no less upright than the filaments
themselves. In Astronomy, a *vertical circle* is a
great circle passing through the zenith and the
nadir; the meridian of any place is a vertical

VERTICALLY—VESANLE.

circle; vertical circles are called azimuths. *Prime
vertical*, a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular
to the horizon, and passing through the zenith,
and the east and west points. In Conic Sections,
a *vertical line* is a right line drawn on the vertical
plane, and passing through the vertex of the cone.
Vertical plane, a plane passing through the vertex
of a cone, and through its axis.

VERTICALLY, ver'te-kal-le, *ad.* In the zenith; per-
pendicular to the plane of the horizon.

VERTICALNESS, ver'te-kal-nes, *s.* The state of being
in the zenith, or perpendicular to the plane of the
horizon.

VERTICILL, ver'te-sil, *s.* (*verticillus*, Lat.) In Bo-
tany, a little whorl; a mode of inflorescence, in
which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

VERTICILLARIA, ver-tis-il-la're-a, *s.* (*verticillum*, a
whorl, Lat. the branches being disposed in a regular
whorl at the top of the tree.) A genus of plants:
Order, Clusiaceæ.

VERTICILLATE, ver-tis'il-late, } *a.* In Botany,
VERTICILLATED, ver-tis'il-ay-ted, } applied to
flowers or leaves, which grow in whorls.

VERTICITY, ver-tis'e-te, *s.* The power of turning;
revolution; rotation; that property of the load-
stone which by it turns to some particular point.

VERTICORDIA, ver-te-kawrd'e-a, *s.* (*verticordius*,
that turneth the heart, Lat. application unknown
to us.) A genus of Australian shrubs: Order,
Myrtaceæ.

VERTIGENOUS, ver-tij'e-nus, *a.* (*vertiginosus*, Lat.)
Turning round; whirling; rotatory; giddy; af-
fected with vertigo.

VERTIGENOUSLY, ver-tij'e-nus-le, *ad.* In a whirling
or giddy manner.

VERTIGENOUSNESS, ver-tij'e-nus-nes, *s.* Giddiness;
a whirl, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness.

VERTIGO, ver-ti'go, *s.* (Latin, from *verto*, I turn.)
Giddiness; dizziness, or swimming of the head; an
affection of the head, in which objects appear to
move in various directions, though stationary, and
the person affected by it finds it difficult to main-
tain an upright position. In Conchology, the name
proposed for a genus of the Colimacea of Lamarck,
the shells of which are cylindrically fusiform, sin-
istral, and hyaline; the aperture margined,
sinuous, and denticulate on the inner edge; the
peristome somewhat reflected.

VERTUMNUS, ver-tom'nus, *s.* An Italian deity of
rather obscure character: some make him as pre-
siding over merchandise, others over spring or the
seasons in general.

VERVAIN, ver'vin, *s.* The common name of plants
of the genus *Verbena*. *Vervain-mallow*, the species
of Mallow, the plant *Malva alcea*.

VERVELES, ver'veels, *s.* (*vervelle*, Fr.) In Falconry,
labels tied to a hawk.

VERY, ver'e, *a.* (*vrai*, Fr. *verus*, Lat.) True; real,
as, this is the very man we meant;

He that repeateth a matter, separateth very friends.—
Prov. xvii.

—*ad.* in a great degree; in an eminent or high
degree, but not the highest, as, a very high moun-
tain. *Very lord and very tenant* (*verus dominus
et verus tenens*), are they that are immediate lord
and tenant one to another.—*Broke.*

VESANLE, ve-sa'ne-e, *s.* (*vesanus*, insane, Lat.) A
class of diseases in which the judgment is im-
paired without stupor or fever; it includes the
various forms of insanity.

VESCULOSA—VESSEL.

- VESCULOSA**, ves-ku-lo'sa, } *s.* (*vesica*, a bladder,
VESCULOUS, ves-ku-lo'sus, } *Lat.*) A tribe of
the Tanystoma, Dipterous insects which have the
abdomen in the form of a bladder.
- VESICA**, ves'e-ka, *s.* A genus of shells, the animal
of which is unknown; the shell oval and solid;
apex umbilicated; aperture entire; contracted
above.
- VESICANT**, ves'e-kant, *a.* (*vesica*, a little bladder,
Lat.) A blistering application; an epipastic.
- VESICARIA**, ves'e-ka're-a, *s.* (*vesica*, a bladder or
blister, *Lat.* from the inflated pods.) A genus of
Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Pleurorhizem.
- VESICATE**, ves'e-kate, *v. a.* (*vesica*, *Lat.* *physke*, a
little bladder, *Gr.*) To blister; to raise little
blisters, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the
skin.
- VESICATION**, ves'e-ka'shun, *s.* The process of rais-
ing blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.
- VESICATORY**, ves'e-ka-tur-e, *a.* (*vesicatoire*, *Fr.*)
Same as Vesicant.
- VESICLE**, ves'e-kl, *s.* (*vesicula*, *Lat.*) A little blad-
der, or portion of the cuticle separated from the
skin and filled with some humour; any small mem-
branous cavity in animals or vegetables, as those
of the lungs, or in some species of sea-weed, which
are filled with air.
- VESICULAR**, ves-ik'u-lar, } *a.* Pertaining to ves-
VESICULOUS, ves-ik'u-lus, } cles; consisting of
vesicles; hollow full of interstices; having little
blisters or glands on the surface, as on the leaves
of algae or other plants.
- VESICULATE**, ves-ik'u-late, *a.* Bladdery; full of
vesicles.
- VESPA**, ves'pa, *s.* The Wasp, a genus of Hymenop-
terous insects: Family, Vespidae.
- VESPER**, ves'per, *s.* (*Latin*, probably the same word
as *Hesperus*, and both from the root of *West*.)
The evening star; also, the evening *vesper*, which
is used in the plural for the evening song, or even-
ing service, of the Roman Catholic Church. *Sicil-
ian vespers*, the era of the general massacre of the
French in Sicily, on Easter evening, 1282, at the
toll of the bell for vespers.
- VESPERTILIO**, ves-per-til'e-o, *s.* The Bat, a genus
of Chiroptera: Type of the tribe or subfamily
Vespertilioninae, and family Vespertilionidae.
- VESPERTILIONIDÆ**, ves-per-til-e-on'e-de, *s.* The
Bat family, embracing, in Mr. Gray's arrangement,
the following subfamilies—Phyllostominae, Rhino-
lophinae, Vespertilioninae, Noctilioninae, and Ptero-
pinae.
- VESPERTILIONINÆ**, ves-per-til-e-o-nin'e, *s.* The
true Bats, characterized by having tubercular
grinders, broad and large wings, with an elongated
tail, as long as, and enclosed in, a large conical
interfemoral membrane.
- VESPERTINE**, ves'per-tine, *a.* (*vespertinus*, *Lat.*)
Pertaining to the evening; happening in the even-
ing.
- VESPERTUS**, ves'per-us, *s.* (*vespa*, a wasp, *Lat.*) A
genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Papivora.
- VESPIARY**, ves'pe-a-re, *s.* (*vespa*, a wasp, *Lat.*) The
nest of wasps, hornets, &c.
- VESSEL**, ves'sel, *s.* (*vasello*, *Ital.* *vaisseau*, *Fr.* *vas*,
Lat. *vazal*, *Span.*) A cask or utensil proper
for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, hogs-
head, barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, &c.; any building
fitted for sailing, from the largest man-of-war
to a fishing-boat; the word, in a general sense,

VESSETS—VESTAGE.

for all kinds of craft; any capacity
taining.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this vessel can con-
In Anatomy, any tube or canal in wh
and other humours are contained, se-
culated, as the arteries, veins, lymph-
tics, &c. In Vegetable Physiology, a
of very small diameter or bore, in v
is contained and conveyed; also, a l
filled with pulp, and serving as a res-
also, a spiral canal, usually of a larg
Scriptures, certain characters, as, *ves-
vessels of mercy*, chosen *vessels*, earth
significant of their spiritual state, or
tion to the service of God;—*v. a.* a
vessel.

VESSETS, ves'sets, *s.* A kind of cloth.
VESSICNON, ves-sik'non, *s.* (*vesica*, a l
In Farriery, a soft swelling on a hors
wise called a *windgall*.

VEST, vest, *s.* (*veste*, *Fr.* *vesta*, *Ital.* *ves*
outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flowed—
In common speech, a man's under
veloping the chest, without sleeves, as
the coat;—*v. a.* to clothe; to cover
or encompass closely; to enrobe;

The verdant fields with those of heav
With ether vested, and a purple dye—
to dress; to clothe with a long gar
with, to clothe; to furnish with; to
as, to vest a man with authority. I
put in possession of; to furnish wit
with; to clothe with another form
into another substance or species of
to vest money in goods, land, or sto
come or descend to; to be fixed; to
a right or title, as, upon the death of
the estate, or the right to the estate
heir at law.

VESTA, ves'ta, *s.* (*Hestia*, or *Hestea*, *Gr.*)
great divinities of the ancients, and c
in name and mode of worship, to the
Romans: the daughter of Saturn a
sister of Zeus. She was a maiden
was said to have vowed eternal vir
head of Zeus. She was the goddess o
and as that was, with the ancien
tre of the family, where its membe
versed, and took their meals, Vesta
as the goddess of domestic union an
The fire burning on the hearth was
her symbol; and each public commu
had its public hearth, or altar of Ve
a perpetual fire was kept burning.
tions of her are not common in the s
of art; but some are mentioned, in w
represented in the grave and dignifi
a majestic and pure maiden, with th
veil of a matron, and holding in her h
and a lamp. In Astronomy, one o
planets revolving near each other, bet
bits of Mars and Jupiter. It is the s
asteroids to the sun.

VESTAGE, vest'aje, *s.* (*French*; *vestige*
word and Vestible show that some ve
to tread, from which they are derived
track or footstep; the mark of the fo

VESTAL—VESTURE.

earth; used for the marks or remains of something else, as the *vestiges* of creation.

VESTAL, ves'tal, *a.* (*vestalis*, from *Vesta*, Lat.) Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin; pure; chaste;—*s.* in Antiquity, a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and watching the sacred fire, which was kept burning perpetually on her altar: the *vestals* were six in number, and had a vow of perpetual chastity; a pure virgin.

How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot!—*Pope*.

VESTALIA, ves-ta'le-a, *s.* In Antiquity, vestals held in honour of Vesta, on the 9th of June. In these vestals, banquets were prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods; millstones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were also so decked and led round the city.

VESTED, vest'ed, *a.* Dressed in a long garment;

Just Simeon and prophetic Amla spoke
Before the altar and the *vested* priest.—*Milton*.

Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension, as *vested* rights. In Law, *vested legacy*, a legacy the right to which commences in *presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested legacy*; and if the legatee die before the testator, his representative shall receive it.—*Blackstone*. *Vested remainder*, is where the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent. This is called a *remainder executed*, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future.

VESTIA, ves'te-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Vest of Clagenfurth.) A genus of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

VESTIBULE, ves'te-bule, *s.* (*vestibulum*, Lat.) The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered; a little antichamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment; an apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall, a suit of rooms, or offices; an area, in which a magnificent staircase is carried up, is sometimes called a *vestibule*. In Anatomy, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear, the opening of which into the cavity of the tympanum is closed by the small bone called the stapes.

VESTIGATE.—See Investigate.

VESTING, vest'ing, *s.* Cloth for vests.

VESTMENT, vest'ment, *s.* (*vestimentum*, from *vestio*, I clothe, Lat. *vetement*, Fr.) A garment; some part of clothing or dress, but not restricted to any particular article of dress or garment.

VESTRY, ves'tre, *s.* (*vestiarium*, Lat. *vestiare*, Fr.) A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held; a parochial assembly, so called because its meetings are held in the vestry.

The council are chosen by the *vestry*.—*Clarendon*.

Vestry-clerk, an officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books—same as parish-clerk in Scotland. *Vestry-man*: in London, *vestry-men* constitute a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish-officers to take care of parochial matters.

VESTUARY, ves'tu-ar-e, *s.* A wardrobe.

VESTURE, ves'ture, *s.* (*veture*, Fr.) A robe; a gar-

VESUVIAN—VEXATIOUS.

ment; dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; covering.

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparelled with a *vesture* of plants.—*Bentley*.

In old Law books, the corn with which land was covered, as the *vesture* of an acre; also, seizin; possession.—Obsolete in these senses.

VESUVIAN, ve-su've-an, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples;—*s.* in Mineralogy, one of the names of the mineral Idiocrase, so called because found among the lavas of Vesuvius: it is a subspecies of pyramidal garnet.

VETCH, vetsh, *s.* (*vesce*, Fr. *veccia*, Ital. *vicia*, Lat.) The common name of plants of the genus *Vicia*.

VETCHLING, vetsh'ling, *s.* (dim. of *vetch*.) A name applied to the plant *Lathyrus pratensis*, called the Meadow, or Common Yellow Vetchling; also to *Lathyrus aphaca*.

VETCHY, vetsh'e, *a.* Consisting of vetches, or of pea-straw, as a *vetchy* bed; abounding with vetches.

VETERAN, vet'er-an, *a.* (*veteranus*, from *vetero*, I grow old, Lat.) Having been long experienced in anything; long practised or experienced;—*s.* one who has been long exercised in any art or science, particularly in war; one who has grown old in the service.

VETERINARIAN, vet'er-in-a're-an, *s.* (*veterinarius*, Lat.) One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

VETERINARY, vet'er-in-ar-e, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

VETO, ve'to, *s.* (Latin, I forbid.) A forbidding; prohibition, or the right of forbidding: applied to the right of a king, or other chief magistrate or officer, to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. In Roman Antiquity, the word used by the tribunes to signify their disapprobation of any measure proposed by the senate;—*v. a.* to withhold assent to a bill, and thus prevent its enactment—a prerogative vested in the sovereign of Great Britain.

VETTURE, vet'tu-ray, *s.* An Italian carriage.

VETTURENO, vet-tu-re'no, *s.* (Italian.) The owner or driver of a carriage, or keeper of a livery stable; also, a guide for travellers in Italy.

VEX, veks, *v. a.* (*vezo*, Lat. *vexer*, Fr. *vexar*, Span.) To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; to plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict; to disturb; to disquiet; to agitate; to trouble; to distress; to persecute; to stretch—(not in use in the last sense;)

Some English wool, *vexed* in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spongy softness made.—*Dryden*.

—*s. n.* to fret; to be teased or irritated.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vexed* and ravished
His food for mere vexation.—*Chapman*.

VEXATION, veks-a'shun, *s.* The act of troubling; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; the act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble; the state of being irritated or disturbed in mind; disquiet; agitation; affliction; great troubles; severe judgments.

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke.—*Deut. xxviii. 20*.

VEXATIOUS, veks-a'shus, *a.* Irritating; full of trouble and disquiet; teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking. In Law, a *vexatious suit* is one

VEXATIONOUSLY—VIATICUM.

commenced for the purpose of giving trouble and annoyance, or which is without just cause.

VEXATIONOUSLY, veks-a'shus-le, *ad.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet; teasingly.

VEXATIONOUSNESS, veks-a'shus-nēs, *s.* The quality of vexing, teasing, or provoking.

VEXER, veks'ur, *s.* One who vexes, irritates, teases, or troubles.

VEXIL, veks'il, } *s.* (*vezillum*, a standard, *Lat.*) In Botany, the upper large petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEXILLA, veks-il'la, *s.* (*vezillum*, a banner, *Lat.* from the stripes.) A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Purpurinae, the shells of which have the general shape of purpura; the inner lip flattened and depressed; the outer, when adult, thickened, inflected, and toothed; aperture wide: Family, Muricidae.

VEXILLARI, veks-il-la're-i, *s.* (*Latin*, from *vezillum*, a standard.) In Antiquity, veteran troops in the Roman army, who had served out their time; but, under the emperors, were retained in service, and fought under a standard of their own, distinct from the legions.

VEXILLARY, veks-il'la-re, *s.* A standard-bearer;—*a.* pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEXILLATION, veks-il-la'shun, *s.* (*vezillatio*, *Lat.*) A company of troops under one ensign.

VIA, vi'a, *s.* (*Latin*, a way.) In Astrology, *via combusta*, the space of 45 degrees, comprehended within the half of Libra, and the whole sign Scorpio, by reason of several ill-boding fixed stars placed in it. In Palmistry, the line of Saturn when parted. In Astronomy, *via lactea*, the galaxy or milky way; the white circle which encompasses the whole firmament, composed of an infinite number of stars of the lesser magnitudes. *Via regia*, in Law, the king's highway or public road, so called because it is under his special protection.

VIALE, vi'a-bl, *a.* (*vie*, life, from *vivo*, to live, *Lat.*) Capable of living, as a new-born infant, or premature child.

VIADUCT, vi'a-dukt, *s.* (*via*, way, and *duco*, I lead, *Lat.*) A structure made for conveying a carriage-way from one road to another, either by a tunnel, mound, or arched supports, across a river or marsh.

VIAL, vi'al, *s.* (*virole*, *Fr.* *phiale*, *Gr.* *phiala*, *Lat.*) A phial; a small glass bottle used by druggists and others. *Vials of God's wrath*, an expression in the book of Revelations for the execution of the wrath of God upon the wicked for their sins.—*Chap. xvi.*

VIALED, vi'al'd, *a.* Enclosed in a vial.

This she with precious vial'd liquors heats.—

Milton, Comus.

VIALES, vi-a'lis, *s.* (*via*, a way, *Lat.*) In Roman Antiquity, a name given to those gods who had the charge of the roads and highways. Jupiter and Mercury were of the number.

VIAND, vi'and, *s.* (*viande*, *Fr.* *vicanda*, *Ital.* *vivandus*, from *vivo*, I live, *Lat.*) Meat dressed; food. The word is chiefly used in the plural—*viands*.

VIATER, vi-a'tur, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, an inferior officer sent by the senate, or people, to convey decrees, mandates, &c., and also by governors of provinces, and other functionaries.

VIATIC, vi-a't'ik, *a.* (from *viaticum*, *Lat.*) Pertaining to a journey.

VIATICUM, vi-a't'e-kum, *s.* (*Latin*, a supply of something requisite for a journey.) In the Roman Ca-

VIBORGIA.—VICAR.

tholic Church, the sacrament or eucharist administered to a dying person. In Roman law, an allowance to officers who were sent to provinces to exercise any office, or for service; also, to the officers and soldiers of an army.

VIBORGIA, vi-bawr'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Viborg, a Danish botanist.) A genus of Liliaceae: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

VIBRANT, vi'brant, } *s.* A name given to

VIBRION, vi'b're-un, } *s.* *neumon fly*, from continual vibration of its antennae.

VIBRATE, vi'brate, *v. n.* (*vibro*, *Lat.* *vibro*) To swing; to oscillate; to play to and fro; to quiver;

The whisper that to greatness still too near
Perhaps still vibrates on his sovereign's ear

to pass from one state to another, as, from one opinion to another;—*v. n.* to move to and fro; to swing.

VIBRATILITY, vi-bra-til'e-te, *s.* Disposition to natural vibration or motion.—*Seldom*

VIBRATION, vi-bra'shun, *s.* (*French*, from *Lat.*) The act of brandishing; the act of moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical instrument.

VIBRATIONS, vi-bra'shun, *s.* (*French*, from *Lat.*) The act of brandishing; the act of moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical instrument. In Physics, alternate and reciprocal motions of the nervous fluid, by which has been supposed to have been produced impressions of external objects propagated to the brain. In Music, the motion of a chord or undulation of any body by which sound is produced, the acuteness, elevation, and gravity of tone depend on the length of the chord and its tension.

VIBRATUNCLE, vi-brat'e-ung-kul, *s.* A vibration.—*Not used.*

The pulse would continue to beat, the hum of the animal secretions to be carried on, the mind to traverse to and fro.—*Search on Freewill* (17)

VIBRATIVE, vi'bra-tiv, *a.* That vibrates.

VIBRATORY, vi'bra-tur-e, *a.* Vibrating;

in vibration or oscillation; causing to vibrate.

VIBRIO, vi'b're-o, *s.* (*vibro*, I vibrate, *Lat.*) A genus of Infusoria: Family, Homogenea.

VIBURNUM, vi-burn'um, *s.* (said to be derived from *vicio*, I tie, *Lat.* on account of the pliable branches of some of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Caprifoliaceae.

VICAR, vik'ur, *s.* (*vicarius*, *Lat.*) In the Roman Church, a person who supplies the place of an absent priest, commonly applied to the parson of a parish, in which the predial tithes are appropriated to a chapter or religious house, and the layman who receives them, and only pays the small tithes or a salary: when not the case, the parson is called *rector*. *Parochial vicars*, those who perform the duties of the Pope, in churches or provinces conterminous to their direction. *Vicars of the Emperor*, in the German constitution, princes who had the right of representing the Emperor in case of his absence or interregnum. *Vicar-general*, a title given to Henry VIII. by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, with full power to regulate all the affairs of the church. It is now the title of an officer well as that of official principal, is usually the chancellor of the diocese. The business of a vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over purely spiritual matters. *Grand vicar*, appointed by the Pope to have jurisdiction over all secular priests, &c.

VICARAGE—VICEGERENT.

VICARAGE, vik'ur-aj, *s.* In Law, the spiritual cure or benefice of a vicar. *Vicarage endowed*, one which has a sufficient maintenance for the vicar when the benefice is impropriated.

VICARIAL, vi-ka're-al, *a.* Pertaining to a vicar; small, as *vicarial* tithes.

VICARIATE, vi-ka're-ate, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar;—*s.* a delegated power or office.

VICARIOUS, vi-ka're-us, *a.* Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another; substituted in the place of another, as a *vicarious* sacrifice.

VICARIOUSLY, vi-ka're-us-le, *ad.* In the place of another; by substitution.

VICARSHIP, vik'ur-ship, *s.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICATIA, vi-ka'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Vicat, who wrote upon poisonous plants.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Campylopermae.

VICE, vise, *s.* (French; *vizio*, Ital. *vicio*, Span. *vitium*, Lat.) Properly, a defect, fault, or blemish, as the *vices* of a political constitution; a fault or bad trick in a horse; depravity or corruption of manners; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; (from *visjen*, to screw, Dutch,) hence gripe; grasp;

If I but fist him once; if he come but within my vice.—*Shaks.*

the fool of old shows and moralities.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain.—*Shaks.*

Vice-chamberlain, an officer in court next to the lord-chamberlain. *Vice-chancellor*, an officer in a university in England, who is annually elected to manage affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

Vice-consul, one who acts in the place of a consul.

Vice-doge, a counsellor at Venice, who represents the Doge when absent or sick.

Vice-legate, an officer employed by the Pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal government in certain cities, where there is no legate or cardinal to command. *Vice-presidency*, the office of president.

Vice-president, an officer next in rank to a president.

Vice-suppressing, adapted to suppress vice.

Vice (Latin, in the turn or place of,) is used in composition to denote one who acts in the place of another, as *Vice-admiral*, an officer in the British navy, being the second in command, and having his flag displayed at the fore-top-gallant-mast head; also, a civil officer in Great Britain, appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for exercising the admiralty jurisdiction within the particular district of which he has the charge. *Vice-admiralty*, the office of a vice-admiral; or court of a vice-admiral. *Vice-agent*, one who acts in the place of another.

A vassal satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do.—*Hooker.*

VICED, vi'st, *a.* Vicious; corrupt.—Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will over some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air.—*Shaks.*

VICEGERENCY, vise-je'ren-se, *s.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; lieutenantancy; deputed power.

VICEGERENT, vise-je'rent, *s.* (*vicem gerens*, acting in the place of another, Lat.) A lieutenant; a vizier; an officer who is deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another.

VICENARY—VICONTIEL

VIGENARY, vis'e-na-re, *a.* (*vicinarius*, Lat.) Belonging to twenty.

VICENNALIA, vi-sen-na'le-a, *s.* (*vicennium*, twenty years, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, feasts held in honour of the dead twenty days after the funeral. *Vicinnalia ludi*, were games observed every twentieth year of the emperor's reign.

VICEREGAL, vise-re'gal, *a.* Being in the place of a king.

VICEROY, vise-roy', *s.* (*viceroi*, Fr.) The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king, with regal authority, as his substitute.

VICE VERSA, vis'e ver'sa. A Latin phrase much used, which signifies the terms of the case being reversed.

VICIA, vi'she-a, *s.* (said to be from *vincio*, I bend together, Lat. because the species have tendrils by which they bind other plants.) The vetch or fetch, a genus of Leguminous plants, extensively used in the feeding of cattle. Don enumerates 108 species: Suborder, Papilionaceae.

VICIATE.—See Vitiare.

VICINAGE, vis'in-aje, *s.* (*vicinia*, Lat.) Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near. In Law, *common because of vicinage*, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with each other; the beasts of one straying into the field of another, without molestation from either.—*Blackstone.*

VICINAL, vis'e-nal, } *a.* Near; neighbouring.

VICINE, ve-sene', }
VICINITY, ve-sin'e-te, *s.* Nearness in place; neighbourhood; neighbouring country.

VICIOUS, vish'us, *a.* (*vicieux*, *vitiosus*, Lat.) Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles and conduct; corrupting in tendency; corrupt or defective in any respect; foul; impure; insalubrious, as a *vicious* atmosphere; not genuine, as a *vicious* pronunciation; mischievous; refractory, as a *vicious* horse.

VICIOUSLY, vish'us-le, *ad.* Corruptly; in a manner contrary to moral rectitude or moral principle; faulty; not correctly; wickedly.

VICIOUSNESS, vish'us-nes, *s.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duty; depravity in principles or in manners; unruliness or refractoriness in a beast; wickedness.

VICISSITUDE, vis-sis'se-tude, *s.* (*vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, a turn, Lat.) Regular change or succession of one thing to another, as the *vicissitudes* of day and night; change; revolution, as the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

VICISSITUDINARY, ve-sis-se-tu'de-na-re, *a.* Changing in succession.

VICITY, vise'e-te, *s.* ("Of this word," says Dr. Johnson, "I do not know the meaning or original: a nice thing is now called, in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point device*; whence the barbarous word *vicity* may be derived.") Nicety; exactness (?)—Not used.

Here is the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety
Of old Sherewood's *vicity*.—*Ben Jonson.*

VICONTIEL, vi-kon'teel, *a.* (from Viscount.) Pertaining to the sheriff. *Vicontiel rents* are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king. *Vicontiel writs* are such as are triable in

VICOUNT—VICTUALS,

the county or sheriff court;—*s. vicontia* are things belonging to the sheriff, particularly farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.

VICOUNT.—See Viscount.

VICTIM, vik'tum, *s.* (*victima*, Lat. *victime*, Fr.) A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite, generally under the idea that the wrath of the god sacrificed to will be appeased by the offering; something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, as, Bonaparte was the *victim* of ambition.

VICTIMATE, vik'te-mate, *v. a.* To offer in sacrifice.—Not in use.

VICTOR, vik'tur, *s.* (Latin; from *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer.) One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats another in battle; one who wins or gains the advantage; one who conquers another in private combat or contest; master or lord.—Neither usual nor proper in this sense.

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends, And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends.—*Pope*.

VICTRESS, vik'tur-es, *s.* A female conqueror.

VICTORIA, vik-to-re-a, *s.* The goddess of victory; the daughter of Titan and Styx, or, according to some, of Heaven and Earth: she was greatly honoured by the Greeks, especially the Athenians, under the name of Niké, and represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and as holding a branch of a palm-tree in her hand. *Victoria Regina*, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

VICTORIOUS, vik-to-re-us, *a.* Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; that produces, as a *victorious* day; emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths.—*Shaks.*

VICTORIOUSLY, vik-to-re-us-le, *ad.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy; triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vik-to-re-us-nes, *s.* The state of being victorious.

VICTORY, vik'tur-e, *s.* (*victoria*, from *vinco*, *victus*, I conquer, Lat.) Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat; advantage or superiority gained over our spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or temptation, or in any struggle or competition. In Mythology,—see *Victoria*.

VICTRESS, vik'tres, } *s.* A female who vanquishes.

VICTRICE, vik'tris, } *s.* A female who vanquishes.
I'll lead thy mistress to a conqueror's bed,
And she shall be sole *victress*—*Cæsar's Cæsar*.—*Shaks.*

With boughs of palm, a crowned *victrice* stand.—*Spenser.*

VICTUAL, vit'l, *v. a.* To supply with provisions, as, to *victual* an army; to store with provisions, as, to *victual* a ship.

VICTUALLER, vit'tl-ur, *s.* One who furnishes provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision ship, or one employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for the supply of troops. *Victualling-house*, a house in which food is prepared and sold to strangers.

VICTUALS, vit'ls, *s. plu.* never used in the singular, (*victualles*, Fr. *vituals*, Span. from *victus*, food, Lat.) Food for human beings prepared for eating; that which supports human life; sustenance. This word is never used for the food of inferior animals,

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VIDE—VIEWER.

and is restricted to food prepared; compared, *provisions* is the word used.

VIDE, vid'e. Latin for See. *Vide ut* above.

VIDELICET, ve-del'e-sit, *ad.* (Latin for To wit; namely; abbreviated by *viz.*)

VIDUA, vid'u-a, *s.* (Latin, a widow.) birds: Family, *Fringillidae*.

VIDUAL, vid'u-al, *a.* Belonging to the widow.—Obsolete.

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, *vidual*.—*Purth Sacra* (1633).

VIDUITY, vid-u'e-te, *s.* (*viduitas*, Lat.) —Not used.

The married woman is under the care of an husband: in that estate four hands work her *viduity* but two.—*Ep. Hall.*

VIE, vi, *v. n.* (*veigan*, to war, to contend strain, to urge, to press, Sax.) To superiority; to contend; to use effort, contest, competition, rivalry, or to show or practise in competition; wager; to expose to hazard.—Obs. active verb.

S. Let's play at primero. *A.* What shall *S.* One shilling stake, and three rest.—I will hold?—*Florio Sec. Fr.* (1591).

Nature wants stuff
To vie strange forms with fancy.—

VI-ET-ARMIS, vi-et-dr'mis. In Law, a used in indictments, to express the credible and violent committing of any crime—by force of arms.

VIEW, vu, *v. a.* (*vue*, Fr. from *voir*, tracted from *viderere*, Lat.) To examine with the eye; to look on with for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to perceive by the eye; to scrutinize; to examine mentally; to prospect; sight; reach; the whole eye; the eye or sight;

Objects near our *view* are thought greater larger size which are more remote.—*Locke.*

intellectual survey; mental examination; show;

In that accomplished mind,
Help'd by the night, new graces
Which, by the splendour of the
Dazzled before we ever knew.—

display; exhibition to the sight or give a right *view* of the matter; interest; intention; purpose; design; these are my *views* upon the matter; *view*, the direction in which a thing is directed; the print of the feet of deer on the ground. In Law, a claim the tenant for the jury to see the thing claimed and in controversy, *frankpledge*, the office which the county court performs in looking to peace, and seeing that every man pledge; or it is the power of holding in which court, formerly, all persons fourteen were bound with their sureties for their truth to the king, and the to certify on view.

VIEWER, vu'ur, *s.* One who views, examines; a surveyor, as a coal-viewer in England, the word is equivalent to *viewer* of fences, &c. In Law, *viewers* sent by a court to view any place

VIEWING—VIGOUR.

in question, as the situation of a place where a deed was committed, or of a person in case of sickness, &c.

VIEWING, *vu'ing*, *s.* The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEWLESS, *vu'les*, *a.* That cannot be seen; invisible.

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and, *viewless*, mixed with common air.—
Pope.

VIGESIMATION, *vi-jes-e-ma'shun*, *s.* (*vigesimus*, twenty, Lat.) The act of putting to death every twentieth man.

VIGIL, *vij'il*, *s.* (*vigilia*, Lat. *vigile*, Fr.) Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

So they in heaven their odes and vigils tuned.—
Milton.

In Church affairs, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day commencing at six o'clock in the evening; a religious ceremony, performed on the evening previous to a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake; wakefulness; forbearance of sleep.

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them.—
Addison.

VIGILANCE, *vij'il-ans*, *s.* (French; *vigilans*, Lat.) Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake; watchfulness; circumspection; guard; watch.

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed.—Milton.

VIGILANCY, *vij'il-an-se*, *s.* Vigilance.—Not used.

VIGILANT, *vij'il-ant*, *a.* (French; *vigilans*, Lat.) Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

VIGILANTLY, *vij'il-ant-le*, *ad.* Watchfully; with attention to danger, and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VIGINTIVERATE, *vij-in-tiv'er-ate*, *s.* (*viginti*, twenty, and *viri*, a man, Lat.) A body of officers connected with the government, consisting of twenty men.

VIGNA, *vig'na*, *s.* (in honour of Dominic Vigna, a commentator on Theophrastus.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

VIGNETTE, *vene-yet'*, *s.* (French; from *vigne*, a vine, Lat.) An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface, or dedication.

VIGOROSO, *vig-or-o'so*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a term denoting that the movement to which it is prefixed, is to be performed with strength and firmness.

VIGOROUS, *vig'ur-us*, *a.* Full of vigorous strength or active force; powerful; strong; made by strength either of body or mind.

VIGOROUSLY, *vig'ur-us-le*, *ad.* With great strength of body or mind; forcibly; with active exertions.

VIGOROUSNESS, *vig'ur-us-nes*, *s.* The quality of being vigorous, or strong in body or mind.

VIGORSIA, *ve-gawr'se-a*, *s.* A genus of Parrots, belonging to the Platycercinæ, or Loriets: Family, Psittacidae.

VIGOUR, *vig'or*, *s.* (Latin, from *vigeo*, I am brisk, I grow.) Active bodily strength; physical force; strength of mind; intellectual energy; strength of motion in growth, whether animal or vegetable; strength; energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, inactive else, their *vigour* find.—Milton.
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VI LAICA—VILLAINIZER.

VI LAICA, *vi la'e-ka*, *s.* (Latin.) A writ against a person who, with the assistance of the laity, holds another out of a church, *vi et armis*.

VILE, *vile*, *a.* (Italian; *vilis*, Lat. *vil*, Fr. and Span. *phaylos*, Gr.) Base; worthless; mean; despicable; morally bad; impure; sinful; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and good men.

The sons of Eli made themselves *vile*.—1 Sam. iii.

VILED, } *vilde*, *a.* Vile; abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.—Obsolete.
VILDE, }
VILD, }

The vassals of his pleasures *vilde*.—Spenser.

A *vild* preposterous course.—

Whipping of the Satyre (1601).

Who had used *vild* speeches against King Edward.—
Hayward.

VILELY, *vile'le*, *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; in a cowardly manner.

The Volcians *vilely* yielded the town.—Shaks.

VILENESS, *vile'nes*, *s.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness; intellectual baseness; moral depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wretchedness.

VILIFICATION, *vil-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VILIFIER, *vil'e-fi-ur*, *s.* One who defames or traduces.

VILIFY, *vil'e-fi*, *v. a.* To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

Many passions tempt us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.—Addison.

—This is the most usual sense of the verb.

VILIPEND, *vil'e-pend*, *v. a.* (*vilipendo*, Lat.) To despise.—Not used.

They'll *vilipend* thy sacred word, and scoff it.—

Quarles' Hist. of Joseph (1626).

VILITY, *vil'e-te*, *s.* Vileness; baseness.—Obsolete.

The comedians wore those (socks) to represent the *vility* of the persons they represented.—Kennet's Rom. Antiq.

VILL, *vil*, *s.* A village, or small collection of houses.—Obsolete.

The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I., mentions entire-vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

VILLA, *vil'la*, *s.* (Latin, *villa*, Fr.) A country-seat or farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses,—now used exclusively for a suburban residence. *Villa regia*, a title given to those villages where the kings of England had their royal seats.

VILLAGE, *vil'lage*, *s.* A number of houses in the same place, less than to entitle it to the name of a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by labouring people. In England, it is said that a village is distinguished by the want of a market; this distinction does not exist in America, where any small number of houses erected near each other is called a *village*.

VILLAGER, *vil'la-jur*, *s.* An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, *vil'la-ger-e*, *s.* A district of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he

That frights the maidens of the *villagery*?—Shaks.

VILLAIN, *vil'lin*, *s.* A degraded or wicked wretch; a malefactor.—In this sense, the word is related to *vile*.

VILLAINIZE, *vil'lin-ize*, *v. a.* To defame.

VILLAINIZER, *vil'lin-i-zur*, *s.* One who defames; a renouncer of God; a blasphemer of his only begotten Son,—written also *villanizer*.

Villainizers of his saints, and scornors of his service.—
Sir E. Sandys (1606).
1025

VILLAINOUS—VIMERINIA.

VILLAINOUS, vil'lin-us, *a.* Base; vile; wicked; sorry in a familiar sense, as a *villainous* trick of the eye. Used as an adverb in the sense of *detestably*, by Shakspeare:

We shall lose our time,
And all be turned to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villainous* low.—*Shaks.*

Villainous judgment, in Law, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VILLAINOUSLY, vil'lin-us-le, *ad.* Wickedly; basely; with extreme wickedness.

VILLAINOUSNESS, vil'lin-us-nes, *s.* Baseness; wickedness.

VILLAINY, vil'lin-e, *s.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; a crime or action of deep depravity.—In this sense the word has a plural.

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath.—*Dryden.*

VILLAN, vil'lan, } *s.* (from *vill*, a village.) One

VILLAIN, vil'lin, } who held lands by a base or

VILLEIN, vil'lin, } servile tenure. In Feudal Law,

a person of base and servile condition: of whom there were two sorts—a *villain in gross*, who was bound immediately to his lord, and *villain regardant* to a manor, who was bound to his lord as a member belonging to a manor whereof the lord was the owner.

VILLANAGE, } vil'lan-age, *s.* State of servitude.

VILLENEGE, } In Law, the basest sort of tenure by which lands or tenements were formerly held: it was abolished with the other parts of the feudal system by statute 12 Char. II. c. 24,—generally written *villanage*.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*.—*Spenser.*

VILLANIZE, vil'lan-ize, *v. a.* To degrade; to debase.

VILLANOUS, vil'lan-us, *a.* Serving; being in villanage.

VILLANUS REGIS, vil-la'nus re'jis, *s.* In Law, a writ that lay for bringing back the king's bondsmen that had been carried away out of the manor to which they belonged.

VILLANY, vil'lan-e, *s.* Villanage.

VILLARSIA, vil-lar'she-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Villars, a French botanist.) A genus of plants, formerly included under Menyanthes: Family, Gentianaceæ.

VILLARSITE, vil'lar-site, *s.* A mineral found at Traversella, in Piedmont; crystalized; the primary form a rhombic prism; colour yellowish-green; fracture granular; subtransparent. Composition—silica, 39.61; magnesia, 43.37; protoxide of iron, 3.59; protoxide of manganese, 2.42; lime, 0.53; potash, 0.46; water, 5.80: hardness = 3.0 to 3.5.

VILLATIC, vil-lat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a village.

The perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of some *villatic* fowl.—*Milton.*

VILLI, vil'li, *s.* (*villus*, Lat.) In Anatomy, the same as fibres. In Botany, fine hairs on plants.

VILLOUS, vil'lus, *a.* (*villosus*, from *villus*, hair or wool, Lat.) Abounding with fine hairs or woolly substances; nappy; shaggy; rough, as, the *vil-lous* coat of the stomach. In Botany, covered with soft hairs.

VILMORINIA, vil-mo-rin'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Vilmorin of Paris.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

VIMERINIA, vim-er-in'e-a, *s.* (*vimen*, a twig, Lat.) the appearance of the species is that of a bundle of

VIMINAL—VINDICATION

twigs, being destitute of leaves.)

Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papil

VIMINAL, vim'e-nal, *a.* (*viminalis*, Lat.) ing to twigs; consisting of twigs; pr

VIMINEOUS, vim-in'e-us, *a.* (*vimineus*, of twigs or shoots.

In the hive's *vimineous* dome.—

VINACIOUS, vin-a'shus, *a.* (*vinaceus*, long to wine or grapes; of the co

VINAGIUM, vi-naj'e-um, *s.* In old L ment of a certain quantity of wine: stead of rent.

VINAGO, vin-a'go, *s.* (meaning unknow genus of the Columbinae, or True Pig Columbidæ.

VINALIA, vi-na'le-a, *s.* In Antiquity, served by the Romans on the 19th honour of Jupiter and Venus, so ca libations of wine offered on the occa

VINCA, vink'a, *s.* (*vinco*, I bind, Lat.) a genus of plants: Family, Apocyn

VINCENTIA, vin-sen'she-a, *s.* (in ho Vincent, an eminent advocate in the naturalist.) A genus of plants, nat gascar: Order, Tilliaceæ.

VINCIBLE, vin'se-bl, *a.* (*vinco*, I c Conquerable; that may be overcome

VINCIBLENESS, vin'se-bl-nes, } *s.* Th

VINCIBILITY, vin'se-bl'e-te, } being Conquerableness.

VINCTURE, vink'ture, *s.* (*vinctura*, L ing.—Not used.

VINCULARIA, vink-u-la're-a, *s.* (*vinc fillet*, Lat.) A species of fossil Zo the carboniferous limestone of Irelan

VINCULUM, vink'u-lum, *s.* (Latin, a In Algebra, a line, brackets, parent symbol, by which various terms an into one, as in $a + b + c$, ($a [a + b + c] x$, &c., which are, by prevented from being confounded with

VINDEMIAL, vin-de'me-al, *a.* (*vindemi demia*, vintage, Lat.) Pertaining t or grape harvest.

VINDEMIATE, vin-de'me-ate, *v. a.* t vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees tove tion of this month.—*Evangel.*

VINDEMIATION, vin-de'me-a'shun, *s.* tion of gathering grapes.

VINDICABILITY, vin-de-ka-bl'e-te, *s.* of being vindicable.

VINDICABLE, vin-de-ka-bl, *a.* That dicated, justified, or supported.

VINDICATE, vin-de-kate, *v. a.* (*vindi defend; to justify; to support o true or correct, against denial, cen tion; to assert; to defend with suc tain; to prove to be just or valid; arms or otherwise, as, to vindicate avenge; to punish.*—Obsolete in th

Assemble ours, and all the Thebes
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace

The more numerous the offenders are justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affue

VINDICATION, vin-de-ka'shun, *s.* (*Fi dico*, Lat.) The defence of anything censure, objection, or accusation; t porting by proof or legal process; d or otherwise, as, a *vindication* of a

VINDICATIVE—VINOUS.

VINDICATIVE, vin'de-kay-tiv, *a.* (*vindicatif*, Fr.) Tending to vindicate; justificatory; revengeful; vindictive,—the word now used in this sense.

VINDICATOR, vin'de-kay-tur, *s.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.

VINDICATORY, vin'de-kay-tur-e, *a.* Punitive; inflicting punishment; revengeful;
The afflictions of Job were not *vindictory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces.—*Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*
tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vin-dik'tiv, *a.* (*vindicatif*, Fr.) Revengeful; given to revenge.

VINDICTIVELY, vin-dik'tiv-le, *ad.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, vin-dik'tiv-nes, *s.* Revengefulness; a vindictive temper.

VINDIMATRIX, vin-de-mi'a-triks, *s.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation of Virgo.

VINE, vine, *s.* (*vinea*, Lat. *vigne*, Fr. from *vigna*, Ital. *vina*, Span. a vineyard, *gwin*, Welsh.) A plant of the genus *Vitis*, bearing grapes, of which there are a great many varieties: the term is sometimes applied to plants having the trailing habit of the vine, as the hop-vine, which is absurd. *Vine-clad*, clad or covered with vines. *Vine-dresser*, one who prunes and cultivates the vine. *Vine-fretter*, a small insect of the Aphid or Puceron kind, which lives on and injures the vine plant—called also the *vine-grub*.

VINEA, vin'e-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, wicker hurdles laid on props, to serve as a shelter for soldiers, while carrying forth their works during a siege.

VINED, vinde, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.

VINEGAR, vin'e-gar, *s.* (*vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour, Fr.) An acid liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation of wine, cider, beer, &c. The acid of vinegar is the acetous acid. *Vinegar of lead* is made by digesting ceruse or litharge, with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.

VINER, vi'nur, *s.* One who trims vines.—Obsolete.

VINERY, vi'nur-e, *s.* In Gardening, an erection for supporting vines, and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINEYARD, } vin'yrd, *s.* (*vingard*, Sax.) A plantation of vines, producing grapes;
properly, an enclosure for grape-vines.

VINNEWED, vin'nude, } *a.* (*fynigean*, to fade, wither,
VINNEY, vin'ne, } or decay, Sax.) Mouldy; musty—(not used).
Being long kept, they grow hoar and *vinnewed*.—*Newton, Herbal to the Bible* (1687).
Vinney-cheese, for mouldy cheese, is common in some English counties.

VINNEWEDNESS, vin-nu'ed-nes, *s.* State of being vinnewed.—Not used.
Hoariness or *vinnewedness*, such as on bread or meat long kept.—*Barret in V. Hoar* (1530).

VINOLENCY, vin'o-len-se, *s.* (*vinolentia*, Lat.) Drunkenness.—Not used.

VIOLENT, vin'o-lent, *a.* Given to wine.—Not used.
In women, to be *violent* is no offence.—*Chaucer.*

VINOSITY, vin-os'e-te, *s.* State or quality of being vinous.

VINOUS, vi'nus, *a.* (*vinosus*, Lat. *vineux*, Fr.)

VINTAGE—VIOLATION.

Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine, as a *vinous* taste, *vinous* fermentation.

VINTAGE, vin'taje, *s.* (*vindage*, Fr. from *vindemia*, Lat.) The produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering the crop of grapes; the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINTAGER, vin'ta-jur, *s.* One who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vint'nur, *s.* One who sells wine.

VINTRY, vint're, *s.* A place where wine is sold.

VINY, vi'ne, *a.* Belonging to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

VIOL, vi'ol, *s.* (*viola*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.) An ancient musical instrument, the parent of all the modern instruments of the violin kind. There were three sorts—the treble, tenor, and bass—each of which was furnished with six strings, and played with a bow. Its history is traced as far back as the eighth century. In Naval language, a purchase used occasionally in weighing anchor,—also written *royol*. *Viol da gamba*, or, more properly, *viola di gamba*, the leg viol, so called from its being held between the legs. The form and dimensions of this extinct member of the viol family resembled the modern violoncello, but had six strings. The tone was nasal and disagreeable. *Viola*, or *tenor viol*, a larger kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and bass is assigned: it has four gut strings, the two lowest covered with silver wire, which are tuned *a*, *d*, *g*, and *c*, an octave above the violoncello.

VIOLA, vi'o-la, *s.* (*ion*, Gr.: the Greeks feigned the violets formed the first food of the cow lo, one of Jupiter's mistresses.) Violets, a genus of elegant low herbs, with beautiful flowers: Type of the order *Violaceae*.

VIOLABLE, vi'o-la-bl, *a.* (*violabilis*, Lat.) Such as may be violated.

VIOLACEAE, vi-o-la'se-e, } *s.* (*viola*, one of the
VIOLARIEAE, vi-o-la're-e, } genera.) A natural order of plants, consisting of herbs, subshrubs, and middle-sized shrubs, with alternate rarely opposite leaves, with stipules; calyx five, permanent sepals; petals five, alternating with the sepals, hypogynous, and inserted into the thalamus; stamens five, alternating with the petals, and inserted into the thalamus or calyx; anthers two-celled; filaments usually dilated; ovary one-celled and many-seeded; placentas three; style one, permanent; capsule three-valved; the flower erect or drooping. This is a favourite order with floriculturists. The roots of all the herbaceous and annual kinds act as emetics.

VIOLACEOUS, vi-o-la'shus, *a.* Purple; of the colour of the violet.

VIOLATE, vi'o-late, *v. a.* (*violare*, Lat. *violare*, Fr. *violare*, Ital. *violare*, Span.) To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; to break; to infringe; to transgress; to do violence; to injure by irreverence;
Forbid to violate the sacred fruit.—*Milton.*
to ravish; to deflower.

VIOLATED, vi'o-lay-ted, *part. a.* Deflowered.
The Sabines *violated*, charmed,
Obscured the glory of his rising arms.—*Prior.*

VIOLATION, vi-o-la'shun, *s.* (*violatio*, Lat.) Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable; interruption, as of peace or sleep; infringement; transmission; non-observance; act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; ravishment; rape.

VIOLATIVE—VIPER.

VIOLATIVE, vi'o-lay-tiv, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

VIOLATOR, vi'o-lay-tur, *s.* One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or treats with irreverence; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vi'o-lens, *s.* (*violentia*, Fr.) Physical force; strength of action or motion; moral force or vehemence; outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds;

The earth was filled with violence.—*Gen.* vi. 11.

eagerness; injury; infringement; hurt;

Do violence to no man.—*Luke* iii. 14.

ravishment; rape;—*v. a.* to assault; to do injury to;

Then surely love hath none; nor beauty any;
Nor nature *violenced* in both of these.—*Ben Jonson.*

to bring by violence.

Like one late misnamed court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice.—*Feltham.*

VIOLENT, vi'o-lent, *a.* (*violentus*, Lat.) Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force, as a *violent* wind; vehement; outrageous; produced or continued by force;

No *violent* state can be perpetual.—*Burnet.*

not natural; produced by violence, as a *violent* death; acting by violence; not authorized;

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life.—*Shaks.*

fierce or vehement in spirit or manner, as a *violent* philippic; severe; extreme, as *violent* pains; extorted; not voluntary;

How soon unsay

Vows made in vain, as *violent* and void.—*Milton.*

—*s. an assailant*—(not in use as a noun);

Remember, *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell by force.—*Dec. of Christ. Piety.*

—*v. n.* to become violent; to act with violence—(not in use);

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to urge with violence.—Not in use.

His former adversaries *violated* anything against him.
—*Fuller, Worthies in Anglesca.*

VIOLENTLY, vi'o-lent-le, *ad.* With force; forcibly; vehemently.

VIOLET, vi'o-let, *s.* (*violette*, Fr. *violetta*, Ital. *viola*, Lat.) A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*, of which there are many species, and innumerable varieties.

VIOLIN, vi'o-lin, *s.* (*violina*, Ital.) A fiddle, an instrument with four strings, and played with a bow.

VIOLINIST, vi'o-lin-ist, *s.* A player on the violin; a fiddler.

VIOLIST, vi'o-list, *s.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLO, vi-o-lone-tshel'lo, *s.* (Italian.) A large instrument of the violin kind, an octave lower than the violin, and not played under the chin.

VIOLONO, vi-o-lo'no, *s.* (Italian.) A large three-stringed instrument of the violin kind, having the deepest tone: otherwise called the bass viol.

VIPER, vi'pur, *s.* (*vipera*, Lat. *vipere*, Fr.) A serpent of the genus *Vipera*; an adder; any mischievous or malignant person.

Where is this *viper*
That would depopulate the city, and
Be everything himself?—*Shaks.*

Viper's bugloss, a plant of the genus *Echium*.
Viper's grass, a plant of the genus *Scorzonera*.

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VIPERA—VIRGIN.

VIPERA, vi'per-a, *s.* (Latin, an adder) genus of venomous serpents. The distinguished from the Rattle-snakes and cephali by the absence of pits behind

VIPERINE, vi'per-ine, *a.* (*viperinus*, Lat.) ing to a viper.

VIPEROUS, vi'per-us, *a.* Having the viper.

VIRAGINIAN, ver-a-jin'e-an, *a.* Having of a virago.

The remembrance of his old corresponds *viraginian* trollops.—*Milton.*

VIRAGINITY, ver-a-jin'e-te, *s.* The virago.

VIRAGO, ve-ra'go, *s.* (Latin: from *vir*, woman of extraordinary strength and who has the robust and masculine character of a male sex; a female warrior. In language, a bold, impudent, turbulent termagant.

VIRE, vir, *s.* (*viru*, Span.) An arrow

As a *vire*,
Which fleeth out of a mighty tree
Away he fiedde for a throwe.—

VIRECTA, ve-rek'ta, *s.* (*virectum*, a grey from the agreeable greenness of the genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae)

VIRESCENT, vir-es'sent, *a.* Greenish.

VIRELAY, ve're-lay, *s.* (*virelai*, from Lat.) In French Poetry, a roundel or song, consisting of two rhymes and verses with stanzas.

VIREO, ver'e-o, *s.* (*viridis*, green, Lat.) a genus of birds: Type of the subnina.

VIREONINÆ, ver-e-o-ni'ne, *s.* A sub Ampelidae, or Fruit-eaters, including and Thickheads: the bill is generally moderately strong and compressed; the mouth and nostrils set with set. The large species resemble thrushes; warblers.

VIREYA, ve-re'ya, *s.* (in honour of M. V. physician.) A genus of plants: Order

VIRGA, ver'ga, *s.* (Latin.) In Archæology or staff which sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., badge of their office. *Virga ferrea*, measure kept in the Exchequer, formerly but now of brass.

VIRGATE, ver'gate, *a.* (*virga*, a rod, Latin, having the shape of a rod or yardland, i.e. a quantity of land, different counties, from 15 to 30 acres.

VIRGE. } —See Verge and Verger.

VIRGER. }

VIRGILIA, ver-jil'e-a, *s.* (in honour of great Latin poet.) A genus of Leguminosæ, Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

VIRGILIAN, ver-jil'e-an, *a.* Pertaining described by Virgil. *Virgilian* kind of agriculture which was practised by Romans, and which is described by Georgics.

VIRGIN, ver'jin, *s.* (*virgo*, Lat.) A human species in her pristine sexual woman not a mother—(not usual in

Likest to Ceres in his prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from J

In Astronomy,—see Virgo;—*s. purged*, as *virgin* gold; fresh; new; v

VIRGINAL—VIRTUALITY.

gin soil; becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; chaste; kept unpolluted.

A kiss,

Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since.—*Shaks.*

Virgin's-bower, a plant of the genus *Clematis*.

VIRGINAL, ver-jin'al, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly;

Tears *virginal*

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the name of a musical instrument now dis-
used: it was a keyed instrument of one string,
jack, and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in
shape resembling the present small pianoforte;—
v. n. to pat; to strike, as on a *virginal*,—a cant
word.

Still *virginalling* upon my palm.—*Shaks.*

VIRGINIAN, ver-jin'e-an, *a.* Belonging to or pro-
duced in Virginia;—*s.* a native of Virginia, one of
the United States of America. *Virginian acacia*,
the shrub *Pseudocacia*. *Virginian cowslip*, the
plant *Dodecatheon* medium of Linnaeus. *Virgin-
ian creeper*, the plant *Clematis virginiana*. *Vir-
ginian golden rose*, the plant *Spiraea apulifolia*.
Virginian poke, the plant *Phytolacca decandra*.
Virginian silk, the shrub *Periploca græca*. *Vir-
ginian sumach*, the plant *Rhus typhina*.

VIRGINITY, ver-jin'e-ty, *s.* The state of being a
virgin.

VIRGO, ver-go, *s.* (Latin.) In Astronomy, the Vir-
gin, one of the twelve zodiacal signs, being the
sixth in order, beginning with Aries. She is gen-
erally represented with an ear of corn in her hand,
and hence called *Signum Ceres*. The sun enters
this sign about the 22d of August. It contains
one star of the first magnitude, *Spica Virginis*.

VIRGULARIA, ver-gu-la're-a, *s.* (*virgula*, a little rod,
Lat.) A genus of corals, allied to *Pennatula*:
they are destitute of spiny projections, and the
wings are shorter.

VIRGULINA, ver-gu-li'na, *s.* (*virgula*, a little rod,
Lat.) A genus of microscopic Foraminifera. *Vir-
gula divinatoria*, the divining-rod: a rod in the
form of the letter Y, by the help of which it was
formerly supposed that men could magically dis-
cover mineral lodes or veins.

VIRIDITY, ve-rid'e-ty, *s.* (*veriditus*, Lat.) Green-
ness; verdure.

VIRILE, vir'ile, *a.* (*viriles*, from *vir*, a man, Lat.
ver, Sax. *vir*, strong, Sansc.) Pertaining to the
male part of the human species; masculine; not
puerile or feminine.

VIRILITY, ve-ril'e-ty, *s.* (*verilit*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat.)
Manhood; state of the male of the human species
when possessed of mature and unimpaired sexual
powers.

VIRMILION.—See *Vermilion*.

VIRTU, ver-tū', *s.* (Italian.) A love of the fine arts;
a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUAL, ver-tu'al, *a.* (*virtuel*, Fr.) Potential;
having the power of acting with invisible efficacy,
without the natural or sensible part; being in es-
sence or effect; not in fact. *Virtual velocity*, in
Mechanics, the velocity which a body in equilibrium
would actually acquire during the first instant of
its motion, in case of the equilibrium being dis-
turbed. *Virtual focus*, in Optics, the point from
which rays, having been rendered divergent by re-
flection or refraction, appear to issue.

VIRTUALITY, ver-tu-al'e-ty, *s.* Efficacy.

VIRTUALLY—VIRTUOUSNESS.

VIRTUALLY, ver-tu-al-le, *ad.* In efficiency or effect
only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the
instrumentality of something else.

The citizens of an elective government are *virtually*
present in the legislature in the persons of their repre-
sentatives.—*Webster*.

VIRTUATE, ver-tu-ate, *v. a.* To make efficacious.—
Not in use.

VIRTUE, ver-tu, *s.* (*vertu*, Fr. *virtu*, Ital. *virtud*, Span.
virtus, Lat. from *vir*, a man.) Strength; that
substance or quality of physical bodies by which
they act and produce on other bodies, as the *virtues*
of plants or medicine; bravery; valour—(this was
the predominant signification of virtue among the
Romans, but it is nearly or wholly obsolete in
English in this sense);

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers

Took their discharge.—*Shaks.*

moral goodness; the practice of moral duties, and
abstinence from vice; a particular moral excel-
lence, as the *virtue* of temperance, chastity, or
charity; acting power; something efficacious;

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned
about.—*Mark* v. 30.

secret agency; efficacy without visible or material
action;

She moves the body that she doth possess,

But no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch.—*Davies*,

excellence, or that which constitutes value or merit;
one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy, accord-
ing to Milton;

Thrones, dominions, principedoms, *virtues*, powers.—

Paradise Lost.

the means of;

He used to travel through Greece by *virtue* of this
fable, which procured him reception in all the towns.—

Addison.

legal efficacy or power, as, to act by *virtue* of a
commission. *In virtue*, in consequence; by the
efficacy or authority.

This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise of
God, and partly in *virtue* of piety.—*Atterbury*.

VIRTUELESS, ver-tu-les, *a.* Destitute of virtue;
destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtueless she work'd all herbs and charms,

Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.

—*Fairfax*.

VIRTUOSO, ver-tu-o'so, *s.* (Italian.) A man skilled
in the fine arts, particularly in music, antiquities,
curiosities, and the like.

VIRTUOSOSHIP, ver-tu-o'so-ship, *s.* The pursuits of
a virtuoso.

VIRTUOUS, ver-tu-us, *a.* Morally good; acting in
conformity to the moral law; practising the moral
duties, and abstaining from vice; being in con-
formity to the moral or divine law; chaste, ap-
plied to women;—having medicinal qualities; effi-
cacious by inherent qualities; powerful—(not used
in these three senses);

Before her gates, hell's wofls and lions lay,

Which with her *virtuous* drugs so tame she made,

That wolf nor lion would one man invade.—

Chapman.

having great or powerful qualities.

Lifting his *virtuous* staff on high,

He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed.—

Spenser.

That own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass.—*Milton*.

VIRTUOUSLY, ver-tu-us-le, *ad.* In a virtuous man-
ner; in conformity with duty; according to the
rules of virtue.

VIRTUOUSNESS, ver-tu-us-nes, *s.* The state or
quality of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE—VISCUM.

VIRULENCE, ver'u-lens, } *s.* The quality of being
VIRULENCY, ver'u-len-se, } extremely active in
 doing injury, as the *virulence* of passion; acrimony; malignancy; extreme bitterness.

VIRULENT, ver'u-lent, *a.* (*virulentus*, from *virus*, poison, Lat.) Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous; very bitter in enmity; malignant.

VIRULENTLY, ver'u-lent-le, *ad.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VIRUS, vi'rus, *s.* (Latin.) Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VIS, vis, *s.* (Latin.) Force or power. In Law, force or violence of any kind. In Anatomy, that property by which a muscle contracts after the death of an animal. In Physics, any natural force or power. In Mechanics, *vis mortua*, any kind of purpose or endeavour to move, not sufficient to produce motion. *Vis inertia*, the resistance of matter to change as respects motion: *vis inertia* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous—the former implies the resistance itself, and the latter merely the property by which it is given; inertness; inactivity. *Vis viva* (Latin, living force,) the sum of all the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity.

VISAGE, viz'aje, *s.* (French; from *visageo*, Ital. *visus*, from *video*, I see, Lat.) The face; the countenance; chiefly applied to the human face.

VISAGED, viz'ayjd, *a.* Having a face or visage.

VISARD.—See *Vizard*.

VIS-A-VIS, viz-a-ve', *s.* (French, face to face.) A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VISCERA, vis'er-a, *s.* (Latin; plural of *viscus*.) The bowels; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

VISCERAL, vis'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera; feeling; affecting the viscera.—Not used in this sense.

Love is of all others the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle 'bowels of love.'
 —*Bp. Reynolds on the Passions.*

VISCERATE, vis'er-ate, *v. a.* To exenterate; to embowel; to take out the bowels or viscera. *Eviscerate* is the word generally used.

VISCID, vis'id, *a.* (*viscidus*, from *viscus*, birdlime, Lat.) Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating.

VISCIDITY, vis-sid'e-te, *s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.

VISCOSITY, vis-kos'e-te, } *s.* Glutinousness;
VISCOUSNESS, vis'kus-nes, } tenacity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VISCOUNT, vi'kownt, *s.* (*vice-comes*, Lat.) A title in the British peerage which ranks immediately above that of baron. It is the most recent English title, having, it is said, its origin in the time of Henry VI., who, in 1440, created by letters patent John Lord Beaumont Viscount Beaumont. In Scotland, the title of Viscount was first granted by James VI.

VISCOUNTSHIP, vi'kownt-ship, } *s.* The quality and
VISCOUNTY, vi'kownt-e, } office of a viscount.

VISCOUS, vis'kus, *a.* (*viscus*, birdlime, Lat. *visqueux*, Fr.) Clammy; glutinous; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

VISCUM, vis'kum, *s.* (*viscus*, birdlime, Lat. on account of the sticky nature of the berries.) Mistletoe, a genus of parasitical plants. *V. album*, the species which grows on the oak, was deemed

VISCUS—VISIT.

holy and efficacious in conjurations
 cine by the Druids, who sent round
 dant youths with branches of mistletoe
 the entrance of the new-year; and in
 the same custom still exists in so
 France. In England, branches of it
 in most houses at Christmas, along
 greens.

VISCUS, vis'kus, *s.* (plu. *viscera*.)
 Seldom used in the singular.

VIENIA, vis-e-ne-n, *s.* (probably the
 botanist.) A genus of plants: Ord
 aceæ.

VISHNU, vish'nū, *s.* The second person
 or Trinity of the Hindoos, and the p
 of the preserving principle. He is
 made nine descents on earth in va
 and the tenth is yet to come, when h
 lish a perfect system of righteousness.

VISIBILITY, viz-e-bil'e-te, *s.* (*visibilit*
 state or quality of being perceivable
 the state of being discoverable or app
 spicuousness.

VISIBLE, viz'e-bl, *a.* (French; *visibilis*,
 ceivable by the eye; that can be seen
 to the eye; apparent; open; conspic
 ble church, in Theology, the appare
 Christ, or whole body of believers, i
 tinction from the real or visible church
 of sanctified persons. *Visible world*
 that bounds the sight;—*s.* perceptibili
 —Not in use.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, while
 pupil of the eye.—*Bacon.*

VISIDLENES, viz'e-bl-nes, *s.* State
 being visible.

VISTIBLY, viz'e-ble, *ad.* In a manner p
 the eye.

VISION, vizh'un, *s.* (French; *visio*, Lat.
 of seeing external objects; the faculty
 sight; something imagined to be seen
 real; a phantom; a spectre. In Scrip
 ture, an appearance of something
 something supernaturally presented t
 of the prophets, by which they were
 future events; something imaginary;
 tion of fancy; anything which is t
 sight. In Theology, *abstractive vision*
 of knowing God through the consider
 attributes. *Beatific vision*, or *intuitiv*
 which the faithful enjoy in heaven.
vision, the knowledge of future events.

VISIONARINESS, vizh'un-a-re-nes, *s.*
 of being visionary.

VISIONARY, vizh'un-ar-e, *a.* Affecte
 toms; disposed to receive impressions
 gination; ideal; imaginary; existing
 tion only; not real; having no solid
 —*s.* one whose imagination is disturb
 forms impracticable schemes.

VISIONLESS, vizh'un-less, *a.* Destitute

VISIT, viz'it, *v. a.* (*visitio*, Lat. *visiter*,
 Ital.) To go or come to see; to atten
 sician *visits* his patients; to go or co
 the purpose of inspection; to salute
 sent;

Samson *visited* his wife with a kiss.—
 to go and to use, as, to *visit* the sprin
 ture, to *visit* in mercy, to be propitio
 from trouble; to grant requests, &c.;

VISITABLE—VISTA.

the rod, to punish; to *visit iniquity*, to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict; to *visit the fatherless and widow*, or *the sick and imprisoned*, to show them regard or pity; to relieve their wants;—*v. n.* to keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practise going and seeing others;—*s.* the act of going to see; a going to see, or attending on; the act of going to view or inspect.

VISITABLE, viz'it-a-bl, *a.* Liable to be visited.

Hospitals are *visitabile* by the king or lord chancellor.—*Ayliffe.*

VISITANT, viz'it-ant, *s.* One who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

VISITATION, viz-e-ta'shun, *s.* (French.) The act of visiting; object of visit.

Oh flower,

My early *visitation* and my last.—*Milton.*

In Law, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and to see that its laws are duly observed and executed. In England, the *visitation* of a diocese belongs to the bishop; parochial *visitation* belongs peculiarly to the archdeacons. In a religious sense, the sending of afflictions and distresses upon men to punish them for their sins, to correct or prove;

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*?—*Isaiah* x. 3. communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness. In Ecclesiastical Law, the inspection by the bishop of the several parishes in his diocese. The ancient canon law requires those visitations to be made once a year, but the practice went gradually into disuse, and that now followed is to summon the clergy from the several parts into one convenient place;—a festival in the Western Church, in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the 2d of June.

VISITING, viz'it-ing, *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect;—*s.* the act of going to see, or of attending; visitation.

VISITOR, viz'e-tur, *s.* (*visiteur*, Fr.) One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship; a superior or person authorized to visit any corporation or institution for the purpose of inspection.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations.—*Blackstone.*

VISITORIAL, viz-e-to're-al, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

An archdeacon has the *visitorial* power in parishes.—*Ayliffe.*

VISMIA, vis'me-a, *s.* (in honour of M. de Visme, a merchant in Lisbon.) A genus of plants: Order, Hypericaceae.

VISNOMY, viz-no'me, *s.* (corrupted from Physiognomy.) Face; countenance.

Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Eath to be known; but Jove above them all
By his great looks and power imperial.—*Spenser.*

VISOR, viz'ur, *s.* (*visiere*, Fr. *visiera*, Ital.) A head-piece or mark used to disguise or disfigure; a perforated part of a helmet,—see Vizard.

VISORED, viz'urd, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VISTA, vis'ta, *s.* (Italian, sight.) A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence the trees or other things form the avenue.

VISTAMENTI—VITILITIGATE.

VISTAMENTI, vis-ta-men'te, *a.* (Italian.) In Music, very quick, as applied to the performance.

VISUAL, viz'u-al, *a.* (*visuel*, Fr. *visuale*, Ital.) Pertaining to sight; serving as the instrument of vision, as the *visual* nerve. *Visual angle*, in Optics, the angle under which an object is seen. *Visual rays*, lines of light conceived to come from the object to the eye. *Visual point*, in Perspective, a point in the horizontal line in which all the rays meet.

VISUALIZE, viz'u-a-lize, *v. a.* To make visual.—*Coleridge.*

VITACEÆ, vit-a'se-æ, *s.* (*vitis*, the vine, Lat.) A natural order of plants, consisting of scrambling climbing shrubs, with tumid separable joints, or erect bushes; the wood tissue abounds with dotted ducts of large size, which, at certain seasons, pour forth sap in unusual quantity; peduncles racemose; flowers small, regular, and symmetrical; arranged in thyrses, umbels, or panicles; calyx small, entirely at the edge; petals four or five; stamens equal in number to the petals opposite them, and inserted in the disk; ovary superior; style one, very short; stigma simple; ovules erect, and anatropal; berry round, often by abortion one-celled, pulpy; seeds four or five, bony and erect. This order has been named *Vitis*, *Vinifera*, *Sarmentaceæ*, *Ampelidæ*, and *Lecaceæ*.

VITAL, vi'tal, *a.* (*vitalis*, from *vita*, life, Lat.) Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing to life; necessary to life; containing life;

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part.—*Milton.*

being the seat of life; being that on which life depends, as, a *vital* part of the body; very necessary; highly important; essential, as of *vital* importance; so disposed as to live—(little used in this sense).

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.—*Brown.*

Vital air, oxygen so called because it is that portion of the air which sustains life. *Vital functions*, those functions and faculties of the body on which life immediately depends, as circulation of the blood, respiration, heat, &c.

VITALITY, vi-tal'e-te, *s.* The principle of animation or of life; the act of living; animation.

VITALIZATION, vi-tal-e-za'shun, *s.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle.

VITALIZE, vi'tal-ize, *v. a.* To give life to; to furnish with vital principles.

VITALLY, vi'tal-le, *ad.* In such a manner as to give life essentially.

VITALS, vi'tals, *s. plu.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life; the part essential to life, or a sound state, as, corruption of manners preys on the *vitals* of a state.

VITELLARY, vi-tel'la-re, *s.* (*vitellus*, Lat.) The yoke of an egg.—Not in use.

VITEX, vi'teks, *s.* (Latin.) The Chaste Tree, a genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

VITIATE, vish'e-ate, *v. a.* (*vitio*, Lat.) To injure the substance or qualities of a thing; to spoil; to deprive; to render defectable; to destroy, as the validity of a legal instrument or transaction.

VITIATION, vish-e-a'shun, *s.* The act of vitiating; deprivation; corruption; a rendering invalid, as the *vitiatio* of a contract.

VITILITIGATE, vit-e-lit'e-gate, *v. n.* (*vitiosis* and

VITILITIGATION—VITRIOL.

litigo, Lat.) To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.

VITILITIGATION, vit-e-lit-e-ga'shun, *s.* Cavillous litigation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your vitiligation.—*Hudibras*.

VITIORITY, vish-e-os'e-te, *s.* Viciousness—the word generally used; depravity; corruption of manners.

VITIOUS, VITIOUSNESS, &c.—See Vicious, Viciousness, &c.

VITIS, vit'is, *s.* (Latin.) The Vine, a genus of climbing shrubs, some of which attain an immense size: one is mentioned as having a girth of four feet in circumference; the wood is of great durability. It is considered of Persian origin: the varieties are exceedingly numerous, some of the British nurseries exceeding 250. The Luxemburg catalogue, published by Harvey in 1802, contained 267 sorts. The uses of the grapes are so well known as not to require description. In Roman Antiquity, the badge of the centurion's office, whence it became the name of the office itself. It was also employed as an instrument of corporeal punishment.

VITMANNIA, vit-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Vitmann, professor at Milan, 1792.) A genus of plants: Order, Malpighiaceae.

VITRELLA, vit-rel'la, *s.* (*vitreus*, like glass, Lat.) A genus of the Bullinae, or Bullas, which have the shell internal, hyaline, or subtransparent; convolute; the apex carinated; the substances elastic.

VITROELECTRIC, vit-re-o-lek'trik, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing plates.

VITREOUS, vit're-us, *a.* (*vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass, Lat.) Pertaining to glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass, as the *vitreous* humour of the eye. *Vitreous humour*, the pellucid body which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

VITREOUSNESS, vit're-us-ness, *s.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VITRESCENCE, ve-tres'ens, *s.* (*vitrum*, glass, Lat.) Glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VITRESCENT, ve-tres'sent, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass.

VITRESCIBLE, ve-tres'e-bl, *a.* That can be vitrified.

VITRIFICATION, vit-re-fak'shun, *s.* (from *Vitrify*.) The act, process, or operation of converting into glass.

VITRIFIABLE, vit're-fi-a-bl, } *a.* Capable of
VITRIFICABLE, vit-rif'e-ka-bl, } being converted
into glass.—*Vitrificable* is not in use.

VITRIFICATE, vit-rif'e-kate, *v. a.* To vitrify.—Not in use.

VITRIFICATION, vit-rif-e-ka'shun, *s.* Vitrification.—Not in use.

VITRIFORM, vit're-fawrm, *a.* Having the form or resemblance of glass.

VITRIFY, vit're-fi, *v. a.* (*vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, I make, Lat.) To convert into glass by the action of heat;—*v. n.* to become glass; to be converted into glass.

VITRINA, ve-tri'na, *s.* (*vitreus*, like glass, Lat.) A genus of Gasteropods, belonging to the Limacinae, or Slugs, the shell of which is slightly turbinated, thin, ear-shaped, polished; too small, in general, to contain the animal: Family, Helicidae.

VITRIOL, vit're-ol, *s.* (French; *vitriolo*, Ital. *vitriolo*, 1032

VITRIOLATE—VIVE.

Span. from *vitrum*, glass, Lat.) *Vit* given to certain combinations of the oxygen, or of these with the metal *vitriol*, sulphuric acid; *blue vitriol*, the sulphate of copper; *green vitriol*, the sulphate of iron; *red vitriol*, the sulphate of iron; *white vitriol*, the sulphate of zinc; *spirit of vitriol*, sulphuric ether.

VITRIOLATE, vit're-o-late, *v. a.* To convert into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOLATED, vit're-o-lay-ted, *part. a.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOLATION, vit-re-o-la'shun, *s.*

VITRIOLIZATION, vit-re-o-li-za'shun, *s.* The process of converting into a vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, vit-re-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol, having the qualities of vitriol, or of a vitriol.

VITRIOLIZABLE, vit-re-o-li-za-bl, *a.* Being converted into a vitriol.

VITTE, vit'te, *s.* (*vitta*, a fillet, Lat.) Strips of oil found in the fruits of plants; the term is sometimes applied to various stripes which are found on the leaves, which either arise from irregular distribution of the entire deficiency of colouring matter. In Antiquity, the name given to the robes worn by the Roman women about their heads; the poets frequently allude; the gods, the priests, altars, and victims were adorned with *vitta*.

VITTARIA, vit-ta're-a, *s.* (*vitta*, a ribe, Lat.) A genus of Ferns: Tribe, Polypodiaceae.

VITULARIA, vit-u-la're-a, *s.* (*vitulus*, a bull, Lat.) A genus of Whelks, having the aperture of the shell flattened, as in *Parpurinae*; the genus *Muricea*; the inner lip is flattened, as in *Parpurinae*; the genus *Muricea* and nearly obsolete: Family, Muricidae.

VITULINE, vit'u-line, *a.* Belonging to vitulus.

VITUPERABLE, ve-tu'per-a-bl, *a.* Deserving censure.—Not used.

VITUPERATION, ve-tu-per-a'shun, *s.* Blame; censure.

VITUPERATIVE, ve-tu'per-ay-tiv, *a.* Writing censure.

VITUPERIOUS, ve-tu-pe're-us, *a.* (*vitta*, a fillet, Lat.) Disgraceful.

He is entitled with a vituperious and Shelton, Trans.

VIVACE, ve-va'se, *a.* (Italian.) In *Viva republica*, long live the republic; *Viva gina*, long live the queen. *Viva* the king. *Viva* roce, by word of mouth.

VIVACEOUS, ve-va'shus, *a.* (*vivax*, lively, Lat.) Lively; active; sprightly; having vigour of life; long-lived.—Not in use in the singular.

VIVACEOUSLY, ve-va'shus-le, *ad.* Vivaciously; with life, or spirit.

VIVACEOUSNESS, ve-va'shus-ness, *s.*

VIVACITY, ve-vas'e-te, *s.* Liveliness of temper or behaviour; life; animosity of living; also, long life.—Not in use in two senses.

They survive some days the loss of their hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity.—*Ess.*

VIVARY, vi'va-re, *s.* (*vivarium*, Lat.) A place for keeping live animals, as a pond, a pen, &c.

That cage and vivary Of fowls and beasts.—*Donne's*

VIVE, viv, *a.* (*vivus*, Lat. *vif*, Fr.)

VIVELY—VIVISECTION.

cible.—Not in use. *Vive le roi*, long live the king.
Vive republique, long live the republic.—pronounced *vis-lay-roa*, *vis-lay-ray-pub-leek*.

VIVELY, *viv'e-le*, *ad.* In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly.—Not used.

Where statues and Jove's acts were *vively* limn'd.—
Marston.

VIVENCY, *vi'ven-se*, *s.* (*vivo*, I live, Lat.) Manner of supporting life and vegetation.—Not in use.

VIVERINÆ, *viv-e-rī-ne*, *s.* (*vivera*, one of the genera.) The Gennets, or Musk-weasels, a subfamily of the Mustelidæ, characterized by having three false grinders above; four below; the anterior ones not always permanent; two rather large tuberculous teeth above, one below; on the inner side of the lower carnivorous tooth, are two projecting tubercles; the tongue is prickly; and the pouch is beneath the tail.

VIVERRA, *viv'er-ra*, *s.* A genus of Weasels: Type of the Subfamily, Viverinæ.

VIVES, *vi'vz*, *s.* A distemper among horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumour is formed, which sometimes ends in suppuration.

VIVIANA, *viv-e-a-ne-a*, *s.* (in honour of Dom. Viviani, M.D., a professor and botanist of Genoa, author of *Annali di Botanica*.) A genus of plants: Order, Caryophyllaceæ.

VIVIANITE, *viv'e-a-nite*, *s.* Phosphate of iron: a mineral which occurs crystallized in the form of a right oblique angled prism, which is that of its primary crystal; the colour varies from pale-green to indigo blue: it is transparent or translucent, with a partly metallic, partly vitreous lustre. Its constituents are—protoxide of iron, 41.23: phosphoric acid, 31.18; water, 27.49. It is found at St. Agnes in Cornwall, and in Derbyshire.

VIVID, *vi'vid*, *a.* (*viduus*, from *vivo*, I live, Lat.) Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness; lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images; or painting in lively colours.

VIVIDLY, *vi'vid-le*, *ad.* In a vivid manner; with life; with quickness; with strength; with brightness; in glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind.

VIVIDNESS, *vi'vid-nes*, } *s.* Life; strength; strength
 VIVIDITY, *vi-vid'e-te*, } of colouring; spright-
 liness; brightness.

VIVIFIC, *ve-vif'ik*, } *a.* (*virificus*, Lat.) Giving
 VIVIFICAL, *ve-vif'e-kal*, } life; reviving; enliven-
 ing.

VIVIFICATE, *ve-vif'e-kate*, *v. a.* (*virificio*, Lat.) To give life; to animate. In Chemistry, to recover from such a change of form, as seems to destroy the essential qualities, or to give to natural bodies new lustre, force, or vigour.

VIVIFICATION, *viv-e-fe-ka'shun*, *s.* The act of giving life; revival. In Chemistry, the act of giving new lustre, force, or vigour.

VIVIFICATIVE, *ve-vif'e-kay-tiv*, *a.* (*virifico*, Lat.) Able to animate.

VIVIFY, *viv'e-fi*, *v. a.* (*virifier*, Fr. *virifico*, Lat.) To endue with life; to animate; to make alive.

VIVIPAROUS, *vi-vip'ar-us*, *a.* (*vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bear, Lat.) Producing young in a living state. In Botany, bearing young plants in the place of flowers and seed.

VIVISECTION, *viv-e-sek'shun*, *s.* (*vivus*, alive, and *seco*, I cut, Lat.) The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.

VOL. II.

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VIXEN—VOCHYACEÆ.

VIXEN, *viks'en*, *s.* (Latin, a she-fox, or fox's cub.) A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman.

VIZ, viz. A contraction for *videlicet*; to wit; that is; namely.

VIZARD, *viz'ard*, *s.* A visor; a mask;—*v. a.* to mask.

VIZIR, } *viz-er'*, *s.* A minister of the Sultan of
 VISIER, } the Turkish empire; also, a title of hon-
 our given to several high functionaries, both civil and military. The term is of Arabic origin, and signifies the bearing of a burden. It is also written *resir*, *vasir*, *wasir*, and *weeser*.

VOACANGA, *vo-a-kang'ga*, *s.* (meaning unknown to us.) A genus of plants, natives of Madagascar: Order, Apocynaceæ.

VOANDZELA, *vo-and-ze'e-a*, *s.* (*voanson*, the name of the plants in Madagascar.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Cæsalpinieæ.

VOCABLE, *vo'ka-bl*, *s.* (*vocabulum*, Lat.) A word; a term; a name.

VOCABULARY, *vo-kab'u-la-re*, *s.* (*vocabulaire*, Fr. *vocabulum*, Lat.) A collection of words in a language arranged in alphabetical order; a dictionary; a lexicon.

VOCAL, *vo'kal*, *a.* (French; *vocalis*, Lat.) Having a voice; made to speak;

Witness if I be silent morn or even,
 To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
 Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.—
Milton.

uttered or modulated by the voice. *Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction to instrumental music;—*s.* among Roman Catholics, one who has a right to vote in certain elections.—
Webster.

VOCALIST, *vo'ka-list*, *s.* A public singer; distinguished by superior musical powers.

VOCALITY, *vo-kal'e-te*, *s.* Quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALIZE, *vo'kal-ize*, *v. a.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

VOCALLY, *vo'kal-le*, *ad.* Articulately; with an audible sound; in words, as to express desires *vocally*.

VOCATION, *vo-ka'shun*, *s.* (French; *vocatio*, Lat.) Summons; call; inducement; calling, by the will of God; trade; employment; occupation; designation or destination to a particular state or profession.

None is to enter the ecclesiastical or monastic state without a particular *vocation*.—*Cyc.*

Vocatio in jus, the same as summons in common law.

VOCATIVE, *vo'ka-tiv*, *a.* (*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.) Relating to calling, as the *vocative* case in grammar;—*s.* in Grammar, the case of a noun or substantive, when it is directly applied to the person addressed, as *Domine*, O Lord.

VOCATOR, *vo-ka'tur*, *s.* (*vocatoris*, Lat.) In Roman Antiquity, an officer whose business it was to invite the guests, and assign them their place at table.

VOCE, *vo'se*, *s.* (Italian.) In Music, a voice, as *roce* solo, a single voice.

VOCHYACEÆ, *vo-ke-a'se-e*, *s.* (*rochysia*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs with opposite leaves; the flowers usually in panicles or racemes, unsymmetrical and irregular; sepals four or five, combined at the base; petals naked and alternate with the segments of the calyx, and inserted into

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VOCHYSIA—VOID.

the base; stamens usually opposite the petals; ovary free or partially adherent, and three-celled; style and stigma one; capsule three-cornered, three-valved, and three-celled; seeds winged.

VOCHYSIA, vo-kizh'e-a, *s.* (*vochy*, the name of one of the species in Guiana.) A genus of plants: Order, Vochyaceae.

VOCIFERATE, vo-sif'er-ate, *v. n.* (*vocifero*, Lat.) To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim;—*v. a.* to utter with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATION, vo-sif'er-a'shun, *s.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice.

VOCIFEROUS, vo-sif'er-us, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

VOCIFEROUSLY, vo-sif'er-us-le, *ad.* With great noise in calling, shouting, &c.

VOCIFEROUSNESS, vo-sif'er-us-nes, *s.* Clamorousness.

VOGUE, voge, *s.* (French, a rowing, *voga*, a rowing, mode or fashion, Ital.) Fashion or mode for the time; popular reception for the time.

We may revive the obsolete word,
And banish those that now are most in vogue.—
Roscommon.

VOHIRIA, vo-hir'e-a, *s.* (*voyria*, the Guiana name of one of the species.) A genus of plants: Order, Gentianaceae.

VOICE, voys, *s.* (*voz*, Lat. *vox*, Fr.) In Physiology, the sound which air, when driven from the lungs, produces in traversing the organ called the rima glottidis; any sound made by the breath, as the voice of a trumpet; sound, as the voice of many waters; language; words; expression; command; precept;

You would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God.—*Deut. viii. 20.*

tone; mode of expression;

I desire to be present with you now, and to hear my voice.—*Gal. iv. 20.*

vote; suffrage;

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, some elect by voice.—*Dryden.*

opinion or choice expressed;

I have no words;

My voice is in my sword! Thou bloodier villain
Than voice can give thee out.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to rumour; to report—(obsolete);

Is this the Athenian minion whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully?—*Shaks.*

to vote—(obsolete);

Your mind, pre-occupied with what

You rather must do, than what you should do,

Made you, against the grain, to voice him consul.—
Shaks.

to fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of, as, to voice the pipes of an organ. In Grammar, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating the verb, as, the active voice, the passive voice.

VOICED, voyst, *a.* Furnished with a voice.

VOICELESS, voys'les, *a.* Having no voice or vote.

VOID, voyd, *a.* (*vide*, Fr. *viduus*, Lat. *voto*, Ital.) Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; without inhabitant;

The earth was without form and void.—*Gen. i.*

having no legal or binding force; null; free; clear, as a conscience void of offence; destitute, as void of learning; unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent. *Void of course*, in Astrology, a term applied to a planet when it is separated from another planet, and during its stay in that

VOIDABLE—VOLALKALI.

sign does not apply to any other body
vain; unsubstantial.

Senseless, lifeless idol, void and vain.—

VOID SPACE, a vacuum. To make void, to transgress;

They have made void thy law.—*Ps.*

to render useless or of no effect;

If they which are of the law be hairs, fa
void, and the promise of none effect.—*Eom. vi.*

—*s.* an empty space; a vacuum;—*v.* to quit;

Bid them come down

Or void the field.—*Shaks.*

to emit; to send out; to evacuate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity to make or leave vacant;—*v. n.* to be evacuated.

VOIDABLE, voyd'a-bl, *a.* That may be made void; that may be adjudged void or of no force; that may be evacuated.

VOIDANCE, voyd'ans, *s.* The act of ejection from a benefice; vacancy; incumbent; evasion; subterfuge.

VOIDED, voyd'ed, *a.* In Heraldry, an any ordinary which seems to be cut middle, so as to show the field through.

VOIDER, voyd'ur, *s.* A basket, in which meat is carried from the table; one who one who nullifies. In Agriculture, a name given to a kind of shallow barrel work. In Heraldry, an ordinary which same form as the planche, but not so in.

VOIDING, voyd'ing, *a.* Receiving what as a voiding lobby.

VOIDNESS, voyd'nes, *s.* Emptiness; vac
titation; nullity; inefficacy; want
force; want of substantiality.

VOIRE DIRE, vwawr deer, *s.* (Norman corruption of *vrai dire*, to speak the Law, according to the ancient practice to the competency of a witness, common law, could only be taken on an examination, in which the witness was speak the truth, and then examined interest in the matter. The same practice followed occasionally, although the ob now be taken when it arises on the in chief.

VOISHNUVUS, voysh-noo'vus, *s.* The folli god Vishnu: they wear white garments animal food. The greater portion orders of the Hindoos are Veishnavus. profess to be void of human passion Voiragees.

VOITURE, voy-ture', *s.* (French.) A car dom used.

VOL, vol, *s.* (French, the flight of a Heraldry, a term for the wing of a bird vol is used when only a single wing coat armor.

VOLA, vo-la', *s.* (French, flight.) In Music flight of notes.

VOLANT, vo'lant, *a.* (French.) Flying through the air; nimble; active. I represented as flying, or having the w

VOLACIOUS, vo-la'shus, *a.* (*volo*, I fly, to fly.

VOLALKALI, vol-al'ka-le, *s.* Volatile contraction.

VOLATILE—VOLITION.

VOLATILE, vol'a-tile, *a.* (French; *volatilis*, from *volo*, I fly, Lat.) Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere; having the power to fly; capable of being readily diffused through the atmosphere, as odours, hartshorn, ether, &c.; lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change. *Volatile alkali*, an old name for ammonia;—*s.* a winged animal.—Not used.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of volatiles.—*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VOLATILENESS, vol'a-til-nes, } *s.* Disposition to
VOLATILITY, vol'a-til'e-te, } exhale or evapo-
rate; capability of evaporation; great sprightli-
ness; levity; liveliness; fickleness; mutability
of mind.

VOLATILIZABLE, vol'a-til-i'za-bl, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOLATILIZATION, vol'a-til-i'za-shun, *s.* The act or process of rendering volatile, or causing to rise and float in the atmosphere.

VOLATILIZE, vol'a-til-ize, *v. a.* (*volatiser*, Fr.) To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia, and to rise and become diffused through the air.

VOLCANIC, vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; produced by a volcano; affected by the heat of a volcano. *Volcanic rocks*, rocks which have been produced from the discharges of volcanic matter, as the various kinds of trachyte, scoria, obsidian, and other lavas, whether vitreous, compact, or scoriaceous.

VOLCANICITY, vol-kan-is'e-te, *s.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power,—a word used by Humboldt.

VOLCANIST, vol'kan-ist, *s.* One who believes in the effects of volcanic eruptions in the formation of mountains; one versed in the theory and phenomena of volcanoes.

VOLCANITE.—See Augite.

VOLCANITY, vol-kan'e-te, *s.* The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZATION, vol-kan-e'za-shun, *s.* The process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it.

VOLCANIZE, vol'kan-ize, *v. a.* To subject or cause to undergo volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action.—*Spallanzani.*

VOLCANO, vol-ka'no, *s.* (Italian, from *vulcan*.) An opening in the surface of the earth or other planet, from which smoke, flames, and lava, ashes or stones, are ejected. There are about 200 active volcanoes on the earth at present, and hundreds which have become extinct;—the mountain which ejects volcanic products,—vulgarly called a burning mountain.

VOLE, vole, *s.* (French, from *voler*, to fly.) A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VOLERY, vol'e-re, *s.* (*volerie*, Fr.) A very large cage, in which a bird or birds have some scope for flight.

VOLITATION, vol-e'ta-shun, *s.* (*volito*, dim. of *volo*, I fly, Lat.) The act of flying; flight.

VOLITION, vo-lish'un, *s.* (*volitio*, Lat.) The act of willing; the act of choosing or forming a purpose; the power of willing or determining.

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea.—*Locke.*

VOLITIVE—VOLTAMETER.

VOLITIVE, vol'e-tiv, *a.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive.—*Hale.*

VOLKAMERIA, vol-ka-me're-a, *s.* (in honour of J. C. Volkamer, a German botanist, who died in 1700.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceae.

VOLKONSKOITE, vol-kon-sko'ite, *s.* A Siberian mineral, a silicate of chromium, which occurs amorphous; fracture conchoidal or uneven; very soft; feels smooth; of a grass-green colour. Its constituents are—silica, 27.2; green oxide of chromium, 34.0; peroxide of iron, 7.2; magnesia, 7.2; water, 23.2.

VOLLEY, vol'le, *s.* (*volée*, a flight, Fr.) A flight of shot; the discharge of many small fire-arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once; A fine volley of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to discharge with a volley;—*v. n.* to throw out, or discharge at once.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can volley.—*Shaks.*

VOLLIED, vol'lid, *a.* Disploded with a burst.

—I stood

The fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting vollied thunder made all speed.—*Milton.*

VOLONES, vo-lo'nes, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a name given to those slaves, who, in consequence of the scarcity of citizen soldiers to serve in the Punic war, volunteered their services. Troops of the same kind, and raised in a similar manner by Marcus Aurelius, were called Voluntarii—that is, volunteers.

VOLT, volte, *s.* (*volte*, a ring, Fr.) In the Manege, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLTA, vol'ta. In Italian Music, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; also, an old three-timed air, peculiar to an Italian dance of the same name. *Volta-electric induction*, the electricity induced by a proximate electric current.

VOLTAGE, vol-tag'ra-fe, *s.* (*volta*, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) The process of electrotyping, or of copying medals, casts, seals, and similar objects, by decomposing copper, gold, silver, &c. by means of the voltaic battery,—a process which has also been successfully employed in taking copies of valuable and expensive copperplates.

VOLTAIC, vol-ta'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, or invented by Volta. *Voltaic or galvanic battery*, or *apparatus*, any arrangement of galvanic circles, made so as to produce an effect greater than a simple circle could occasion. *Voltaic electricity*, same as galvanism, it being to M. Volta that we owe the first knowledge of the powers of voltaic or galvanic currents, as shown by him in the 'couronne de tasses,' and the galvanic or voltaic pile, which is a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks or plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between the two contiguous pairs.

VOLTAISM, vol'ta-izm, *s.* The leading facts and principles of electro-chemical action.—See Galvanism.

VOLTAMETER, vol-tam'e-tur, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the power of a voltaic battery, by means of the quantity of water it decomposes in a given time; and also of showing the analysis of water by galvanism.

VOLTAPLAST—VOLUMINOUS.

VOLTAPLAST, vol'ta-plast, *s.* A galvanic battery adapted for electrotyping.

VOLTATYPE, vol'ta-tipe, *s.* Another name for the electrotype.

VOLTI, vol'te, *a.* (Italian, turn.) In Music, a term directing that the leaf is to be turned over. *Volti subito*, turn over quickly.

VOLTIGEURS, vol'te-gewrz, *s.* A kind of French light troops, which differ from the tirailleurs in their acting in a body.

VOLTURNALIA, vol-tur-na'le-a, *s.* In Roman Antiquity, a festival held in honour of the god Vulcanus.

VOLTZIA, vol'tze-a, *s.* A genus of fossil plants, supposed to be Conifere, found in the magnesian limestone of England, and in the new red sandstone of Germany.

VOLTZITE, vol'tzite, *s.* (in honour of M. Volta.) A mineral which occurs in the form of small hemispheres; divisible into thin plates; fracture conchoidal and irregular; colour yellowish-red, interspersed with brown bands; lustre pearly on the natural layers, but vitreous and resinous in the other direction; slightly translucent; opaque. Its constituents are—sulphuret of zinc, 81.0; oxide of zinc, 15.0; oxide of iron, 1.8; organic matter, 2.2: sp. gr. 3.60; hardness = 4.5.

VOLUBILATE, vol-u'bil-ate, } *a.* In Gardening, an epithet applied to a stem which winds or twines round another.

VOLUBILITY, vol-u-bil'e-te, *s.* (*volubilitas*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.) The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; the act of rolling; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability; liable to revolution, as the *volubility* of human affairs.—Not usual in this sense.

VOLUBLE, vol'u-bl, *a.* (*volubilis*, Lat.) Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; rolling; having quick motion; nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; having fluency of speech.

Cassio—a knave very *voluble*.—Shaks.

VOLUBLY, vol'u-ble, *ad.* In a rolling or fluent manner.

This he as *volubly* would vent

As if his stock would ne'er be spent.—Hudibras.

VOLUCELLA, vol-u-sel'la, *s.* A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Athericera.

VOLULITE, vol'u-lite, *s.* A petrified shell of the genus *Voluta*.

VOLUME, vol'ume, *s.* (French, from *volumen*, a roll, Lat.) Primarily, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long stripes of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds; a roll or turn; as much as is included in a coil or roll; dimensions; compass; a swelling or spherical body; a book; a collection of sheets of paper usually printed, or of writing paper folded and bound or covered. In Music, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power. In Philosophy, the apparent space which a body occupies; the real space which a body occupies, is called its mass.

VOLUMED, vol'umde, *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll, as a *volumed* mist.

VOLUMINOUS, vo-lu'me-nus, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications;

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast.—Milton.
consisting of many volumes or books; having written much, or many volumes, as a *voluminous*

VOLUMINOUSLY—VOLUNT

writer; copious or diffusive.—Not sense.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vo-lu'me-nus-le, *ad.* volumes; very conspicuously.

VOLUMINOUSNESS, vo-lu'me-nus-nes, being bulky or in many volumes.

VOLUMIST, vol'u-mist, *s.* One who writes an author.—Not in use.

Ye write them (volumes) in your *chambers* them in your courts; hot *volamists*, and Milton.

VOLUNTARILY, vol-un-ta're-le, *ad.* *S* of one's own accord; optionally; pulsion.

VOLUNTARINESS, vol-un-ta're-nes, *s.* being voluntary or optional.

VOLUNTARY, vol'un-ta-re, *a.* (*voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, Lat.) *A* or spontaneously; acting without being or impelled by another; free, or having to choose or refuse; proceeding from willing; acting with willingness;

She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey.

done by design; purposed; intended of one's own accord; subject to the will of his own will; a volunteer;

All th' unsettled humours of th' Rash, inconsiderate *voluntaries*

a name given to those sectarians, all state endowments for the purpose religious establishments. In Music, performance upon the organ, which at an incidental part of divine service composition which is written for this Law, *voluntary conveyances* are such without any good or valuable consideration *voluntary courtesy*, an act of kindness one man towards another, of the free inclination of the doer, without any promise or reward, made or offered is the object of the courtesy. The promise on the part of him who is such act, unless performed at the instance of the party benefited, when it is a promise on the part of the latter; remuneration or return—hence, a *voluntary* will not support an assumption, but a *voluntary* by a previous request will. *Voluntary* escape of a prisoner by the express order of a sheriff. *Voluntary jurisdiction*, the said to have a *voluntary jurisdiction* merely concerned in doing or settling opposes, and which keep an open purpose, but do not concern themselves ministering redress to any injury, a dispensations, licenses, faculties, annuities of papal exaction. *Voluntary* which are thrown into action in obedience to the will; those which act like the mind, independently of the will, are *voluntary muscles*. *Voluntary oaths* persons take in extra-judicial matters regularly in a court of justice, or be invested to take the same.—3 *Blount* *voluntary settlement*, a settlement made of valuable consideration.

VOLUNTEER, vol-un-teer', *s.* (*volunteer*, person who enters the military or at his own free-will; an entering into

VOLUPTUARY—VOLVOX.

free-will, as *volunteer* companies;—*v. a.* to offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion;—*v. n.* to enter into any service of one's own free-will, or without compulsion.

VOLUPTUARY, vol-up'tu-a-re, *s.* (*voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, Lat.) One addicted to gratification of the appetite, or other sensual pleasures.

VOLUPTUOUS, vol-up'tu-us, *a.* (*voluptueux*, Fr. *voluptuosus*, Lat.) Given to the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratification.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vol-up'tu-us-le, *ad.* Luxuriously; with excess of sensual indulgence.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vol-up'tu-us-ness, *s.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to sensual gratification and pleasure.

VOLUTA, vol-u'ta, *s.* *Volute*, a genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are large and ventricose; the spire extremely short, very obtuse, and papillary; the terminal whorls, where they exist, being smooth and unsculptured.

VOLUTATION, vol-u'ta'shun, *s.* (*volutatio*, Lat.) A wallowing; a rolling.—Seldom used.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.—*Sp. Reynolds.*

VOLUTE, vol'ute, *s.* (French, from *volco*, I roll, Lat.)

In Architecture, the spiral scroll appended on each side to the capital of the Ionic order. The Corinthian and Composite orders are also decorated with volutes, but their character is different, their size smaller, and they are always diagonally placed. The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four; in the Composite eight; there are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones called *helices*. In Conchology, the shell of the genus *Voluta*.

VOLUTELLA, vol-u-tel'la, *s.* A genus of testaceous Mollusca, belonging to the subfamily Anguillariinae, the shells of which are bulbiform, ovate, oblong; spire either entirely or almost concealed; pillar with four oblique plaits at the base; aperture not striated; outer lip smooth, thickened; inner lip wanting.

VOLUTIDÆ, vol-u'te-de, *s.* A family of Gasteropods, characterized by the shells being destitute of a channel; the base truncated and notched; the pillar marked with folds or plaits; no operculum.

VOLUTILITHES, vol-u-til'e-this, *s.* (*volute*, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A genus of fossil Volute, the shells of which have the spire acutely pointed; plaits generally faint, sometimes obsolete.

VOLUTINÆ, vol-u-ti'ne, *s.* (*voluta*, one of the genera.) A subfamily of the Volutidæ, constituting the True Volute, the shells of which have the spire shorter than the aperture, which is never striated; pillar with distinct plaits, the upper ones the shortest; the tip of the spire papillary.

VOLUTION, vol-u'shun, *s.* A spiral turn.

VOLVA, vol'va, *s.* (*volvo*, I roll, Lat.) In Botany, the external membranous or fleshy covering which encloses the stipes and pileus in the young state of many of the fungi.

VOLVARIA, vol-vu're-a, *s.* A genus of fossil Cypræas, the shells of which are cylindrical and lengthened; the extremities obtuse; the surface sculptured; base of the pillar with three to five distinct plates; outer lip crenated; aperture linear.

VOLVOX, vol'voks, *s.* (Latin, a winefretter.) A genus of Infusoria, having a globular body revolving on an axis; Order, Homogenea.

VOLVULUS—VORTICEL.

VOLVULUS.—See *Iliac-passion*,—under *Iliac*.

VOMER, vo'mur, *s.* (French and Latin.) In Anatomy, a thin, flat, zygous, quadrilateral bone, which, articulated below with the superior maxillary and palatine above, with the sphenoid, athmoid, and inferior spongy bones, constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ. It is named from its resemblance to a *vomer* or ploughshare. In Archaeology, a ploughshare or coulter.

VOMICA, vom'e-ka, *s.* In Pathology, a collection of pus within the cavity of the thorax, which, bursting into the bronchiæ, is expectorated by a kind of vomiting. *Nux-vomica*, the poison-nut, the fruit of the plant *Strychnos vomica*, a native of the East Indies. The fruit, as well as other parts of the tree, is valuable as a medicine.

VOMIT, vom'it, *v. n.* (*vomo*, Lat. *vomir*, Fr. *vomire*, Ital. *vomothou*, Sansc.) To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth;—*v. a.* followed by *up* or *out*, to throw or eject from the stomach.

The fish vomited out Jonah upon the dry land.—*Jonah II.*

to eject from any hollow place, as a volcano;—*s.* the matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic medicine.

VOMITING, vom'it-ing, *s.* The act by which the stomach, with the assistance of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, ejects its contents through the œsophagus and mouth; ejection from any hollow place, as of lava, flame, or smoke, in a volcanic eruption.

VOMITION, vo-mish'un, *s.* The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vom'e-tiv, *a.* (*vomitif*, Fr.) Emetic; causing ejection of the contents of the stomach.

VOMITORIA, vom-e-to're-a, *s.* (*vomo*, I spit up, Lat.) In ancient Architecture, the openings, gates, or doors, in the ancient theatres and amphitheatres, which gave ingress and egress to the public.

VOMITORY, vom'e-tur-e, *a.* (*vomitorium*, Lat.) Producing vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic;—*s.* an emetic; a door of a theatre by which the crowd is let out.

VOMITURITION, vom-e-tu-rish'un, *s.* An unavailing effort to empty the stomach by vomiting.

VORACIOUS, vo-ra'shus, *a.* (*vorace*, Fr. *voraz*, Lat.) Greedy to eat; ravenous; rapacious; ready to swallow up, as a voracious gulf.

VORACIOUSLY, vo-ra'shus-le, *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, vo-ra'shus-ness, *s.* Greediness of

VORACITY, vo-ras'e-te, *s.* appetite; voraciousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VORAGINOUS, vo-raj'e-nus, *a.* (*voraginosus*, Lat.) Full of gulfs.

VORANT, vo'rant, *a.* In Heraldry, an epithet applied to a fish, bird, beast, or reptile, represented as swallowing any other creature whole or alive.

VORTEX, vawr'teks, *s.* Plural, *vortices*. (Latin, from *verto*, I turn.) A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water; a whirling of the air; a whirlwind. In the Cartesian system, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common centre. By means of these vortices, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe.

VORTICAL, vawr'te-kal, *a.* Whirling; turning.

VORTICEL, vawr'te-sel, *s.* A little whirl.

WABBLE—WAFFLE.

WABBLE, wawb'bl, *v. a.* (*gwbibaw*, to wander, to move in a circular form, Welsh.) To move from one side to the other; to vacillate, as a turning or whirling body.

WACHENDORFEA, wak-en-dawrf'e-a, *s.* (in memory of E. Wachendorf, professor of botany at Utrecht.) A genus of plants: Order, *Hamodoraceæ*.

WACKE, wak'e, *s.* (German.) In Mineralogy, a rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it is a soft and earthy variety. It is of a greenish-grey, brown, or black colour. It is opaque, yields to the knife, and has a greasy feel. It is chiefly composed of silica.

WAD, wawd, *s.* (*watte*, Germ. *vat*, Dutch.) A little mass of some soft or flexible material, as straw, tow, paper, or old rope-yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun, and pressing it close to the shot, for keeping the powder and shot close; a little mass, tuft, or bundle.

WAD, } wawd, *s.* Another name for plumbago or
WADD, } black-lead. *Black-wadd*, an ore of manganese: it is a hydrate, and has the peculiar property of taking fire when dry, moderately heated, and mixed with linseed oil.

WADDED, wawd'ded, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WADDING, wawd'ding, *s.* (*watte*, Germ.) A wad, or the materials for wads; any pliable stuff of which wads may be made; a kind of soft loose texture used for stuffing garments.

WADDLE, wawd'dl, *v. a.* To move from side to side in walking, as a goose, or wry-footed person; to walk with a waddling motion.

WADDLER, wawd'lur, *s.* The person or thing that waddles.

WADDLINGLY, wawd'ling-le, *ad.* In a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait.

WADE, wade, *v. n.* (*vada*, *voaden*, Dutch, *waten*, Germ. *vader*, Dan.) To walk through water, or through any substance in which the feet sink, as through mud, sand, or snow; to move or pass with difficulty or labour, as, to *wade* through a controversy. To *wade* a river is a common expression: *through* is understood, and the verb is neuter.

WADER, wa'dur, *s.* One who wades. In Ornithology, a bird of the order *Grallatores*, comprehending the herons, cranes, the ibises, rails, snipes, sandpipers, plovers, &c.: they are so called from their wading in water, where they prey on fish and other animals.

WADSET, wawd'set, *s.* (*wæd*, Sax.) In Scottish Law, the conveyance of land in pledge for, or in satisfaction of debt or obligation, with a reserved power to the debtor to recover his lands on payment of performer. The lender is called the *wad-setter*, and the borrower the *reverser*.

WAFER, wa'fur, *s.* (*wafel*, Dutch, *waffel*, Germ. *waffel*, Dan.) A thin cake: the bread given by the priest in the eucharist of the Roman Catholic Church. In Commerce, a thin pasty material used to close letters and such other small articles together. Four kinds are in use—common paste wafers; transparent wafers, made of fine glue poured on a marble slab, and, when cold and dry, punched out into proper shapes; gum wafers, consisting of gummed paper with a device or initial letter; medallion wafers, on which various devices are made.

WAFFLE, waf'fl, *s.* (*waffel*, Germ. *wafel*, Dutch.) A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked on an iron over the fire. *Waffle-irons*, a utensil for baking waffles.

WAFT—WAGER.

WAFT, waft, *v. a.* (perhaps from *Wave*, or convey through a fluid or buoyant through water or air; to buoy; to carry. From the bellowing east oft the whirlwinds Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry At one wide waft.—*Thomson*.)

to keep from sinking; to beckon or give something by a motion;

It wafts you to a more removed ground to turn—(not in use in these last two)

Even now I met him
With customary compliment; when
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and
A lip of much contempt, speeds from
—*v. n.* to float; to be moved; to pass medium;

Those trumpets his triumphant entry told
And now the shouts waft near the citad
a signal displayed from a ship's stern
an ensign furl'd in a roll to the head

WAFAGE, waft'age, *s.* Conveyance through by water.—Not in use.

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian
Staying for waftage.—*Shaks.*

WAFTER, waft'ur, *s.* A passage-boat; a thing that wafts; the conductor of vessels.

O Charon, Charon,
The wafter of souls to bliss or bale
Row

WAFTING, waft'ing, *s.* A bearing or fluid.

WAFTURE, waft'ure, *s.* The act of wafting.

Caught by the wafture of a golden lin
With an angry wafture of your ban

WAG, wag, *v. a.* (*wagion*, *weegan*, Sax. or shake slightly;—*v. n.* to be quick motion; to stir;

Tremble and start at wagging of a stick
to go; to depart; to pack off;
I'll provoke him to 't, or let him wag
to be slightly shaken;

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more
a droll; a man full of low sport and
ludicrous fellow.

WAGE, waje, *v. a.* (*wagen*, to attempt, Germ. Dutch.) To engage in, as by a previous determination; to stake; to hire a wages; to set to hire;

Thou must wage
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold

—(obsolete in these senses); to make to carry on, as, to wage war.

WAGEL, wag'el, *s.* The Wagel-gull, a young of the Cobb, *Larus marinus*.

WAGER, wa'jur, *s.* Something deposited hazarded on the event of a contested question; a bet; subjects upon which are laid. In Law, to *wager* one's security to make one's law. The defendant to swear that he owes nothing to the eleven neighbours, called *compurgators* upon their oaths, that they believe a science that he has declared the truth called *wager of law*. *Wager of battle*, tenant, in a writ of right, offers to pass by the body of his champion, and if his glove or pledge, thus stipulates to champion of the defendant, who, if the glove, accepts the challenge. The

WAGERER—WAGGONER.

armed with batons, enter the lists, and, taking each other by the hand, each swears to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appears; they then fight till the stars appear, and if the champion of the tenant can defend himself till that time, his cause prevails.—*Blackstone*. *Wager of policy*, a policy of insurance, in which the party whose life or property is insured has an interest. It is so called, because in effect it amounts simply to a wager, between the insurer and the insured, upon the contingency mentioned in the policy. Wager policies, though for some time permitted in our laws, are now forbidden to be made on ships, by 19 Geo. III. c. 3, and upon other matters by 14 Geo. III. c. 48, the latter act declaring that no insurance shall be made by any person or persons, &c., on the life or lives of any other person or persons, or on any other event or events whatsoever, wherein the person or persons for whose use, benefit, or on whose account such policies shall be made, shall have an interest, or by way of gaming or wager;—*v. a.* to lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty;—*v. n.* to offer a wager.

'Twas merry when you *waged* on your angling.—*Shaks.*

This is elliptical—the thing wagered is understood.

WAGERER, wa'jer-ur, *s.* One who bets; one who wagers.

WAGES, wa'jis, *s. plu.* Hire; reward; that which is stipulated or paid for services, but chiefly for services for manual labour: rewards given to men in office are called *fees* or *salary*.

WAGGERY, wag'gur-e, *s.* (from Wag.) Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

WAGGISH, wag'gish, *a.* Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humour; frolicsome, as a company of *waggish* boys; done, laid, or made in *waggery* for sport, as a *waggish* trick.

WAGGISHLY, wag'gish-le, *ad.* In a *waggish* manner; in sport.

WAGGISHNESS, wag'gish-nes, *s.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAGGLE, wag'gl, *v. n.* (*waggelen*, Dutch, *wackeln*, Germ.) To waddle; to reel or move from side to side;—*v. a.* to move one way and the other quickly, as a bird *waggles* its tail.

WAGGON, } wag'gun, *s.* (*wagen*, Dutch and Germ.

WAGON, } *wagon*, Swed. *wagn*, Sax. *gewain*, Welsh.) A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses, used for light articles; a *waggon* in Scotland is applied to a large cart capable of containing from 24 to 28 cwt. of coals; railway carriages are also called *waggons*; a *chariot*—(obsolete in this sense).

Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners' legs.—*Shaks.*

Waggon-headed ceiling, in Architecture, the same as cylindric ceiling;—*v. a.* to transport in a *waggon*, as, to *waggon* goods;—*v. n.* to practise the transportation of goods in a *waggon*.—An Americanism—improper.

The man *waggons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.—*Webster*.

WAGGONAGE, wag'gun-aje, *s.* Money paid for carriage of goods in a *waggon*.

WAGGONER, wag'gun-ur, *s.* The driver of a *waggon*; a constellation, Charles' Wain.

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WAGGONING—WAIST.

WAGGONING, wag'gun-ing, *s.* The transportation or conveyance of goods in a *waggon*.

WAGNERITE, wag'ner-ite, *s.* An exceedingly rare mineral, resembling the Brazilian topaz. It consists of phosphoric and fluoric acid, magnesia, the oxide of iron, and manganese.

WAGTAIL, wag'tale, *s.* A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, of which four British species are described by Yorrel, viz., the pied wagtail (*M. alba*), the grey wagtail (*M. boarula*), the greyheaded wagtail (*M. neglecta*), and the yellow wagtail (*M. flava*). They are so named from the habit of elevating and depressing the tail incessantly.

WAHABEE, waw-ha-be', *s.* A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer among the Mohammedans about the year 1760.

WAHLENBERGIA, waw-len-ber'je-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. G. Wahlenberg.) A genus of plants: Order, Campanulaceæ.

WAID, wade, *a.* Crushed.—Obsolete.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten.—*Shaks.*

WAIF, wafe, *s.* (*wif*, *weif*, Norm. from *waive*.) In Law, goods found, the owner of which is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon within a year and a day, takes him and brings him to justice; anything found astray without an owner,—written *waift* by Spenser.

WAIL, wale, *v. a.* (*weala*, Icel. *guil*, Gael. *guyline*, Welsh.) To lament; to moan; to bewail;—*v. n.* to weep; to express sorrow audibly;—*s.* loud lamentation; weeping and crying.

WAILFUL, wale'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, wale'ing, *s.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation; moan.

WAILINGLY, wale'ing-le, *ad.* In a wailing manner.

WAILMENT, wale'ment, *s.* Lamentation.—Obsolete.

WAIN, wane, *s.* (*wain*, Sax. *gewain*, Welsh.) A *waggon*; a wheeled carriage for the transportation of goods. *Wain-house*, a house or shed for *waggons* and carts.—Local. *Wain-rope*, a rope for binding a load on a *waggon*; a cart-rope.

WAINAGE, wane'aje, *s.* A finding of carriages.

WAINSCOT, wane'skot, *s.* (*wagenscot*, Dutch.) In Building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room; being made into panels;—*v. a.* to line with *wainscot*; to line with different materials.

The other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass.—*Addison*.

WAIR, ware, *s.* In Carpentry, a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.—Not used.

WAIST, waste, *s.* (*gwast*, pressure, the waist or part where the girdle is tied, Welsh.) That part of the body which is immediately below the ribs or the thorax, or the slenderest part of the body between the thorax and hips; that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and fore-castle. In many ships now built there is no quarter-deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship. *Waistband*, the band or upper part of breeches, trousers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist. *Waistcloths*, coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways between the quarter-deck and fore-castle. *Waistcoat*, a short coat or garment for men, covering the thorax and waist, worn under the coat; a vest.

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WAISTER, waste'ur, *s.* A sailor stationed to work in the waist of a ship.

WAIT, wate, *v. n.* (*guetter*, Fr. *guatare*, Ital. *guaitano*, Welsh.) To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or to continue stationary, till the arrival of some person or event, as, to wait for the mail; to stay proceedings, or suspend any business in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour; to rest in expectation and patience; to remain;

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait.—*Dryden*.

to continue by reason of hinderance; to lie in ambush as an enemy.

Some ambush waited to intercept thy way.—*Milton*.

To wait on or upon, to attend as a servant; to perform menial services, as, to wait on a gentleman. To wait on, to attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony; to give servile or submissive attendance; to follow as a consequence—(in these senses await is generally used); —to look watchfully;

It is a point of cunning to wait on him to whom you speak with your eyes.—*Bacon*.

to attend to; to perform; to be ready to serve; to obey. To wait at, to perform service, as, to wait at table. To wait for, to watch for;—*v. a.* to stay for; to remain stationary, in expectation of the arrival of; to attend as a consequence of, as, such doom waits luxury—(in this sense we use attend, or attend on);—to watch as an enemy;

He is waited for of the sword.—*Job* xv. 22.

—*s.* ambush, as, to lie in wait, or to lay wait.

WAITER, wa'tur, *s.* One who waits particularly in an inn or house of public entertainment; a tray, such as is used in waiting at table. *Tide-waiter*, an officer of the customs.

WAITING, wa'ting, *a.* An epithet applied to one who waits, as a waiting-maid, waiting-woman, or waiting-gentlewoman;—*part.* Waiting on, attending, serving. Waiting for, staying for the arrival of. Waiting at, attending at. In waiting, in attendance.

WAITINGLY, wa'ting-le, *ad.* By waiting.

WAITS, wayts, *s. plu.* Literally, watchers, or persons who keep awake—applied at present only to the itinerant nocturnal musicians at Christmas time; some consider the word derived from the name given to the musicians formerly attendant on mayors and bodies corporate.

WAIVE, wave, *s.* (from Waif.) A woman put out of the protection of the law;—*v. a.* to relinquish; not to insist on or claim. *Waiving of a tort*, the act of passing over, or omitting to take advantage of, or to obtain redress for, a tort or injury.

WAIVED, wayvd, *part. a.* Relinquished: applied especially to a woman who, for any crime for which a man may be outlawed, is relinquished or forsaken by the law—hence, such a one is called a *waive*.

WAIVER, wa'vur, *s.* In Law, the waiving, passing over, or omitting to take advantage of anything. It is frequently used in reference to irregularities in legal proceedings: thus, a *waiver* of irregularity, signifies an intention not to take any advantage of such irregularity.—1 *Arch. Pract.*

WAIWODE, wa'wode, *s.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general.

WAKE, wake, *v. n.* (*wakan*, Sax. *wacken*, Germ.) To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep; to be excited or roused from sleep; to awake or cease to sleep; to be awakened; to be

quick, alive, or active; to be excited; to be put in motion;

Gentle airs to fan the earth now wake—*v. a.* to rouse from sleep; to arouse to put in motion or action; to bring as if from the sleep of death;

To second life

Wake'd in the renovation of the just to watch or attend a corpse, as is the Irish;—*s.* the feast of the dead parish church, which was originally kept all night; vigils; state of forbearance

Their merry wakes and pastimes kept Twixt sleep and wake.—*Old Song*.

act of waking—(obsolete in this watching of a corpse during night. *ship*, the track it leaves in the water, which it passes. To be in the wake of a vessel, is to be in a line with her track. *Wake-robin*, the plant *Arum*

WAKEFUL, wake'ful, *a.* Not sleeping to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

WAKEFULLY, wake'ful-le, *ad.* With sleeplessness.

WAKEFULNESS, wake'ful-ness, *s.* In sleep; want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

WAKEN, wa'kn, *v. n.* (this seems to be finite retained.) To wake; to cause to be awakened;—*v. a.* to excite or rouse to excite to action or motion; to induce; to rouse into action.

They introduce

Their sacred song, and awaken raptures

WAKENER, wake'nur, *s.* The person who awakens.

WAKER, wa'kur, *s.* One who wakes or rouses from sleep.

WAKING, wa'king, *s.* The period of watch.—Obsolete in the last sense.

About the fourth waking of the night

Waking-hours, the hours not devoted to sleep.

WALAN, wa'lan, *s.* The name of a Amboyna, first described and figured and called by him Ichthyonectes: the natives using the bark in catching fish.

WALDENSES, wawl-den'ses, *s.* A sect in Piedmont, said to have derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who lived in the year 1180. They are strict in their tenets. The church government is Presbyterian. In connection with the body called the Waldenses in Scotland.

WALE, wale, *s.* (perhaps from *guaislen*, a ridge in cloth rising above the rest of the cloth. *Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of planks extending along a ship's side whole length at different heights, to strengthen the decks, and form the gunwales are distinguished into the main wale.

WALED, wayld, *a.* Marked with wales. **WALHALLA**, wawl-hal'law, *s.* In Norse mythology, the palace of immortality inhabited by the heroes of Scandinavia. It is also applied to one of the most remarkable architectural monuments of the present age, consecrated to the heroes of Germany, including warriors, poets, and philosophers. It is situated on the bank of the Danube, near Ratibon

WALK—WALL.

WALK, wawk, *v. n.* (*wealean*, Sax. to roll, *wallen*, to stir, rove, travel, or wander, Germ.) To move or step slowly along; to advance slowly step by step; to move on the feet for exercise or amusement; to appear as a spectre:

The spirits of the dead

May walk again.—*Shaks.*

to act on any occasion;

Do you think I'd walk in any plot?—*Ben Jonson.*

to be in motion, as a clamorous tongue;

Her tongue did walk

In foul reproach.—*Shaks.*

to range; to be stirring;

Affairs that walk

As they say spirits do at midnight,

Have in them a milder nature than the business

That seeks despatch by day.—*Shaks.*

to move off; to depart. In Scripture, to live, act, or behave; to pursue a particular course, as, to walk with God, to walk in darkness, to walk by faith, to walk after the flesh, to walk after the Spirit, &c. To walk in, to enter a house or apartment, as, walk in, sir;—*v. a.* to cause to move slowly; to lead, drive, or ride, as, to walk a horse. To walk the streets is elliptical for walk in, through, or along the streets; to conduct; to lead;

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth of this life.—*Harmar, Transl. of Beza (1587).*

—*s.* the act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with slow paces; the act of walking for air or exercise, as, a morning or evening walk; length of way passed over in walking, as, a long or short walk; an avenue set with trees;

He hath left you all his walks,

His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,

On that side Tiber.—*Shaks.*

way; road; range; place of wandering; region; space; course of life or pursuit, as, the walk of the historian; the slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped. A sheep-walk, high dry land where sheep are pastured. Walk-mill, a fulling mill.—*Local.*

WALKABLE, wawk'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be walked on.—*Not much used.*

WALKER, wawk'ur, *s.* One who walks; a fuller; one who deports himself in a particular manner. In Law, a forest officer, appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

WALKERA, wawl-ke'ra, *s.* (in honour of Richard Walker, D.D., founder of the botanical garden at Cambridge.) A genus of plants: Order, Ochnaceae.

WALKING, wawk'ing, *s.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace. Walking-stoff, or walking-stick, a staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

WALL, wawl, *s.* (German; *wal*, Dutch, *valium*, Lat.) A structure of stone, brick, or other material, raised to some height, and extended as a fence or security; the side of a building; wall, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general, or works of defence; a defence; means of security. To take the wall, to take the upper or most honourable place;—*v. a.* to enclose with a wall; to defend by walls;

The terror of his name

That walls us in.—*Dryden.*

to fill up with a wall. Wall-knot, a particular kind of knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands and interweaving them among each other. Wall-plate, in Architecture, a piece of timber lying on a wall, on which girders, joists,

WALLACHIAN—WALLOW.

and other timbers rest. Wall-sided, having the sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship. Wall-spring, a spring of water issuing from stratified rocks. In Botany, wall-cress, the common name of plants of the genus *Arabis*. Wall-flower, a plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*. Wall-fruit, in Gardening, fruit which requires to be matured by the trees being trained to a wall. Wall-moss, a species of moss which grows on walls. Wall-mustard, or wall-rocket, the plant *Diplotaxis tennifolia*. Wall-pennycort, a plant of the genus *Cotyledon*. Wall-pepper, a plant of the genus *Sedum*. Wall-pie, a plant of the genus *Asplenium*. Walwort, the dwarf Elder, or Danewort, *Sambucus ebulus*. Wall-pellitory, a plant of the genus *Parietaria*, so called from its growing on old walls and rubbish in sheltered places. Wall-rue, the plant *Adeantum album*. Wall-creeper, a plant of the genus *Certhia*. In Zoology, wall-louse, a small insect or bug.

WALLACHIAN, wal-lak'e-an, *a.* Of or belonging to Wallachia;—*s.* a native of Wallachia.

WALLENTIA, wawl'le-ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mathew Wallen, an Irish botanist, many years resident in Jamaica.) A genus of plants: Order, Myricaceae.

WALLENSTENIA, wawl-len-ste'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Francis Von Wallenstein, a German botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Rosaceae.

WALLER, wawl'lur, *s.* One who builds walls or stone fences on farms, &c.

WALLERITE, wawl'lur-ite, *s.* A mineral or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, yellowish and translucent.

WALLET, wawl'et, *s.* (*weallian*, to travel, Sax.) A bag in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knapsack; anything protuberant or swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them wallets of flesh?—*Shaks.*

WALL-EYE, wawl'i, *s.* (this word is not written wall, but wall, in our old authors.) A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma. In horses, an eye in which the iris is of a light-grey colour.

WALLEYED, wawl'ide, *a.* Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither would thou convey

This growing image of thy fiend-like face?—*Shaks.*

Wholly eyes, the sign of jealousy.—*Spenser.*

Whale-eyed, glaucochis.—*Holet.*

WALLICKIA, wawl-lik'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Nathaniel Wallick, M.D., superintendent of the East India Company's botanical garden at Calcutta.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceae.

WALLING, wawl'ing, *s.* Walls in general; materials for building walls.

WALLOP, wawl'lup, *v. n.* (*wealan*, to boil or bubble, Sax.) To boil with a continued bubbling, or heaving and rolling of the liquid with noise.

WALLOW, wawl'lo, *v. n.* (*wealowan*, Sax.) To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other filthy substance; to roll upon anything; to live in a state of filth or gross vice;—*v. a.* to roll;

O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes.—*Jer. vi. 25.*

a kind of rolling walk;

One taught the toss, and one the new French wallow.—*Dryden.*

a kind of dance.

And weel could dance the highland wallow.—*Burns.*

- WALLOWER**, waw'l'o-or, *s.* One who rolls in mire; a wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.
- WALLROTHIA**, wawl-ro'the-a, *s.* (in honour of F. Wallroth, M.D., German botanist.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermeæ.
- WALLSARA**, wawl-sa'ra, *s.* (*wallursi*, its Teninga name.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.
- WALNUT**, wawl'nut, *s.* (*wall*, foreign, *knuta*, nut, Sax. *walnoot*, Dutch.) A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Juglans*, of which there are many kinds.
- WALPURGES NIGHT**, wawl-pur'ges nite, *s.* The night of the 1st of May, a festival of St. Philip and St. John. Saint Walpurga was an English lady, sister of Boniface, the apostle of the Germans. Her festival falls on the same day with that of the above-mentioned saint, and is a common day in Germany, like Lady-day in England, for the commencement of leases, &c. According to the popular superstition, it is the witch festival held on the summit of the Brocken, in the Hartz Mountains: a superstition supposed to have originated in the rites performed by the pagan remnants of the Saxons to their gods, when their nation was forcibly converted to Christianity, which being secretly celebrated in remote places, were supposed by the vulgar to be supernatural orgies.
- WALRUS**, wawl'rus, *s.* (*wall*, as in *wallfisch*, a whale, and *ross*, a horn, Germ.) The *Trichius rosmarus*, an amphibious carnivorous animal, which inhabits the Arctic seas. It is called also the Morse, Sea-elephant, Sea-horse, or Sea-cow, and Waltron.
- WALTHERIA**, wawl-the're-a, *s.* (in honour of Augustus Fred. Walther, a German botanist, and once professor of botany at Leipsic.) A genus of plants: Order, Byttneriaceæ.
- WALTRON**, wawl'trun, *s.* One of the names of the Walrus.
- WALTZ**, wawltz, *s.* (*waltzer*, Germ.) The name of the German national dance, and also of the species of music by which it is accompanied.
- WAMBLE**, wawm'bl, *v. n.* (*womelen*, Dutch, *wamler*, Dan.) To be disturbed with nausea.—An old vulgar word.
- When your cold salads, without salts or vinegar, lie *wambling* in your stomachs.—*Beau. and Flet.*
- Wamble-cropped*, sick at stomach.—Vulgar.
- WAMPÉE-TREE**, wam'pe-tree, *s.* The common name of plants of the genus *Cookia*, natives of the East Indies.
- WAMPUM**, wam'pum, *s.* Shells, or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money, or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells, when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called *wampumpeague*, *wompeague*, or *wampampeague*, of which *wampum* seems to be a contraction.
- WAN**, wawn, *a.* (*wan* or *wann*, deficient, or *wanion*, to fail, Sax. *qwan*, weak, *qwyn*, white, Welsh.) Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look. The old preterite of *to win*, still used as such in the Scottish language.
- The report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the Emperor *wan*.—*Drayton*.
- WAND**, wawnd, *s.* (*waand*, Dutch.) A small stick; a twig; a rod; a staff of authority; a divining rod.
- WANDER**, wawn'dur, *v. n.* (*wandrian*, Sax. *wandeln*, Germ. *randra*, Dan. *andara*, a wanderer, Sansc.) To rove; to ramble here and there, without any certain cou the subject deviate, str or not und wanders. famous res elliptical, th verb has no
- WANDERER**, wand'ur, *s.* One who wanders; roves; one who wanders.
- WANDERING**, wand'ing, *s.* Travelling; travelling; mistaken; or aberration; lunium; un
- WANDERING**, wand'ing, *s.* Travelling; travelling; mistaken; or aberration; lunium; un
- WANDEROO**, wand'roo, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANDY**, wawdy, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANE**, wane, *v. n.* To decrease; or decrease —particu the moon p of the mo crease; de
- We are cast *wane*.—*South.*
- WANGENHEIM**, wang'en-him, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANGHEES**, wang'hees, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANGTOOTH**, wang'tooth, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANHOPE**, wan'hope, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANLY**, wawly, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANNESS**, wan'ness, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANNISH**, wan'nish, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANT**, wawnt, *s.* A name given to Malabar.
- WANTON**, wan'ton, *s.* A name given to Malabar.

WANTONIZE—WAPPE.

some; darting from one side or the other; moving or flying loosely;

She, as a veil down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils.—*Milton*.

wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in unrestrained sensuality; lewd; lustful; libidinous; disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness; loose; unrestrained; running to excess;

How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise?—*Addison*.

luxuriant; overgrown;

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with wanton growth derides.—*Milton*.

tending to be wild;

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies.—*Milton*.

to sport lasciviously; to move briskly and irregularly; extravagant or indelicate;

Women nightly gay in gems and wanton dress.—*Millegn*.

not regular; not turned or formed with regularity;

The quaint masses of the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable.—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* a lewd person; a strumpet; a trifle; an insignificant flatterer;

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken wanton, brave your fields?—*Shaks*.

—*v. n.* to rove and ramble without restraint; to play loosely.

WANTONIZE, wawn'tun-ize, *v. n.* To behave wantonly.—Not in use.

WANTONIZING, wawn'tun-ize-ing, *part. a.* Behaving wantonly.—Not in use.

Do not thyself betray
With wantonizing years.—*Daniel*.

WANTONLY, wawn'tun-le, *ad.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gaily; playfully; lasciviously.

WANTONNESS, wawn'tun-ness, *s.* Sportiveness; gaiety; frolicsomeness; waggery; licentiousness; negligence of restraint; lasciviousness; lewdness.

WANTWIT, wawn'twit, *s.* One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a wantwit sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself.—*Shaks*.

WANTY, wawn'te, *s.* (*want*, cordage, Dutch?) A broad strap of leather for binding a load on the back of a beast.—Local.

WAPACUT, wap'a-kut, *s.* The Strix Wapacutha, or spotted owl of Hudson's Bay.

WAPED, wap'ed, } *a.* Dejected; crushed by
WAPPENED, wap'pnd, } misery.—Obsolete.

This makes the wappen'd widow wed again.—*Shaks*.

NOTE.—Not *waped*, as Warburton has rendered it, by way of paraphrase.—*Todd*.

WAPENTAKE, wap'en-take, *s.* (*wapan*, a weapon, and *tac*, touch, Sax.) In some of the northern counties of England, a division or district answering to the hundred of other counties: the name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears, when the hundred or chief entered upon his office—the custom originated with the Danes.

WAPETI, wap'e-ti, *s.* The North American stag, *Cervus Canadensis*.

WAPP, wap, *s.* In ships, a kind of rope in which the shrouds are set, stretched in small knots.

WAPPE, wap'pe, *s.* A species of cur or watch-dog, said to be so called from the nature of his bark.

WAPPER—WARD.

WAPPER, wap'pur, *s.* A name given in some places to the small species of gudgeon.

WAR, wawr, *s.* (*war*, Sax. *querre*, Fr. *guerra*, Ital. Span. and Port. *warren*, to quarrel, Dutch.) A contest between nations and states, carried on by force, either for defence, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, or otherwise acquiring superiority. In poetical language, the instruments of war; also, forces or army;

On the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war.—*Milton*.

hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Man-of-war*, a ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack and defence—men-of-war carry from 20 to 120 guns. *Holy wars*, a name given to the crusades or attempts made by the Christian powers of Europe in the middle ages, to dispossess the Turks from Palestine or Holy Land. *War-horse*, a horse trained for war. *War-insurance*, insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums;—*v. n.* to invade or attack a nation or state by force of arms; to carry on hostilities, or to be in a state of hostile conflict; to contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition;

Lusts which war against the soul.—1 Pet. ii. 11.

—*v. a.* to carry on a contest.

That thou mightest war a good warfare.—1 Tim. i.

War-beaten, or *war-beat*, worn down in war.

War-bereaved, bereaved by war. *War-counsel*, a counsel of war. *War-office*, the office of a government in which the military affairs of state or nation are superintended and managed. *War-wasted*, wasted by military services; worn by military services or war, as a *war-worn* soldier.

WARBLE, wawr'bl, *v. a.* (*wirbeln*, Germ.) To quaver a sound on the voice; to modulate the voice with turns and variations; to cause to quaver; to utter musically; to be modulated;—*v. n.* to be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously; to sing, as birds *warbling* among the branches.

WARBLER, wawr'blur, *s.* A songbird; a songster; a bird of the genus *Sylvia*.

WARBLES, wawr'bls, *s.* In Farriery, small hard tumours on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling; also, small tumours produced on the backs of horses, cattle, &c. by the larvæ of the gad-fly.

WARBLING, wawr'bling, *s.* The act of shaking or modulating the voice; singing;—*a.* filled with musical notes; uttering musical notes, as the *warbling* throng.

WARD, wawrd, *v. a.* (*weardean*, Sax. *guardar*, Fr. *gardare*, Ital. *guardar*, Span.) To guard; to keep in safety; to watch;

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To ward the same.—*Spenser*.

to defend; to protect;

Tell him mine was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers.—*Shaks*.

—(obsolete in the above senses); to send off; to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous or dangerous that approaches;—*v. n.* to be vigilant; to keep guard—(obsolete); to act on the defensive with a weapon;—*s.* watch; act of guarding; garrison; troops to defend a fort—(obsolete in this sense); guard made by a weapon in fencing; a fortress; a stronghold; one whose business is to guard, watch, and protect, as a fire-guard; a certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city.

WARDAGE—WARDSHIP.

represented by an alderman or counsellor; custody; confinement, as, to be put in *ward*; a minor or person under the care of a guardian; the state of a person in ward;

I must attend to his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in ward.—*Shaks.*

guardianship; right over orphans; the division of a forest; a division or apartment in an hospital; a part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key. *Court of wards and liveries*, a court established by the statute 38 Henry VIII. c. 46, to superintend the inquests which were held after any of the king's tenants by knights' service, for the purpose of ascertaining what lands the tenant died seised of, who was the heir, whether the heir was an infant, and thus what rights occurred to the king in the shape of relief, premier seisin, wardship, or marriage. The court was abolished with the feudal right out of which it arose, by statute, 12 Charles II. c. 24.

WARDAGE, wawr'daje, *s.* Same as Wardpenny.

WARDGORN, wawrd'kawrn, *s.* (*ward* and *cornu*, a horn, Lat.) In Archaeology, the duty of watching and warding a castle, on blowing a horn on occasions of surprise.

WARDEN, wawrd'n, *s.* A keeper; a guardian; one who has the charge of a prison, as the *warden* of the Fleet Prison; the master or president of a university; an officer or magistrate who has the jurisdiction of a port or haven, as a *warden* of the Cinque Ports. *Lord-warden of the Cinque Ports*, an officer who has the authority of admiral of the Cinque Ports and their dependencies, with power to hold a court of admiralty, and courts of law and equity: he is the returning officer of all the ports. The salary is £3,000 a-year. There is also a *lord-warden* of the Staunaries.

WARDENSHIP, wawrd'n-ship, *s.* The office of a warden.

WARDER, wawrd'ur, *s.* A keeper; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

When the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.—*Shaks.*

Warders of the tower, officers who attend state prisoners.

WARDHOLDING, wawrd'holde-ing, *s.* An ancient military tenure in Scotland.

WARDMOTE, wawrd'mote, *s.* (*ward* and *mote*, meeting, Sax.) In Law, a court or assembly held in each ward in London.

WARDPENNY, wawrd'pen-ne, *s.* In Law, money paid for watch and ward.

WARDROBE, wawrd'robe, *s.* A room or apartment in which clothes are kept; wearing apparel in general.

WARDROOM, wawrd'room, *s.* A room in a ship over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers mess and sleep.

WARDSHIP, wawrd'ship, *s.* Guardianship; right of guardianship; pupilage; state of being under a guardian. In Feudal Law, when the tenant died, and his heir was under the age of twenty-one, being a male, or fourteen, being a female, the lord was entitled to the wardship of the heir, and was called the guardian in chivalry. This wardship consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir, without any account of the profits, till the age of twenty-one in males, and

1046

WARDSTAFF—WARLIKENESS

fourteen (afterwards raised to sixteen) in—2 *Blount. Com.* 258.

WARDSTAFF, wawrd'staf, *s.* A constable's watchman's staff.

WARDWIT, wawrd'wit, *s.* The being quit money for keeping of wards.

WARE, ware, *a.* (*wear*, Sax. *wer*, Dan.) expectation of; provided against; cautious aware—the word now used;

What man so wise, what earthy wit so
As to descry the crafty, cunning train?
—*v. n.* to take heed of; to beware—the
used.

A shuffled, sudden, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shut
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main.

To *ware* or *wear*, in Navigation, is to cause to change her course from one board to by turning her stern to the wind—hence, in the same sense as to *veer*; the pret. of to *wear*, as he *ware* no clothes: *ware* is *n.*—*s.* (Saxon) goods; commodities; men as china *ware*, earthen *ware*, &c. It frequently used in the plural. *Sea-ware*, of Fuchsias.

WAREFUL, ware'f'ul, *a.* (from Ware.) Wary; cautious.—Not used.

WAREFULNESS, ware'f'ul-nas, *s.* Wariness; cautiousness.—Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to gaze
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*.

WAREHOUSE, ware'howz, *s.* A storehouse.

WAREHOUSE, ware'howz, *v. a.* To deposit goods in a warehouse.

WARELESS, ware'les, *a.* Unwary; incautious; unsuspecting.—Not used in any of its

Waked out of his *wareless* pain.—*Spenser*

WARELY, ware'le, *a.* Cautiously; warily—now used.

They bound him hand and foot in iron chain
And with continual watch did *warely* keep.

WARFARE, wawr'fare, *s.* Military service; life; war; contest; struggle with spiritual The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal.—*v. n.* to lead a military life.

WARFARING, wawr'faring, *part. a.* L military life, as a *warfaring* age.

WARFIELD, wawr'feeld, *s.* Field of war

WARHABLE, wawr'ha-bl, *a.* (*war* and *habile*) Fit for war.—Not used.

The weary Britons, whose *warhabile* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led astray.—

WARHOOP, wawr'hoop, *s.* The savage yell uttered on entering into battle.

WARILY, wa're-le, *a.* Cautiously; with prudence; with wise forethought.

WARINE, wawr'in, *s.* A species of monkey of South America.

WARINESS, wa're-nas, *s.* Caution; prudent thought.

WARK, wark, *s.* (Scotch.) Old word whence *bulwark*; building.—Obsolete.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found
And buldest strong *wark* upon a weak ground.

WARLIKE, wawr'like, *a.* Fit for war; warlike; military; pertaining to war; having martial appearance; having the appearance of

WARLIKENESS, wawr'like-nas, *s.* A warlike position or character.—Seldom used.

Braveness of mind and *warlikeness*.—*See* E

WARLING—WARP.

WARLING, wawr'ling, *s.* One often quarrelled with, or, according to some, one of whom a young man is weary. It occurs only in the following old proverb—

Better be an old man's darling,
Than a young man's warling.—*Camden.*

WARLOCK, } war'luk, *s.* (*warlog*, perfidious, or
WARLUCK, } *wardlookr*, a charm, Icel.) A wizard.

WARM, wawrn, *a.* (Gothic, Dutch, and German; *wearm*, Sax. *varn*, Swed. and Dan.) Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, as a *warm* climate; zealous; ardent; habitually passionate or irritable; easily excited or provoked; violent; furious; busy in action; fanciful; enthusiastic; vigorous; sprightly;

Now warm in youth, now withering in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* (*wearmian*, Sax. *wearmian*, Goth.) to communicate a moderate degree of heat, as, to *warm* an apartment; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in, as, to *warm* the heart with love or zeal; —*v. n.* to become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated, as, he *warms* as he proceeds in argument. *Warm-hearted*, very affectionate.

WARMING, wawrn'ing, *part. a.* Making moderately hot. *Warming-pan*, a covered pan, with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals or charcoal. *Warming-stone*, a stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.—*Ray.*

WARMLY, wawrn'le, *ad.* With gentle heat; eagerly; earnestly; ardently, as, to engage *warmly* in a controversy.

WARMNESS, wawrn'nes, } *s.* Gentle heat; zeal;
WARMTH, wawrn'th, } ardour; fervour; earnestness; engerness; excitement; animation; fancifulness; enthusiasm. In Painting, a tone of colour arising from the hue of colours expressive of heat.

WARN, wawrn, *v. a.* (*wearnian*, Sax. *warnen*, Germ.) To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil that it may be avoided; to caution against anything likely to prove dangerous; to caution against evil practices; to admonish as to any duty; to inform previously; to give notice to;

Warn'd of th' ensuing fight.—*Dryden.*

to notify by authority; to summon; to ward off.
—Not in use in this sense.

Yet can they not warn death from the wretched wight.—*Spenser.*

WARNER, wawrn'ur, *s.* An admonisher; one who gives warning.

WARNING, wawrn'ing, *s.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; previous notice, as, he had a month's *warning* to leave.

WARNOTH, wawrn'oth, *s.* In Archaeology, a custom by which, if any tenant, holding of the castle of Dover, failed in paying his rent at the day, he should forfeit double, and for the second failure treble: the lands so held were called *terris cultis* and *terris de warnoth*.

WARP, wawrp, *s.* (*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, a cast or throw, Dutch.) In Weaving, the threads which pass through the heddles and reed, and are crossed by the weft from the shuttle. In Navigation, a towing-line. In Agriculture, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed; a premature casting of a calf in cows—(local in the last two significa-

WARP—WARRANT.

tions); —*v. n.* (*weorpan*, *urpan*, *wyrpan*, to throw, to return, *werfen*, to throw, to cast, to whelp, Germ.) To turn; to twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate;

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.—*Shaks.*
to fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and bend, like a flock of birds or insects;

A pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind.—*Milton.*
to slink; —*v. a.* to turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight line or direction, by contraction; to turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

Zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of God's word.—*Locke.*

In Navigation, to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, anchors, ships, boats, &c., by which means a vessel is drawn usually in a warping or bending direction. In Manufacturing, to prepare the warp of a web on the warping-mill, so as to fit it to be put upon the beam by the weaver. In Rural Economy, to cast the young prematurely —(local.) In Agriculture, to inundate the land, as with sea water, or to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the soil by a deposit of warp or slimy matter, consisting of sea-weed, &c.—Local in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

WARP, wawrp'ur, *s.* One whose business is to warp webs.

WARPING, wawrp'ing, *s.* The act of turning or twisting; the art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver; —turning or twisting. *Warping-bank*, a bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from the sea. *Warping-clough*, *warping-hatch*, or *warping-slucce*, a flood-gate to let in tide water upon land—(local.) *Warping-cut*, *warping-drainer*, or *warping-cutter*, an opening passage or channel for discharging water from lands inundated by the sea—(local these compounds.) *Warping-hook*, a hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on when warping into hanks for tarring. *Warping-mill*, the machine on which webs are warped for the weaver. *Warping-post*, a strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

WARPROOF, wawrp'roof, *s.* Valour tried by war.
On, on, you noble English,
Whose blood is fetch'd from fathers of *warproof*.—*Shaks.*

WARRANTISE, wawr'an-dise, *s.* In the Scotch Law, the obligation by which a person, conveying a subject or a right, is bound to uphold that subject or right against every claim, challenge, or burden arising from circumstances prior to the conveyance. It is either personal or real. *Personal warrantise* is that by which the granter and his heirs are personally bound. *Real warrantise* is that by which certain lands, called warrantise lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed. *Warrantise* is called *simple warrantise*, when the granter shall do nothing inconsistent with the grant; and *absolute warrantise*, *contra omnia martales*, by which the granter is liable for every defect in the subject or right he has granted.—*Bell's Scot. Law*, &c.

WARRANT, wawr'rant, *s.* (*warrantas*, Gael. *gwarant*, Welsh.) An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has otherwise not a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or

authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; a precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice; authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act; a commission that gives authority, or that justifies; a voucher, or that which attests and proves; right or legality—(obsolete in this sense);

There's *warrant* in that theft

Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.—*Shaks.*

a writing which authorizes a person to recover money or any other thing. *Warrant or deed of attorney*, a deed by which a person is to act in his name, and warrants him to act for him. *Land-warrant*, an instrument or writing issued by the proper officer, authorizing a person to locate or take up a tract of new or uncultivated land. *Search-warrant*, a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, or other places, to search for a criminal, or for stolen or smuggled goods.

Warrant-officer, an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, &c. of a ship. *Warrantia dico*, a writ directed to the justices, requiring them not to record a man as a defaulter who, after having a day assigned to him to appear in court in an action, was in the meantime, by command, employed in the king's service, so as to be prevented from appearing on such a day in court.

WARRANTABLE, waw'r-ant-a-bl, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, waw'r-ant-a-bl-nes, *s.* The quality of being justifiable.

WARRANTABLY, waw'r-ant-a-ble, *ad.* In a manner that may be justified or warranted.

WARRANTEE, waw'r-ant-ee, *s.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WARRANTER, waw'r-ant-ur, *s.* One who gives authority or legally empowers; one who assures, or covenants to assume; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

WARRANTIZE, waw'r-ant-ize, *s.* Authority; security.—Not in use.

There's none protector in the land but I:

Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*.—*Shaks.*

WARRANTOR, waw'r-ant-tur, *s.* One who warrants.

WARRANTY, waw'r-ant-e, *s.* In Law, a promise or deed made by one person to another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the injuries agreed of between them; such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called the *warranty*. In the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title, for warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have right for the injury; and if the seller warrants goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser, for the law implies a contract in the warranty, to make good any defect, but the warranty must be at the time, and not afterwards.—*Blackstone.* Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant—(the word now used in this sense); security;

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public.—*Locke.*

—*v. a.* to warrant.

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WARRATAH, waw'r-atah, *s.* A species of antelope.

WARRAY, waw'r-ay, *s.* Obsolete.

Of these a man
And puisant
And to them

WARRE, waw'r, *s.* (Scotch.)

They say the

All for her she

WARREN, waw'r-en, *s.* A piece of ground enclosed place

A piece of ground

rabbits. In

by prescriptive

beasts and for

chise in degree

fish in a river

WARRENDER, waw'r-en-der, *s.* A warren.

WARRIANGLE, waw'r-ian-gel, *s.* In use.

WARRIOR, waw'r-ior, *s.* A warrior, or military life;

soldier.

WARRIORESS, waw'r-ior-ess, *s.* A warrior's wife.

WARSCOT, waw'r-scot, *s.* A warren usually of the Saxon.

WART, wawrt, *s.* A wart, or Germ. *wartha*,

insensible ext

found chiefly

spongy excre

rate; any pr

Wart-cress, *s.*

genus *Senebi*

WARTH, wawrt, *s.* A middle aged

middle ages

WARTLESS, wawrt-less, *s.* A wartless

Enphoria or

warty knobs;

a plant of the

of the genus

WARTY, wawrt-y, *s.* A wart

of the nature

WARY, wa're, *s.* A carefully

carefully war

danger; scrup

WAS, wawz, *s.* A son singular

second person

wasst, he was

WASH, wawsh, *s.* A wash, or

waschen, D

rubbing in w

to overflow;

the shore; t

to separate

over; to rub

cleansed and

other yarns;

to wash the

of metal, as,

to purify from

ship, to bring

her heel, and

WASHER—WASSAIL.

The verb has no neuter voice, a noun or pronoun is always understood in such phrases: go *wash*, *wash* and be clean, she can *wash* and scour. To *wash off*, in calico printing, is to soak and rinse the printed cloth, so as to dissolve the gum and paste;—*s.* alluvial matter, or substances collected and deposited by water, as the *wash* of a river; a bog; a marsh; a fen;

The best part of my power
Were in the *washes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood.—*Shaks.*

a cosmetic, as a *wash* for the face; thin coating of metal; a lotion or medical preparation for external application; waste liquor of a kitchen given to hogs; the act of washing the clothes of a family; a washing, or quantity washed on one occasion; the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea, as the *washes* of Lincolnshire; the blade of an oar; the colour laid on a picture to vary its tints; a substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation, as a *wash* of varnish. With distillers, the fermentable liquor made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. In the distilling of malt, the mash is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal. In the West Indies, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, andummings, for distillation. *Wash-ball*, a ball of soap used in washing the skin. *Wash-board*, a thin broad plank, fixed occasionally to the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over it; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck-port for the same purpose; a board in a room next to the floor. *Wash-pot*, a vessel in which anything is washed. *Wash-tub*, a tub in which clothes are washed.

WASHER, wawsh'ur, *s.* One who washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin. *Washerwoman*, a woman who washes clothes for hire. *Washerwoman's-scall*, *Psoriasis lotorum*; a species of scall, which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WASHING, wawsh'ing, *s.* The act of cleaning with water; a wash or quantity of clothes washed on one occasion. *Washing-machine*, a machine for washing clothes.

WASHY, wawsh'e, *a.* Watery; damp; soft;

The *washy* ooze deep channels wore
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry.—*Milton.*

weak; not solid.

WASP, wawsp, *s.* (*wasp*, Sax. *wesp*, Dutch, *wespe*, Germ. *vespa*, Lat. *avispa*, Span. *bespa*, Port.) In Entomology, *Vespa*, a genus of Hymenopterous insects. *Wasp-bite*, the bite of a wasp. *Wasp-fly*, a species of fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.

WASPISH, wawsp'ish, *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; quick to resent any trifling affront; having a very slender waist, like a wasp.

WASPISHLY, wawsp'ish-le, *ad.* Petulantly; in a waspish manner.

WASPISHNESS, wawsp'ish-nes, *s.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WASSAIL, waws'sel, *s.* (*waes-hal*, health-liquor, Sax.) A liquor made of ale with sugar and apples, anciently much used at carousals; a drunken bout; a merry song, said still to be sung by boys from house to house in some parts of England;

This I tell you is our jolly *wassail*,
And for twelfth night more meet too.—*Ben Jonson.*
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WASSAILER—WASTEFUL.

—*v. n.* to attend at wassails; to hold a merry-making; to tipple. *Wassail-bowl*, a large bowl used at wassails. *Wassail-cup*, a cup in which wassail was carried to the company.

WASSAILER, was'sel-ur, *s.* A toper; a feaster; a drunkard.

WASSAILING, waws'sel-ing, *s.* The act or practice of holding wassails.

Pushed forward to gaming, jiggling, *wassailing*.—*Milton.*

WAST, wawst. The second person of *was*, as, thou *wast*.

WASTE, waste, *v. a.* (*wastan*, or *awastan*, Sax. *vasto*, Lat.) To diminish by dissipation or loss; to cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury; to expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to destroy in enmity; to desolate; to suffer to be lost unnecessarily, or to throw away; to destroy by violence; to impair strength gradually; to lose in idleness or misery; to wear out;

To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain.—*Milton.*

to spend; to consume;

O were I able

To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none!—*Milton.*
to be consumed by time or mortality;

Till your carcase be *wasted* in the wilderness.—*Numb. xiv.*

to diffuse uselessly;

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air.—*Gray.*

—*s.* the act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, or negligence; consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is either necessary or promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; a desolate or uncultivated country; land untilld, though capable of being tilld; ground, space, or place unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief; destruction.

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again.—*Shaks.*

In Law; spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, lands, woods, fences, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. *Waste* as *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is *waste*.—*Blackstone.*

Waste-gate, a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. *Wastethrift*, a spendthrift. *Waste-weir*, an over-fall or weir for the waste or superfluous water of a canal;—*v. n.* to dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; to be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation; to be consumed;

Man dieth and *wasteth* away.—*Job xiv.*

—*a.* destroyed; ruined;

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat.—*Milton.*

desolate; uncultivated; destitute; stripped; superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; used only for mean purposes; untilld; unproductive, as *waste* land. *Laid waste*, desolated; ruined.

WASTEFUL, waste'ful, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; desolate; unoccupied; untilld; uncultivated.

In wilderness and *wasteful* desert strayed.—*Spenser.*
VOL. II.

WASTEFULLY—WATCH.

WASTEFULLY, waste'fūl-le, *ad.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

WASTEL, was'tel, *s.* — A particular kind of bread; fine bread or cake.

Wastel-bread was a better sort of bread.—*Leneth.*

WASTENESS, waste'nes, *s.* A desolate state; solitude.

This is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*.—*Zeph. i.*

WASTER, waste'ur, *s.* One who is prodigal, or who squanders property; one who consumes or destroys extravagantly; that which wastes;

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles.—*Swift.*
a kind of cudgel.

WASTING, waste'ing, *a.* Diminishing by consumption or great destruction, as a *wasting* disease.

WASTREL, waste'rel, *s.* A state of waste or common.—*Local.*

Their works, both stream and load, lie in *wastrel*, that is, in enclosed grounds or in commons.—*Carew.*

WATCH, waw'tsh, *s.* (*wacce*, from *wacian*, I wake, *vach*, or *vakt*, watch-guard, Swed.) Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention; close observation; guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger; a watchman or man set apart to guard or protect, or to give alarm in case of danger; a sentinel; a guard; the place where a guard is kept; post or office of watchmen;

As I did stand my *watch* on the hill.—*Shaks.*

(this rather appears to belong to the next sense) —a period of the night in which one person, or set of persons, stand as sentinels, or the time of one relief to another. Among the Jews, this seems to have been originally of four hours' duration, but afterwards changed to three, when instead of three there were four watches, the first commencing at six in the evening;—a small portable timepiece or chronometer, the machinery of which is moved by a spring. At sea, the space of time one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the various duties: the time differs in the ships of different nations;—*v. n.* (*wacian*, *wacian*, Sax.) to be awake or continue without sleep; to be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness; to look with expectation; to keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain;

Watch, therefore, for ye know not in what hour your Lord cometh.—*Mat. xxv.*

to be insidiously attentive, as, to *watch* an opportunity to injure another; to attend on the sick during the night, as, to *watch* a man in a fever. To *watch over*, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect; to superintend and guard from danger and error;—*v. o.* to guard; to have in keeping;

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge.—*Milton.*

to lie in ambush; to lie in wait for; to tend; to guard, as, to *watch* a flock; to observe for some particular purpose, as, to *watch* a suspected person, or the progress of a bill in parliament. *Watch-glass*, in ships, a half-hour glass used to measure the time of watching on deck; a concave-convex glass for covering the dial of a watch. *Watch-house*, a house in which a watch or guard is kept, and, in police establishments, to which offenders

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WATER.

machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water flowing through a vertical tube. *Water-borne*, borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float. *Water-bucket*, a bucket for containing or drawing water. *Water-calamint*, a species of mint of the genus *Mentha*. *Water-carriage*, transportation or conveyance by water; means of transporting; a vessel or boat—(not in use.) *Water-cart*, a cart bearing a large cask of water, which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground, or in towns on streets, to allay the dust. *Water-circled*, or *water-girdled*, surrounded by water. *Water-clock*, the clepsydra, an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. *Water-course*, a stream of water; a river or brook; a channel of water, particularly in draining lands. *Water-colours*, colours used with water in painting, not with oil. *Water-craft*, vessels or boats plying on water. *Water-drop*, a drop of water. *Water-engine*, an engine to raise water, or an engine moved by water. *Water-fall*, a fall or nearly perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract: it is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water designed as an ornament. *Water-flood*, a flood of water; an inundation. *Water-furrow*, in Agriculture, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground, or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water. *Water-gage*, or *water-gauge*, an instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water. In Husbandry, a side-wall or bank for restraining the current of the water. *Water-gall*, a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; an appearance in the rainbow. *Water-gang*, an old word for a water-drain. *Water-gilding*, the process of gilding by the application of amalgam of gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains. *Water-hammer*, a column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling: the vapour condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed. *Water-lashed*, lashed by the water. *Water-level*, the level formed by the surface of still-water. *Water-line*, a horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her. *Water-logged*, lying like a log on the water; a ship is said to be *water-logged*, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves. *Waterman*, a boatman, a ferryman; one who manages water-craft. *Water-mark*, the mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Water-meadows*, meadows on low flat grounds, capable of being fertilized by the overflowing of neighbouring streams. *Water-mill*, a mill, the machinery of which is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill. *Water-murrain*, a disease in black cattle. *Water-measure*, in Commerce, a measure for sea-coals, &c., while on board vessels in pool or river, in which five streaked pecks were allowed to the bushel, exceeding the Winchester measure by one peck to the bushel.

WATER.

Water of crystallisation, in Chemistry, the proportion of water necessary to retain certain salts in a crystalline form. *Water-ordeal*, a judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, particularly witchcraft, by means of water. The person was thrown into the water, and if the body floated he was adjudged guilty, but if he sunk and was drowned, he was declared innocent. *Water-plant*, an aquatic plant, or one which grows in water. *Water-poise*, an instrument for examining the purity of water. *Water-pot*, a vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or, in gardening, on plants. *Water-proof*, impervious to water. *Water-rocked*, rocked by the water. *Water-rocket*, a kind of firework discharged in the water. *Water-rot*, to rot by being steeped in water, as, to *water-rot* hemp. *Water-sail*, a small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-boom. *Water-sapphire*, a kind of blue precious stone. *Water-shot*, in Navigation, a sort of riding at anchor when a ship is moored, neither across the tide, nor right up and down, but betwixt both. *Water-shoot*, a sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree—(local.) *Water-soak*, to soak or fill the interstices with water. *Water-spout*, at sea a vertical column of water raised from the surface of the sea, and driven furiously by the wind. *Water-station*, a small reservoir of water on a railway connected with a well, from which tanks may be replenished. *Water-table*, in Architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, about 18 or 20 inches from the ground. *Water-thermometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. *Water-triplicate*, in Astrology, the three signs Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces. *Water-tight*, so tight as to retain or not admit water. *Water-woy*, in a ship's dock, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers. *Water-wheel*, a wheel moved by water, of which there are four sorts—the over-shot, the under-shot, the breast-wheel, and the horizontal-wheel. The water acts vertically on the three first sorts, and horizontally on the last. The Barker's mill is also a description of water-wheel, which has been very much improved of late by Mr. Whitelaw of Johnstone, near Glasgow, for which he has a patent. *Water-wings*, the walls erected on the banks of a river, next bridges, to secure the foundations from the action of the current. *Water-works*, the name applied to all descriptions of works employed for raising or sustaining water, as water-mills, wheels, sluices, and various other hydraulic apparatus; but it is generally used at the present time for works erected to supply cities and towns with water for the daily use of the inhabitants. In Botany, *Water-alee*, or *water-soldier*, the plant *Stratiotes aloides*; grows in deep fen ditches and pools. *Water-apple*, a tree of the genus *Annona* of Linnaeus. *Water-betony*, or *water-figwort*, the aquatic plant *Scrophularia aquatica*, plentiful in Britain: it is also called *brownwort* and *bishop-leaves*. *Water-blinks*, the annual British plant *Montia fontana*; grows in watery places, especially on a gravelly soil. *Water-catrops*, the common name of plants of the genus *Trapa*. The kernels of the nuts of *T. natans* resemble that of the chestnut, and are sold in Venice under the name of Jesuits' nuts. *Water-chesnut*, the plant *Scirpus tuberosus*. *Water or fountain chickweed*, the plant

WATER.

Montia fontana. *Water-cress*, the herb Nasturtium officinale, extensively used as a salad: it is a valuable stomachic. *Water-crowfoot*, the plant Ranunculus aquatilis, a native of Britain, found in ditches. *Water-dock*, the plant Rumex aquatica. *Water-dropwort*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus Enanthe—the roots are poisonous. *Water-feather-fail*, or *common water-violet*, the plant Vallonia palustris, grows in clear ditches and ponds. *Water-flag*, or *water-flower-de-luce*, a species of Iris. *Water-germander*, a plant of the genus Teucrium. *Water-gladiolus*, the plant Butomus umbellatus. *Water-hairgrass*, the grass Aira aquatica. *Water-hemp*, the annual plant Bidens tripartita. *Waterhemp-agrimony*, a species of the genus Bidens. *Water-horehound*, the common name for the plant belonging to the genus Lycopus: L. Europaeus is common in Britain. *Water-hyssop*, the Gratiola officinalis, a perennial plant. *Water-leaf*, the common name of plants belonging to the genus Hydrophyllum, natives of Canada and the United States of America. *Water-lemon*, the Passiflora laurifolia, a West Indian plant, the fruit of which is about the size of a hen's egg, and yields a juice which is delicately acid, and allays thirst agreeably. *Water-lily*, the common name of plants of the genus Nymphaea, so called because they grow in water, and the flowers having the appearance of a lily: N. alba, or common Water-lily, is common in Britain in lakes, ditches, and rivers. *Water-melon*, the Cucurbita citrulus. *Water-milfoil*, the common name of plants of the genus Myriophyllum: M. spicatum, or Spiked Water-milfoil, is plentiful in Britain in ditches, lakes, and pools, but never in flowing water. *Water-mint*, the plant Mentha aquatica. *Water-parsnip*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus Sium. *Water-pepper*, the plant Polygonum hydropiper; it is a powerful diuretic, and will dye woollen cloth yellow. *Water-pimpernel*, the perennial Samolus valerandi. *Water-plantain*, the common name of plants of the genus Alisma. *Water-poa*, the grass Poa aquatica. *Water-purslane*, the common name of plants of the genus Peplis: P. portula, or common Water-purslane, is plentiful in some parts of England. *Water-radish*, the English name of a number of species of the genus Nasturtium: N. amphibium, or great Water-radish, called also the amphibious Yellow-cress, is a native of Britain. *Water-rocket*, the plant Nasturtium palustre, or Wild Nasturtium, with small yellow flowers; frequent in Britain. *Water-soldier*, the plant Stratiotes aloides, so called from its sword-like leaves and plume-like flowers, called also Water-aloe. *Water-speedwell*, the plant Veronica maritima. *Water-starwort*, the aquatic plants of the genus Callitriche aquatica, is common in Britain. *Water-tath*, a name given in some places in England to a species of coarse grass growing in wet places, and supposed injurious to sheep. *Water-trefoil*, the plant Menyanthes trifoliata. *Water-tupelo*, the plant Nyssa denticulata. *Water-vine*, the plant Tetracera potatoria, a native of Sierra Leone. *Water-violet*, the plant Hottonia palustris, a native of England. In Zoology, *water-beetles*, the Lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family Hydrophilidae. *Water-chat*, a bird of the genus Fluvicola, or of the other genera of the subfamily Fluvicolinae. *Water-cicadas*, the Hemip-

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WATTLE—WAVER.

consisting of water; tasteless; insipid; spiritless. We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, watery pumpkin.—*Shaks.*

WATTLE, wot'tl, *s.* (*watel*, a twig, Sax.) A twig or flexible rod—and hence, a hurdle; the fleshy excrescence which grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. *Wattle-crow*, a bird of the genus *Glaucopis*, or subfamily *Glaucopinae*;—*v. a.* to bind with twigs; to twist or interleave twigs with one another; to plait or form a kind of network of flexible branches.

WATTLED, wot'tld, *a.* In Botany, having processes like the wattles of a cock.

WAIL, wawl, *v. a.* To cry as a cat.

WAILING, waw'ling, *s.* The act of crying as a cat.

WAVE, wave, *s.* (*wæg*, *wæg*, Sax.) A moving swell or volume of water, usually a swell raised and driven by the wind; unevenness; inequality of surface; the line or streak of lustre on clothes watered, undulated, and calendered;—*v. n.* (*wa-fian*, Sax.) to play loosely; to move like a wave; to float; to undulate;

His purple robes waved careless to the wind.—

Trumbull.

to fluctuate; to waver—(obsolete in this sense);

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm.—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* to raise inequalities of surface; to move loosely;

They waved their fiery swords, and in the air Made horrid circles.—*Milton.*

to waft; to remove anything floating; to beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion; (*weyver*, Norm.) to put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject, as, to *wave* stolen goods—(usually written *waive*); to quit; to depart from;

He resolved not to wave his way.—*Milton.*

to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue, as, to *wave* a motion; to relinquish as a right or claim. *Wave-subjected*, subjected to be overflown. *Wave-worn*, worn by the waves. *Wave-loof*, a loof for a wave-offering. *Wave-offering*, in the Jewish ceremonies, an offering made by waving to the four cardinal points.

WAVED, wayvd, *a.* Variegated in lustre, as *waved* silk. In Heradry, indented. In Botany, undulate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf.

WAVELESS, wave'les, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.

WAVELIKE, wave'like, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WAVELITE, wa've-lite, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Wavel, who discovered it.) A mineral in small globular concretions, consisting of small slender crystals radiating from a centre, with imperfect terminations; primary form of the crystal a right rhombic prism: it consists of phosphoric acid, 33.40; alumina, 35.35; water, 26.80; fluoric acid, 2.06; lime, 0.50; oxides of iron and manganese, 1.25; sp. gr. 3.337; hardness = 3.5 to 4.0.

WAVER, wa'vur, *v. n.* (*wa-fian*, Sax.) To play to and fro; to move one way and the other; to fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined, as, to *waver* in opinion or faith; to totter; to reel;

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion wavers?—'Tis not religion wavers, but their royalty.—*Holyday.*

—*s.* a young sapling.—*Local.*

WAVERER—WAY.

WAVERER, wa'vur-ur, *s.* One who wavers.

WAVERING, wa'vur-ing, *s.* The act or state of being unsettled;—*a.* unsettled; inconstant.

Remember where we are—

In France, among a fickle *wavering* nation.—*Shaks.*

WAVERINGNESS, wa'vur-ing-nes, *s.* State or quality of being wavering.

The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the mind in a dizziness unawares to itself.—*W. Montague.*

WAVING, wa'ving, *a.* Act of moving or playing loosely.

WAVURE, wa'vure, *s.* The act of waving or putting off.

WAVY, wa've, *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations; winding.

WAVES, wawz, } *s.* Waves.—Obsolete.

WAES, wayz, } Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes*.—*Spenser.*

Whilst they fly that gulph's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent and sunk in helpless *waves*.—*Spenser.*

WAX, waks, *s.* (*wax*, *wex*, Sax. *wachs*, Germ. *wasch*, Dutch, *viscum*, Lat.) A thick viscid tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and used by them in the construction of their combs; a thick viscid substance, of the consistence of bees' wax, secreted in the ear; a substance secreted by certain plants, found on their leaves and fruits, as in the water-palm and water-myrtle; a substance used in sealing letters called *sealing-wax*, being a compound of lac and resin coloured with some pigment; a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. *Mineral wax*, a bituminous substance found at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, near Starick;—*v. a.* to smear or rub with wax;—*v. n.* pret. *waxed*, past part. *waxed* or *waxen*, (*wexan*, Sax. *wachsen*, Germ.) to increase in size; to grow; to become larger; to pass from one state to another, as, to *wax* worse and worse. *Waxbill*, a bird of the genus *Loxia*. *Wax-candle*, a candle made of wax. *Wax-chandler*, a maker of wax-candles. *Wax-myrtle*, the plant *Myrica cerifera*, a North American shrub, the berries of which are covered with a greenish-coloured wax, called myrtle-wax or bayberry tallow. *Wax-tree*, the common name for plants of the genus *Vismia*, so named from the resinous yellow juice, resembling gamboge, which flows from all parts of the plants when cut. The name is also given to the shining privet *Ligustrum lucidum*, a native of China. *Wax-palm*, the palm-tree *Ceroxylon andicola*, a native of the Andes, in South America, so called from the stem secreting a resinous substance resembling wax. *Wax-work*, figures or models of anything, particularly of the human form, made in wax.

WAXEN, waks'en, *a.* Made of wax.

The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy.—*Denham.*

WAXING, waks'ing, *s.* In Chemistry, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

WAXY, waks'e, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; yielding.

He is servile in imitation, *waxy* to persuasion.—

Bp. Hall.

WAY, way, *s.* (*wæg*, *wæg*, Sax. *weg*, Germ. and Dutch, *vej*, Dan. *væg*, Swed. *via*, Lat. and Ital. *voie*, Fr.) Literally, a passing—hence, a passage; the place of passing—hence a road of any kind: a highway, lane, street, or any place for the passing of men,

WAYFARER—WAYLAYER.

cattle, or other animals; length of space, as a great way, a little way; course; direction of motion or travel; advance, as in life; passage; room for passage, as, make way for the jury; course or regular method or scheme of management;

What impious ways my wishes took!—Prior.

manner of thinking or behaviour; particular turn of opinion; determination or humour;

If I had my way,

He had new'd in flames at home.—Ben Jonson.
manner or mode; progression;

But give me leave to seize my destined prey,
And let eternal justice take the way.—Dryden.

tendency to any meaning or act; access; means of admittance; sphere of observation; manner or mode of doing anything; method or means of doing;

By noble ways we conquests will prepare.—Dryden.
method or manner of practice; plan of life, conduct, or act; process of things good or ill; right; method to act or know;

We are quite out of the way.—Locke.

general scheme of acting; sect; denomination of particular faith, creed, or worship. To make way, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy. To give way, to recede; to make room, or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another. To make one's way, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully. By the way (en passant, Fr.) as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse not immediately connected with the subject. To go one's way, or come one's way, to go or come along.

Nay, come your ways;

This is his majesty, say your mind to him.—Shaks.

To go the way of all the earth, to die. In the way, a phrase noting obstructions, as, there is a lion in the way. Way and ways are used in certain phrases for wise, as, he is no ways a match for his antagonist.

'Tis no way even the interest of the priesthood.—Pope.

In Navigation, to be under way, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move; a ship is said to have head-way when she moves forward, and stern-way when driven astern: she is said also to gather way or lose way. Lee-way is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward. In Astronomy, milky way, the galaxy, a broad luminous belt or space in the heavens, occasioned by the blended lights of an infinity of stars. In Fortification, covered way, a passage covered from the enemy's fire. In Agriculture, way-going, the crop which is taken from the ground the year on which the tenant leaves the farm. Way-bennet, the plant Hordeum marinum; called also Orall-barley and Mouse-barley. Way-bill, a list of passengers in a public vehicle. Way-bread, the herb Plantago major. Way-maker, one who makes a way; a precursor. Way-mark, a mark to guide in travelling.

WAYFARER, wa'fay-ur, s. Passenger; traveller.

WAYFARING, wa'fay-ring, a. Travelling; passing; being on a journey. Wayfaring-tree, the shrub Viburnum lantana, a British species found growing in hedges.

WAYLAY, way-la', v. a. To watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob, or kill; to beset in ambush.

WAYLAYER, way-la'-ur, s. One who waits in ambush for another.

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WAYLEAVE—WEAKENER.

WAYLEAVE, wa'leev, s. The ground part of a waggon-way between coal-pits and a Local.

WAYLESS, wa'les, a. Having no road; pathless; trackless.

WAYMENT, wa'ment, s. (wa, weac, Sax.) To to grieve.—Obsolete.

For what boots it to weep and to sigh,
When ill is chanc'd and doth the ill incur?

WAYPANE, wa'pane, s. A slip left for a watered land.—Local.

WAYS, wayz, s. plu. The timbers on which is launched. In Legislation, means for money, as revenue.

WAYWARD, wa'wawrd, a. (way and wawrd; peevish; perverse; liking his or way.

WAYWARDLY, wa'wawrd-le, ad. Forwardly; wayward.

WAYWARDNESS, wa'wawrd-nes, s. Forwardness; perverseness.

WAYWISER, wa'wi-sur, s. An instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled; a perambulator.

WAYWODE, } wa'wode, s. The governor of a province or town in the empire, which, not forming a pashalic, is charged with the collection of taxes; also of police. In Poland, the governor of a province.

WAYWODESHIP, wa'wode-ship, s. The jurisdiction of a waywode.

WAYWORN, wa'worne, a. Wearied by travel.

WE, we. The first personal pronoun plural of I, or another word denoting the speaker and another or others with him; also to express men in general; every speaker, as in the following sentence—

Vice seen too oft, familiar with her face;
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

WEAK, weak, a. (waac, weac, Sax.) Having physical strength; feeble; infirm; not able to bear great weight; not strong; compact; easily broken; not able to resist attack; soft; pliant; not stiff; low; small; wanting spirit or vigour of mind; not impregnated with ingredients, or with thin; excite action, or stimulating or nourishing stances, as weak tea, weak toddy; not powerful; not having force of authority or not having moral force or power to convince well supported by truth or reason; not supported with argument; unfortified; as unpressible; not having full conviction; hence, as weak in faith. Weak-eyed, having eyes. Weak-headed, having a weak mind. Weak-hearted, having little courage; Weak-side, foible; deficiency; failing; Weak-sighted, having weak sight. Weak-wanted mental activity;—s. a. to make Not used.

We must toil to make our doctrine good,
Which will impair the flesh, and waste the blood.

WEAKEN, we'kn, v. a. (waecan, Sax.) To to vacillate; to lessen the strength of, or of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; in strength or spirit.

WEAKENER, we'kn-ur, s. The person or thing that weakens.

WEAKLING—WEALTHILY.

WEAKLING, weak'ling, *s.* A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, weak'le, *ad.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; timorously; with little courage or fortitude;—*a.* not strong in constitution; infirm.

WEAKNESS, weak'nes, *s.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; feebleness; want of sprightliness; want of steadiness; infirmity; unhealthiness; want of moral force or effect upon the mind; want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness;

All wickedness is weakness.—Milton

defect; failing; fault.

WEAL, weel, *s.* (*weal*, Sax. *wohl*, Germ. *vel*, Dan. from the same root as *well*.) The sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, at least not unfortunate nor declining; prosperity; happiness;

Thine, and of all thy sons,
The weal or woe in thee is placed. Beware!—Milton.
republic; state; interest; commonwealth—the word now used;

Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purged the general weal.—Shaks.

—*s.* the marks of a stripe.—See *Wale*.

Like marks or weals it hangs upon her skin.—
Donne.

WEALD, weald, *s.* (*weald*, or *wald*, *wond*, Dut. *wold*, low Dutch.) A wood, grove, or forest; now the name of a valley or track of a country, as the *wealds* of Kent and Sussex, lying between the North and South Downs.

WEALDEN, weel'den, *a.* Pertaining to the wealds of Kent or Sussex. *Wealden formation*, or *Wealden strata*, in Geology, a series of fresh-water deposits, covering an area 200 miles in length from east to west, and 220 miles from north-west to south-east, the total thickness averaging about 2000 feet. The upper beds, called the *weald clay*, consist of a tenacious blue clay, containing subordinate beds of sandstone and shelly limestone, with layers of septarian ironstone, forming the subsoil of the wealds of Kent and Sussex: the middle beds are the *Hastings sands*,—grey, white, yellow, and reddish sands, and friable sandstones passing into limestone. The *Purbeck*, or *Ashburnham beds*, consisting of grey limestone, alternate with blue clay and sandstone shale. The organic remains consist of leaves, stems, and branches of plants of a tropical character; bones of enormous reptiles of extinct genera, of crocodiles, turtles, flying reptiles, birds and fishes. The *wealden* is supposed to have formed the estuary of an immense river, of which its deposits are now the only monument.

WEALREAF, weel'refe, *s.* (*weal* and *reaf*, Sax.) In Archaeology, or old Law, the robbing of a dead man in his grave.—Covel, Blount.

WEALSMAN, weel'sman, *s.* A name given sneeringly for a politician.

Meeting two such wealsmen as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses.—Shaks.

WEALTH, welth, *s.* (*weleth*, the third person singular of *welegian*, to enrich, Sax.) Prosperity; external happiness;

Grant him in health and wealth long to live.—
Common Prayer.

riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; affluence; opulence. *Wealthgiving*, promoting wealth.

WEALTHILY, welth'e-le, *ad.* Richly.

WEALTHINESS—WEAR.

WEALTHINESS, welth'e-nes, *s.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTHY, welth'e, *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent.

WEAN, ween, *v. a.* (*weanan*, *geweanan*, to accustom, from the root of *wone*, *wont*; *geounian*, to delay, *weanan*, Dutch.) To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal to want or deprivation of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections from any object or desire; to reconcile to the loss of anything.

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to wean us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach the end of it.—Swift.

WEANEL, we'nel, } *s.* A child or other young
WEANLING, ween'ling, } animal newly weaned.
Weanling-kid, a young kid newly weaned.

To gorge the flesh of lambs and weanling-kids.—
Milton.

WEANING, we'ning, *s.* The act of reconciling a young child or other young animal to the want of the breast.

WEAPON, wep'n, *s.* (*woepn*, *wepn*, Sax. *wapen*, Dutch and Germ. *waaben*, Dan. *vopen*, Swed.) Any instrument of offence, used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy, as a sword, musket, pistol, &c.; an instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.

The weapons of our warfare are not carnal.—2 Cor. x.

In Botany, *weapons* are thorns, stings, &c.

WEAPONED, wep'nd, *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

WEAPONLESS, wep'n-less, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapons.

WEAPONSALVE, wep'n-salv, *s.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon which inflicted it.

That the sympathick powder and the weaponsalve constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe.—Boyle.

WEAR, ware, *v. a.* Pret. *wore*, past part. *worn*,—(*weran*, *werian*, Sax. *gwarian*, Welsh.) To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments;

Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.—Burns.

to carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; to have or exhibit an appearance;

Such an infectious face her sorrow wears,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears.—Dryden.

to affect by degrees.

Trials wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us.—Locke.

In Navigation, to cause a ship to change her course from one board to another, by turning her stern to the wind—written also to *ware*. To wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy, by general attrition or decay. To wear off, to diminish by attrition or decay. To wear out, to consume; to render useless by attrition or decay, as, to wear out a coat; to consume tediously, as, to wear out life in idle projects; to harass; to tire;

He shall wear out the saints of the Most High.—Dan. vii. 25.

—*v. n.* to be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, use, or time; to be tediously spent; to be consumed by slow degrees. To wear off, to pass away by degrees, as, the follies of youth wear off with age;—*s.* the act of wearing; diminution by

WEATHERING—WEBSTERITE.

when horizontal stonework, such as window-sills, cornices, coping-stones, battlements, &c., are sloped to throw off the wet, they are said to be *weathered*.

WEATHERING, weth'ur-ing, *s.* Among Millwrights, the angle at which the sails of a wind-mill are set to receive the impulse of the wind.

WEAVE, weev, *v. a.* Pret. *wove*, past part. *woven*, *waved* is seldom used, (*wefan*, Sax. *weben*, Germ. *weeven*, Dutch, *wæver*, Dan.) To unite thread of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth; to form by texture, or by inserting one part of the materials by crossing the other;

There in her hair
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*
A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs.—*Shaks.*

to unite by intermixture;

When religion was *woven* into the civil government and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs.—*Addison*.

to interpose; to insert;

The duke be here to-night! The better! best!
This *waves* itself perforce into my business.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to practise weaving, as, to *weave* with a loom: this is elliptical, the article woven is understood.

WEAVER, we'vur, *s.* One who weaves; one whose business is to weave. *Weaver-bird*, a bird belonging to the genus *Ploceus*, so named from the surprising skill they exhibit in the construction of their nests, the materials of which are interlaced in a most ingenious manner: the Weaver-birds are subdivided in several subgenera, as *Euplectes*, *Plocepasser*, and *Textor*. *Weaver*, or *weaver-fish*, a fish of the genus *Trachinus*.

WEAVING, we'ving, *s.* The act, art, or occupation of forming cloth in a loom by the union or intermixture of threads; the lash or work done in making cloth.

WEB, web, *s.* (Saxon; *waf*, Swed.) Texture of thread; plexus; anything woven; a piece of cloth; the warp given to a weaver as prepared by the warper; a dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion; some part of a sword, probably network of the handle: Mason thinks it is the blade.

The sword whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel rich stone; belt gold, approved by the touch.—*Fairfax*.

In Anatomy, applied to certain parts resembling a web, as the arachnoid membrane, the cellular membrane, called by Blumenbach the *mucus' web*. In Ship-building, the thin partition of the inside of the rim, and between the strokes of a sheaf. In Ornithology, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls. *Spider's web*, a plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins from its bowels, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects as its prey. *The web of a coulter*, the thin part.—*Webster*. This seems to justify Mason's idea as to the web of a sword being the blade. *Web-footed*, having web-feet, as those of a duck and some lizards.

WEBBED, webd, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web, as the *webbed* feet of a duck or other aquatic fowl.

WEBSTERITE, web'ster-ite, *s.* The subsulphate of alumina, a mineral which occurs in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions, of a white or yellowish-

WED—WEDHEDRIP.

white colour, occasionally translucent, but more frequently dull and opaque, with an earthy fracture. It is a composition of sulphuric acid, alumina, and water: sp. gr. 1.669. It occurs on the coast near Newhaven in Sussex.

WED, wed, *v. a.* (*weddian*, to covenant, to promise, to marry, Sax.) To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage;

And Adam *wedded* to another Eve
Shall live with her.—*Milton*.

to unite closely in affection; to attach firmly;

Men are *wedded* to their lusts.—*Tillotson*.

to unite inseparably;

Thou art *wedded* to calamity.—*Shaks.*

to espouse; to take part with—(not in use in this sense);

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause.—*Clarendon*

—*v. n.* to contract matrimony; —*s.* a pledge.

WEDDING, wed'ding, *s.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremonies or festivities. The compounds are — *wedding-chamber*, *wedding-clothes*, *wedding-day*, *wedding-gown*, *wedding-feast*, &c.

WEDELIA, we-del'e-a, *s.* (in honour of George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist, died 1721.) A genus of Composite plants of the Thistle kind: Suborder, *Tubulifloræ*.

WEDGE, wedj, *s.* (*wegg*, *wag*, Sax. *weg*, Dan. *wigg*, Swed. *wig*, Dutch.) A mass of metal, as a *wedge* of gold; a tapered mass of metal or wood, used sometimes for raising bodies, but more frequently for dividing or splitting them: this is one of the five mechanical powers or simple engines; anything in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs and *wedges*, and half-moons and wings.—*Milton*.

In Geometry, a solid having five sides or faces, three of which are rectangles, and the remaining two consequently triangles, and parallel to each other. The *wedge*, considered as a geometrical figure, is a prism with a triangular base. Its content is therefore equal to the area of the triangular base multiplied into the distance between the parallel planes; —*v. a.* to cleave with a wedge—(not used in this sense);

My heart, as *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me.—*Shaks.*

to drive, as a *wedge* is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to force, as a *wedge* forces its way, or to *wedge* one's way; to fasten with a wedge or wedges, as, to *wedge* in a rail or piece of timber; to fix in the manner of a wedge;

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will, it is so strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead.—*Shaks.*

—*a.* *wedge-shaped*, having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform: a *wedge-shaped* leaf is broad and truncate at the summit, and tapers down to the base.

WEDGEWOOD-WARE, wedj'wud-ware, *s.* A superior kind of earthenware, made at Henley in England, and so called from its inventor, Mr. Wedgwood. *Wedgwood's pyrometer*, an instrument used for ascertaining very great degrees of heat. Its indications depend upon the contraction of pure clay when much heated.

WEDHEDRIP, wed'hed-rip, *s.* (*wed*, a covenant, and *heddan*, to pray or desire, and *rippan*, to reap, Sax.) In Archæology, the customary services which inferior tenants paid their lord in cutting down his corn, or doing other harvest duty, as a

WEDLOCK—WEEN.

covenant of the tenant to reap for his lord at the time of his bidding or commanding.—*Paroch. Antiq.* 481, *Cowcl.*

WEDLOCK, wed'lok, *s.* (*wed* and *lock*, or *lac*, a gift, Sax.) Marriage; matrimony. *Wedlock-bound*, bound by marriage. *Wedlock-hours*, hours devoted to marriage ceremonies.

Say, doth she stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock-hours*?—*Shaks.*

WEDNESDAY, wenz'day, *s.* (*Wodinsdag*, *Wodin's-day*, *Odin's-day*, or *Onsday*, Swed. from *Wodin* or *Odin*, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe.) The fourth day of the week; the day betwixt Tuesday and Thursday.

WEE, we, *s.* (Scotch.) Small; little.—Not in use. He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.—*Shaks.*

WEECH-ELM, weesh'elm, } *s.* A species of elm.
WITSH-ELM, wish'elm, }

WEED, weed, *s.* (*weod*, Sax.) The general name of any plant which is useless or troublesome; (*weod*, *weoda*, Sax.) a vestment; a garment.

The snake throws her enamelled skin,
Weed enough to wrap a fairy in.—*Shaks.*

This word is used only in the plural, as *widow's weeds*. The word *weed* is used in Scotland for a disease attended with cold and shivering, peculiar to females. *Weed-grown*, overgrown with weeds. *Weed-hook*, or *weeding-hook*, a hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds;—*v. a.* to free from noxious plants; to free any plot of ground from weeds; to root out as noxious;

Oh Mercius,
Each word thou'st spoke has *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy.—*Shaks.*

to free from anything hurtful or offensive; to root out vice.

WEEDER, weed'ur, *s.* One who weeds or frees from anything noxious.

WEEDERY, weed'ur-e, *s.* Weeds.—Obsolete.

Hard by there was a place all covered o'er
With stinging nettles, and such *weedery*.—
Moré's Song of the Soul.

WEEDING, weed'ing, *s.* The operation of freeing from weeds. *Weeding-chisel*, a tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. *Weeding-fork*, a strong three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds. *Weeding-rhin*, an implement resembling the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallow.

WEEDLESS, weed'les, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.

WEEDY, weed'e, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, week, *s.* (Dutch; *weec*, Sax. *woche*, Germ.) The space of seven days. In Scripture, a *prophetic week* is a week of years, or the space of seven years.

WEEKDAY, week'day, *s.* Any day of the week except the Christian Sabbath, or first day of the week.

WEEKLY, week'le, *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary;—*ad.* once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

WHEEL, wheel, } *s.* (*wael*, Sax.) A snare or trap,
WEELY, weel'e, } made of twigs, for catching fish;
a whirlpool.

WEEN, ween, *v. n.* (*weenan*, Sax. *wuhnen*, Germ. *waanen*, Dutch.) To think; to imagine; to

fancy.—Seld poetry.

WEEP, weep, *v.* (Sax.) To ex from any pas to complain; moan; to she Groves whose

to abound wit Ryegrass gra

WEEPER, weep sheds tears; mourning com a species of n

WEEPING, weep crosses, in Ec at which per weeping and in the town o rock from whi willow, a vari pendant leave

WEEPINGLY, w She took her w

WEERISH.—Se
WEET, weet, *v.* (Dutch.) To

But we Adorn

WEETLESS, we —Obsolete.

WEEVER, weev Weaver.

WEEVIL, we'vil small insect t

WEEZIL.—See

WEFT, weft, *s.* The woof of c by the warp Obsolete.

His No—

WEFTAGE, weft The

WEIGELTIA, we gelt, who firs plants: Order

WEIGH, way, *v.* Sax. *weegen*, and Rus. *vegn*

ance; to asce with which a to be equivale poise a weigh raise or lift a other body, a hulk; to pay. They weighed

Zech. xl. 12.

to ponder in t forming a cou sion; to com

Here in n And solid

to regard or c I weigh you not You do not we

WEIGHABLE—WEINMANNIA.

To *weigh down*, to oppress with weight; to depress; to overbalance;—*v. n.* to have weight, as, to *weigh* lighter or heavier; to be considered important; to have weight on the intellectual balance; to bear heavily; to press hard;

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
As *weighs* upon the heart?—*Shaks.*

to *weigh down*; to sink by its own weight;

Making the bough, being overlaiden, *weigh down*.—*Bacon.*

—*s.* a certain quantity: a *weigh* of wool, cheese, &c., is 256 lbs. avoirdupois; a *weigh* of corn is 40 bushels; a *weigh* of barley or malt, 6 quarters.

WEIGHABLE, wa'a-bl, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGHED, wade, *a.* Experienced.—Not in use.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters.—*Bacon.*

WEIGHED, wa'ur, *s.* One who weighs; a person whose duty is to weigh commodities; that which weighs.

WEIGHING, wa'ing, *s.* The act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once, as a *weighing* of beef. *Weighing-cage*, a cage in which living animals may be conveniently weighed. *Weighing-house*, or *weigh-house*, a building furnished with a dock and other conveniences and apparatus for weighing commodities, or ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal. *Weighing-machine*, a machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages at turnpike gates; a machine for weighing cattle; a machine for ascertaining the weight of the human body.

WEIGHT, wate, *s.* (*wiht*, Sax. *wigt*, *gewicht*, Germ.) The quantity of a body ascertained by the balance; a ponderous mass; something heavy; pressure; burden, as the *weight* of grief; importance; influence; power; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness. In Commerce, a certain known and standard quantity of a heavy material, used, together with a balance, steelyard, &c., to ascertain particular quantities of goods, suspended so as to counterpoise the thing weighed. In Mechanics, anything to be raised, sustained, or moved by a machine, as distinguished from the power or that force by which the machine is put in motion. In Natural Philosophy, the weight of a body is synonymous with its specific gravity multiplied by its bulk, or it is the measure of the amount of gravitation in any body compared with that of other bodies. In Architecture, *weights* of a *sash*, two weights by which a sash is suspended, and kept in the vertical situation to which it is raised by means of cords passing over pulleys.

WEIGHTILY, wa'te-le, *ad.* Heavily; ponderously; with moral impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHTINESS, wa'te-nes, *s.* Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness; solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wa'te-les, *a.* Having no weight; light.

WEIGHTY, wa'te, *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince, as *weighty* arguments; rigorous; severe.

If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment.—*Shaks.*

WEINMANNIA, wine-man'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Weinman, apothecary at Ratisbon, author of *Phytanthoza Iconographica*.) A genus of plants: Order, *Canoniaceae*.

WEIR—WELDER.

WEIR, weer, *s.* An erection carried across a river or rivulet for the purpose of damming up the water for the convenience of irrigation, supply of mills, or other purposes.—See *Wear*.

WEIRD, weerd, *s.* (*weard*, a guardian, *weird*, *weerd*, fate, prediction, Scotch.) A spell or charm;—*a.* skilled in witchcraft.—*The weird sisters*, the Fates.

The *weird sisters* hand in hand,

Porters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about, about.—*Shaks.*

WEISSITE, wise'ite, *s.* (in honour of Prof. Weiss of Berlin.) A mineral found at Falun in Sweden, in oblique rhombic prisms, of an ash-grey or brownish colour; translucent, and presenting only feeble traces of cleavage; lustre pearly or waxy; fracture even or coarse; granular. Its constituents are—potash, 4.10; soda, 0.68; silica, 53.69; alumina, 21.78; magnesia, 8.99; protoxide of iron, 1.43; protoxide of manganese, 0.63; oxide of zinc, 0.30; water, with traces of ammonia, 3.20; sp. gr. 2.80; scratches glass.

WEIVE.—See *Waive*.

WELAWAY, wel'a-way, *interj.* (*wa*, *woe*, and *la*, *oh*, Sax.) An expression of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*!

Harrow now out; and *welaway*, he cried,

What dismal day hath sent you this cur'd light!—*Spenser.*

WELCOME, wel'cum, *a.* (*wilcuma*, well and come, Sax. that is, your coming is pleasing to me.) Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house or entertainment; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy gratuitously. To *bid welcome*, to receive with professions of kindness.—*Bacon.* *Welcome* is used elliptically for *you are welcome*;

Welcome, great monarch, to your own.—*Dryden.*

—*s.* a salutation of a new comer;

Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing.—*Shaks.*

kind reception of a guest or new comer;

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too.—*Shaks.*

to salute a new comer or guest with kindness. *Welcome-to-our-house*, the plant *Lactuca marina*.

—*Ainsworth.*

WELCOMELY, wel'cum-le, *ad.* In a welcome manner,

WELCOMENESS, wel'cum-nes, *s.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.

WELCOMER, wel'cum-ur, *s.* One who receives or salutes a new comer in a kind manner.

Farewell, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory.—*Shaks.*

WELD, weld, *s.* One of the local names of the plant *Reseda luteola*, from which the yellow colour of the paint called *dyer's paint* is obtained. The roots when completely dried are tied into bundles, and sold by the name of *weld cord*. Its other names are, *dyer's weed*, *yellow-weed*, *wold*, *would*, and *wild-wood*;—*v. a.* an old orthography for *to wield*;

Those that *weld* the awful crown.—*Spenser.*

(*valla*, Swed. *vellen*, Germ.) to unite or hammer in firm union, as two pieces of iron when strongly heated.

WELDER, wel'dur, *s.* One who welds; a manager or actual occupier.

The *welder*, as they call him, who sits at rack-rent, and lives miserably.—*Swift.*

WELDING—WELL.

WELDING, weld'ing, *s.* The act of uniting in firm union by hammering. *Welding-heat*, the heat necessary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60° by Wedgewood's pyrometer, and 8877° by Fahrenheit.

WELFARE, wel'fare, *s.* (*well* and *fare*, *wolfart*, Germ. *veloart*, Dutch, *wolfart*, Swed. *velferd*, Dan.) Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of peace and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; exemption from any unusual calamity; a state of peace and prosperity, as applied to states.

WELK, welk, *v. n.* (*welken*, To wither, fade, or decay, Germ. and Dutch.) To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall—(obsolete);

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,
When ruddy Phoebus gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best.—
Spenser.

to wither;—*v. a.* to contract; to shorten.—Obsolete.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day.—*Spenser.*
Mown grass, in the North, is said to *welk* when drying for hay.—*Gosse.*

WELKED, wel'ked or welkt, *a.* Shortened—(obsolete);

The *welked* Phoebus gan avale
His weary wain.—*Spenser.*
set with protuberances—for *welked*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd*, and wav'd like the enraged sea.—*Shaks.*

WELKIN, wel'kin, *s.* (*wolc*, *wolcan*, a cloud, the air, the vault of heaven, Sax. *wolke*, a cloud, Germ.) The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven,—used only in poetry.

Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves.—*Shaks.*
Where the bowed *welkin* low doth bend.—*Milton.*

Welkin-eye, an expression in Shakspeare, signifying, according to Dr. Johnson, 'a blue eye,' from the blue colour of the welkin: according to Horne Tooke, it is from *welcan*, to roll, and equivalent to 'a rolling eye.'

Come, Sir Page,
Look on me with your *welkin-eye*—sweet villain!—
Winter's Tale.

WELL, wel, *s.* (Saxon, a spring or fountain, from *wellan*, to boil, spring, or bubble; *wel*, *wellan*, Dutch; *quelle*, from *quellen*, a spring, Germ.) A spring or fountain; the issuing of water from the earth—(obsolete in these senses;)

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*.—*Milton.*

a pit or excavation sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and frequently walled so as to prevent the earth from falling in; an apartment in the middle of a ship's hold to enclose the pumps, &c. In a fishing vessel, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of the fish, while they are transported to market. In the Military Art, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries;—*v. n.* (*wellan*, Sax.) to spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth;

A sacred fountain *welled* forth away.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to pour forth;

To her people wealth they forth do *well*.—*Spenser.*

—*a.* (*well*, or *welc*, Sax.) being in health; having a sound body; with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs;

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WELLADAY—WELSH.

fortunate; convenient; advantageous; being in favour;—*ad.* in a proper manner rightly; not ill or wickedly; skilfully; art, as, the work is *well* done, he wr sufficiently; abundantly, as *well-water* much; to a degree which gives pleasure ably; with praise, as, the world speak him; conveniently; suitably; advantage this is all the mind can *well* contain; the fully; adequately;

We are *well* able to overcome it.—*New* to a sufficient degree; perfectly; far, *well* advanced in life. *As well* as, together not less than; one as much as the other enough, in a moderate degree; so as to, faction; so as to require no alteration. *off*, to be in good condition. *Well* is, elliptically for *it is well*, as, *well*, let us go it so. *Well-being*, welfare; happiness; *Well-born*, born of a noble or respectable *Well-couched*, couched in proper terms *doing*, the proper performance of duties *favoured*, handsome; well-formed. *Well* founded on good and valid reasons, or probabilities. *Well-grounded*, well-founding a solid foundation. *Well-hole*, in stairs, the space left in the middle between of the steps. *Well-nigh*, almost; nearly *room*, in a boat, a place in the bottom water is collected, and from which it is taken with a scoop. *Well-speed*, having good *Well-spoken*, speaking well; speaking with or grace. *Well-spring*, a spring of contemplation. *Well-staircase*, a winding stair walls of which are built so round as to resemble a well. *Well-water*, the water drawn from a well. *Well-wisher*, one who means kindly. *Well-wishes*, a wish of happiness. *Well-wisher*, wishes the good of another.

NOTE.—The following compounds require no *well* expressing simply that which is rightly accounted, well-adjusted, well-aimed, well-balanced, well-beloved, well-bred, well-conditioned, well-defined, well-described, well-devised, well-digested, well-discreetly posed, well-drawn, well-dressed, well-edged, furnished, well-husbanded, well-informed, tioned, well-intended, well-known, well-managed, well-meaning, well-meant, well-moralized, well-natured, well-ordered, well-polished, well-regulated, well-set, well-spent, well-stored, well-swept, well-timed, well-trained.

WELLADAY, wel'a-day, *interj.* Alas; to be a corruption of *Welaway*,—which **WELSH**, welsh, *a.* (*weallise*, from *weall*, a or *weallian*, to wander, Sax. *welsh*, strange, Celtic.) Pertaining to the natives of Wales; the language. The word signifies foreigners or wand was given to this people probably because they came from other parts. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, in the plural, and *Welshman* and *Wales Cymru*, of which the adjective *reig*, and the name of the language *Cymru* which they are supposed to be from the Jutland.—*Owen.* *Welsh-groin*, a groin the intersection of two cylindrical vaults which is of less height than the other. *mortgage*, in Law, those mortgages are by which the proviso for redemption obliges the mortgager to pay the money.

WELT—WENDLANDIA.

ticular day, but allows him to do it at any indefinite time, thus giving him a perpetual right of redemption.—2 *Cruise*, 83. *Welsh-onion*, the plant *Allium festulosum*, grown chiefly as a scallion or spring salad onion. It has scarcely any bulb, but strong festular leaves, which have a strong flavour. *Welsh-poppy*, the plant *Meconopsis Cambrica*. *Welsh-tumps*, a kind of firebrick made in Wales: they are about 7 inches long, 4½ inches broad, and 1½ inches thick. Bricks of this kind were formerly made at Hedgerly, near Windsor, and were called *Windsor-bricks* in London, where they were much used: they are of a dark-red colour, and very compact. *Welsh-rays*, a kind of slate, next in quality to the West Mortland slates, and nearly of the same size. *Welsh-rabbit*, a slice of bread, with toasted cheese, and seasoned with mustard and pepper.

A light supper on a *Welsh-rabbit* and the dame's home-brewed.—*Scott*.

Welsh-glaive, in Archaeology, a kind of battle-axe, classed among the pole-axes of former times.

WELT, welt, *s.* (*gweld*, from *gwael*, a fence or wall, or *gwaliau*, I enclose, Welsh.) A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a piece of cloth, or on a shoe: to furnish with a border or welt. In Shoes, the *welt* is the leather by which the upper is attached to the sole and heel.

WELTER, wel'tur, *s.* (*wæltan*, Sax. *wæltan*, Dan. probably allied to *wallow*; *woluto*, I roll, Lat.) To roll, as the body of an animal; usually applied to rolling or wallowing in blood, filth, or water.

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, nor *welter* to the parching winds.—*Milton*.

Welter horse, a galloper, qualified by his strength for a welter stake, from a twelve to thirteen stone.

WEM, wem, *s.* (Saxon.) A scar; a spot—(obsolete); It hadde ne *wem*, no ryveling, or any such thing.—*Wicliffe*, *Ephes. v.*

—*v. a.* (*wemman*) to corrupt.

The crowns and sceptres of best monarchs and princes
had bene rustie, *wemede*, and warpe with oblivion.—*Drant* (1567).

WEN, wen, *s.* (Dutch; *wenn*, Sax. *guennan*, a wart, *Armor.*) An encysted tumour, which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.

WENCH, wensh, *s.* (*winche*, a handmaid or daughter, Sax. or more probably from *quens*, a quean or wench, Goth. Horn Tooke supposes *wincian*, to winch, is the past participle, implying one that is winked. This absurdity needs truly to be *winked* at.) A young woman;

Oh, ill-starr'd *wench*!

Pale as thy smock! When we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurt my soul from heaven.—*Shaks.*

a strumpet. In America, the name given to a black or coloured female servant;—*v. a.* to frequent the company of women of bad fame.

WENCHER, wensh'ur, *s.* A lewd man; a fornicator.

WENCHING, wensh'ing, *s.* The act of frequenting the society of lewd women.

WENCHLIKE, wensh'like, *a.* After the manner of lewd women.

WEND, wend, *v. n.* (*wenden*, Sax.) To go; to pass to or from; to turn round—(obsolete in this sense.) In Law, a certain quantity or circuit of ground.

WENDLANDIA, wend-land'e-a, *s.* (in honour of H. L. Wendland, curator of the botanic garden at Hanover.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.

WENNEL—WEST.

WENNEL, wen'nel, *s.* (corrupted from Weanling.) An animal newly taken from the dam; a weanel,—which see.

WENNISH, wen'nish, } *a.* Having the nature of a
WENNY, wen'ne, } wen.

WENT, went. Pret. and past part. of the verb *to wend*, used now as the pret. of *to go*, but in its origin it has no connection with it;—*s. way*; course; path.—Obsolete as a noun.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal wayes.—*Spenser*.

Farre under ground from track of living *went*.—*Ibid*.

WENTLETRAP, wen'tl-trap, *s.* A name given by collectors to shells of the genus *Scalaria*.

WEPT, wept. The pret. and past part. of the verb *to weep*.

WERE, wer. The first and second persons singular, and all the persons plural, of the past condition of the verb *to be*.

WERE, we're, *s.* (Saxon.) In Archaeology, the sum paid for killing a man when such crimes were punished with pecuniary mulcts—the price of redemption (*pretium redemptionis*) of the offender.—*Cowel*, *Blount*.

WEREGILD, we're-gild, *s.* (Saxon.) In Archaeology, the price of homicide, partly paid to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the next of kin of the person slain.—*Blount*.

WERELADA, we're-la-da, *s.* (*were*, and *ladean*, to purge, Sax.) In Archaeology, when a man was slain, and the price at which he was valued not paid to his relatives, but the party denied the fact when he was to purge himself by the oaths of several persons, according to his degree or quality, it was called the *werelada*.

WERNERIA, wer-ne're-a, *s.* (in honour of Werner, the celebrated German mineralogist.) A genus of Composite plants, natives of Quito in Peru: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.

WERNERIAN, wer-ne're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the celebrated German mineralogist, as the Wernerian theory or doctrine, which ascribed the origin of all rocks to aqueous deposition, as opposed to the Huttonian theory, which ascribed the origin of granite, trap, &c., to the action of heat.

WERNERITE, wer'ner-ite, *s.* (in honour of Professor Werner.) A foliated variety of Scapolite. It is found massive and crystalized in octahedral prisms, disseminated in rocks of greyish and reddish felspar. It is imperfectly lamellar, of a greenish, greyish, or olive-green colour, with a pearly lustre. It is softer than felspar, and melts into a white enamel.

WERST, werst, } *s.* The Russian itinerary measure,
VERST, verst, } being 3500 English feet, or nearly two-thirds of a mile.

WERT, wert. The second person singular of the past tense conditional of the verb *to be*.

WERTH, werth, } *s.* A syllable, whether initial or
WORTH, worth, } final in the names of places, signifying a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *weorthig*, as Wentworth, Worthington.

WERVELS.—In Heraldry, see *Vervels*.

WESAND.—See *Weasand*.

WESLEYAN, wes'le-an, *s.* A follower of the late John Wesley, founder of the religious sect called Methodists. Their tenets are Arminian. The body is characterized by great religious fervour, and by temperance and good moral conduct.

WEST, west, *s.* (Saxon, Danish, and Dutch; *ouest*, Fr.) One of the four cardinal points, being that

WESTERING—WHACK.

opposite the east, and at which the sun sets at the equinoxes; a country situated in a region towards the setting sun with respect to another country: thus we speak of the *west* and *far west* in reference to the western and most western portions of the United States of America;—*a.* being in a line towards the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or, in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction towards that point either on the earth or in the heavens; coming or moving from the west or western region, as a *west* wind;—*ad.* to the west region; at the westward; more westward, as, Ireland lies *west* of England;—*v. n.* to pass to the west; to set, as the sun.—Not used.

The hotte sunne began to *weste*.—Chaucer.

And twice had risen where he now doth *west*.—

Spenser.

WESTERING, west'ing, *a.* Passing to the west.—Not used.

The star that rose at evening bright.

Towards heaven's descent had sloped his *westering* wheel.—Milton.

WESTERLY, wes'ter-le, *a.* Being to the west; situated in the west; moving from the west, as a *westerly* wind;—*ad.* tending, going, or moving towards the west, as a man travelling *westerly*.

WESTING, west'ing, *s.* In Navigation, the quantity of departure made good to the westward from the meridian.

WESTRINGIA, wes-trin'je-n, *s.* (in honour of J. P. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden.) A genus of plants, natives of Australia: Order, Lamiales.

WESTWARD, west'ward, *a.* (*westward*, Sax.) Toward the west.

WESTWARDLY, west'ward-le, *ad.* In a direction toward the west.

WET, wet, *a.* (*wet*, Sax. *wēta*, Swed. *vade*, Dan. *vetos*, Gr.) Containing water, as a *wet* cloth; or having water on its surface, as a *wet* table or leaf; rainy, as *wet* weather: *wet* implies more water or other liquid than moist or humid;—*v. a.* (*wet*, Sax.) to fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all bad thoughts.—Walton.

WETHER, weth'ur, *s.* (*wedder* or *wether*, Sax.) A ram castrated.

WETNESS, wet'nes, *s.* The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

WETSHOD, wet'shod, *a.* Having the stockings or shoes soaked with water or other liquid.

It staine the mightie mouthes of Nilus' flood;

And on the shores you might bloud *wetshod* wade.—

Mir. for Mag.

WETTISH, wet'tish, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, weks, *v. n.* To grow; to wax.—Obsolete.

When her son to man's estate did *wex*.—Spenser.

WEY, way, *s.* In Weights and Measures, see under Weight.

WEYMOUTH-BIT, wa'mowth-bit, *s.* A kind of curb for horses, composed of a strong plain mouth-piece of uniform thickness throughout, without any up-set or jelves, but simply curved upwards to give freedom to the tongue.

WEZAND.—See Weasand.

WHACK, hwak, *v. a.* To strike;—*s.* a stroke.—A vulgar word.

1062

WHALE—WHAT.

WHALE, hwale, *s.* (*hwæl*, *hwæl*, Sax. *hwal*, Dan.) The general name for an order inhabiting the ocean, arranged under Cete or Cetacea. The true whales, of which are several genera, which form the family the Greenland whale is the largest and the former ages of the earth. *Whale*-elastic substance taken from the upper whale, used in stiffening stays, fans, &c. *Whale*-fishery, the fishery or occupation of whales. *Whale*-man, a man employed in whale-fishery.

WHALE, hwa'lur, *s.* A ship employed in whale-fishery.

WHALING, hwa'ling, *s.* The business of whaling.

WHALL, hwa'l, *s.* A disease of the whale, coma.

WHALY, hwa'le, *a.* Marked with streaks or wealy.

WHAME, hwame, or hwam, *s.* A species of Tabanus, or Burrel-fly, which annoys the whale, *s.* (*thwang*, Sax.) A blow.

—(not used, except in Scotland and the north of England);—*v. a.* to beat, perhaps.

—Local.

WHAP, hwap, *s.* (*wap*, Scot.) A blow, or a word.

WHAPPER, hwap'pur, *s.* Something large of the kind; a thumper—(local in the north of England.) In Scotland ten and pronounced *wapper*,—low and

WHARF, hwarf, *s.* (*hwarf*, *hwarf*, *warf*, Dan. *corf*, Russ.) A perpendicular bank of lime, or stone and earth, raised on a harbour, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships and other vessels: the name is derived from the wider part of a canal, while loading and unloading;—*v. a.* to guard or secure by a wall of timber or stone.

WHARFAGE, hwarf'age, *s.* The fee for the privilege of using a wharf for unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARFING, hwarf'ing, *s.* Wharfs in the charge of a wharf, or the proprietors of wharfs.

WHAT, hwot, *pron.* (*hwæt*, Sax. *hwæt*, Dutch, *hwæt*, Dan. and Swed. *hwæt*) That which; which part; as, consider the nature. *What* is often the substitute for a clause of a sentence.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear thee from this silk exhibits; and as an interjection, *what* do you tell me? to how great.

What partial judges are our love and hate; whatever;

Whether it was the shortness of his strength of his will, or *what* it was.—Shakspeare.

—*ad.* some part, or some; partly.

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, &c.

What is used interrogatively and is equivalent to *what* will be the consequence will follow? as the phrase, *what* if this business myself? *What* is so elliptically for *what* is this? or *how* *What*! could ye not watch with me?

WHATEVER—WHEEL.

What though? *what* imports it though? *What* time? at the time when.

Then balmy sleep hath charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the more mysterious vision brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings.—
Milton.

What ho! an exclamation of calling;—*s.* fare;
things; matter.—Obsolete.

Come downe and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can syne.—*Spenser.*

Such homely *what*, as serves the simple clown.—
Spenser.

WHATEVER, hwot-ev'ur, *pron.* Being this or that;
being of one nature or another; being one thing
or another; anything that may be;

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour.—*Milton.*
the whole that; all particulars.

White'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine.—*Shaks.*

WHATSO, hwot-so', *pron.* Whatever.—Obsolete.

From whence he views with his blacklidded eye,
Whitso the heavens in his wide vault contains.—
Spenser.

WHATSOEVER, hwot-so-ev'ur, *pron.* A compound
of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, having the same significa-
tion as whatever, the word now generally used,
whatsoever being nearly obsolete.

WHEAL, hweal, *s.* A pasture.

WHEAT, hweat, *s.* (*huete*, Sax. *hwit*, Goth. *hveitenn*,
Icel. *weitzen*, Germ. *hwete*, Swed. *hwede*, Dan.
wejt, Dutch.) A plant of the genus *Triticum*,
and the seed of the plant which, when ground,
furnishes flour for bread, and next to rice is the
grain most used for food by mankind. There are
many varieties. *Wheat-bird*, a bird which feeds on
wheat. *Wheat-fly*, the name given to several spe-
cies of the insects of the genus *Cecidomyia*, the
larvæ of which attack wheat in the growing state.
Wheat-plum, a sort of plum.

WHEAT-EAR, hweat'er, *s.* One of the English names
for the bird *Saxicola ænanthe*, and several other
species of the same genus.

WHEEDLE, hwe'dl, *v. a.* (perhaps from the Saxon
adwelian, to seduce, Todd.) To flatter; to entice
by soft words;

To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools.

—*v. n.* to flatter; to coax.

WHEEDLER, hweed'ur, *s.* A flatterer; one who
wheedles.

WHEEDLING, hweed'ing, *a.* Flattering; coaxing,
as a *wheedling* fellow.

WHEEDLINGLY, hweed'ing-le, *ad.* In a *wheedling*
manner.

WHEEL, hweel, *s.* (*hweol*, *hweohl*, *wiel*, Dutch, *hiul*,
Swed.) A circular frame of wood, iron, or other
metal, consisting of a nave into which spokes are
inserted, which sustain a rim or felly, the whole
turning on an axis; a circular body;

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill,
lest thou break thy neck with following it.—*Shaks.*

an instrument for torturing criminals;

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire.—*Shaks.*

a machine for spinning threads of various kinds,
or used in winding yarn, as a *spin-wheel*; rota-
tion; revolution; a turning about;

Look not too long on these turning *wheels* of vicissi-
tude, lest we become giddy.—*Bacon.*
a compass.

He throws his flight on many an airy *wheel*.—*Milton.*

WHEELER—WHELM.

Wheel and axle, a machine consisting usually of a
cylinder, to which a wheel is firmly united, so that
the mathematical axis of both are coincident: the
wheel and the cylinder are of wood or metal, and
the diameter of the former is greater than that of
the latter. *Wheel-cutting*, that branch of practi-
cal mechanics which comprehends the modes of
cutting the teeth in the wheels, used by watch and
clockmakers, and for other mechanical purposes.
Wheel-shell, a shell of the genus *Trochus*, or more
generally of the family *Trochidae*. *Wheel-race*,
the plate in which a water-wheel is fixed. In
Potteries, a board turned round by a lathe in a
horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped
by the hand. *Wheel-animals*, the *Rotifera*, a
genus of Infusoria, which have their tentacula
arranged in a wheel-like form. *Wheel-barrow*, a
barrow moved on a single wheel. *Wheel-boat*, a
boat with wheels, which may be used either in
water or upon inclined planes or railways. *Wheel-*
carriage, a carriage moved on wheels. *Wheel-*
fire, in Chemistry, a fire which encompasses the
crucible without touching it. *Wheel-shaped*, in
Botany, rotate; monopetalous; expanding into a
flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube.
Wheel-wright, one whose occupation is to make
wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and waggons;
—*v. a.* to convey on wheels, or in a wheel-barrow;
to put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn
round;

Heaven row'd
Her motions, as the first great mover's hand
First *wheels* their course.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* to turn on an axis; to turn; to move
round; to fetch a compass;

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.—
Pope.
to roll forward.

Thunder
Must *wheel* on earth, devouring where it rolls.—
Milton.

WHEELER, hwe'lur, *s.* One who wheels; a maker
of wheels.—Obsolete in the last sense.

WHEELING, hwe'ling, *part. a.* Moving on wheels;
A sailing pinnace and a *wheeling* cart.—*Sir J. Davies.*

—*s.* the act of conveying on wheels; the act of
passing on wheels; a turning or circular movement
of troops embodied.

WHEELY, hwe'le, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

WHEEZE, hweez, *v. n.* (*hweosan*, Sax.) To breathe
hard and with an audible sound, as persons af-
fected with asthma.

WHELK, hwelk, *s.* (see *Welk*.) A wrinkle; in-
equality upon the surface; a protuberance;

His face is all bubucles, and *welks*, and knobs, and
flames of fire.—*Shaks.*

a pustule. In Zoology, the common name given
to the marine shell *Buccinum undatum*, or Trum-
pet-shell. In Pathology, Ionthus, an unsuppara-
tive tubercular tumour, generally occurring on the
face. *Welks*, in Marine language, brackets or
small pieces of wood fastened to the main body of
the capstan or drawing beam.

WHELKY, hwel'ke, *a.* Protuberant; embossed;
rounded.

Ne aught the *welky* pearls esteemeth he,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.—
Spenser.

WHELM, hwelm, *v. a.* (*ahwylfan*, Sax. *wilma*, or
hwilma, Icel.) To cover with water or other
fluid; to cover by immersion in something that

WHELP—WHEREAS.

envelopes on all sides; to cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden;

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.—*Shaks.*

to throw over so as to cover.—Obsolete in this sense.

Whelm something over them and keep them there.—*Mortimer.*

WHELP, hwelp, *s.* (*welp*, Dutch, *valp*, Swed. *hvalp*, Dan.) The young of the canine species, and of several beasts of prey, as a lion's *whelp*; a cub; a puppy; a son or young man, in contempt;

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging blood.—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* to bring forth young, as the canine species, or some beasts of prey.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reigned, sea monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled.—*Milton.*

WHEN, hwen, *ad.* (*hwan*, Goth. *hwanne*, Sax. *waun*, Germ. *quand*, Lat.) At the time; at what time? as, *when* shall these things be?; which time;

I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke.—*Shaks.*

at what time;

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list.—*Daniel.*

at what particular time;

His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head.—*Milton.*

after the time that, as, *when* I have handed in my report I shall go. *When as*, at the time when; what time.—Obsolete.

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flowers, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair.—*Milton.*

WHENCE, hwens, *ad.* (*hwanon*, Sax.) From what place; from what source; from which premises, principles, or facts; how; by what way or means; from which person, cause, place, or principle. *From whence* is tautological, but the use is well authorized.

O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell!—*Milton.*
Of whence is not now in use.

WHENCESOEVER, hwens-so-ev'ur, } *ad.* From what
WHENCEVER, hwens-ev'ur, } place soever;
from what source soever.

Any idea *whencesoever* we have it.—*Locke.*

WHENEVER, hwen-ev'ur, } *ad.* At whatsoever
WHENSOEVER, hwen-so-ev'ur, } time.

WHERE, hware, *s.* At what place or places; at or in what place; at the place in which; whither; to what place, or from what place. *Anywhere*, in any place. *Nowhere*, in no place;—*s.* place.—Obsolete in this sense.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou lovest here a better *where* to find.—*Shaks.*

WHEREABOUT, hware'a-bowt, *ad.* Near what place; concerning which.

The object *whereabout* they are conversant.—*Hooker.*

WHEREAS, hware-az', *ad.* When in fact, or in truth, implying opposition to something that precedes;

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge.—*Sprat.*

the thing being so that; considering that things are so; where at; at which place.—Obsolete in this sense.

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.—*Shaks.*

WHEREAT—WHET.

WHEREAT, hware-at', *ad.* At which;

WHEREBY, hware-bi', *ad.* By which;

You take my life

When you do take the means *whereby*

by what?

Whereby shall I know this?—*Mat.*

WHEREIN, hware-in', *ad.* In which; in

time, respect, &c.; in what.

WHEREINTO, hware-in-too', *ad.* Into

Where's the palace *wherein*

Sometimes intrude not?—*Shaks.*

WHERENESS, hware'nes, *s.* Ubiquity;

cality.—Not used.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a

is next to nothing.—*Grew's Camol.*

WHEREOF, hware-ov', *ad.* Of which,

whereof he was accused; of what-

this sense.

How this world, when and *whereof* cres

WHEREON, hware-on', *ad.* On which

Not used in the last sense.

WHERESO, hware-so', *ad.* Wheresoever

What short revenge the man may

Where he be, and soon upon him

WHERESOEVER, hware-so-ev'ur, *ad.*

soever; in whatever place, or in in-

finitely.

Can misery no place of safety know

The noise pursues me *where*so'er I

WHERETHROUGH, hware-throo', *ad.* T

—Not used.

*Where*through all the people went.—*B.*

WHERETO, hware-too', *ad.* To which

*Where*to we have already attained.

*Where*to the Almighty answered not

to what? or to what end? as, *where*

pense?

WHEREUPON, hware-up-on', *ad.* Up

WHEREVER, hware-ev'ur, *ad.* At w

WHEREWITH, hware-with', *ad.* With

what?

If the salt have lost its savour, *where*s

salted?—*Mat. v. 12.*

WHEREWITHAL, hware-with-aw', *ad.*

with what?

*Where*withal shall a young man clean

WHERERET, hwer'et, *v. a.* (*scirret*,
Germ.?) To hurry; to trouble; to

Don't keep *where*retting me with you

to give a box on the ear;—*s.* a box

A vulgar word.

Then there's your source, you *where*ret,

tags on the hair.—*Beau. and Flet.*

WHERRY, hwer're, *s.* (a different orth

word *ferry*.—*Webster.* The name

ancient, and by the Romans was es

—*Bryant.* Of uncertain derivation

son.) A boat used on rivers; a

several kinds of light craft; the

bata du croinn, signifies a boat w

beam; a liquor made from the pulp

the verjuice is expressed, sometime

wherry.—Local.

WHET, hwet, *v. a.* Pret. and past p

whet, (*hwettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch,

To rub for the purpose of sharpeni

tool; to sharpen by attrition, as, to

WHETHER—WHIG.

to provoke; to excite; to stimulate, as, to *whet* the appetite; to make angry or acrimonious by provocation.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Caesar,
I have not slept.—*Shaks.*

To *whet on*, to instigate;

I will *whet on* the king.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the act of sharpening by friction; anything which stimulates the appetite.

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*.—*Spectator.*

Whetstone, a stone used for sharpening edge tools. *Whetstone-slate*, or *whet-slate*, Novaculite, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron: the light-green coloured variety from the Levant is the most valuable.

WHETHER, hweth'ur, *pron.* Which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or clause of a sentence, and followed by *or*, as, resolve *whether* you will go or not, that is, will you go or not? resolve which; which?—Obsolete in this sense.

Whether of the twain did the will of his father?—*Matt. xxi.*

WHETTER, hwet'tur, *s.* The person or thing that whets.

WHEY, hway, *s.* (*hwæg*, Sax. *wei*, *hui*, Dutch.) The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick and coagulable part, particularly in the process of cheese-making: the thick or coagulated part is called *curd*.

WHEYER, hwa'e, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.

WHEYISH, hwa'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of whey. **WHICH**, hwitsh, *pron.* (*hwile*, *hwyle*, *hwelc*, Sax. *quilk*, Scotch, *welch*, Dutch, *welche*, Germ.) A pronoun of interrogation of all genders, as, *which* man? *which* woman? *which* house? It is also a relative pronoun in reference to things neuter and to inferior animals, as, the bridge *which*, the plant *which*, the dog *which*, that *which*, those *which*, as, take *which* you will: the *which* is obsolete.

WHICHEVER, hwitsh-ev'ur, } *pron.* Whether

WHICHSOEVER, hwitsh-so-ev'ur, } one or the other.

WHIFF, hwif, *s.* (*gwif*, Welsh.) A sudden explosion of air from the mouth; a puff, as the *whiff* of a smoker. In Ichthyology, the fish *Pleuronectes passer*;—*v. a.* to puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIFFLE, hwif'fl, *v. n.* (*weifelen*, to waver, Dutch.) To start, shift, and turn; to change from one opinion or course, or from one thing to another; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady; to disperse with a puff; to scatter;—*s.* anciently, a fife or small flute.

WHIFFLER, hwif'flur, *s.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinions or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in his arguments; a trifler; a harbinger; one who preceded a band or regiment of soldiers, &c.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, and wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvie the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* for the king,
Seems to prepare his way.—*Shaks.*

WHIG, hwig, *s.* (*hwæg*, Sax.) Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs;

With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey,
I must content me as I may.—*Bretton.*

one of the political party who pretend to more liberal principles than their opponents, the Tories, who are accused of being adverse to popular claims.

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WHIGGARCHY—WHIMSY.

The term, according to Ash in his Dictionary, is *whiggam*, a word used in Scotland in driving horses. In 1648, a party of these people marched to oppose the king and the Duke of Hamilton, and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court. Those who, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., espoused the cause of the royal family were called *tories*, and their opponents *whigs*.

WHIGGARCHY, hwig'ark-e, *s.* Government by whigs.

WHIGGERY, hwig'ger-e, } *s.* The principles of

WHIGGISM, hwig'gizm, } whigs.

WHIGGISH, hwig'gish, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.

WHILE, hwile, *s.* (*hwile*, Sax. *hwela*, *weil*, Germ.

wyl, Dutch.) Time; space of time or continued duration.

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mused.—*Milton.*

Worth while, worth the time it requires; worth the time and pains—hence, worth the expense, as, it is not *worth while* for a man to prosecute for small debts;—*ad.* during the time that; as long as; at the time that;—*v. a.* (*cwyllan*, to turn, to run a course; *waala*, to pass the time, Ethiop.) to draw out; to consume in a tedious way;—*v. n.* to loiter, as, to *while* the time away.

WHILERE, hwi-lare', *ad.* A little while ago; ere-while.—Not in use.

Let us be jocund: will you troubl the catch
You taught me but *whilere*?—*Shaks.*

WHILOM, hwi'lum, *ad.* (*hwilum*, Sax.) Formerly; once; of old.

WHILST, hwilste, } *s.* While. *Whiles* is obsolete,

WHILES, hwilse, } and *whilst* unnecessary and improper.

WHIM, hwim, *s.* (*hwima*, Icel. *quimera*, Span. *gwim*, a brisk motion, Welsh.) Properly, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion; a low wit—(a cant application of the word); a large capstan connected with the shaft of a mine, and worked by horses.

WHIMBREL, hwim'brel, *s.* One of the names of the bird *Numenius phaeopus*, or *Scolopax phaeopus*, of Linnaeus.

WHIMPER, hwim'pur, *v. n.* (*weimmern*, Germ.) To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

WHIMPERING, hwim'pur-ing, *s.* A low muttering cry or squeak;

The noise of little birds, the *whimpering* of mice, every small stirrage, waketh them.—*Granger* (1621.)

—*a.* speaking in a low, whining, or muttering manner.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpr'ing* she.—*Rowe.*

WHIMPLED, hwim'pld, *a.* A word used by Shakspeare, probably a mistake for *whimpered*.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This segnior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid.—*Shaks.*

WHIMSICAL, hwim'ze-kal, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

WHIMSICALITY, hwim'ze-kal-le, *ad.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIMSICALNESS, hwim'ze-kal-nes, } *s.* Freakish-

WHIMSICALITY, hwim'ze-kal'e-te, } ness; odd

temper; whimsical disposition.

WHIMSY, hwim'ze, *s.* (from *Whim*.) A whim; a freak; a capricious notion;—*v. a.* to fill with whimsies.

To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth.—*Beau. and Flet.*

1885

WHIMWHAM—WHIP.

WHIMWHAM, hwin-hwam', *s.* (a ludicrous reduplication of *Whim*.) A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak.

A whim-wham

Knit with a trim-tram.—*Shelton*.
Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces.—*Beau. and Flet.*

WHIN, hwin, *s.* (*gwin*, a weed, Welsh.) Gorse, or common Furze, the Leguminous shrub *Ulex Europæus*, which grows on sandy or gravelly heaths abundantly. *Petty-whin*, the plant *Genista anglica*.

WHINAXE, hwin'aks, *s.* An instrument used for extirpating furze from land.

WHINREL.—See *Whimbrel*.

WHINE, hwine, *v. n.* (*wanian*, to bewail, Sax. *whina*, *wina*, Swed. *veina*, *gveina*, Icel. *weinen*, Germ.) To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to lament in a low murmuring manner; to moan meanly and effeminately;—*s.* a plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

WHINER, hwi'nur, *s.* One who whines.

WHININGLY, hwin'ing-le, *ad.* In a whining manner.

WHINNOCK, hwin'nok, *s.* (*wenig*, small, Germ.) A name given in New England to the small pig of a litter.

WHINNY, hwin'ne, *v. n.* (*hinnio*, I neigh, Lat.) To neigh;

The horse while he is *whinneying*.—*More's Immort. of the Soul*.

—*a.* (Scotch,) abounding with whins.

Gateskall being a *whinny* place.—*Nicolson and Burn*.

WHINSTONE, hwin'stone, *s.* (*guhyn*, Scotch, from *hwin*, resounding, Icel.—hence, *quinstone*, or *whinstone*, the resounding stone, equivalent to *clinkstone*.) A provincial term applied to greenstone, clinkstone, porphyretic, and other trap rocks.

WHINTSHAT, hwin'tshat, *s.* The bird *Saxicola rubetra*, or *Motacella rubetra* of Linnaeus.

WHINYARD, hwin'yård, *s.* A sword, in contempt.
He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed.—*Hudibras*.

WHIP, hwip, *v. a.* (*hwecpan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.) To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes;

Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again.—*Shaks.*

to punish with the whip; to lash with sarcasm;
They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as
crest-fallen as a dried pear.—*Shaks.*

To *whip about* or *round*, to wrap; to enwrap.
To *whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch. To
whip from, to take away suddenly. To *whip into*,
to thrust in with a sudden motion. To *whip up*,
to seize or take up with a quick motion; to hoist
casks by means of a whip—a marine term;—*v. n.*
to move nimbly; to start suddenly and run;—*s.*
the length of the sail of a wind-mill measured
from the axis; (*hwecop*, Sax.) an instrument,
generally of leather, for lashing horses or other
animals. In ships, a small tackle used to hoist
light bodies. *Whip and spur*, with the utmost
haste.

Each staunch polemic
Came *whip and spur*, and dashed through thin and thick.
—*Pope*.

Whip-cord, the cord of which lashes are made.
Whip-lash, the lash of a whip. *Whip-poor-will*,
a bird of the Goatsucker family, the *Antrostomus*
1098

WHIPORAFT—WHIRL

vociferus, or *Caprimulgus vociferus*, *s.* United States of America, so called. ated notes of *whip-whip-poor-will* in season. *Whip-saw*, a kind of saw used to divide pieces of stuff which are to be divided by the hand-saw. *Whip-stem*, timber in the form of a strong staff, the helm for the steersman, in small ships, in his hand, in order to remove the helm direct the ship in her proper course. the rod or staff to which the lash of the whip is attached. *Whip upon whip*, the gain which can be gained by blocks, which fix the end of one whip upon another.

WHIPGRAFT, hwip'gräft, *v. a.* To graft the scion and stock in a sloping direction, each other, and by inserting a slit into a slit in the stock.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwip'gräft-ing, *s.* the practice of grafting by the mode of graft.

WHIPHAND, hwip'hand, *s.* Advantage.

WHIPPER, hwip'pur, *s.* One who whips.

WHIPPER-IN, hwip'per-in, *s.* A hunter in the charge of collecting stray hounds, and of otherwise keeping the pack together. *Whipper-in*, one who has the charge of a floor.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, hwip'per-snap'per, *s.* a significant diminutive person.—A *whipper-snapper*.

WHIPPING, hwip'ping, *s.* The act of punishing with a whip; the state of being whipped. In Angling, attaching the hook or rod; it also signifies cast and gently drawing it over the surface. *Whipping-post*, a post to which offenders are chained when whipped.

WHIPPLE-TREE, hwip'pl-tre, *s.* The part of a harness on which the tugs of a harness are attached, by which a carriage, a plough, a harrow, &c. is drawn.—*Local*.

WHIPSTER, hwip'stur, *s.* A nimble fellow.
I am not valiant neither
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword.

WHIPSTITCH, hwip'stitch, *v. a.* To stitch with a whip.

WHIFT, whipt. Past of the verb *to whip*. times written for *whipped*.

WHIR, hwur, *v. n.* (from *Whirl*, or *whirl*, made by the wings of a partridge, pheasant.) To turn round rapidly; to move with rapidity.

Gathering dust with *whirling* feet.

—*v. a.* to hurry away, or bear away.
This would to me as like a lastin
Whirring me from my friends.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the noise of the wing of a partridge, or of a pheasant when it takes flight,—an expression used in Scotland and America.

WHIRL, hwur, *v. a.* (*whirl*, Icel. *hvegr*, *velen*, Dutch, *hoireveler*, Dan.) To turn round rapidly;—*v. n.* to be turned round rapidly; to move hastily;

Whirl'd away to shun his hateful sight.

—*s.* (*whirbel*), a turning round with quick rotation or circular motion; a motion moved with rapid rotation, as a top or a pivot;

Though in dreadful *whirls* we
High on the broken wave.—*Shaks.*

WHIRLIGIG—WHISPER.

Whirl-bat, anything whirled round to strike forcibly,—used by poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirl-bat* he had slain many.—*L'Estrange*.

Whirl-blast, a whirling gust of wind. *Whirl-bone*, the patella, the knee-bone,—not used. *Whirl-pit*, a whirlpool.—Not used.

Down sunk they like a fallen stone,
By raging *whirl-pits* overthrown.—*Sandys*.

WHIRLIGIG, *hwer'le-gig*, *s.* A toy which children whirl round. In Military Antiquities, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

WHIRLING, *hwer'ling*, *a.* Moving quickly round; rotatory. *Whirling-machine*, an apparatus invented by Mr. Robins for the purpose of determining the resistance of air against bodies moving with velocities less than those which can be determined by the balister pendulum. *Whirling-table*, a machine intended to represent the several phenomena in philosophy and nature, relative to the power of the centrifugal force, particularly in its effects upon the shape of the earth and planets.

WHIRLPOOL, *hwer'l'pool*, *s.* An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves circularly.

WHIRLWIND, *hwer'l'wind*, *s.* A violent movement of the atmosphere in a circular or spiral direction about an axis, the latter having at the same time, as is now believed, a progressive motion, rectilinear or curvilinear, on the surface of sea or land.

WHIRRING, *hwer'ring*, *s.* The sound of the partridge, moorfowl, or pheasant's wings;—*a.* making a noise like that of the partridge or pheasant when it springs from the ground.

The moorfowl springs on *whirring* wings,
In autumn's pleasant weather.—*Burns*.

Now from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs.—*Pope*.

WHISK, *whisk*, *s.* (*wisch*, a wisp, Germ. and Dutch.) A small bunch of grass, hair, straw, or the like, used as a brush—hence, a small brush or besom; part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet; a quick violent motion;

This first and *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom.—*Boon and Flet*.

—*v. a.* to sweep, brush, or wipe with a small besom or whisk; to move nimbly over the ground;—*v. n.* to move with velocity or nimbleness.

A strange gentleman *whisked* by me.—*Addison*.

WHISKER, *hwisk'ur*, *s.* (from *wisch*, a wisp, Germ. and Dutch.) Long hair growing upon the human cheek.

WHISKERED, *hwisk'urd*, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

Her *whiskered* pandours, and her fierce hussars.—*Campbell*.

WHISKET, *hwisk'et*, *s.* A basket.—Local.

WHISKEY, *hwis'ke*, *s.* (*uisge-beatha*, water of life, Gael.) A spirit distilled from malt or raw grain, extensively made, and too extensively used in Scotland and Ireland.

WHISPER, *hwis'pur*, *v. a.* (*hwisprian*, Sax. *fisperm*, Germ.) To speak with a low voice, as only to be heard by a person quite near; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution;—*v. a.* to utter in a low voice;

You have heard the news abroad, I mean the *whispered* ones; for they are ear-kissing arguments.—*Shaks*.

WHISPERER—WHIT.

to prompt secretly—(obsolete in this sense.)

He came
To *whisper* Wolsey.—*Shaks*.

To *whisper* one another, *whisper* the men, is elliptical, to being understood; a low, soft sound, or words uttered in such a voice; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound.

WHISPERER, *hwis'pur-ur*, *s.* One who whispers; a tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly.

WHISPERING, *hwis'pur-ing*, *s.* Act of speaking with a low voice; cautious speech; backbiting and uttering in a low, sibilant tone.

The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant wills,
Purl down amid the twisted roots.—*Thomson*.

WHISPERINGLY, *hwis'pur-ing-le*, *ad.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *hwist*, *a.* (*hwist*, silence, Cornish.) Silent; mute; hushed:

In dead of night, when all was *whist* and still.—*Sandys*.

this adjective never precedes the noun;

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kissed,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean.—*Milton*.

—*v. a.* to become silent;

They *whisted* all.—*Lord Surrey*.

—*interj.* be silent; hush;

Whist, wanton still ye.—

Lodge's Euphues's Golden Legacie.

—*s.* a popular game at cards, so called because it requires silence and attention.

WHISTLE, *hwisl*, *v. n.* To make the breath sonorous, not in the usual way by the chords of the larynx, but at the lips by contracting them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill, or like a pipe;

The wild winds *whistle* and the billows roll.—*Pope*.

to form or modulate by whistling, as, to *whistle* a tune; to call by a whistle, as, to *whistle* a dog back;

When simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands.—*Pope*.

—*s.* (*hwisle*, Sax. *fistula*, Lat.) sound made at the lips, as in whistling; a similar sound made by an instrument, wind, or steam; a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling—(vulgar);

Let's drink the other cup to whet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.—*Walton's Complete Angler*.

a small pipe used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the shrill noise made as a signal by locomotive steam-engines, by giving vent to the steam through a small orifice. *Whistle-fish*, the fish *Mustela fluvialis*.

WHISTLER, *hwis'ler*, *s.* One who whistles.

WHISTLING, *hwis'ling*, *a.* Making a shrill noise like a whistle or pipe. *Whistling-marmot*, an animal about the size of a badger, with a long bushy tail, and having the body covered with hair of a beautiful silver-grey colour. It is so called from the shrill whistle which their sentinels give to warn the others of the approach of danger.

WHISTLY, *hwist'le*, *ad.* Silently.

I, upon a little rising hill,
Stood *whistly* watching for the herds' approach.—*Arden of Feversham (1599)*.

WHIT, *hwit*, *s.* (*wiht*, a creature, wight, animal, thing, anything, Sax.) A point; a jot; the

WHITE.

smallest particle, as, it does not displease me a *whit*, that is, in the least degree.

WHITE, hwhite, *a.* (*hwit*, *hwite*, Sax. *hwit*, Dutch, *huid*, Dan. *weiss*, Germ.) Reflecting all the rays of light, as pure snow; snowy; not dark; pale; destitute of colour; pure; clean; free from spot; Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white*-banded hope!

Milton.

grey, as *white* hair; unblemished and pure.

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.—Pope.

In a Scriptural sense, purified from sin; sanctified; —*s.* a negative colour; the effect of the admission of light upon any object which it reflects directly: it is therefore the colour most significant of light, and more especially is that produced by the natural combination of the rays of the solar spectrum; a white spot or thing; the mark in a target at which an arrow is shot. *White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris. *White of an egg*, the albumen or pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the vitellus or yolk. *Permanent white*, the sulphate of barytes. *Spanish-white*, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk, by separating it from its silicious impurities. In Letter-press Printing, a space between two lines. *White antimony*, a mineral of a snow-white, yellow, or grey colour, sometimes of a peach-blossom red; occurs generally in tabular and acicular crystals. When pure it consists of antimony, 48.32; oxygen, 15.56: sp. gr. 5.5 to 5.6; hardness = 3.5 to 3.0. *White copper*, a name given to Tutenag, or Chinese copper, which is copper alloyed with zinc, forming a very hard white metal, but little disposed to tarnish. *White crop*, in Agriculture, a crop which loses its green colour, and becomes white in ripening. *White face*, or *white blaze*, a white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose. *White enamel*, or *calcine*, an enamel made by calcining about 30 parts of tin and 60 parts of lead. To every 4 parts of this, 4 parts of sand and 1 of sea salt is added, and melted together: the sand should be perfectly white. *White film*, a film growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness. *White foot*, a white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin. *White gum*, the *Strophulus albinus*, a species of gum-rush, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo. *White land*, in Agriculture, a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain. *White-lead*, the white oxide of lead, used for numerous purposes of painting, and also of glue, for such joints of show-boards, rails, &c., as are exposed to the weather, and for the uniting of water-pipes, steam-engine boiler joints, &c. *White-lead ore*, a mineral, the carbonate of lead: it occurs in tabular crystals, in six-sided prisms variously terminated, and in other maculated crystals of different forms: a specimen from Leadhills consisted of carbonic acid, 16.00; protoxide of lead, 82.00: sp. gr. 6.3 to 6.6; hardness = 3.0 to 3.5. *White-lined*, white-washed or plastered with lime. *White-livered*, having a pale look; feeble; cowardly; envious; malicious. *White line*, among Letter-press Printers, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. *White manganese*, an ore of manganese; carbonated oxidized manganese. *White meats*, in Archæology, a name for milk, butter, cheese, and eggs, or any composition of them, which, previously to the Reformation, were

WHITE.

prohibited during Lent, as well as 1543, when Henry VIII. decreed that be used. *White metal*, a kind of qu made as follows:—Fuse together of lead, 6 ounces of bismuth, and 2 regulus of antimony; or else, 2 pounds of antimony, 8 ounces of brass, and tin: a third receipt is, 1 pound of brass of zinc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of tin. *White* of food made of milk, cream, eggs, baked in a pot. *White-precipitate*, a ammonia and corrosive sublimate, or mercury, hydrogen, and oxygen. Insoluble powder, much used in external application. It is sometimes white calyx of mercury. *White pyrophuret of iron*, of a steel-grey colour (*reditus albi*), rents reserved in anciently so called, or *blanch-farmer*, tincture to rents in work, grain, or which were called *reditus nigri*, or *Whitestone*, a species of granite, a white felspar, containing mica and of the Eurite of the French, and Weissner. *White swelling*, in Pathology, colourless swelling, chiefly of the large may commence in the synovial membranes, cartilages, or in the bones. *White* sulphate of zinc, a mineral found in deserted galleries of old mines: the of its crystal is a right rhombic prism greyish, yellowish, reddish, or greenish constituents are—oxide of zinc, 28.5 acid, 29.80; oxide of manganese, 0. iron, 4.00; water, 40.80: sp. gr. 1.55 = 2.0 to 2.5. *Whitewash*, whitewashes the walls or the plasterments. *White wine*, any wine of a parent colour bordering on white, Sherry. In Botany, *white balsam*, pul seed, or Quinquina, the South American *rospernum pubescens*, from which called the perfume of Quinquina. *White bean-tree*, the tree *Cratogeomys* also the *white cap-tree*. *White* tree *Bumelia salicifolia*, a native of St. Domingo. *White-campion*, the *Cucubulus baccifer*; grows in corn fields and hedges. *White candle-wood*, a plant *Amyris toxicaria*, a native of the West Indies. *White cedar*, the tree *Pinus*, a native of Germany. *White clover*, a species of clover, the flower white. *White Dutch-runner*, or *white* variety *albiflora*, of the species *Phaseolus*. *White heliobore*, the plant *Veratrum* the root and every other part of which is acrid and poisonous. *White honey*, sometimes given to the white clover. *White laurel*, the tree *Ma* which grows in the swamps of North is likewise known by the name of *sassafras* and *Beaver-tree*. *White* plant *Verbascum lychnites*. *White* plant *Sinapis alba*, the *Moutarde* French. *White ox-eye*, or *moon-eye*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, common and by waysides. *White* or *Weymouth* American tree *Pinus strobus*: it grows to a large size, and is the best timber

WHITEA—WHITEFIELDITE.

masts. *White-poppy*, the plant *Papaver somniferum*, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice. *White-poplar*, the tree *Populus alba*. *White-rot*, or *marsh-pennywort*, the perennial plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, very frequent on boggy commons, and the margins of clear little rivulets. *White-tongue*, or *hedge-bedstraw*, the perennial plant *Gallium molluga*. *White-thorn*, one of the names of the common hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*. *White-wood*, a variety of the species *Liriodendron tulifera*, Tulip-tree, or Saddle-tree; another variety is called the *white-poplar*. *White-spruce*, the North American tree *Abies alba*. *White-bart*, in Zoology, a fish of the Carp kind. *White-bear*, the Polar or Seabear, *Ursus maritimus*. *White-bird's-nest*, the common name of plants of the genus *Monotropa*, natives of the United States of America. *White-bait*, the fish *Clupea alba*, the smallest species of the British Clupeidae, or Herrings, celebrated on account of its excellent flavour, which has made it an object of great request among London epicures. It is the practice of some of the corporations of London, the members of the Royal Society, and cabinet ministers, to repair to Greenwich or Blackwall annually, to enjoy a White-bait Dinner. *White-brant*, the duck *Anas hyperborea*. *White-bug*, a species of bug which injures vines and other kinds of fruit. *White-eyelid monkey*, the *Simia* *Æthiops* of Linnaeus, and *Cercocebus* *Æthiops* of Geoffroy. *White-eyed warblers*, birds of the subgenus *Zosterops*. *White-faced duck*, the American fresh-water duck *Anas discors*. *White-fish*, the small fish *Clupea menhaden*, caught in immense quantities, and used as manure on the south-west border of Connecticut, in the United States of America. *White-fronted lemur*, the quadrumanous animal *Lemur albifrons*, or *Maki angouan* of Geoffroy. *White-headed eagle*, the bird *Aquila leucocephalus*. *White-headed todgy*, a bird of the genus *Tyrannula*. *White-horse-fish*, the *Raia fulonica* of Linnaeus, and *Raia aspera nostras* of Willoughby. It grows to the size of the skate; its back is rough and spiny, and on its tail there are three rows of strong spines. *White pelican*, the sea-fowl *Pelecanus onocrotalus* of Linnaeus. *White-rump*, a bird of the genus *Saxicola*. *White-throat*, one of the many names of the bird *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnaeus, the *Sylvia cinerea* and *Carruca cinerea* of other naturalists. It is a regular summer visitor to the British islands, arriving about the third week in April, and departing in autumn. *White-tail*, a bird of the genus *Motacilla*. *White-trout*, or *sea-trout*, the fish *Salmo trutta*. Like the common salmon, this fish migrates up rivers, spawns and returns to the sea: it is rather larger than the common trout;—*v. a.* to make white; to whitewash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow, so as no fuller on earth can white them.—*Mark* ix. 3.

WHITEA, hwite'e-a, *s.* (in honour of some person of the name of White.) A genus of climbing plants, natives of Java and Sumatra: Order, Gesneriaceae.

WHITED, hwite'd, *a.* Whiten; made white.

Ye are like unto whited sepulchres.—*Mat.* xxiii. 27.

WHITEFIELDITE, hwite'feeld-ite, *s.* A follower and believer in the tenets of George Whitefield, a popular Calvinistic itinerant preacher of the 18th century.

WHITELY—WHITTLE.

WHITELY, hwite'le, *a.* Approaching to white.—Not used.

A whitely wanton, with a velvet brow.—*Shaks.*

WHITEN, hwi'tn, *v. a.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch;—*v. n.* to grow white; to turn or become white.

WHITENER, hwite'nur, *s.* One who whitens.

WHITENESS, hwite'nes, *s.* The state of being white; white colour, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface; paleness; want of a sanguine tinge in the face; purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

WHITES, hwitse, *s.* A vulgar name for *Leucorrhœa*, a disease of females.

WHITESTER, white'stur, *s.* A whitener; a bleacher.—Obsolete.

Carry it to the whitesters in Dutchet mead.—*Shaks.*

WHITHER, hwi'th'ur, *ad.* (*hwyder*, Sax.) To what place interrogatively, as, 'whither so fast?' to what place absolutely, as, 'I strayed, I know not whither;' to which place relatively;

Whither as they came, they fell at words.—*Spenser.*

to what degree—(not in use);

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?—*Ben Jonson.*

whithersoever.

Thou shalt let her go whither she will.—

Deut. xxi. 14.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwi'th-er-so-ev'ur, *ad.* To what place soever.

WHITING, hwi'ting, *s.* The fish *Gadus Merlangus*; chalk cleared of its grosser impurities, then ground in a mill, mixed with water, made up into small loaves, and dried.—This word is commonly pronounced *whitening* in Scotland.

WHITISH, hwi'tish, *a.* Somewhat white.

WHITLOW, hwi't'lo, *s.* In Pathology or Paronychia, an inflammation at the end of the fingers or thumbs, which is very painful and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be either under the skin, or it may press on the periosteum: it is to this last or malignant form that it is denominated *felon*. In sheep, the *whitlow* is a disease of the feet of an inflammatory kind: it occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. *Whitlow-grass*, a plant of the genus *Draba*; also, mountain-knot grass, *Illecebrum paronychia*.

WHITSOUR, hwi't'sowr, *s.* A sort of apple.

WHITSUL, hwi't'sul, *s.* A provincial name for milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter.—*Carew.*

WHITSUN, hwi't'sun, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide; used at Whitsuntide, as *Whitsun-morrice-dance*.

Whitsun-ale, and *whitsun-farthings*, offerings anciently made at Whitsuntide to the parish priest by the parishioners.

WHITSUNDAY, hwi't'sun-day, } *s.* Dominica in
WHITSUNTIDE, hwi't'sun-tide, } albis, *i. e.* White Sunday, a festival in the Christian church answering to the Pentecost of the Jews, which falls on the fiftieth day after Easter: it was so called from the admission of the catechumens, clothed in white robes, to commemorate the sacrament of the baptism on the eve of this festival, which was instituted to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost.

WHITTLE, hwi't'l, *s.* (*hwitel*, *hwittle*, Sax.) A small pocket-knife;

There's not a whittle in th' unruly camp,

But I do prize it in my love, before

The reverend'st throat in Athens.—*Shaks.*

1098

WHITY-BROWN—WHOLE SOME.

a white dress for a woman; a kind of shawl or blanket worn across the shoulders by women in the west of England;—*v. a.* to pare or cut off the surface with a knife; to edge; to sharpen.—Not in use.

WHITY-BROWN, hwite'e-brown, *a.* Of a colour between white and brown, as *whity-brown* paper, *whity-brown* bread.—Local.

WHIZ, hwiz, *v. n.* (from the sound which it expresses.) To make a hissing or humming noise, like an arrow or ball flying through the air;

The exhalations *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light that I may read by them.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* a hissing sound.

WHIZZING, hwiz'zing, *a.* Hissing.

WHIZZINGLY, hwiz'zing-le, *ad.* With a whizzing sound.

WHO, hoo, *pron.* (*huca*, Sax. *scie*, Dutch, *que*, Fr. *qui*, Lat.) *Who* is a relative pronoun, and refers to persons only, as the man *who*. It forms *whose* in the possessive, and *whom* in the objective: *whose* is the possessive of all the genders, as, the man *whose* arm was broken; the tree *whose* branches extended over the road; the dog *whose* bite was so fatal;—which out of many, as, do you know *who* did it? It is much used as an interrogative, as, *who* are you? *who* is this? *who* are they? It is also used disjunctively—

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire,
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan.—*Daniels.*

WHOEVER, hoo-ev'ur, *pron.* Any one without exception; any person whatever.

WHOLE, hole, *a.* (*oll*, or *hell*, Welsh, *uwalg*, *onwalg*, Sax. *heel*, Dutch and Dan. *heil*, Germ. *hel*, Swed.) All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire, as the *whole* world; complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured; sound; not hurt or sick; restored to health; well.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole*.—*Mark iii.*

Whole-hoofed, having the hoof undivided;—*s.* totality; the entire thing; a system; a regular combination of parts.

Begin with sense, of every part the soul,
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*.—*Pope.*

Whole-blood, a kinsman of the whole-blood is he who is derived not only from the same ancestor, but from the same couple of ancestors.

WHOLENESS, hole'nes, *s.* Entireness; totality.

WHOLESALE, hole'sale, *s.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantities, as distinguished from *retail*; the whole mass;

Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*.—*Watts.*

—*a.* buying or selling by the lump, piece, or in large quantities.

WHOLE SOME, hole'sum, *a.* (*heilsam*, Germ.) Tending to promote health; favouring health; salubrious, as a *wholesome* climate; sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity, as *wholesome* advice, *wholesome* doctrine, *wholesome* truths; useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace, as *wholesome* law; kindly; pleasing.—Not usual in this sense.

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer, my wit's diseased.—*Shaks.*

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WHOLE SOME LY—WHOS

WHOLE SOME LY, hole'sum-le, *ad.* In or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHOLE SOME NESS, hole'sum-nes, *s.* Contributing to health; solitariness, intellectual; salubrity; conduciveness.

WHOLLY, hole, *ad.* Entirely; completely; totally; in all the parts or kinds.

WHOM, hoom, *pron.* (*quem*, *quemu*, Lat.) Objective case of *who*,—which see.

WHOMSOEVER, hoom-so-ev'ur, *pron.* without exception; the objective case.

WHOBBUR.—See *Hubbub*.

WHOOP, hoop, *s.* (the same as *hoop*, *hoo*, *woopyan*, to whoop, to call, Goth.) pursuit;

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again.—

a shout of war, as the war-*hoop* of In Ornithology, the bird Hoopoe, *v. n.* to shout with a peculiar voice;

With that the shepherd *whooped* for

—*v. a.* to insult with shouts.

Will he trust me? 'twere so base a
To fawn, and yet betray; I should
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude.

WHOOT, hoot, *s.* Another orthography (which see);—*v. a.* to insult with shout.

The man who shows his
Is *whooped* for his nodities.—*Yon*

WHORE, hore, *s.* (*hore*, Dan. *hore*, Germ. *hoer*, Dutch, *hurau*, from *hure*, Welsh, *hor-cuen*, probably from *Ag*, Sax.) A harlot; a courtesan; a prostitute;—*v. n.* to have unlawful intercourse;—*v. a.* to corrupt by lewd in regard to chastity.

WHOREDOM, hore'dom, *s.* Lewdness; In Scripture, idolatry or desertion of the true God for that of idols.

WHORISH, hore'ish, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; to unlawful sexual intercourse; incon-

WHORISHLY, hore'ish-le, *ad.* In the manner of a harlot.

WHORISHNESS, hore'ish-nes, *s.* The lewdness; the character of a lewd woman.

WHOREMASTER, hore'mas-tur, *s.* One who keeps strumpets.

WHOREMONGER, hore'mung-ur, *s.* One who keeps strumpets.

WHORESON, hore'sun, *s.* A bastard, —A low vulgar word.

WHORL, hawl, *s.* (from *Whirl*.) In a wreath, convolution, or turn of the valve shell; the axis of revolution in a columella, and the turns of the spiral whorls. In Botany, a species of in which the flowers surround the stem of a ring or wheel; also applied to they encircle the stem in a similar manner. Hippuris, or Mare's-tail.

WHORLEDT, hawl't, *s.* A kind made with straps and leaden plummets, merly at athletic games.

WHORTLEBERRY, hawl'tl-ber-re, *s.* (*hart-berry*.) A plant and its fruit. Vaccinium; the bulberry; *blackberry* and *heidel-beere*, heath-berry, of the

WHOSE, hooz, *pron.* The possessive case of *who* or *which*, applied to things.—See *Who*.

WHOSO—WIDE.

WHOSO, hoo'so, *pron.* Same as Whosoever.—Obsolete.

He inclosed
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,
That *whoso* eats thereof forthwith attains
Wisdom.—Milton.

WHOSOEVER, hoo-so-ev'ur, *pron.* Any person whatever.

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.
—Rev. xxii.

WHUR, hwur, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force;—*s.* another orthography for Whir,—which see.

WHURT, hwurt, *s.* One of the vulgar names of the Whortleberry.

WHY, hwi, *ad.* (*hwi*, Sax.) For what cause; for which.

I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly.—Dryden.

It is sometimes used emphatically, or rather as an explicative.

If her child's heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love.—Cowley.

WHY-CALF, hwi'káf, *s.* A cow-calf—used in the north of England.

WHY-NOT, hwi'not, *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.—Not in use.

Capoch'd your rapines of the senate,
And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.—Hudibras.

WI, wi. A prefix from the Gothic *weiha*, which signifies *holy*. It is found in such names as Wibert, holy bright, or bright holy, eminent for sanctity.

WIC, or WICH, in names, denotes jurisdiction. In its primary sense, it denotes a village or mansion, as the Latin *vicus*, and the Saxon *wic* or *wyc*—hence Berwick, Hawick, Harwich, Woolwich. It also signifies a castle.

WICK, wik, *s.* (*wick*, Sax. *veke*, a wick or match, Swed.) A number of threads of cotton, or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mould, or being dipped, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICKED, wik'ed, *a.* (*wika*, to decline, err, or deviate; or *wiecan*, to recede, slide, or fall away; or perhaps from *wieca*, a witch, Sax.) Evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral; sometimes a word of slight blame, as a *wicked* urchin; cursed; baneful; pernicious, as *wicked* language;—*s.* the *wicked*, in Scripture, are those who live in sin, and in an unconverted state.

WICKEDLY, wik'ed-le, *ad.* Immorally; viciously; corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wik'ed-nes, *s.* Immorality; corruption of manners; evil disposition; guilt; moral evil; sinfulness.

WICKEN, wik'n, } *s.* A local name for the
WICKEN-TREE, wik'n-tre, } Rowan-tree, Sorbus aucuparia.

WICKER, wik'er, *a.* (Scotch; a wand, a twig, *rigre*, an osier, from *riger*, to be pliant, Dan.—Dr. Jamieson.) Made of twigs.

WICKET, wik'et, *s.* (*quichet*, Fr. *quiced*, a little door, from *quig*, a narrow place, a corner, Welsh.) A small gate; a small gate by which the chamber of canal-locks is emptied; a small bar or rod used in playing cricket.

WICKLIFFITE, wik'lif-ite, *s.* A follower of John Wickliffe, the celebrated English reformer.

WIDE, wide, *a.* (*wed*, *wide*, Sax. *wyd*, Dutch, *wed*,

WIDELY—WIELD.

Germ. *wid*, Swed. and Dan. *widi*, breadth, Sansc.) Broad; having a broad or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to narrow, and distinguished from long, which is distance between the ends; remote; distant; deviating, as *wide* of the truth; extended far each way;

He, wandering long, a *wider* circle made,
And many languag'd nations he survey'd.—Pope.
broad to a certain degree, as, three feet *wide*;—*ad.* at a distance;

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel.—Spenser.
far; with great extent.

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promised they should last.—Pope.

Wide-branched, having spreading branches. *Wide-spread*, extending far. *Wide-spreading*, spreading to a great extent or distance.

WIDELY, wide'le, *ad.* At a great distance; far; very much, as, we differ *widely*.

WIDEN, wide'n, *v. a.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth, as, to *widen* a breach;—*v. n.* to grow wide and wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

WIDENESS, wide'nes, *s.* Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; great extent in all directions, as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

WIDENING, wide'ning, *s.* The act of making wider, as, the *widening* of the Clyde.

WIDOW, wid'o, *s.* (*widew*, Sax. *wittwe*, Germ. *wed-awe*, *vidne*, Dan. *vinda*, Span. *vidua*, Lat.) A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Widow's chamber*, the name given in London to the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled;—*v. a.* to deprive of a husband;

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury.—Shaks.
to endow with a widow's right—(not usual);

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband.
to strip of anything good.

Trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*: dreary storms o'er all prevail.—Philips.

Widow-bench, in Sussex, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate besides her jointure. *Widow-hunter*, one who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune. *Widow-maker*, one who makes widows by destroying lives.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widow-maker*.—Shaks.

Widow-wail, the common name of plants of the genus *Cneorum*.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'o-hood, *s.* The state of being a widow; estate settled on a widow.—Not in use.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands.—Shaks.

WIDTH, width, *s.* Breadth; wideness or extent from side to side.

WIELD, weeld, *v. a.* (*wealdan*, *walden*, Sax. *gawalden*, Goth.) To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage, as, to *wield* the sword; to handle, in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot yield,
to use or employ with the hand, as to *wield* a spade?—Shaks.

To wield the sceptre, to govern with supreme command.

WIELDLESS, weel'd'les, *a.* Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wieldless* might,
He falleth uigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.
—Spenser.

WIELDY, weel'de, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WIERY.—See Wiry.

WIFE, wife, *s.* Plural *wives*, (*wif*, Sax. *wyf*, Dutch, *weib*, woman, Germ.) A woman who has a husband; a woman united in the lawful bonds of wedlock: the term is applied to a woman of low employment, as a *fishwife*.

WIFEHOOD, wife'hood, *s.* State and character of a wife.

She had neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
Wifehood, nor womanhood.—Beau. and Flot.

WIFELESS, wife'les, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.

And sixty years a *wifeless* man was he.—Chaucer.

WIFELY, wife'le, *a.* Becoming a wife.

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.—Dryden.

WIG, wig, *s.* (*weck*, Germ.) A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network; a bun or muffin—(local or obsolete in this sense.) *Wig-maker*, one who makes wigs.

WIGANDIA, wig-and'e-a, *s.* (in memory of John Wigand, a bishop of Lithuania.) A genus of plants: Order, Hydroleaceæ.

WIGHT, wite, *s.* (*wiht*, Sax. *wicht*, Germ. *waiht*, Goth.) A being; a person—(obsolete, or only used in irony or contempt;)

In fame's full blossom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next morn a most inglorious *wight*—
The tulip's dead.—Young.

—*a.* swift; active.—Obsolete or local.

He was so nimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.—Spenser.

WIGHTEA, wite-a, *s.* (in honour of Richard Wight, F.L.S., lately of the botanical establishment at Madras.) A genus of plants: Order, Bignoniaceæ.

WIGHTLY, wite'le, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly.—Obsolete.

Her was her, while it was daylight,
And now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night thou hast.—Spenser.

WIGWAM, wig'wam, *s.* An Indian cabin.

WILD, wilde, *a.* (Saxon, Dutch, and German; *wild*, Swed. and Dan.) Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field—hence, untamed or not domesticated, as a *wild* boar, a *wild* horse; growing without culture; desert; not inhabited; turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; licentious; ungoverned; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inordinate; loose; uncouth; strange; disorderly;

What are these,

So withered, and so *wild* in their attire?—Shaks.

not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason, as *wild* speculations; exposed to the wind and sea, as a *wild* roadstead.

Wild-born, born in a wild state. *Wild-eyed*, having eyes appearing wild. *Wild-fire* rush, the disease *Strophulus volaticus*. *Wild-fowl*, an untamed fowl. *Wild-geese chase*, a pursuit as unlikely to be attended with success as catching a wild goose; an unsuccessful pursuit. In Botany, *wild-basil*, the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Clinopodium*. *Wild-boar's-tree*, the *Bois de cochon* of the French, the West Indian tree *Hedwigia balsamifera*, the exudation from

which is very like the balsam of copallin scent and virtue, and is administered in of the lungs and chest. *Wild-lupines*

mon name of plants of the genus *Lycops* cabbage, the variety *Silvestris* of the Cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, which grows by the sea-side in England. *Wild-cham* plant *Matricaria chamomilla*. *Wild-ci*

Wild-clove, the West Indian tree *Myrt* berries of which are aromatic and ag are used for culinary purposes. *Wild-co* *bloody-branched dogwood*, the shrub *Cox* nea. *Wild-cucumber*, the plant *Momo* rium. *Wild-cumin*, the plant *Lagescia*

Wild-liquorice, the plant *Abrus precator* of Jamaica. *Wild-flax*, the plant *Ligu* called also *Toad-flax* and *Flax-seed*, a cestershire, Butter-and-Eggs. *Wild-*

plant *Baptista tinctoria*, used formerl for indigo. It is a native of North A Canada to Carolina. *Wild-honey*, h

in the forest, in hollow trees or in roc hops, the plant *Bryonia dioica*, called vine, Tetting-berry, and *Wild-nep*.

rum, the plant *Origanum vulgare*. W of the names of the *Wild-hop*, or *Wild* onia dioica. *Wild-naveo*, *wild-navette*,

the variety *Oleifera* of the plant *Brass* tris, the seed of which is extensively c food for sheep, and the seed pressed

Wild-oat, the plant *Avena fatua*, Haver. *Wild-olive*, or *Fenus-sunmark* mental shrub much used by the mod

ans, for dyeing wool of a rich and beau *Wild-rose*, the shrub *Rosa canina*, Dog-rose and Hip. *Wild-rosemary*, t

name of plants of the genus *Ledum*. the common name of plants of the ge

Wild-service-tree, the tree *Pyrus tormi* in England chiefly in the midland coun *spinage*, the plant *Amaranthus blita*

swan, the *Cynus ferus*. *Wild-tamaris* *Codarium acutifolium*. *Wild-tenney*, *Potentilla asnerina*. *Wild-teasel*, the

sicus Silvestris. *Wild-vine*, one of th the plant *Bryonia dioica*; the name o *Vitis labrusca*; called also *Foxgrape*.

wild-cat, a wild variety of the cat, from common domesticated cat, *Felis catu*, to have sprung; the name also given l

rican hunters to the Canadian *lynx*, densis. *Wild-dove*, or *rock-pigeon*, the

which the tame pigeon *Colus* is deriv *duck*, the common mallard, *Boschas d*

Anas *Boschas* of Bonaparte; the *Bas* of Linnæus, the species from which t varieties are derived. *Wild mule* of t

supposed to be the *Dzigguetal*, or w horse, *Equus hemionus*.

WILDENOVIA, wil-de-no'-ve-a, *s.* (in hono Louis Wildenow, the celebrated Prussia A genus of plants: Order, *Restiacæ*.

WILDER, wil'dur, *v. a.* (*wilder*, Dan.) cause to lose the way or track.

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of t *WILDERNESS*, wil'dur-nes, *s.* (from *Wil* sert; a track of country or region unan uninhabited by man, whether a forest barren plain or track; the ocean;

The watery wilderness yields no supply

WILDFIRE—WILL.

a state of disorder.

The paths and bowers, doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from wilderness with ease.—*Milton*.

WILDFIRE, wilde'fire, *s.* A composition of inflammable materials.

WILDING, wilde'ing, *s.* A name given in some places to the Crab-apple-tree, *Pyrus malus*.

WILDLY, wilde'le, *ad.* Without cultivation; without tameness; with disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly; heedlessly;

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows.—*Shaks.*

irregularly.

WILDNESS, wilde'nes, *s.* Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state; inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity; savageness; brutality; savage state; a wandering alienation of mind; state of being untamed; the quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to rules or method.

WILE, wile, *s.* (Saxon; *villa* Icel.) A trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring; a deception; a sly, insidious artifice;—*v.* *a.* to deceive; to beguile.

His halften eye he wiled wondrous well.—*Spenser*.

WILFUL, wil'fal, *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; refractory, as a wilful horse.

WILFULLY, wil'ful-le, *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly; by design; with set purpose.

WILFULNESS, wil'ful-nes, *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

WILLY, wile'e-le, *ad.* By stratagem; with insidious art.

WILINESS, wile'e-nes, *s.* Cunning; guile.

WILK.—See *Whelk*.

WILL, wil, *s.* (*willā*, Sax. *wilja*, Goth. *wilje*, Swed.) The faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear to do an action, or which is exercised in deciding among two or more objects which we shall embrace or pursue; choice; determination; discretion; pleasure; command; direction; disposition; inclination; desire; power; arbitrary disposal;

Deliver me not over to the will of mine enemies.—

Ps. xxvii.

divine determination; moral purpose or counsel. In Law, a testament, or legal disposition of a person's estate, to take effect after his death. *Good-will*, favour; kindness; right intention. *Ill-will*, enmity; unfriendliness. *To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired. *At will*, during the pleasure of. *Will-with-a-wisp*, *Will-a-wisp*, or *Jack-with-a-lantern*, ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground;

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs.—*Gay*.

—*v.* *a.* (*willan*, Sax. *willen*, Dutch,) to determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne, implying the power of carrying the purpose into effect;

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it.—*Locke*.

to command; to direct;

'Tis yours, O queen! to will

The work which duty bids me to fulfil.—*Dryden*.

to be inclined or resolved to have;

There, there, Hortensio, will you my wife?—*Shaks.*

VOL. II.

6 U

WILLIMETIA—WILSONIA.

to wish or desire, as, what *will* you? to dispose of estate or property by testament. *Will* is sometimes equivalent to *may be*, as in the following sentence—

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement.—*Watts*.

Will is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. *I will go* is a present promise to go, and when an emphasis is placed on *will* it expresses determination. Thou *will* go, you *will* go, express simply foretelling. He *will* go, we *will* go, you *will* go, they *will* go, are also simply foretelling.

WILLIMETIA, wil-le-me'she-a, *s.* (in honour of C. S. Willmet, author of *Herbarium Mauritanum*.) A genus of shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

WILLING, wil'ing, *a.* (*villig*, Swed. and Dan.) Force to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse; pleased; desirous; ready; prompt;

He stoop'd with weary wing and willing feet.—*Milton*.

chosen; received of choice, or without reluctance;

They're held, with his melodious harmony,
In willing chains and sweet captivity.—*Milton*.

spontaneous;

Forbear, if thou hast pity;

These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run willing from a tree.—*Dryden*.

consenting.

How can hearts not free serve willing?—*Milton*.

Willing-hearted, well-disposed; having a free heart.

WILLINGLY, wil'ing-le, *ad.* With free will; without reluctance; cheerfully; by one's own choice.

WILLINGNESS, wil'ing-nes, *s.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Sweet is the love that comes with willingness.—
Dryden.

WILLOW, wil'lo, *s.* (*welig*, Sax.) The common name for plants of the genus *Salix*. In Manufactures, a machine for cleaning cotton wool; that in common use is made in the form of a cone, with a row of spikes on each side of the case, and four rows on the cone, placed at right angles to each other. The cotton is put in with the hand by an opening right above the smaller end of the cone, and carried rapidly round, until it is thrown out of the larger by the centrifugal force. *Willow-leaved oak*, the tree *Quercus phellos*. *Willow-nightingale*, the bird *Emberiza schenicius*. *Crack-willow*, the plant *Salix fragilis*. *Willow-gall*, an excrescence on the leaves of willows made by an insect. *Willow-herb*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Epilobium*. *Willow-tufted*, tufted with willows.

WILLOWED, wil'lode, *a.* Abounding with willows.

Many a brave and noble captain

Floats along thy willow'd shore.—

Ep. Percy, Trans. of Spanish Song.

WILLOWISH, wil'lo-ish, *a.* Like the colour of the willow.

WILLOWY, wil'lo-e, *a.* Abounding with willows.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,

That contemplation loves,

Where willowy Camus lingers with delight.—*Gray*.

WILLUGHBEIA, wil-lá-be'ya, *s.* (in honour of Francis Willughby, F.R.S., the naturalist, died 1678.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceae.

WILSONIA, wil-so'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Wil-

SONIA.

WILT—WINCOPIPE.

son, author of a synopsis of British plants in Ray's method.) A genus of plants, natives of New Holland: Order, Verbenaceae.

WILT, wilt, *v. n.* (*welken*, to fade, Germ. and Dutch.) To begin to wither;—*v. a.* to cause to begin to wither;

Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility.—*Dwight*.

the second person singular of the present indicative of the verb *to will*.

WILY, wily, *a.* Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle, as a *wily* adversary.

WIMBLE, wim'bl, *s.* (*gwimbill*, a gimlet, Welsh.) An instrument with which holes are bored;—*a.* active; nimble—(obsolete);

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light.—*Spenser*.

—*v. a.* to bore.—Not used.

WIMBREL, wim'brel, *s.* A bird of the Curlew kind, the *Scolopax phaeopus*.

WIMPLE, wim'pl, *s.* (*wimpel*, a pendant, Germ. *wimpel*, Dan.) A hood or veil;

The changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-plns.—*Isaiah* li. 22.

—*v. a.* to draw down, as a hood or veil.

The same did hide

Under a veil that *wimp'd* was full low.—*Spenser*.

WIN, win, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *won*, (*winnan*, to labour, to toil, to gain by labour, Sax., *winnen*, Dutch, *gewinnen*, Germ.) To gain by success in competition or contest; to gain by solicitation or courtship; to obtain; to allure by kindness or compliance; to gain by persuasion or influence; Mammon *wins* his way where seraphs might despair.

—*Byron*.

—*v. n.* to gain the victory. To *win upon*, to gain favour or influence; to gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win upon* power.—*Shaks*.

To *win of*, to be conqueror.

WINCE, wins, *v. n.* (*guingaw*, Welsh, *guincher*, Fr.) To shrink; to start back; to kick, as impatient of a rider.

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*.—*Ben Jonson*.

We have free souls

It touches not; let the galled jade *wince*,
Our withers are unwrung.—*Shaks*.

Wincing-machine, the dyer's reel, which he suspends horizontally, by the ends of its iron axis in bearings, over the edge of his vat, so that the line of the axis being over the middle portion of the copper, will permit the piece of cloth which is wound upon the reel to descend alternately into either compartment of the bath, according as it is turned by the hand to the right or to the left.

WINCER, win'sur, *s.* An animal that winces, shrinks, or kicks.

WINCH, winsh, *v. a.* (*wince*, Sax.) To kick with impatience or uneasiness;—*s.* a windlass; a kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.

The mule, affrighted by that terrible blow, ran away as fast as it could about the fields, and within two or three *wincings* overthrew him on the ground.—*Skelton's Trans. of Don Quixote*.

In Mechanics, the crank handle by which the axes of machines are turned.

WINCOPIPE, win'ko-pipe, *s.* A local name for a flower which grows in stubble-fields.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields which country people call the *wincopipe*, which, if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.—*Bacon*.

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WIND.

WIND, wind, *s.* (Saxon, Dutch, and German *Dan. gwynt*, Welsh, *ventus*, Lat. *vento*, Ita. *Span. vent*, Fr.) Air in motion; a current of air; the *four winds*, the four cardinal winds; heaven; breath modulated by the organs of voice; or an instrument; anything insignificant; Think not with *wind* or airy threats to swell; flatulence, or air generated in the stomach; bowels; a disease of sheep. *Wind-tight*, proof against wind. *Down the wind*, declining; in a state of decay. To *take* or *win*, to take or have the advantage. *wind*, or *get wind*, to be divulged; to be public. In the *wind's eye*, with seamen, the direct point from which the wind blows between wind and water, an expression that part of a ship's sides which is first brought above water by the rolling of the ship. In the *Manege*, to *carry wind* is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears. *True wind* a wind which blows constantly from one point. In Poetry, *wind* is usually made to rhyme with *find*, *lined*, &c.;—*v. a.* to perceive or feel the scent, as hounds *wind* an animal in the track; to ventilate; to expose to the wind. *Wind* prevented from sailing by contrary wind. *dried*, dried in the wind. *Wind-droopy*, drooping of the belly from wind in the intestines. *Wind-egg*, an addled egg. *Wind-blown*, fruit blown off the trees by wind; unexpected fortune. *Wind-flower*, the Anemone.—*W*

Wind-furnace, a furnace in which the steel is tempered artificially. *Wind-gage*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind. *Wind-gall*, in Farriery, a soft flatulent tumour on the side of a horse, which grows on each side of the fetlock joints, and makes a horse halt on hard ground. *Wind-gun*, an air-gun, or gun charged by the force of compressed air. *Wind-hawk*, the Kestrel, a species of hawk.

Wind-instrument, a musical instrument played by the force of wind or breath. *Wind-mill*, or *wind-engine*, any sort of mill which acquires its power from the force of the wind. *Wind-shock*, a bruise or sore on the bark of a tree. *Wind-thrush*, the bird *Turdus ilicis*, also the Red-wing and Swine-pipe. *Wind* the passage for the breath to and from the trachea. *Wind-pump*, a pump moved by wind, used in draining ground. *Wind-rode*, said to be *wind-rode*, when riding with the tide opposed to each other to leeward of the wind. *Wind-row*, a row or line of hay raked to the purpose of being rolled in cocks. *Wind-sail*, a wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower part of a ship. *Wind-seed*, a plant of the genus *totis*.

WIND, winde, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. (*windan*, Sax. *winden*, Germ. and Dutch) to blow; to sound by blowing or inflation;

Wind the shrill horn.—*Pope*.

to turn; to move or cause to turn;

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus.—*Shaks*
to turn round some fixed object; to be wound into a ball or coil by turning; to introduce into a situation; to change; to vary; to twist; to fold; to encircle.

Sometimes am I

All wound with adders, who, with cloven
Do hiss me into madness.—*Shaks*.

WINDAGE—WINDOW.

To *wind off*, to unwind. To *wind out*, to extricate. To *wind up*, to bring to a small compass; to bring to a conclusion or settlement, as, to *wind up* one's affairs; to put in a state of renovated or continued motion;

Fate seem'd to *wind* him up for fourscore years.—*Dryden*.

to raise by degrees;

They *wound* up his temper to a pitch.—*Atterbury*.

to straighten or put in tune;

Wind up the slacken'd string of my lute.—*Waller*.

to put in order for regular motion;—*v. n.* to turn; to change; to turn round anything; to have a circular direction; to crook; to bend; to move round. To *wind out*, to be extricated; to escape.

Long labouring underneath ere they could *wind out* of such prison.—*Milton*.

WINDAGE, wind'age, *s.* The difference of the diameter of a gun and that of the ball or shell.

WINDER, wine'dur, *v. a.* To clean grain with a fan—(local);—*s.* one who winds yarn; a machine on which to wind threads of any kind.

WINDINESS, wind'e-ness, *s.* The state of being tempestuous; flatulence; fulness of wind; tendency to generate wind; tumour; puffiness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge.—*Bretewood*.

WINDING, wine'ding, *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface;—*s.* a turn or turning; a bend; flexion; meander. *Winding-engine*, an engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep well. *Winding-sheet*, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Winding-tackle*, a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.

WINDINGLY, wind'ing-le, *ad.* In a windy direction.

WINDLASS, } wind'las, *s.* A machine for raising great weights, consisting of a cylinder moving on an axis, and turned by shifting levers, with a rope or chain attached to the weight and the cylinder; a crank handle is sometimes called a *windlass*.

WINDLE, win'dl, *s.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WINDLESS, wind'les, *a.* Having no wind; calm.

WINDOW, win'do, *s.* (*windue*, Dan. *ventana*, Span. from *ventus*, wind, Lat.) An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, generally through glass, and of air when necessary; an aperture or opening;

A *window* shalt thou make in the ark.—*Gen. vi.*

figuratively, the frame or other thing that covers an aperture;

Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes.—*Shaks.*

an aperture, or rather the clouds or water-spouts;

The *windows* of heaven were opened.—*Gen. vii.*

lattice or casement, or the network of wire used before the invention of glass;

The mother of Sisera looked out at a *window*, and cried through the lattice.—*Judges vi.*

lines crossing each other.

The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorous, and makes great clatter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter.—*King*.

Window-frame, the frame of a window which receives and holds the lashes. *Window-glass*, glass used for windows. *Window-sash*, the sash or frame in which panes of glass are put for a window.

WINDOWED—WING.

Window-blind, a blind to intercept the light of a window;—*v. a.* to furnish with windows;

With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head—
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.—*Pope*.

to place at a window.

Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome?—*Shaks.*

WINDOWED, win'dode, *a.* Broken in openings.

How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?—*Shaks.*

WINDOWY, win'do-e, *a.* Like a window; having little crossings like a lattice.

Or treacherously poor fish beset,

With strangling snare or *windowy* net.—*Donne*.

WINDWARD, wind'ward, *s.* The point from which the wind blows, as, to ply to *windward*;—*a.* being on the side of the point from which the wind blows, as the *windward* shrouds;—*ad.* toward the wind;—*v. a.* to adopt measures of success or security.

WINDY, wind'e, *a.* Consisting of wind; next the wind, as, the *windy* side; tempestuous; boisterous; puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind; airy; empty.

WINE, wine, *s.* (*win*, Sax. *wein*, Germ. *wyn*, Dutch, *vin*, Swed. and Dan. *gwin*, Welsh, *vina*, Russ. *vinum*, Lat. *vino*, Ital. and Span. *vin*, Fr.) The fermented juice of the grape; the juice of certain fruits prepared with sugar, spirits, &c., as raspberry-wine, gooseberry-wine, &c. *Corn and wine*, in Scripture, the necessities of life. *Wine-bibber*, one who drinks much wine. *Wine-cask*, a cask in which wine is or has been kept. *Wine-glass*, a small glass from which wine is drunk. *Wine-merchant*, a person who deals in wines. *Wine-press*, an instrument or apparatus in which grapes are pressed. *Wine-stone*, a name given to argal, or crude tartar, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

WINELESS, wine'les, *a.* Destitute of wine, as *wineless* life.—*Swift*.

WING, wing, *s.* (*gehuwing*, Sax. *vinge*, Swed. and Dan.) The limb of a bird or insect by which it flies; flight; passage by the wing;

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes *wing* to the rooky wood.—*Shaks.*

means of flying; acceleration, as, fear adds *wings* to flight; motion or excitement to flight; any side piece; the flank or extreme body or part of an army. In Architecture, a side building, less than the main edifice. In Botany, the side petal of a papilionaceous flower; also, an appendage of seeds by which they are wafted through the air and dispersed; likewise, any membranous or leafy dilation of a foot-stalk, or the angles of a stem, branch, or flower-stalk, or of a calyx. In Gardening, a side shoot. In Fortification, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. In a ship, the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides; in a fleet, the ships on the extremities when ranged in a line, or forming the two sides of a triangle, are called its *wings*. In Scripture, protection, generally used in the plural.

Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I repose.—

Psalms lxxiii. 8.

Wing-case, or *wing-shell*,—see *Elytra*. *Wing-covering*, covering the wings. *Wing-footed*, having feathers on the feet. *Winged-pea*, the Leguminous plant *Tetragonolobus edulis*;—*v. a.* to furnish
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WINGLET—WINTER.

with wings; to enable to fly or move with celerity;
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms.

—Pope.

to supply with side bodies;

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our choicest horse.—

Shaks.

to transport by flight;

I, an old turtle,
Will wing me to some wither'd bough.—Shaks.
to exert the power of flying;

He wing'd his upward flight and soar'd to fame.—

Dryden.

to wound a bird on wing.

WINGLET, wing'let, *s.* A little wing.

WINGY, wing'e, *a.* Having wings; rapid.

With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.—Addison.

WINK, wink, *v. a.* (*wincian*, Sax. *wenken*, Dutch, *winken*, Germ.) To shut the eyelids; to close and open the eyelids; to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook;

Obstinaey cannot be winked at, but must be subdued.—Locke.

—*s.* the act of closing the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

WINKER, wink'ur, *s.* One who winks.

WINKING, wink'ing, *a.* Dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a winking light,
Sob'd, wink'd, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd
breast.—Dryden.

WINKINGLY, wink'ing-ly, *ad.* With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, win'ur, *s.* One who wins or gains by successful competition.

WINNING, win'ing, *a.* Attractive; charming.
Winnings, the sum won.

WINNOW, win'no, *v. a.* (*evanno*, from *pannus*, a fan, *wannen*, Dutch and Germ.) To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind; to fan; to beat or flap, as with wings;

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air.—Milton.

to examine; to sift; to separate; to part;

Bitter torture shall

Winnow the truth from falsehood.—Shaks.

—*r. n.* to separate chaff from corn.

WINNOWER, win'no-ur, *s.* One who winnows.

WINSOME, win'sum, *a.* (Scotch; *winsum*, Sax.) Merry; cheerful; comely; engaging; agreeable.

WINSOMELY, win'sum-le, *ad.* (Scotch.) In an agreeable, cheerful, or attractive manner.

WINTER, win'tur, *s.* (Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish; from *wintrus*, Goth.) The cold season of years, or that in which the days are shortest in either hemisphere; that part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage. *Winter-aconite*, the plant *Eranthus hyemalis*. *Winter's-bark*, the common name for plants of the section *Wintera*, of the genus *Drimys*. *Winter-barley*, barley sowed in autumn. *Winter-beaten*, harassed by the severe weather of winter.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year; to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own winter-beaten flock.—Spenser.

Winter-berry, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Prinos*, allied to the *Ilex* or *Holly*. *Winter-bloom*, a plant of the genus *Azalea*. *Winter-castor*, a kind of fur used in mak-

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WINTERA—WIRE.

ing hats. *Winter-cherry*, or *free-*
plant *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*.

the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Barbarea*. *Winter-crop*, a crop which the winter, or which may be converted during winter. *Winter-gull*, a variety of common gull, *Larus canus*, called also *W. Cuddy-moddy*. *Winter-fallow*, ground fallowed in winter. *Winter-garden*, a garden for winter. *Winter-green*, a genus *Pyrola*. *Winter-greens*, bore-kale of the Scotch, one of the names of the plant *Brassica acephala*. *W. Botany*, the hybernacle of a plant, or the embryo or future shoot from injured winter. It is either a bulb or a bulbous root, the bird *Larus canus*, called *gull*, or *Cuddy-moddy*. *Winter-nave*, a variety of rape or coleseed the *B. of botanists*. *Winter-quarters*, the army during the winter; a winter residence. *Winter-solstice*, the entrance into the sign *Capricorn*, on the 21st.—*v. n.* to pass the winter;—*r. n.* to manage during the winter.

WINTERA, win'ter-a, *s.* (in honour of William Winter, who sailed round the world with Francis Drake.) A section of plants *Drimys*: Order, *Magnoliaceae*. It is the common name of *winter's-bark*.

WINTERLY, win'tur-le, *a.* Suitable to winter kind.

If't be summer news,
Smile to't before; if winterly, thou
But keep thy countenance still.—Shaks.

WINTERY, win'tur-e, *a.* Brumal; hybernical; able to winter.

WINY, wine, *a.* Having the taste or quality of wine.

WINZE, winz, *s.* In Mining, a small distance from one level to another, for the purpose of ventilation.

WIPE, wipe, *v. a.* (*wipian*, Sax.) To rub gently, for the purpose of cleaning it; to remove gently, as, to wipe a tear; to remove evil practices or abuses; to overturn what is foul and hurtful;

I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipe

to cheat; to defraud—(not used in the sense of to clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples; reconciled me
To thy good truth and honour.—Shaks.

To wipe away, to cleanse by rubbing. To wipe off, to clear away, as, to wipe off reproach, to wipe off the dust. To efface, to obliterate, as, to wipe out a stroke of rubbing in the act of cleaning; a blow; a stroke; a jibe; a jest given to the Lapwing in some places. Swedish name *Vipa*.

WIPER, wip'ur, *s.* One who wipes; the used in wiping, as a pen-wiper. In a piece connected with a mill, generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of stampers or heavy pistons, and leaving by their own weight.

WIRE, wire, *s.* (*vir*, Swed. *vijr*, Icel.) A twisted thread. Wire-grate, a grate

WIREDRAWER—WISE.

trivance of fine wire-work, to keep insects out of vineries, out-houses, &c. *Wire-heel*, a disease or defect in the feet of a horse or other beast. *Wire-worker*, one who works in wire. *Wire-worm*, a mischievous grub which sometimes destroys grain; —*v. a.* to take animals by a wire or gin. *Wire-draw*, to spin or draw metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel; to draw into length; to draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my senses *wire-drawn* into blasphemy.—*Dryden*.

WIREDRAWER, *wire'draw-ur*, *s.* One who draws metal into wire.

WIRY, *wir'e*, *a.* Made of wire; having the properties of wire; drawn into wire;

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiry* gold.—*Peacham on Drawing*.

harsh; discordant; applied to the human voice and musical instruments; (*wen*, a pool, Sax.) wet; wearish; moist.—Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fallen,
E'en to that drop ten thousand *wiry* friends
Do glue themselves in sociable grief.—*Shaks*.

Wis, *wis*, *v. a.* Pret. *wist*, (*wissen*, Germ. *witan*, to wit, Sax.) To think; to suppose; to imagine.

WISDOM, *wiz'dum*, *s.* (Saxon.) The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them; prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct. In Scripture, human learning; erudition; knowledge of art and science;

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians.—*Acta* vii. 22.

quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; natural instinct and sagacity; profitable words or doctrine.

The mouth of the righteous speaketh *wisdom*.—*Ps.* xxxvii. 30.

Wisdom of this world, that policy which is not influenced by religious motives. *Wisdom of words*, artificial or affected eloquence, or learning displayed in teaching.

WISE, *wize*, *a.* (*wis*, wise, from *wissan*, to know, Sax. *weise*, Germ. *wys*, Dutch.) Sapient; having much knowledge; capable of judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true or false, or what is proper or improper; judicious; prudent; practically knowing; skilful;

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.—*Jer.* iv. 22.

skilled in hidden arts—(a sense somewhat ironical);

There was an old fat woman even now with me.—
—Pray, was it not the *wise* woman of Brainford?—
Shaks.

one deeply skilled in the operations of nature;

My lord is *wise*, according to the wisdom of an angel of God, to know all things that are in the earth.—*2 Sam.* xiv. 20.

dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom, as a *wise* saying; becoming a *wise* man; grave;

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much.—*Milton*.

—*s.* (Saxon.) manner or way of acting—(obsolete.)

These sing the songs in most commanding *wise*.—
Spenser.

This word is common in the following phrases: *In this wise*, *on this wise*, *in no wise*; and in composition, as *otherwise*, *lengthwise*; *ways* is sometimes

WISEACRE—WIT.

used for it by mistake, as *lengthways*. *Wise-hearted*, wise; knowing.

WISEACRE, *wize'ay-kur*, *s.* (corrupted from *weissager*, a *weissayer*, Germ.) A wise or sententious man;

Pythagoras learned much—becoming a myghtye *wiseacre*.—*Leland*.

a fool; a dunce.—A vulgar word, used in irony.

WISELING, *wize'ling*, *s.* One who pretends to be wise.

This may well put to the blush these *wiselings*.—
Donne.

WISELY, *wize'le*, *ad.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom; craftily; with art or stratagem.

Let us deal *wisely* with them.—*Exod.* i. 10.

WISER, *wize'say-ur*, *s.* (*weissager*, from *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, Germ.) A foreteller; one noted for predicting the weather.—*Webster*.

WISH, *wish*, *v. n.* (*wiscan*, Sax.) To have a strong desire; to long; to be disposed or inclined: it has also a slight signification of hope or fear, as, I *wish* the event may prove fortunate; —*v. a.* to desire, as, to long for; to desire eagerly; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate, as, to *wish* curses on an enemy; to ask; to express desire; —*s. a* desire, sometimes eager desire; desire expressed;

Blistered be thy tongue
For such a *wish*.—*Shaks*.

the thing desired, as, he has his *wish*.

WISHER, *wish'ur*, *s.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISHFUL, *wish'fal*, *a.* Having desire, or ardent desire; showing desire, as *wishful* eyes; exciting wishes.—Improper in these senses.

Nor could I see a soil where'er I came,
More sweet and *wishful*.—*Chapman*.

WISHFULLY, *wish'fal-le*, *ad.* Earnestly, with longing.

WISHLY, *wish'le*, *ad.* With longing.—Not in use.

He *wishly* eyed
How deep the skirmish drew.—*Mir. for Mag.*

WISKET, *wis'ket*, *s.*—A basket.—Not used.

WISP, *wisp*, *s.* (*wisk*, Dan. *wisch*, Dutch and Germ.) A small bundle of straw or other like substance.

WIST, *wist*. Pret. of *wis*.—Obsolete.

WISTARIA, *wis-ta're-a*, *s.* (in honour of Caspar Wistar, late professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

WISTFUL, *wist'fal*, *a.* Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

WISTFULLY, *wist'fal-le*, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.

WISTIT, *wis'tit*, *s.* The Ouistiti, or striated monkey, a native of South America.

WISTLY, *wist'le*, *ad.* Earnestly.—Obsolete.

Speaking it, he *wistly* looked on me.—*Shaks*.

WIT, *wit*, *v. n.* (*witan*, Sax. and Goth. *weeten*, Dutch, *wissen*, to know, Germ.) To know; only used in the infinitive, to wit; —*s.* (*gewit* or *wit*, Sax. *wits*, Germ. *vid*, Dan.) Primarily, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers;

Wit puts in practice what the will deviseth.—*Davies*.
the association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Locke describes *wit* as consisting 'in assembling and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pic-

WITCH—WITH.

tures, and agreeable visions in the fancy;¹ the faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner; a person of genius;

A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*.—*Young*.

a man of fancy or wit;

Intemperate *wits* spare neither friend nor foe.—*L'Estrange*.

sense; judgment;

He wants not *wit* nor danger to decline.—*Dryden*.
faculty of the mind, or one of the senses;

If our *wits* run the wild-goose chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose chase in one of thy *wits* than I have in my whole five.—*Shaks*.

contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity;

My admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me.—*Shaks*.

used in the plural, *wits*, signifying soundness of understanding; intellect.

Are his *wits* safe? Is he not light of brain?—*Shaks*.

Wit-cracker, one who breaks jests; a joker.

A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour.—*Shaks*.

WITCH, *witsh*, *s.* (*wicca*, Sax.—see Wicked.) A woman supposed to have compact with the devil, and who practises, or pretends to practise sorcery; a woman given to unlawful practices, or who be-guiles; a winding, sinuous bank—(obsolete in this sense.)

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brier, or winding *witch*.—*Spenser*.

All the old copies read *witch*, but Hughes alters it to *ditch*.—*Todd*. *Witch-hazel*, a species of elm, the *Ulmus montana*; also, the tree *Hamamelis virginica* of North America. *Witch-ridden*, attacked with the nightmare.

WITCHCRAFT, *witsh'kraft*, *s.* The practice of witchery; sorcery; enchantment; power more than natural.

He had a *witchcraft*
O'er the king in his tongue.—*Shaks*.

WITCHERY, *witsh'er-e*, *s.* Sorcery; enchantment; fascination.

WITCHING, *witsh'ing*, *a.* Bewitching; enchanting.

'Tis now the *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my thoughts and looks.—*Shaks*.

WITCHCRAFT, *wit'kraft*, *s.* Contrivance; invention.—
Obsolete.

He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name
an invention by this *witchcraft*, and picture it accordingly.
—*Camden*.

WITE, *wite*, *v. a.* (*witan*, the root of *Twit*, Sax.) To reproach; to blame;

Scoffing at him that did her justly *wite*,
She turned her boat about.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* blame; reproach.—*Obsolete*.

His own thought he knew most clear from *wite*.—*Spenser*.

WITELESS, *wite'les*, *a.* Blameless.

Ne can Willie wite the *witeless* bridegroom.—*Spenser*.

WITH, *with*, *prep.* (Saxon, near or against, *gawithan*, to join, Goth. the primary sense seems to be to press or to meet, to unite—hence, in composition, it denotes opposition, as *withstand*, *withdraw*, &c.) By; noting cause, instrument, or means; on the side of noting friendship or favour, as, 'fear not, I am *with* thee;' in opposition to; in opposition or

WITHE—WITHERITE.

contest, as, to struggle *with* misfortune
comparison, as, to contrast *with*; in c
in the society of; in connection or in
as, to give *with* the marks of the high
noting confidence, as, I will trust you w
noting connection;

Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sink

immediately after;

With this he pointed to his face.—*I*
upon, as, to have force or influence w
sent; noting parity.

See where on earth the flowing glories
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her t

With and *by* are closely allied. In g
denotes an instrument, as, he slew h
sword; he died *by* poison. This rule,
not always observed.

WITHE, } *withe*, *s.* (*withig*, Sax. w
WYTHE, } *wicde*, a willow, Germ.)
low twig; a band consisting of a tw
twisted.

WITHAL, *with-aw'*, *ad.* *With* the res
with; likewise; at the same time:
times used for *with*.

WITHAMITE, *with'am-ite*, *s.* A minera
in Glencoe, encrusting the surface of
by Mr. Witham. It is coloured carn
pale straw-yellow, in two different dir
pendicular to each other; streak white
tuents are—silica, 55.28; alumina, 16
of iron, 21.13; lime, 8.13; water, 3
2.857; hardness = 6.0.

WITHDRAW, *with-draw'*, *v. a.* To tal
take from; to cause to retire or le
back or away;—*v. n.* to retire; to retr
a company or place.

WITHDRAWER, *with-draw'ur*, *s.* One
draws or bereaves.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corner, b

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *with-draw'ing-roo*
room behind another room for retireme
ing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *with-draw'ment*, } *s.*
WITHDRAWAL, *with-draw'al*, }
or taking back; a recalling.

WITHDRAWN, *with-drawn'*. Past part
to *withdraw*.

WITHER, *with'ur*, *v. n.* (*gewitherod*, w
To fade; to lose its native freshness
sapless; to dry; to waste; to lose c
mal motion;

Now warm in love, now *withering* in t

to cause to fade or decay; to caus
wrinkle, and decay for want of anima
Age cannot *wither* her.—*Shaks*

Wither-band, a band or piece of iron
saddle near a horse's withers to strengt

WITHERING, *with'ur-ing*, *a.* Blighting

WITHERINGIA, *with-er-in'je-a*, *s.* (in h
William Withering, author of a botani
ment of the vegetables of Great Britain
of plants: Order, Solanaceae.

WITHERINGLY, *with'ur-ing-le*, *ad.* In
or blighting manner.

WITHERITE, *with'er-ite*, *s.* The native
parrytes, discovered at Anglezark in La
Dr. Withering: called also Barolite.

WITHERLOCK—WITH-VINE.

WITHERLOCK, with'ur-lok, *s.* (Scotch.) That lock of the mane of a horse which the rider seizes when mounting.

WITHERNAM, with'ur-nam, *s.* (*with*, against, and *naman*, to take, Sax.) In Law, a second or reciprocal distress in lieu of a first which has been cloined; reprisal.

WITHERS, with'urs, *s.* (a word which seems to signify a joining, from *with*, near, or against, Sax.) The juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck.

WITHERWRUNG, with'ur-rung, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

WITHHOLD, with'holde, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *withheld*. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to retain; to keep back; not to grant.

WITHHOLDEN, with-hole'dn. Old past part. of *withhold*; *withheld* is now used.

WITHHOLDER, with-hole'dur, *s.* One who withholds.

WITHHOLDMENT, with-hole'dment, *s.* Act of withholding.

WITHIN, with-in', *prep.* (*withinan*, Sax.) In the inner part; in the limits or compass of; not longer ago than;

Within these five hours Hastings lived,
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty.—*Shaks.*

not later than; in the reach of; not reaching to anything external;

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequence after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our own choice of good.—*Locke.*

into the heart or confidence of—(not proper or elegant in this sense); not exceeding, as, let your expenses be *within* your income; in the house, or any enclosure. *Within-door*, inside the house;—*ad.* in the inner part; inwardly; internally in the mind.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent.—*Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE, with-in'side, *ad.* In the interior part.—Improper and seldom used.

WITHOUT, with-owt', *prep.* (*withutan*, Sax.) Not with; in a state of destitution or absence from; in a state of not having, or of destitution; beyond; not within; supposing the negation or omission of; independent of; not by the use of; not by help of; the outside of, as, *without* the walls; with exception from; unless; except;—*ad.* not on the inside; not within; out of doors; externally; not in the mind.

Without were fightings, and *within* were fears.—
2 Cor. vii.

Without has been called a conjunction when it precedes a sentence, or a member of a sentence, in the sense of *except*, *if not*, *unless*, but such use of the word is bad.

WITHOUTEN, with-owt'en, *ad.* Without.—Obsolete.

Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through good mixture of complexion's dew.—
Spenser.

WITHSTAND, with-stand', *v. a.* To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.

WITHSTANDER, with-stand'ur, *s.* One who opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

WITHSTOOD, with-stood', *s.* Past part. of *withstand*. Opposed; resisted.

WITH-VINE, with'vine, } *s.* A local name for the
WITH-WINE, with'wine, } plant Conch-grass.

WITHWIND—WITTILY.

WITHWIND, with'winde, *s.* A local name for a plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

WITHY, wit'he, *s.* (*withig*.) A large species of Willow-tree. *Widdy*, in Scotch, is a rope made of twigs of willow—hence, a halter made of twigs or withes.

I learn'd to fold my net,
And *witky* labyrinths in straits to set—
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog.

WITLESS, wit'les, *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

WITLESSLY, wit'les-le, *ad.* Without the exercise of judgment.

WITLESSNESS, wit'les-nes, *s.* Want of judgment.

WITLING, wit'ling, *s.* A person who has little wit or judgment; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng—
One died in metaphor, and one in song.—*Pope.*

WITNESS, wit'nes, *s.* (*witnesse*, from *witan*, to know, Sax.) Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who sees or knows anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who gives testimony, as, a *witness* in court. *With a witness*, a low phrase, signifying effectually, with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind;

Now gall is better *with a witness*,
And love is all delight and sweetness.—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* to see and know by being personally present; to attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something;

Behold how many things they *testify* against thee.—
Matt. xv.

to see the execution of an instrument or deed, and to subscribe to it, for the purpose of establishing its authenticity;—*v. n.* to bear testimony; to give evidence.

The show of their countenance doth *witness* against them.—*Is. iii.*

Witness, in the imperative,—see under Evidence or Proof.

WITSENIA, wit-se'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Mr. Witsen, a Dutch Consul in India.) A genus of plants: Order, Iridaceæ.

WITSNAPPER, wit'snap-pur, *s.* One who affects repartee.—Not in use.

Go on, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
That is done, sir. They have all stomachs.—
What a *witsnapper* you are!—*Shaks.*

WITSTARVED, wit'stardv, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

WITTAL, wit'tal, *s.* (*witan*, to know, Sax.) A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WITTALLY, wit'tal-le, *ad.* Like a tame cuckold.

WITTED, wit'ted, *a.* Having wit, as *quick-witted*, *sharp-witted*.

WITTENAGEMOTE, wit-te-na'ge-mote, *s.* (*witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a council, a meeting, Sax.) A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England in the days of the Saxons before the Conquest.

WITTICISM, wit'te-sizm, *s.* A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

WITTILY, wit'te-le, *ad.* With wit; with a delicate or nice turn of phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

WITTINESS, wīt'e-nēs, *s.* The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wīt'ting-le, *ad.* Knowingly; with knowledge of; by design.

WITTY, wīt'te, *a.* Possessed of wit; full of wit; judicious; ingenious; inventive; sarcastic; full of taunts.

WITWALL, wīt'wawl, *s.* The bird *Picus major*, the great spotted Woodpecker, or French Pie.

WITWORM, wīt'wurm, *s.* One who feeds on wit.—(obsolete.)—Used by Ben Jonson.

WIVE, wive, *v. n.* To marry;—*v. a.* to match; to wife; to take for a wife.

I had rather he would shrive me than wive me.—*Shaks.*

WIVEHOOD.—See Wifehood.

WIVELESS, wive'les, *a.* Old orthography of Wively.

WIVER, wī'vur,

WIVERIN, wī'vur-in, } *s.* A kind of heraldic dragon.

WIVURN, wī'vurn,

WIZARD, wiz'ard, *s.* (from Wise.) A conjurer; an enchanter: a sorcerer; the wise or learned.—Obsolete in this sense.

Light,—whose nature yet so much is marvell'd
Of mortal wights, that it doth much amaze
The greatest wizards that thereon do gaze.—*Spenser.*

WOAD, woad, *s.* (*Woad*, Sax.) The common name of plants of the genus *Isatis*: it is also the name of the plant *Reseda luteola*, known otherwise as Dyer's-woad, or Dyer's-weed. *Woad-blue* is of a deep hue, and is the base of many other shades of colour. *Woad-waxen*, one of the names of the common plant *Genista tinctoria*, called also Base-broom, Green-wood, Green-weed, and Dyer's-weed.

WODAN, wō'dan, *s.* An Anglo-Saxon deity, considered to correspond with the Mercury of the ancient Greeks and Romans, from whom Wednesday derives its name,—written also Wuotan.

WOE, wo, *s.* (*Woe*, Sax. *ra*, Lat. *wee*, Dutch, *ouai*, Gr.) Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity; a curse. *Woe* is used in denunciations, and in exclamations of sorrow, as, *woe is me*, for I am undone.

Woe be to the shepherds of Israel.

Woe is me, seems to be the Saxon dative, *woe* is to me; as also, *woe worth the day*, i.e. *woe* be to the day. *Woe* is sometimes used by our old authors as an adjective.

He wexed wondrous *woe*.—*Spenser.*

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out.—*Shaks.*

WOBEGONE, wō'be-gone, *a.* Overwhelmed in woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

So dull, so dead in look, so *wobegone*.—*Shaks.*

WOFUL, wō'fūl, *a.* Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning; calamitous; wretched; paltry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be
In some starv'd hackney sonneteer or me!—*Pope.*

WOFULLY, wō'fūl-le, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner; wretchedly; extremely, as, he will be *wofully* deceived.

WOFULNESS, wō'fūl-nes, *s.* Misery; calamity.

WOLD, wolde, *s.* (Saxon; same as *weald* or *wold*.) A plain open country.

St. Wethod footed thrice the *wold*.—*Shaks.*

Wold and *wald* also signified with the Saxons a ruler or governor, as, Ethelwold, a noble governor.

WOLF, wūlf, *s.* (*wulf*, Sax.) The *Canis lupus* of naturalists, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic dog; a small white worm or maggot

* that infests granaries; an eating dog, one of the largest varieties of dog; a dog supposed to be bred and a wolf. *Wolf's-bane*, the *lycoctonum*. *Wolf-fish*, a fish, the the *Anarrichus lupus* of Linnaeus. Cat-fish and Sea-wolf. *Wolf-we* used in fishing, so called from numbers.

WOLFFIAN, wol'fe-an, *a.* Wolffian false kidneys, a name given by substance of which the kidneys are embryo, and which was first removed hence the name.

WOLFISH, wūlf'ish, *a.* Resembling lities or form.

Thy death
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and rav
Sometimes written *wolfish*.

WOLFRAM, wol'fram, *s.* A native of and manganese; colour greyish or It occurs massive and in crystals.

WOLLASTONITE, wol-las'to-nite, *s.* by some mineralogists to a species augite, in honour of Dr. Wollaston.

WOLVERINE, wol'ver-ine, *s.* The carnivorous quadruped inhabiting the Arctic Sea. It is about the size of resembles it in character and appearance sometimes called Quick-hatch, an bear.

WOMAN, wūm'un, *s.* Plural *women*, Sax. a compound of *womb* and *man* of the human race grown to adult attendant or servant;

By her
I sent your message.

—*v. a.* to make pliant.

I've felt such quirks of joy and
That the first face of neither on the
Can *woman* me unto't.—*Shaks.*

WOMANED, wūm'mund, *a.* Accompanied with a woman.—Obsolete.

WOMANHEAD.—See Womanhood.

WOMANHOOD, wūm'un-hād, *s.* The or collective qualities of a woman.

There dwells sweet love and comely
Unspotted faith and comely woman
Regard of honour and mild modest

WOMANISH, wūm'un-ish, *a.* Suitable having the qualities of a woman;

WOMANISHLI, wūm'un-ish-le, *ad.* manner.

His hair curled and *womanishly* dressed

WOMANISHNESS, wūm'un-ish-nes, *s.* of being womanish.

Effeminacy and *womanishness* of her

WOMANIZE, wūm'un-ize, *v. a.* To make This effeminate love of a woman doth

WOMANKIND, wūm'un-kinde, *s.* The race of females of the human kind

WOMANLIKE, wūm'un-like, *a.* Like

WOMANLY, wūm'un-le, *ad.* Becoming feminine;—*ad.* in the manner of a

WOMB, woom, *s.* (*womb*, Sax. *wombe*, Swed. *womb*, Dan.) The uterus of that part where the young of an

WOMBAT—WONT.

ceived and nourished till its birth; the place where anything is produced; any large or deep cavity;

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its womb.—*Addison*.
—*v. a.* to enclose; to breed in secret.—Not in use.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth womb, will I break my oath
To this my fair beloved.—*Shaks.*

WOMBAT, woom'bat, *s.* A marsupial quadruped of the genus *Phascolumys*.

WOMBY, woom'c, *a.* Capacious.—Not used.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for't,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass.—*Shaks.*

WOMEN, wim'en, *s.* The plural of *woman*.

WON, wun, *v. n.* Pret. and past part. of the verb to win, (Scotch; *wunium*, Sax. *wohnen*, Germ. *woonen*, Dutch.) To abide; to dwell;

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his lair, the wild beast where he wons
In forest wild.—*Milton*.

—*s.* a dwelling; habitation.

The solitary won
Of dreaded beasts, the Libyan lion's mean.—*Beau.*

WONDER, wun'dur, *s.* (Dutch; *wunder*, Sax. and Germ. *under*, Swed. and Dan.) The emotion excited by novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness: it expresses less than astonishment, and much less than amazement; the object which excites emotion or surprise by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness; cause of the emotion of wonder; a prodigy; a strange thing;

I am a wonder to many.—*Po. lxxi.*

anything mentioned by surprise;

Babylon, the wonder of all tongues.—*Milton*.

a miracle. *Wonders of the world*, in ancient times the 'Seven wonders of the world' were—the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Rhodes;—*v. n.* (*wundrian*, Sax.) to be affected with surprise or admiration.

WONDERER, wun'der-ur, *s.* One who wonders.

WONDERFUL, wun'der-ful, *a.* Adapted to excite surprise.

WONDERFULLY, wun'der-ful-le, *ad.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

WONDERFULNESS, wun'der-ful-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

WONDERINGLY, wun'der-ing-le, *ad.* In a wondering manner.

WONDERMENT, wun'der-ment, *s.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance.—Vulgar.

WONDERSTRUCK, wun'der-struk, *a.* Struck or excited with wonder.

WONDER-WORKING, wun'der-wurk-ing, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WONDEROUS, wun'drus, *a.* Admirable; marvellous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange;—*ad.* in a wonderful or surprising degree.—A barbarous use of the word.

You are so beautiful,
So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion.—*Dryden*.

WONDEROUSLY, wun'drus-le, *ad.* In a strange or wonderful degree or manner.

WON'T, wont. Contraction for *would not*; used generally for *will not*, as, I won't do it. The Scotch use *wonnot*, or *wanna*.

WONT, want, (*wont* is strictly the passive participle of *won*, from *wunium*, to dwell, to remain,

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WONTED—WOOD.

to endure, Sax.) Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily;

I this night have dream'd;
Dream'd, not as I oft am wont, of thee,
But of offence and trouble.—*Milton*.

v. n. to be accustomed or habituated—(obsolete);

A yearly feast she wont to make.—*Spenser*.

He wonts to work, but none the same espies.—*Spenser*.

—*s.* custom; habit; use.—Seldom used.

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man.—*Shaks.*

WONTED, wun'ted, *part. a.* Accustomed.

So prayed they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon, and wonted calm.—*Milton*.

WONTEDNESS, wun'ted-nes, *s.* State of being accustomed to.

Judgment biased with prejudice or wontedness of opinion.—*King Charles I.*

WOO, woo, *v. a.* (*wogan*, Sax.) To court; to solicit in love; to court solicitously; to invite with importunity;

The enchantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy evening song.—*Milton*.

—*v. n.* to court; to make love.

WOOD, wud, *a.* (*wood*, Sax. *wud* or *wood*, Scotch.) Mad; furious—(obsolete.)

Calm the tempest of his passion wood.—*Spenser*.

Red-wood-mad, very furious, is common among the peasantry of Scotland.

WOOD, wud, *s.* (*wud*, *wudn*, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.) A large and thickset collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees, or rather the hard substance which compose the stem and branches of trees and shrubs situated between the bark and pith; trees cut. In Scripture an idol.

Woe unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; and to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach!—*Hab. ii. 19.*

Wood-anemone, the plant *Anemone nemorosa*.

Wood-ashes, the remains of burnt wood or plants.

Woodbine, Honeysuckle, the plant *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Wood-bound, encumbered with tall woody hedgerows.

Woodchat, a species of Lania, or Butcher-bird.

Woodchuck, the popular name of the *Arctomys monax*, a species of Marmot.

Wood-choir, songsters in a wood.

Wood-coal, coal in which the woody fibre is distinctly preserved, as in the Bavey-coal.

Woodcock, the bird *Scolopax rusticola*.

Woodcock-shell, a name given to the shell *Murex haustellum*.

Wood-cut, an engraving on wood.

Wood-cutter, one who cuts wood.

Wood-drink, a decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

Wood-echo, an echo from the wood.

Wood-engraver, one who engraves on wood.

Wood-engraving, Xylography, the art of engraving on wood.

Wood-everlasting-pea, the Leguminous plant *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

Wood-fretter, an insect which preys on and destroys wood.

Wood-grouse, the bird *Tetrao urogallus*, or Cock of the Wood.

Wood-hole, a place where wood is stored.

Confounded, to the dark recess I fly

Of wood-hole.—*Philips*.

Wood-house, a house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

Wood-land, land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber;

a name given in some places to land, which, from its colour, resembles the soil in woods.

Wood-layer, a young oak, or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

Wood-lock, in Ship-building, a piece of elm close fitted and sheathed with

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copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Wood-louse*, an insect of the genus *Oniscus*, particularly *O. asellus*. *Woodman*, a forest officer appointed to take charge of the king's wood; a sportsman; a hunter; one who fells trees. *Wood-mite*, a small insect found in old wood. *Wood-monger*, a wood-seller. *Woody-nightshade*, or Bitter-sweet, the plant *Solanum dulcamara*. *Wood-note*, wild music.

Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child.

Warble his native wood-notes wild.—Milton.

Wood-nymph, a dryad; a fabled goddess of the woods.

The wood-nymphs decked with daisies trim.—Milton.

Wood-pigeon, the bird *Columbus palumbus*, the Ring-dove, or Cushet. *Wood-plea-court*, a court held twice in the year in the forest of Clun, in the county of Salop, for determining all matters of wood, and agistment there.—Cowel. *Wood-pelican*, a bird of the genus *Tantalus*: it is of the size of a stork, but more slender and white.

Wood-puceron, a small insect, of a greyish colour, resembling the puceron of the alder, but it penetrates the wood. *Wood-reeve*, the steward or overseer of a wood. *Wood-rose*, *wood-roof*, or *wood-ruff*, the plant *Aspergula odorata*, which is said to give a grateful flavour to wine, and, when kept among clothes, not only to impart an agreeable flavour to them, but to preserve them from insects.

Wood-sage, the plant *Teucrium scorodonia*. *Wood-sare*, a kind of froth seen sometimes on herbs. *Wood-sere*, the time when there is no sap in a tree. *Wood-shock*, the *Mustela canadensis*, a kind of weasel. *Wood-soot*, soot from burnt wood, useful as manure. *Wood-sorrel*, a plant of the genus *Oxalis*. *Wood-sour*, one of the names of the plant *Oxalis acetosella*, known also by the names *Trefoil* and *Stubwort*: the *sorrel de bois* of the French. *Wood-spite*, a name given in some places to the woodpecker. *Wood-mill*, a mill used for preparing and bruising wood. *Wood-stone*, a dark-grey silicious stone, a subspecies of iron-stone. *Wood-ward*, anciently an officer of the forest, whose duty it was to prevent offences being committed against vert and venison, or to prevent the same when committed in the forest court.

Wood-wax, Dyer's-broom, a plant of the genus *Genista*, called also *Wood-waxen*. *Wood-worm*, a worm that breeds in wood. *Wood-bricks*, blocks of wood of the size of bricks, inserted into the interior of walls as holds for the joinery. *Wood-lark*, the bird *Alauda arborea*. *Wood-meit*, a coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Wood-tin*, an opaque, fibrous, and nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown colour, found in Cornwall. *Wood-warblers*, the birds belonging to the subfamily *Sylvianæ*. *Wood-offering*, wood burnt on the altar. *Wood-vinegar*, pyroligneous acid. *Wood-opal*, opalized wood. *Wood-screw*, an iron screw, of which the body tapers, but the thread continues straight to the extremity;—*v. n.* to supply or get supplies of wood.

WOODED, wūd'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

WOODEN, wūd'n, *a.* Made of wood; consisting of wood.

WOODGENOOS, wūd'ge-noos, *s.* The name given in Abyssinia to the plant *Brucea*, the bark of which is sold under the name of Angora bark.

WOODLESS, wūd'les, *a.* Destitute of wood.

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WOODLESSNESS, wūd'les-nes, *s.* State destitute of wood.

WOODMOTE, wūd'mote, *s.* The ancient name of a forest court, which, since the statute of *Foresta*, has been called the *court of attachment* and held every forty days.

WOODWARDIA, wūd-wārd'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Woodward.) A genus of Ferns: Order, *diaceæ*.

WOODWORT, wūd'wurt, *s.* The common plants of the genus *Stachys*.

WOODY, wūd'e, *a.* Abounding with woody region; consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Woody-fil*, slender, transparent, membranous tubes, acutely to each end, lying in bundles in the stems of plants, and having no direct communication with each other: they are of extreme tenacity, and form the substances, hemp, flax, &c.

WOOPER, woo'ur, *s.* One who courts or loves.

WOOF, wuf, *s.* (*weft*, from *wefan*, to weave.) The weft or threads that cross the warp in weaving; texture; cloth.

— I must put off
These my sky-ropes, spun out of Isis' wool.

WOING, woo'ing, *s.* The act of courting or wooing in love.

WOINGLY, woo'ing-le, *ad.* Enticingly; persuasively, so as to invite to stay.

WOOL, wūl, *s.* (*wul*, Sax. *wolle*, Germ. *wool*, *all*, Swed.) That soft species of hair which grows on sheep, rabbits, &c., in fineness approaching the nature of fur; short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog.—Shakspeare.

In Botany, a sort of pubescence, or a dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.

Wool-berry, the common name of the plant *Phorcarpos occidentalis*, a native of British America. *Wool-ball*, a ball or mass of wool in the stomach of sheep. *Wool-comber*, a person whose occupation is to comb wool. *Wool-draper*, one who buys wool and carries it to market.

Wool-grower, one who raises sheep for the production of wool. *Wool-gathering*, an old expression for a person's wits who is careless and inattentive.

Wool-pack, a pack or bag of wool; a bulky article without much weight.

Chaos of presbytery, where laymen gild
With the lame wool-pack clergy by their side.

Wool-sack, the seat of the Lord Chancellor, or House of Peers, so called from its being a square bag of wool, without back or arms, lined with red cloth. *Wool-staple*, a city or town in England, where wool used to be brought for sale, and whence it was sent to other parts of the kingdom.

Wool-trade, the trade of dealing in wool. *Wool-tree*, the common name of the genus *Eriodendron*. *Wool-winder*, a person employed to wind or make up bundles of wool for sale.

WOOLD, woold, *v. a.* (*woelen*, *hevoelen*, *wählen*, Germ.) To wind, particularly to wind rope round a mast or yard, when made of more pieces, at the place where they are scarfed, for confining and supporting them.

WOOLDER, woold'ur, *s.* A stick used in winding rope.

WOOLING—WORDER.

WOOLING, wuold'ing, *s.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOLFEL, wuolf'el, *s.* (*wool* and *fel*.) A skin not stript of the wool.

WOOLLEN, wu'llen, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool, as the *woollen* manufacture. *Woollen-draper*, one who deals in woollen goods.

WOOLLINESS, wu'll'e-nes, *s.* State or quality of being woolly.

WOOLLY, wu'll'e, *a.* Clothed with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool. *Woolly-lemur*, or *woolly-macaco*, the quadumanous animal, Lemur mongooz, or Lemur laniger of naturalists.

WOORARI, wu'ra-re, *s.* A very destructive poison of Guiana, which contains strychnia.

WOOS, wuoz, *s.* A plant of the Sea-weed kind.

WOOTS, wootz, *s.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies, valued as the material of edged tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumina and silica.

WORD, wurd, *s.* (*word*, or *wyrd*, Sax. *wort*, Germ. *woord*, Dutch, *ord*, Dan. and Swed. *wortha*, Sansc. *verbum*, Lat.) An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds uttered by the human voice, expressing, according to custom, an idea or ideas; the letter or letters, written, printed, or engraved, which represent a sound or combination of sounds; a short discourse;

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?—*Shaks.*

talk; discourse; dispute; verbal contention; language; living speech; oral expression; promise, as, keep thy *word*; signal; order; command;

Every soldier kill his prisoners.

Give the *word* through.—*Shaks.*

account; tidings; message, as, bring me *word* what takes place; affirmation; declaration or purpose expressed, as, I take you at your *word*. In Theology, the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or any part of them, is called the *Word of God*; Jesus Christ is called the *Word*, or *Logos* in the original;

In the beginning was the *word*.—*John* i. 1.

a motto;

Around the wreath a *word* was writ.—*Spenser.*

a short sentence or proverb;

The old *word* is—what the eye views not, the heart rues not.—*Dp. Hall.*

—*v. a.* to express in words; to affect by many words;

The laws will not be *worded* out of their course.

to overpower by words. *South.*

If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language.—*Howell.*

To *word* it, to dispute.

He that descends to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her.—*L'Estrange.*

A good *word*, commendation; favourable account.

I gave the harmless fellow a good *word*.—*Dryden.*

In *word*, in declaration only.

Let us not love in *word* only, but in deed.—*1 John* iii.

Word-catcher, one who cavils at words.

Each wight that reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables.—*Pope.*

WORDER, wurd'ur, *s.* A speaker.—Not in use.

We could not say as much as our high *worders*.—*Whitlocke.*

WORDINESS—WORK.

WORDINESS, wurd'e-nes, *s.* The state or quality of abounding with words.

WORDING, wurd'ing, *s.* The act of expressing in words; the manner of expressing in words.

WORDISH, wurd'ish, *a.* Respecting words.

These *wordish* testimonies.—*Hammond.*

WORDISHNESS, wurd'ish-nes, *s.* Manner of wording or expression.—Not used.

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.—*Verses to Digby.*

WORDLESS, wurd'les, *a.* Not using words; silent.—Seldom used.

Her joy with heav'd-up hands she doth express;
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.—*Shaks.*

WORDY, wurd'e, *a.* Verbose; using many words; full of words.

WORE, wore, *Pret. of wear.* In Navigation, *pret. of ware.*

WORK, wurk, *v. a.* *Pret. and past part. worked or wrought, (weorcan, wircan, Sax. waurkjan, Goth. werken, Dutch and Germ.)* To perform, as, the machine *works* well; to labour; to be occupied in the performance of manual labour; to be in action or motion, as, the *working* of the heart; to act; to carry on operations;

Our better part remains
To *work* in close design.—*Milton.*

to operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in; to ferment; to produce effects by action or influence;

All things *work* together for good to them that love God.—*Rom.* viii. 28.

to obtain by diligence;

Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate.—*Shaks.*

to strain or move heavily, as, a ship *works* in a tempest; to be tossed or agitated;

Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves.—*Addison.*

to make way;

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds of good-will, which should *work* upward first?—*Milton.*

to act internally; to operate, as a purge or other physic;

—*Work on,*

My medicine, *work*; thus credulous fools are caught.—*Shaks.*

to act on; to influence; to direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the winds, as, to *work* a ship; to put to labour; to exert;

Put forth thy inmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul.—*Addison.*

to manufacture; to form by labour; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to make by gradual labour, concussion, and continued violence;

Through winds and waves he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle.—*Addison.*

to produce by its virtues or qualities;

—*Of the tree*
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st: in the day thou eat'st thou diest.—*Milton.*

to manage in a state of motion; to put into motion; to embroider or ornament with needlework;

I *worked* a violet.—*Spectator.*

to cause to ferment. To *work out*, to effect by endeavours;

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.—*St. Paul.*
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WORKABLE—WORKMASTER.

to erase; to efface;

Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out, explate your former guilt.—Dryden.

to solve, as a problem. *To work up*, to raise; to excite, as, to *work* the passions; to expend in any work, as materials. *To work into*, to make way, or to insinuate, as, to *work* one's way into favour or confidence. Among Seamen, *to work double tides*, to perform the labour of three days in two—a phrase taken from the practice of working in the night tides as well as by the day. *To work a passage*, to do duty on board as payment for a passage from one place to another;—*s.* (*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Dutch and Germ. *ergon*, Gr.) Labour; employment; awkward or bungling performance; that which is made or done, as good or bad *work*; embroidery; flowers or other figures made by the needle; any fabric or manufacture; the matter on which one is at work; action; feat; deed; operation; effect;

Fancy

Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams.—*Milton.*
 management; treatment;

I'll go another way to *work* with him.—*Shaks.*

that which is produced by mental labour, as the *works* of Sir Walter Scott. In the plural, *works* signify, in Fortification, walls, trenches, and the like. In Theology, moral duties or external ceremonies as distinct from faith. *To set on work*, to set to work, to employ; to engage in any business.

WORKABLE, wurk'a-bl, *a.* That can be worked, as a *workable* seam of coal.

WORKER, wurk'ur, *s.* One who works.

WORKFELLOW, wurk'fel-lo, *s.* One engaged in the same work or occupation with another.

WORKFOLK, wurk'foke, *s.* People who earn their bread by manual labour. *Work-people*, the term more commonly used.

WORKHOUSE, wurk'hows, } *s.* A place in
WORKINGHOUSE, wurk'ing-hows, } which any
 manufacture is carried on; a house in which the
 destitute poor of a parish are lodged and boarded
 at the public expense; Dr. Johnson says, a place
 where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to
 labour.

WORKING, wurk'ing, *s.* Motion; operation; fermentation. *Working-day*, a day on which it is lawful to labour; any day not the Sabbath-day. In the following passage it means coarse and common—

How full of briars is this *working-day* world!—*Shaks.*

WORKMAN, wurk'man, *s.* A man who earns his bread by manual labour.

WORKMANLIKE, wurk'man-like, *a.* Skilful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, wurk'man-le, *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.—*Shaks.*

WORKMANSHIP, wurk'man-ship, *s.* Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labour; that which is produced, as, Adam was the immediate *workmanship* of the hands of God; the skill of a workman, or the execution or manner of making anything, as, the *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wurk'mäst-ur, *s.* The performer of any work.

Desire, which tends to know

The works of God, thereby to glorify

The great workmaster, leads to no excess.—*Milton.*

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WORKSHOP—WORLDLINESS

WORKSHOP, wurk'shop, *s.* Any shop manufacture is carried on.

WORKWOMAN, wurk'wum-un, *s.* A woman in needlework.

The most fine-fingered *workwomen* on g
 Arachne, by his means was vanquished

WORKYDAY, wurk'e-day, *s.* A corrupt
 graphy of *working-day*.—Obsolete.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune.—

WORLD, world, *s.* (*weorold*, *woruld*, Sa
 Dutch, *verld*, Swed.) The universe,
 system, globes, or other vast bodies;
 beings, or the orbs which occupy space
 the beings which inhabit them;

God hath in these last days spoken to us
 by whom also he made the *worlds*.—*Heb. i. 2.*

the earth, or terraqueous globe, sometimes
 the *lower world*; the heavens, as when
 of the heavenly *world*; present state of

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to die
 Is often laudable; to do good, somewhat
 Accounted dangerous folly.—*Shaks.*

a secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retir
 And carries with her what the *world* ad

By the *world*, we sometimes understand
 of this *world*, sometimes the *men* of t
 public life; society;

Hence banished is banished from the w
 And *world*-exiled is death.—*Shaks.*

business of life; trouble of life;

This *world*-weari'd flesh.—*Shaks.*
 great multitude, as, a *world* of cont
 mankind; people in general, as, all the
 knows; course of life;

Persons of conscience are afraid to begin
 unjustly.—*Richards.*

universal empire;

Love lost poor Antony the *world*.—*S*
 the manners of men; the practice of lif

The girl might pass, if we could get
 To know the *world* a little better.
 To know the *world*! a modern phrase
 For visits, ombres, balls, and plays.

all that the world contains, as, had I re
 sand *worlds*; the principal nations and
 of the earth; the Roman empire; a larg
 country; a wide compass of things; ti
 tants of the earth;

God so loved the *world*.—*St. Jo*

the moral state of mankind, as an ev
 course of the world; the ungodly or unreg
 the non-elected;

I pray not for the *world*, but for them thea
 me.—*John xvii.*

time, as in the phrase, *world* without
 lection of wonders; a wonder—(obsole
 sense.)

The Basso having recommended Barba
 world to see how the court was changed u
 Kneller.

In the *world*, in possibility, as, all the p
 in the *world* could not save him. *F*
world, exactly—(little used); for any
 tion, as, I would not all the *world*, or
world. *World-hardened*, hardened by
 worldly things.

WORLDLINESS, world'le-ness, *s.* A pa
 passion for obtaining the good things of

WORLDLING—WORM.

covetousness; addictedness to gain temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLING, world'ling, *s.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

WORLDLY, world'le, *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life; in contradistinction to the life to come;—*ad.* with relation to this life.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,
By simply meek.—*Milton.*

Worldly-minded, devoted to the acquisition of property, and to temporal enjoyments. **Worldly-mindedness**, a predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of religious feeling; state of being worldly-minded.

WORM, wurm, *s.* (*worm*, Sax. *worm*, Germ. *worm*, Dan.) In common language, any small creeping animal, either entirely without feet, or with them, as the common earth-worm, or the various kinds of grubs and caterpillars of the insect families, and the Entozoa or intestinal worms which infest the bodies of animals, as the tape-worms, and the Acaridæ. In Natural History, the class Vermes of Linnæus, includes the Intestina or intestinal worms—the Mollusca, or snails—the Testacea, or shell-fish—Zoophytes, or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges. The worms, or Vermes, are variously classed by subsequent naturalists, under the term Annulosa, or Annelides, forming two groups; those which have no feet, and those which have feet. The character of Lamarck's class is suboviparous; body soft; highly reproductive; undergo no metamorphoses; no legs nor articulated limbs; nor radiated deposition of internal organs; metaphorically, worm signifies remorse;

Their worm dieth not.—*Mark ix. 46.*

a being debased and rejected;

I am a worm and no man.—*Ps. cxli. 6.*

the threads of a screw; a small worm-like process beneath a dog's tongue; a spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon and small arms. In Distillation and Chemistry, a spiral leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, that which the vapour passes from the still, and in which it is cooled and condensed: it is sometimes called a serpentine;—*v. n.* to work slowly, gradually, and secretly;

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did worm and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded.—*Herbert.*

—*v. a.* to expel or undermine by slow and secret means;

They find themselves wormed out of all power.—*Swift.*
to cut something called a worm from under the tongue of a young dog; to draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm; to wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands, or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn. To worm one's self into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations, as, to worm one's self into favour.

Worm-eaten, gnawed by worms; old; worthless.

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called *orges*, which we call *worm-eaten*.—*Raleigh.*

Worm-eaters, birds belonging to the division Vermivora, of the genus Sylvicola, including a few species belonging to North America. **Worm-fence**, a

WORMIA—WORSER.

zig-zag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other, sometimes called a *stake-fence*. **Worm-grass**, a plant of the genus *Spigelia*. **Worm-powder**, a powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestinal canal. **Worm-seed**, a seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach and intestinal canal: it is said to be brought from Persia, and to be the produce of a species of *Artemisia*, or worm-wood plant; a plant of the genus *Chenopodium*.

WORMIA, wurm'e-a, *s.* (in honour of Dr. Olaus Wormia, a Danish philosopher and naturalist.) A genus of plants: Order, Dilleniaceæ.

WORMING, wurm'ing, *s.* The removing a ligament from under the tongue of young dogs, the effect of which is to break them off gnawing.

WORMWOOD, wurm'wüd, *s.* (*wormwood*, Sax. *wermuth*, Germ.) The common name of plants of the genus *Artemisia*, of which *A. abrotanum*, or Southernwood, is a well-known British species, and that generally known as *wormwood* in this country. **Wormwood-fly**, a small black fly found in the stalks of wormwood.

WORMY, wurm'e, *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms; earthy; grovelling.

By greatness of mind we are brought to a just contempt of sordid and wormy affections.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

WORN, worne. Past part. of the verb *to wear*;—*a.* worn out.

Stay, stay with us, rest, thou art weary and worn;
And fain was the war-broken soldier to stay.—*Campbell.*

WORNIL, wawr'nül, *s.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows.—*Local.*

WORREL, wor'rel, *s.* A name given to an Egyptian reptile of the lizard kind.

WORRIER, wur're-ur, *s.* One that worries or harasses.

WORRY, wur're, *v. a.* (*worrig*, malign, vexatious, from *worion*, to disturb, tease, or harass, Sax. The sense of tearing does not properly belong to this word.) To tease; to trouble; to harass with impunity, or with care and anxiety;

A church worried with reformation.—*South.*

to fatigue or harass with hard labour; to harass by pursuit and barking, as dogs worry sheep; to tear; to mangle with the teeth, as a dog; to vex; to persecute brutally.

WORSE, wurs, *a.* The comparative of *bad*, as *worse*, *worst*. Though this adjective is used as the comparative degree of *bad*, it has radically no relation to it, (*warre*, *wyrre*, Sax. *waur*, *warre*, Scotch.) More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; more sick, or in greater ill health; less good or perfect, as to be *worse* for the wear;—*s.* something less good, as, I think not the *worse* of him for that; loss; disadvantage;

Judah was put to the worse before Israel.—*2 Kings xiv.*
—*ad.* in a manner more evil or bad;

We will deal worse with thee than with them.—*Gen. xix.*

—*v. a.* to put to disadvantage.—(not used).

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us and worse our foes.—*Milton.*

To *worsen* is an obsolete orthography of the word.

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned.—*Milton.*

WORSER, wur'sur, *a.* A vulgar corruption of *Worse*.

Let not my worser spirit tempt me again,
To die before you please.—*Shaks.*

WORSHIP—WORTHILY.

WORSHIP, wur'ship, *s.* (*weorthscype*, Sax.) Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness—(in this sense the word is nearly obsolete);

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well he could tournay, and in lists debate.—*Spenser*.

a title of honour used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character; a term of ironical respect; adoration; religious reverence and homage paid to the divine Being; the homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; honour; respect; civil deference; idolatry of lovers; submissive respect;—*v. a.* to adore; to pay divine honour; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration;

Adore and *worship* God supreme.—*Milton*.

to respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence;

Our grave

Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph.—*Shaks*.

to honour with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover;

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.—*Carew*.

—*v. n.* to perform acts of adoration;

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf.—
1 Kings xii.

the deity worshipped is understood; this sentence is therefore elliptical, and the verb has properly no neuter voice.

WORSHIPFUL, wur'ship-fŭl, *a.* Claiming respect; worthy of honour or respect from its character or dignity; sometimes a term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so?—*Shaks*.

WORSHIPFULLY, wur'ship-fŭl-le, *ad.* Respectfully.

WORSHIPPER, wur'ship-pur, *s.* One who worships or pays divine honours; one who adores.

WORST, wurst, *a.* The superlative of Worse—(which see.) Most bad; most ill;—*s.* the most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost degree or height of anything ill;—*v. a.* to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow;

WORSTED, wurst'ed, *s.* (etymology uncertain.) Yarn spun from combed wool;—*a.* consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn.

WORT, wurt, *s.* (*wyrt*, Sax. *wurt*, Germ. *ort*, Swed. *urt*, Dan. *vert*, green, Fr. from *viridis*, green, Lat.) An herb; a plant; used chiefly, if not altogether, in compounds, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*, *mugwort*, &c. In Brewing and Distillation, the fermentable infusion of malt grain, consisting of saccharine matter, starch, gluten, tannin, and mucilage.

WORTH, wurth, *s.* (*weorth*, *wurth*, Sax. *werth*, Germ. *virtus*, Lat.) Value; quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent in value or usefulness; value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness; importance; valuable qualities, as applied to things: as a termination in names, *worth* signifies a farm or court, as in *Wordsworth*;—*a.* equal in value to; deserving of either, in a good or bad sense; equal in possession to; having an estate to the value of. *Worthiest of the blood*, in Law, an expression denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WORTHILY, wur'the-le, *ad.* In a manner suited to;

WORTHINESS—WOXE

deservedly; according to merit; justly; without cause.

Some may *worthily* deserve to be hurt.

WORTHINESS, wur'the-nes, *s.* Dignity; excellence; dignity; virtue; worth; state or deserving.

WORTHITE, wurth'ite, *s.* A mineral. M. Von Worth of St. Petersburg; translucent, and of a foliated crystalline structure; its constituents are—silica, 40.53.50; magnesia, 1.00; water, 4.1.

WORTHLESS, wurth'les, *a.* Having nothing of character or virtue, as a man; having no dignity or excellence, as a magistrate.

WORTHLESSNESS, wurth'les-nes, *s.* Want of useful qualities; want of dignity.

WOURALI, wŭ'ra-le, *s.* A poisonous plant made by the Indians from the plant called the Wourali vine, &c.

WORTHY, wur'the, *a.* Deserving; deserving of honour or excellence; possessing excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable; having qualities suitable to a high rank;—*v. a.* to deserve.

The merciless Macdonald
Worthy to be a rebel.—*Shaks*.

deserving of ill, as, *worthy* of stripes of eminent worth; a man distinguished by or estimable qualities. The word is the plural, as, the Scots *Worthies*.

Of three Christian *worthies* thou'rt the best.

WOT, wot, *v. n.* (*wot*, pret. of *witten*, to know; to be aware.—Obsolete.

More water glideth by the mill than *wots* the miller of.—*Shaks*.

WOULD, wŭd, *v. a.* Pret. of *will*; as verb, in conditional forms of speech, or supposition. *You would go*, and denote simply an event under a supposition. *Would* has the sense of *might* in the phrase, "*would* to God." It is also used to denote a wish, as, *what would he?*

WOULDING, wŭd'ing, *s.* Motion of denuding.—Not in use.

The *wouldings* of the spirit.—*Hobbes*.

WOUND, woond, *s.* (*wound*, Sax. *wound*, Germ.) A hurt or breach of the skin, or of the bark of a tree; injury to a wound on one's reputation;—*v. a.* to wound; to hurt; to injure;—*v. n.* to be wounded. *Wound* is also the pret. of *wind*.

WOUNDER, woond'ur, *s.* The person who wounds.

WOUNDING, woond'ing, *s.* Hurt; injury. I have slain a man to my *wounding*.

WOUNDLESS, woond'les, *a.* Free from wound.

WOUNDWORT, woond'wurt, *s.* The plant called *Woundwort*.

WOUNDY, woond'e, *a.* Excessive.—*Obsolete*.

WOVE, wove. The pret. of the verb *weave*. Old pret. of *woor*; because *woor* is the old pret. of *weave*.—*Obsolete*.

And all his sinews *woven* weak and frail.

WRACK—WREAKFUL.

WRACK, rak, } *s.* A name of the marine plant
WRECK, rek, } *Fucus vesiculosus*, called sometimes
Sea-wrack, Sea-wreck, or Tangle.

WRACKFUL, rak'fūl, *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

WRAIN-BOLT.—See Wring-bolt.

WRAITH, rayth, *s.* (Scottish.) An apparition of a person about to die.

The *wraith* or spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition.—*Sir W. Scott.*

WRANGLE, rang'gl, *v. a.* (from the root of *wring*; *tranga*, Swed.) To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate;—*v. n.* to involve in contention—(little used in this sense);—*s.* an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

WRANGLER, rang'glor, *s.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat and peevishness. The name given in the University of Cambridge to those scholars who excel most in their examinations in the senate: the first being denominated *senior wrangler*.

WRANGLESOME, rang'gl-sum, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

WRANGLING, rang'gling, *s.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, rap, *v. a.* Pret. and past part. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. To wind or fold together; to involve; to cover by winding something round; to comprise; to contain; to involve totally; to enclose: *wrapped* is sometimes erroneously written for *rapt*, i. e. transported; put in ecstasy.

WRAPPAGE, rap'paje, *s.* That which wraps.

WRAPPER, rap'pur, *s.* One who wraps; that in which anything is wrapt or enclosed.

WRAPPING, rap'ping, *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering, as *wrapping-paper*.

WRAPRASCAL, rap-ras'kal, *s.* A low vulgar word for an upper or outer coat.

WRASSE, ras, *s.* A fish, the *Labrus tinca* of Linneus, sometimes called the Sea-tench.

WRATH, rawth, *s.* (*werath*, or *wreath*, Sax.) Violent anger; vehement exasperation; fury; indignation; rage.

WRATHFUL, rawth'fūl, *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed; springing from wrath, or expressing it, as a *wrathful* countenance.

WRATHFULLY, rawth'fūl-le, *ad.* With violent anger.

WRATHFULNESS, rawth'fūl-nes, *a.* Vehement anger.

WRATHLESS, rawth'les, *a.* Free from anger.

WRATHY, rawth'e, *a.* Very angry.—A colloquial word.

WRAUL, rawl, *v. a.* (*vrula*, Swed.) To cry as a cat.—Not in use.

Some were of dogs that barked night and day,
And some of cats that *wrauling* still did cry.—*Spenser.*

WREAK, reek, *v. a.* (*wracan*, *wracan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch.) To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; On me let death *wreak* all his rage.—*Milton.*

to revenge;
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain.—*Fairfax.*

—*s.* revenge; vengeance;
Fortune's mine avowed foe,
Her *wrathful wrecks* themselves do now ally.—*Spenser.*

furious passion.—Obsolete.
Should we be thus afflicted with his *wrecks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?—*Titus Andronicus.*

WREAKFUL, reek'fūl, *a.* Revengeful; angry.

WREAKLESS—WRESTLING.

WREAKLESS, reek'les, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak.

WREATH, reeth, *s.* (*wreath*, *wreoth*, Sax.) Anything twisted or curled, as a *wreath* of flowers; a garland; a chaplet;—*v. a.* to twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to interweave; to entwine; to encircle, as a garland; to dress in a garland;—*v. n.* to be interwoven or entwined.

WREATHLESS, reeth'les, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

WREATHY, reeth'e, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

WRECK, rek, *s.* (*wrag*, Dan. *wrac*, refuse, Swed. *wrac*, an exile, Sax.) Destruction; properly, that of a vessel when broken and destroyed by being stranded or cast against rocks; dissolution by violence; ruin;

The *wreck* of matter, and the crash of worlds.—*Addison.*

the remains of anything ruined; dead weeds or grass. In Metallurgy, the vessel in which the ores are washed for the third time;—*v. a.* (*wraka*, to throw away, Swed.) to strand; to drive against the shore or rocks, and break or destroy, as a ship; to ruin, as, they *wreck* their fortunes;—*v. n.* to suffer wreck or ruin, as, he has gone all to *wreck*.

WRECKER, rek'ur, *s.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships for the purpose of plunder.

WRECKFUL, rek'fūl, *a.* Causing wreck.

WREN, ren, *s.* (*wrenna*, Swed.) A bird of the genus *Troglodytes*. *T. Europæus* is a well-known little bird in this country.

WRENCH, rensh, *v. a.* (*verwringen*, Dutch.) To pull with a twist; to wrest, force, or twist by violence, as, to *wrench* a sword from the hand of another; to strain; to sprain; to distort;—*s.* a violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain or injury by twisting; an instrument for screwing or unscrewing ironwork; means of compulsion.—Not used in this sense.

WREST, rest, *v. a.* (*wrestan*, Sax.) To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; to take or force from by violence;

Fate has *wrested* the confession from me.—*Addison.*

to distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert;

Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of the poor.—*Exod. xxiii. 6.*

—*s.* distortion; violent pulling or twisting; perversion; active or moving power—(obsolete in this sense:)

Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it doth rebound aloft,
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound.—*Spenser.*

an ancient instrument used in tuning.

The minstrel tempered a string with his *wrest*.—*Lanham (1575).*

An antique silver chain hung round her (Annot Lyle's) neck, and supported the *wrest*, or key, with which she tuned her instrument.—*Sir W. Scott.*

WRESTER, rest'ur, *s.* One who wrests or perverts; one who uses a *wrest*.

Blame not the clavicord, the *wrester* doth the wrong.—*Shelton.*

WRESTLE, res'l, *v. a.* (*wraestlian*, or *wrazlian*, Sax.) To contend who shall throw the other person on the ground; to struggle; to strive; to contend.

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood.—*Ephes. vi.*

WRESTLER, res'lor, *s.* One who wrestles, or one who is skilled in wrestling.

WRESTLING, res'ling, *s.* Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH—WRINKLE.

WRETCH, *retsh*, *s.* (*wracca*, one who is driven into exile, Sax.) A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; a very worthless person; one sunk in vice. *Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical contempt, as,

Poor *wretch* was never frightened so.—*Drayton*.

It is also sometimes used as a word of tenderness, as we now use *poor thing*.

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast.—*Sidney*.

Excellent *wretch*.—*Shaks*.

WRETCHED, *retsh'ed*, *a.* Miserable; unhappy; calamitous; afflictive; sorry; pitiful; paltry; despicable; worthless; hateful; contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, *retsh'ed-le*, *ad.* Most miserably; very poorly; unhappily; meanly; despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, *retsh'ed-nes*, *s.* Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; despicableness; meanness.

WRIG, *rig*, *v. a.* Same as *Wriggle*.—Obsolete.

Worms, in sturdy pride, do *wrigge* and *wrest* their parts
divorc'd by the knife.—*Mere*.

WRIGGLE, *rig'gl*, *v. a.* (*rigelen*, Dutch.) To move to and fro with short motions;—*v. n.* to put into a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGGLER, *rig'glur*, *s.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT, *rite*, *s.* (*wryhta*, Sax.) An artificer; a workman; generally used of a person who works in wood, and mostly in compounds, as *millwright*, *wheelwright*, *cartwright*, &c.

WRIGHTIA, *ri'te-a*, *s.* (in honour of William Wright, M.D.) A genus of plants: Order, Apocynaceæ.

WRING, *ring*, *v. a.* (pret. and past part. *wringed* and *wrung*, the latter from being the more common—*wringan*, Sax. *ringen*, Germ. *wringen*, Dan.) To twist; to turn and strain with violence; to press; to squeeze; to writhe; to pinch—(obsolete in this sense;)

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him.
—*Bacon*.

to distress; to press with pain; to distort; to pervert; to persecute with extortion;

These merchant adventurers have often been *wronged* and *wringed* to the quick.—*Hayward*.

to bend and strain out of its position, as, to *wring* a mast;—*v. n.* to writhe; to twist, as with anguish. To *wring off*, to force off, or separate by wringing. To *wring out*, to force out; to squeeze by twisting, as, to *wring out* dew or water; to free from water, or other liquor, by wringing, as, to *wring out* clothes. To *wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort;—*s.* the action of anguish. *Wring-bolt*, a bolt used by ship-carpenters to bend and secure the planks against the timbers, until they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and nail-trees. *Wring-staves*, strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

WRINGER, *ring ur*, *s.* One who wrings.

WRINGING-WET, *ring'ing-wet*, *s.* So wet as to require wringing, or that the water may be wrung out.

WRINKLE, *ring'kl*, *s.* (*wrincl*, Sax.) A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of the skin; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth; roughness; unevenness;

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky.—*Dryden*.

—*v. a.* (*wrinclian*, Sax.) to contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; to make rough or uneven;—*v. n.* to shrink into furrows and ridges.

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WRIST—WRONG.

WRIST, *rist*, *s.* (Saxon.) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm. *Bridle-arm*, the wrist of the left hand. That band or part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, *rit*, *s.* (from *Write*.) That which is written in the scripture or books of the Old and New Testament, as sacred *writ*, holy *writ*. In Law, a precept issued by the proper authority to his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like instrument. *Writs* are original and copy. An original *writ*, in England, is issued by the high court of Chancery; a *judicial writ* is issued by order of a court upon a special occasion, the pending of the suit. *Writ for writ* is the past part of the verb to *write*, is seldom used.

What is *writ* is *writ*.—*Byron*.

WRITE, *rite*, *v. a.* (pret. *wrote*, past part. *written*, *awritan*, Sax.) To express by letters formed on paper or other material; to press durably; to compose or produce; to copy; to transcribe; to copy by letter;—*n. n.* to perform the act of writing; to play the author; to recite or relate to send letters;

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their
—*Esdras*.

to call one's self; to be entitled; to use the pen; of composing; to frame and combine words; to express them in words.

WRITER, *ri'tur*, *s.* One who writes or composes; an author; a clerk; an amanuensis. *the Signet*, a numerous society of lawyers in London, equivalent to the highest class of lawyers in England. *Writer of the tallies*, a clerk of the Exchequer of England; a clerk to the receipt, who writes upon the whole of the tellers' bills.

WRITHE, *rithe*, *v. a.* (*writan*, Sax.) To twist with violence; to torture; to distress.

His words are *writhe*.—*Hooker*.

—*v. n.* to be convulsed with agony or distress.

WRITHE, *ri'thl*, *v. a.* To wrinkle.—Obsolete.

Her body *writhe*, and her eyes
Departing lights at obsequies.—*Low*.

WRITING, *ri'ting*, *a.* Used or intended as a writing-desk, writing-paper;—*s.* the act of forming letters on paper, wood, stone, or metal; written paper of any kind; a book; a composition; an inscription; a legal document. In the plural, conveyance of lands, deeds, official papers. *Writing-master*, one who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITTEN, *rit'n*, *part. a.* Expressed in writing; written language.

WRIZZLED, *riz'ld*, *a.* Wrinkled.—Not used.

Her *wrizzled* skin as rough as maple rind.

WROKEN, *ro'kn*. Old past part. of *break*.

Both greedy fierce on other to be *wroken*.
WRONG, *rong*, *a.* (*erang*, Swed. and Dan. the participle of *wring*.) Literally, wrong or turned from a straight line or evenness; hence, not physically right; not fit or proper; not morally right; not just or equitable; legal; erroneous; not according to law.

WRONGER—WROUGHT.

wrong statement. *Wrong-doer*, one who injures another, or does wrong. *Wrong-doing*, evil or wicked action. *Wrong-timed*, done at an improper time; that which deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. *Wrong-lands*, in Law, a term for grown trees which will never produce timber, and therefore do injury to the land;—*ad.* not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously; Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss.—*Pope*.

—*v. a.* to injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly.

WRONGER, rong'ur, *s.* One who injures another.

WRONGHEADED, rong'hed-ed, *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONGHEADEDNESS, rong'hed-ed-nes, *s.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONGFUL, rong'fúl, *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rong'fúl-le, *ad.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to morals or to justice.

WRONGLESSLY, rong'les-le, *ad.* In a manner so as to do no injury.

WRONGLY, rong'le, *ad.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

WRONGNESS, rong'nes, *s.* Wrong disposition; error.

The best have great *wrongness* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.—*Butler's Analogy*.

WRONGOUS, rong'us, *a.* In Scottish Law, *wrongous imprisonment* is a term for false imprisonment.

WROTE, rote. The pret. of the verb to write.

WROTH, roth, *a.* (*wrath*, *wrath*, Sax.) Very angry; much exasperated.

WROUGHT, rawt, *a.* (pret. and past part. of the verb to work—*worhte*, the pres. and past part. *wircan*, or *weorcan*, to work, Sax.) Worked; formed by labour or work, as *wrought-iron*; effected; performed;

She hath *wrought* a good work on me.—*Mat.* xxvi. produced; used in labour; expelled—(not used in this sense;)

Infection *wrought* out of the body.—*Bacon*.

acted;

Vain Marat by his own actions *wrought*.—*Dryden*.

WRUNG—WYVERN.

worked, in the sense of used or laboured in, as, the mine is still *wrought*; formed; fitted;

He that hath *wrought* for us the self-same thing.—*2 Cor. v.*

guided; managed;

A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*.—*Milton*.

agitated; disturbed.

My dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot.—*Shaks*.

Wrought on or *upon*, influenced; prevailed on. *Wrought to* or *up to*, excited; inflamed. In Architecture, applied to any material, to denote that it is brought to a fair surface.

WRUNG, rung. Pret. and past part. of the verb to *wring*.

WRY, ri, *a.* (*wraica*, Goth. or *vrier*, to twist, Dan. probably contracted from the English verb to *writhe*.) Twisted; turned to one side; distorted, as a *wry* neck; deviating from the right direction; wrested; perverted;

Wry words and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb,
Say then, can this but of enchantment come?—*Sidney*.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense on Protestant writers.—*Atterbury*.

—*v. n.* to be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction;

Wrying but a little.—*Shaks*.

—*v. a.* to make to deviate; to distort.

They have wrested and *wryed* his doctrine.—*Robinson* (1551).

Wry-neck, the disease *Caput obstipum*, or *Torticollis*. In Ornithology, the bird *Yunx torquilla* of Linnæus, placed by Cuvier between the Woodpeckers and the Cuckoos. *Wry-necked*, having a *wry* neck.

WRYNESS, ri'nes, *s.* The state of being *wry* or distorted.

WULFENIA, wúl-fe'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of the Rev. F. Xavier Wulfen.) A genus of plants: Order, Scrophulariaceæ.

WYCHELM, witsh'elm, *s.* The tree *Ulmus montana*, a variety of the elm.

WYDLERIA, wid-le're-a, *s.* (in honour of H. Wydler.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceæ.

WYVERN, wi'vern, *s.* In Heraldry, an imaginary bird with a serpent's tail.

X.

X—XANTHIC.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. In the middle and end of words, X sounds like *ks*, as in *excellent*; or *gz*, as in *example*. In the beginning of words it sounds like *z*. As a numeral, X stands for 10; when laid horizontally, \times , for 1000; with a dash, \bar{X} , for 10,000. As an abbreviation, X. stands for Christ, Xn. for Christian, and Xm. for Christmas.

XANTHIAN, zan'the-an, *a.* Pertaining to or brought from Xanthus, the ancient capital of Lydia, as, the *Xanthian* marbles in the British Museum.

XANTHIC, zan'thik, *a.* Tending to yellow, as *xanthic* acid, an acid composed of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

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XANTHIDE—XANTHITE.

XANTHIDE, zan'the-de, *s.* A supposed basic compound of xanthogen and a metal.

XANTHIDIUM, zan'thid'e-um, *s.* (*xanthiso*, I render yellow, Gr.) A name given to some of the minute organic bodies in the chalk and flint of England, supposed to be fossil Infusoria.

XANTHINE, zan'thine, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) A yellow colouring matter discovered in madder.

XANTHITE, zan'thite, *s.* A mineral of a light-grey or yellow colour, and consisting of a congeries of small rounded grains, easily separable from each other. Its constituents are—silica, 32.71; alumina, 12.28; lime, 36.81; peroxide of iron, 20.00; peroxide of manganese, 3.68; water,

1889.

XANTHO—XENOPS.

XENOS—XYLETINUS.

- 0.60: sp. gr. 3.20. It is easily scratched by the nail. *Xanthic oxide*, a substance formed in a urinary calculus, which gives a yellow product with nitric acid.
- XANTHO**, zan'tho, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr.) A genus of Decapod crustaceans: Family, Brachyura.
- XANTHOCYHMUS**, zan-tho-ki'mus, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *chyma*, anything which exudes, Gr. in allusion to the colour of the juice which flows from the plant when wounded.) A genus of plants: Order, Clusiaceae.
- XANTHOGEN**, zan'tho-jen, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *gennao*, I generate, Gr.) The radical of hydroxanthic acid, so called from its forming yellow compounds with certain metals.
- XANTHOPHYTUM**, zan-tho-f'e-tum, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceae.
- XANTHOPICRINE**, zan-tho-pik'rine, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *pikros*, bitter, Gr.) A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the plant *Xanthoxylon caribaeum*.
- XANTHORIZA**, zan-tho-ri'za, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *rhiza*, a root, Gr.) Yellow-root, a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceae.
- XANTHORNIS**, zan-thaw'nis, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *ornis*, a bird, Gr.) The Baltimore, or Golden Robin, a genus of birds of the Oriole kind: Family, Sturnidae.
- XANTHORRHEA**, zan-thor-re'a, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *rhea*, I flow, Gr. in reference to the plant yielding a yellow gum.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceae.
- XANTHOSIA**, zan-tho'she-a, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, Gr. from the plants being covered with yellow down.) A genus of plants: Order, Umbellaceae.
- XANTHOXYLACEAE**, zan-thoks-e-la'se-e, *s.* (*xanthoxylum*, one of the genera.) A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with exstipulate leaves, alternate or opposite, and furnished with pellucid dots; the flowers axillary or terminal, and of a green, grey, or pink colour; calyx in three, four, or five divisions; petals the same in number as the segments of the calyx; stamens equal in number to the petals, or thrice as many; carpels also of the same number; two or four ovules in each cell; fruit membranous, or in the form of a berry.
- XANTHOXYLUM**, zan-thoks-e-lum, *s.* (*xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood, Gr.) Prickly Ash, a genus of plants: Type of the order Xanthoxylaceae. The bark of *X. fraxineum* is used in the United States of America in chronic rheumatism.
- XEBEC**, ze'bek, *s.* A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.
- XEMENSIA**, ze-men'zhe-a, *s.* (in honour of Joseph Xemenes, a Spanish apothecary.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- XENIUM**, ze'ne-um, *s.* Plural *Xenia*. In Antiquity, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.
- XENODOCHY**, ze-nod'o-ke, *s.* (*xenodochia*, Gr.) Reception of strangers; hospitality.
- XENODON**, zen'o-don, *s.* (*xenos*, unusual, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of Ophidian reptiles: Family, Colubridae.
- XENOPELTIS**, ze-no-pel'tes, *s.* (*xeno*, and *pelte*, a light shield, Gr.) A genus of Ophidian reptiles: Family, Colubridae.
- XENOPS**, ze'nops, *s.* (*xenos*, strange, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr. the bill being total from that of every other bird.) A genus of Family, Certhiidae.
- XENOS**, ze'nos, *s.* (Greek, strange.) A genus of insects, constituting, with that of *Stylops*, the Rhipiptera.
- XERANTHEMUM**, ze-ran'the-mum, *s.* (*xeros*, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Suborder, Tubuliflorae.
- XERASIA**, ze-ra'she-a, *s.* (*xerasis*, Gr.) dryness, but employed by medical men in dryness of the human hair.
- XEROCOLLYRIUM**, ze-ro-kol-lir'e-um, *s.* (*xeros*, and *collyrium*, Gr.) A dry collyrium.
- XERODES**, ze-ro'dis, *s.* In Pathology, a drying nature, applied especially to a genus of insects.
- XEROMYRUM**, ze-ro-mi'rum, *s.* (*xeromyron*, ointment, Gr.) A drying ointment.
- XEROPETALUM**, ze-ro-pet'a-lum, *s.* (*xeros*, petal, a petal, Gr.) A genus of plants: Liliaceae.
- XEROPHAGY**, ze-rof'a-je, *s.* (*xerophagi*, Antiquity, the exclusive employment of dry, elementary substances in diet, particularly fruits, observed by the early Christians of fast.
- XEROPHTHALMIA**, ze-rof-thal'me-a, *s.* (*xeros*, and *ophthalmia*, the eye, Gr.) A kind of thalmsia, consisting of a dry red sore eye, with itching.
- XEROPHYLLUM**, ze-ro-fil'lum, *s.* (*xeros*, phyllon, a leaf, Gr. the leaves appearing withered.) A genus of plants: Order, Thymaceae.
- XEROTES**, ze-ro'tis, *s.* (*xeros*, dry, Gr.) habit of body.
- XIMENIA**, ze-me'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Ximenes, a Spanish monk and botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Olacaceae.
- XIPHERIA**, zi-fir'e-a, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, Gr.) A genus of Hymenoptera: Family, Securifera.
- XIPHIA**, zi-f'e-as, *s.* (Greek, from *xiphos*, a sword.) The generic name of the Sword-fish, *Xiphias*; also, a comet shaped like a sword.
- XIPHIDIUM**, ze-fid'e-um, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *eidon*, likeness, Gr. from its stiff sword-like form.) A genus of plants: Order, Haemodorum.
- XIPHOID**, zi-foid, *a.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *eidon*, likeness, Gr.) Sword-like; applied to the form or xiphoid cartilage, which is at the bottom of the breast-bone.
- XIPHOPTERIS**, ze-fop'ter-is, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *pteria*, a fern, Gr.) Sword-fern, a genus of plants: Order, Polypodiaceae.
- XIPHOSOMA**, zi-f'o-so'ma, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *soma*, the body, Gr.) The name given to a genus of serpents, including several of the Boas.
- XULIONOSPITES**, zu-le-on-os-pre'tes, *s.* (*xulon*, wood, and *prion*, a saw, Gr.) given by Mr. Bowerbank to a genus of insects from the Isle of Sheppey.
- XYELA**, zi-e-la, *s.* (*xyele*, a plane or rafter, Gr.) A genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Serricornes.
- XYLARIA**, zi-la're-a, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, Gr.) of Fungi: Tribe, Gasteromyces.
- XYLETINUS**, zi-le-ti'nus, *s.* A genus of insects: Family, Serricornes.

XYLITE—XYLOPHILL

XYLOPHILUS—XYSTUS.

XYLITE, zî'lîte, *s.* When the pyroligneous acid of commerce is submitted to distillation from chloride of calcium, a vapour arises which condenses into a liquid, which has received the name of *xylite* from Gmelin. Its composition is $C_6 H_6 O_{24}$: Equiv. = 62.

XYLOCARPUS, zi-lo-kâr'pus, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *karpós*, fruit, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Meliaceæ.

XYLOCOPA, zi-lok'o-pa, *s.* (*xylokopos*, felling wood, Gr.) The Woodcutter, a genus of Hymenopterous insects: Family, Apidæ.

XYLOGRAPHY, zi-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *grapho*, I engrave, Gr.) Wood-engraving, or the art of cutting figures in wood.

XYLOIDINE, zi-lo'e-dine, *s.* A name given to paper which has been immersed for a moment in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water. The paper assumes the feel and toughness of parchment, and is so combustible as to serve for tinder.

XYLOMA, zi-lo'ma, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *loma*, a margin, Gr.) A genus of Fungi: Order, Gasteromycetes.

XYLOMELA, zi-lo-me'la, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *melon*, an apple, Gr. the fruit resembling a wooden apple.) A genus of plants: Order, Protacææ.

XYLOPHAGI, zi-lof'a-je, *s.* The Wood-eaters, a family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished from the Weevils by the absence of a proboscis.

XYLOPHAGON, zi-lof'a-gon, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *phago*, I eat, Gr.) An insect that feeds on wood.

XYLOPHAGOUS, zi-lof'a-gus, *a.* Eating or feeding on wood.

XYLOPHILI, zi-lof'e-le, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *philo*, I love, Gr.) A section of Scarabs, corresponding to the Dynastidæ and Rutelidæ of Macley.

XYLOPHILUS, zi-lo-fil'us, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *philos*, a lover, Gr.) A genus of Coleopterous insects: Family, Trachelidæ.

XYLOPHYLLA, zi-lo-fil'la, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, and *phyllon*, a leaf, Gr. from the rigidity of the leaf.) A genus of plants: Order, Euphorbiacææ.

XYLOPIA, zi-lo'pe-a, *s.* (abridged from *xylopicron*, the wood of some of the species being extremely bitter.) Bitterwood, a genus of plants: Order, Anonacææ.

XYLOPYLOGRAPHY, zi-lo-pe-log'ra-fe, *s.* (*xylon*, wood, *pyroo*, I burn, and *grapho*, engraving, Gr.) The art or practice of engraving on charred wood.

XYPIRRHYNCHUS, zi-fir-ring'us, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *rhynchos*, a beak, Gr.) A family or genera of fishes, of which the Sword-fish is the type.

XYPHOSURA, zi-fo-su'ra, *s.* (*xiphos*, a sword, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A family of Entomostra, including the genera *Limulus* and *Tachypyleus*: Order, Pœcilopoda.

XYRICHTHYS, zi-rik'this, *s.* (*xyron*, a razor, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Labroides of Cuvier: Order, Acanthopterygii.

XYSMALOBIMUM, zis-ma-lo'be-um, *s.* (*xyisma*, a thread, and *lobos*, a pod, Gr. in reference to the follicles being clothed withramenta.) A genus of plants: Order, Asclepiadacææ.

XYSTA, zis'ta, *s.* (*xystes*, a long robe, Gr.) A genus of Dipterous insects: Family, Muscidæ.

XYSTER, zis'tur, *s.* (*xystron*, from *xyo*, I scrape, Gr.) A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

XYSTUS, zis'tus, *s.* A walking place or gallery.

Y.

Y—YAK.

YAM—YARD.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is taken from the Greek ψ . It is a consonant at the beginning of words. In the middle and end of words *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded the same as *i* long when accented, in such words as *deny*, *defy*; and when unaccented, as *i* short, in *glory*, *vanity*. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*. As a numeral, *Y* stands for 150, or with a dash over it, \bar{Y} , for 150,000.

YACHT, yawt, *s.* (*jagt*, Dutch, *jacht*, from *jagen*, to chase, Germ.) A vessel used to convey princes, ambassadors, and other persons of consequence, from one place to another. The royal yachts are rigged as ketches, except the principal one, which is equipped as a ship. Smaller yachts are rigged as sloops.

YAGER, yaw'gur, *s.* (*jäger*, from *jagen*, to chase, Germ.) A horseman.

YAHOO, ya'hoo, *s.* A word said to have been coined by Dean Swift. It is used by Chesterfield and subsequent writers for a savage, or one resembling a savage.

YAK, yak, *s.* The Bos poephagus, a species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outwards, long pendant hair, and villous horse-like tail. It is the grunting-ox of Pennant. It is a native of Thibet.

YAM, yam, *s.* The large esculent root of the plant *Dioscorea sativa*, and of some other species of the same genera.

YAMBOO, yam'boo, *s.* A kind of plant, producing fruit like a plum.

YANKEE, yang'ke, *s.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America. or, what is more probable, from the French word *Anglais*. It is used to designate a native of the United States of America.

YANOLITE.—See Axinite.

YAP, yap, *v. n.* (a contraction of *Yelp*, or *Yaulp*, as it was formerly written.) To bark.—Obsolete.
A voice not unlike the *yapping* of a cur.—*L'Estrange*.

YAPAN, yap'un, *s.* The Cassine, or South Sea Tea, the produce of the *Ilex cassine*, used as a tea and medicine. It is a native of the Southern States of North America.

YARD, yârd, *s.* (*geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, Sax.) A measure of three feet, or thirty-six inches; (*gyrdan*, to enclose, *gjerde*, a hedge, Dan.) an enclosure; usually a small enclosed place in front of or around a house or barn. The *yard* in front of a house is called a *court*, and sometimes a *court-yard*. In Scotland, a *yard* is a small plot of garden ground attached to a cottage, in which colewort and other culinary vegetables are reared—often called a *kale-*

YARE—YCLAD.

yard. In Ships, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended. *Dock-yard*, a place in which ships are laid up. *Prison-yard*, an enclosure about a prison, or attached to it. *Yard of land*, or *yard-land*, in old books, a certain quantity of land, but different in different counties: in some counties it was 15, in others 20, 24, or 30 acres. *Yard-arm*, either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end. *Yard-stick*, or *yard-wand*, a piece of wood a yard in length, used in measuring cloth, &c.

YARE, *yare*, *a.* (*gearic*, prepared, Sax.) Ready; dexterous; eager.—Obsolete.

Yare, yare, good Iros: quick; methinks I hear Anthony call.—*Shaks.*

YARELY, *yare'le*, *ad.* Dexterously; readily; skillfully.—Obsolete.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office.—*Shaks.*

YARN, *yárn*, *s.* (*gearn*, Sax. *garn*, Germ. Icel. and Swed.) Spun thread; whether of wool, cotton, or linen. In Rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. *Yarn* is used as a slang term for a long story.

YARR, *yawr*, *v. a.* (*hirrio*, low Lat. *yirr*, Scot.) To growl; to snarl—(not in use); the name given in Scotland to the plant *Spergula arvensis*—called *pickpurse* in Norfolk.

YARROW, *yárro*, *s.* Milfoil, the plant *Achillea millefolium*.

YATE, *yate*, *s.* (*geat*, Sax.) A gate.—A word still used in the north of England and in Scotland.

Spar the *gate* fast.—*Spenser.*

YAW, *yaw*, *v. n.* (from *Yaws*.) To rise in blisters; breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in sugar-works—(used in the West Indies.) In Navigation, to deviate from the line of her course, as a ship;—*s.* the African name of a raspberry.

YAWL, *yawl*, *s.* A boat belonging to a ship, usually rowed by four or six oars;—*v. n.* to cry out.

The pilot mainly calls,
Jonah, Jonah; and yet louder *yawls*.—*Quarles* (1620).

YAWN, *yawn*, *v. n.* (*geonan*, *gynian*, Sax. *gähnen*, Germ.) To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dullness; to open wide;

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*.—*Shaks.*

to express desire by yawning;

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were.—*Hooker.*

—*s.* a gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation.

YAWNING, *yawn'ing*, *a.* Gaping; sleepy; lazy; dull;

The lazy, *yawning* drone.—*Shaks.*

—*s.* the act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWNINGLY, *yawn'ing-le*, *ad.* In a yawning manner.

YAWS, *yaws*, *s.* (*yaw*, the African name of the raspberry.) The name given by the Africans to the disease *Framboesia*,—which see.

YCLAD, *e-klad'*. Part. for *clad*. Clothed.—Obsolete.

Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Made me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys.—*Shaks.*

YCLEPED—YEAR.

YCLEPED, *e-kept'*. Past part. of *yeclypian*, to call. Called; named.—Obsolete.

In heaven *yecl'e'd* Enphrosina.—*Milton.*

YDRAD, *e-drad'*. Past part. of *to dread*.—Obsolete.

Yet nothing did he dread, that ever was *yadra*.

YE, *ye*, *pron.* (*ge*, Sax.) The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular.

YEA, *yay*, *ad.* (*gea*, *geac*, Sax. *ja*, Germ. *Ja*, Dan.) Yes; a word expressive of affirmative assent. It sometimes introduces a subject in the sense of verity, truly.

Yea, hath God said *ye* shall not eat of every tree of the garden?—*Gen. iii.*

It sometimes enforces the sense preceding, not only so, but more.

Therein I do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice.—*Psalm.*

In the following passage, it is used to denote *trinity, consistency, harmony, and stability.*

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him Amen.—*2 Cor. i.*

Yea is only used in the solemn style.—See

YEAD, } *yeed*, *v. n.* (probably corrupted from **YEDE**, } the pret. of *gan*, to go, Sax.) To march—(obsolete.) Spenser uses the various

thographies of *yeade*, *yede*, *yode*, *god*.

YEAN, *yeen*, *v. a.* (*eanian*, Sax.) To bring up as a goat or sheep.

This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young.—*Dryden's*

YEANED, *yeend*, *a.* Brought forth, as a lamb.

I love thee better than the careful ewe
The new-*yeand* lamb.—*Fletcher.*

YEANLING, *yeen'ling*, *s.* The young of sheep.

All the *yeanelings* which were streaked and pied,
fall as Jacob's.—*Shaks.*

YEAR, *yeer*, *s.* (*gear*, Sax. *jaar*, Swed.) A

of time determined by astronomical observ-

Various circumstances require that the

should be distinguished by different names

measurements. The first is the *astronomical*

solar year, or that which is determined by

nominal observations, and it is of two

tropical and *sidereal*. A *tropical* or *solar*

is the time which the sun, or rather the

employs in passing through the twelve signs

of the zodiac, and which contains 365 d. 5

48'. This is the only natural year, because

always keeps the same seasons. The *sidereal*

year is the space of time the sun takes in

from any fixed star till his return to it again.

length of this is 365 d. 6 h. 9' 11". An *an-*

alestic year is the interval which is occupied

earth passing from apogee to apogee; it is

than the *sidereal year* by the time required

scribe the annual progression of the apogee.

length of the *anomalistic year* is 365 d. 6

1". A *lunar year* is the space of twelve

months. There are two kinds of *lunar year*

the *astronomical* and *common*. The *astronomical*

lunar year consists of twelve *lunar months*

months, and contains 354 d. 8 h. 48' 35".

therefore 10 d. 21 h. 0' 10" shorter than the

year; a difference which is the foundation

epoch. The *common lunar year* consists of

teen *lunar civil months*, and therefore is

354 days. The *embolismic*, or *intercalary*

consists of twelve *lunar civil months*, and

YEARLING—YELL.

fore contains 384 days. The *civil year* is the year of the calendar. The ancient Egyptian year consisted invariably of 365 days; it was called an *erratic or vague year*, because, in the course of 1400 years, its first day wandered as it were over all the seasons. The Julian year, so called because fixed by Julius Caesar, consists of 365½ days. Caesar ordered that the civil year should consist of 365 days for three successive years, and the fourth of 366 days. To correct the difference between the real solar years and the mean Julian years, which is 11' 10.3", the year 1700, 1800, and 1900, are made not bissextile, but common years of 365 days. The mean length of the Gregorian year, 365 d. 5 h. 12", exceeding the true tropical year by 22.38", which amounts to a day in about 3866 years. The *bissextile, or leap year*, contains 366 days, occurring, as already stated, every fourth year; the February of that year having 29 instead of 28 days. *Sabbatic year*, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. The *civil or legal year* formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. *Year-book*, one of the books of law reports, from Edward II. to Henry VIII., which was taken and published annually at the expense of the crown.

YEARLING, year'ling, *s.* A beast one year old.

YEARLY, year'ly, *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year;—*ad.* annually; once a year.

YEARN, yearn, *v. n.* (*geornian, giernan*, Sax.) To be pained or distressed in mind;

Falstaff is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore.—*Shaks.*
to long with tenderness or pity; to feel an earnest desire or inclination towards the end or object;

He for revenge did *yearn*.—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it.—*Shaks.*

YEARNFUL, yearn'ful, *a.* Mournful.—Obsolete.

Lend me thy *yearnful* tunes to utter my sorrow.—
Damon and Pythias.

YEARNING, yearn'ing, *s.* Act or state of being moved with pity or compassion, or strong emotions of desire.

YEARNINGLY, yearn'ing-ly, *ad.* With longing or compassion.

YEAST, yeast, *s.* (*gist*, Sax. and Dutch, *gascht, guischt*, Germ.) A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. *Artificial yeast* may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured; popularly, barm or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation; spume or foam of water.—Obsolete in this sense.

Now the ship, boring the moon with her malomast,
and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you thrust
a cork into a hog'shead.—*Shaks.*

YEASTY, yeast'y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spummy; like froth.

YELK, yelk, *s.* The old form of *Yolk*,—which see.

YELL, yel, *v. n.* (*giellan, gyllan*, Sax. *gillen*, Dutch.) To call out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with horror or agony;—*s.* a deep, loud, hideous outcry.

YELLING—YENITE.

YELLING, yell'ing, *s.* The act of screaming hideously;—*a.* screaming hideously.

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost.—
Thomson.

YELLOW, yell'o, *a.* (*gealew*, Sax.) Being of a bright colour; of the colour of gold;—*s.* the lightest and warmest of the prismatic colours, situated in the solar spectrum, between red and blue; blending with the former to make orange on the one side, and with the blue to make green on the other. *Yellow Bachelor's-Buttons*, the double garden variety of the plant *Ranunculus repens*. *Yellow bird's-nest*, a plant of the genus *Monotropa*. *Yellow-blossomed*, furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Yellow-boy*, a cant word for a gold coin.

There wanted but *yellow-boys* to fee counsel.—
Arbutnot.

Yellow dead-nettle, the plant *Galeobdolon luteum*. *Yellow fever*, one of the severest forms of malignant remittent fevers, so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting a yellowish matter at the beginning, and becoming of a chocolate colour towards its close. *Yellow-golds*, a flower mentioned by Ben Jonson.

Starr'd with *yellow-go'ds* and meadow's-queen.—
Masques.

Yellow-gum, *Icterus infantum*, the jaundice of infants. *Yellow-hammer*, the common name for the bird *Emberiza citrinella*, the *yellow-gorlan* of the Scotch. *Yellow-rattle*, the common name of plants of the genus *Rhinanthus*. *Yellow-root*, the plant *Xanthoriza apifolia*. *Yellow-sultan*, the plant *Centaurea suaveolens*. *Yellow-wash* (*aqua phagedenica*), a lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid. *Yellow-wort*, the plant *Chlora perfoliata*, so named from its dyeing yellow;—*v. a.* to render yellow.

So should my papers, *yellowed* with their age,
Be scorned.—*Shaks.*

YELLOWING, yell'o-ing, *part. a.* Growing yellow.

The opening valleys and the *yellowing* plains.—*Dyer.*

YELLOWISH, yell'o-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yell'o-ish-ness, *s.* The quality of being somewhat yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yell'o-ness, *s.* The quality of being yellow.

YELLOWs, yell'ose, *s.* A disease in horses, cattle, and sheep, in which the membrane which lines the eyelids and the inner parts of the lips and mouth, are tinged with a yellowness approaching the lips and mouth. It is attended by a quick pulse, great languor in the animal's appearance, want of appetite, and considerable weakness.

YELP, yelp, *v. n.* (*gealpan*, to bray, Sax. *gyper*, to croak, Dan.) To bark, as a beaglehound after his prey, or as other dogs. The word seems to owe its origin to the sound uttered.

YENITE, yen'ite, *s.* (named in commemoration of the battle of Jena.) A mineral of a black colour, with a shade of brown or green. It occurs massive and crystallized; the primary form of the crystal, a right rhombic prism; brittle; lustre imperfectly metallic; opaque. Its constituents are—silica, 29.27; lime, 13.77; protoxide of iron, 52.54; protoxide of manganese, 1.58; alumina, 0.614; water, 1.26; sp. gr. 3.99. Found in Elba.

YEOMAN, yo'mun, *s.* (*gemane*, common, Sax.) A man of common rank, who, by any circumstances of employment or possessions, comes next in degree below a gentleman; hence, the name is given to a man of small estate; an upper servant of a nobleman's family; a ceremonious title given to soldiers for their manly bearing; hence, we have still *yeomen* of the guard;

You good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
The mettle of your nature.—*Shaks.*

an officer of the royal household. The *yeomen* of the guard are certain inferior military attendants upon the sovereign on state occasions. It consists of one hundred men habited in the costume of the sixteenth century, commanded by a captain and other officers. The vulgar name of *beef-eaters*, by which they are known, is a corruption of *buf-fetiers*, from their having been stationed on state banquets at the buffet or sideboards.

YEOMANLY, yo'mun-le, *a.* Of or belonging to a yeoman.

His *yeomanly* father.—*Ben Jonson.*

YEOMANRY, yo'mun-re, *s.* The collective body of yeomen. *Yeomanry cavalry*, a species of volunteer cavalry, drilled for a short period once a year and called out to assist in suppressing popular tumults on extraordinary occasions. They are allowed pay when on duty, but furnish their own horses and accoutrements.

YERK, yerk, *v. a.* (of uncertain etymology, probably the same as *jerk*.) To throw out or move with a spring, as horses, when throwing out their heels; —*s.* a sudden or quick motion.

YERN.—See *Yearn*.

YES, yes, *ad.* (*gise*, Sax.) A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle; opposed to *no*.

YEST and **YESTY**.—See *Yeast*.

YESTER, yes'tur, *a.* (*gestern*, Germ. *gisteren*, Dutch, *gisteren*, Sax. *hesternus*, Lat.) Last; last past; next before the present.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun
Mustering her charms.—*Dryden.*

YESTERDAY, yes'tur-day, *s.* (*yester* and *day*, *gystandag*, Sax.) The day immediately before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusky death.—*Shaks.*

YESTERNIGHT, yes'tur-nite, *s.* The night which immediately preceded the present day. Like yesterday, it is used adverbially without a preposition, but *on* or *during* is understood, as, he came yesterday or yesternight.

YET, yet, *conj.* (*yet*, *gyt*, Sax. *etc.*, Gr. *etto*, Welsh.) Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however;—*ad.* beside; over and above; still; the state remaining the same; at this time; so soon; hitherto; at least; not all. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance;

A little longer, yet a little longer.—*Dryden.*
still, in a new degree;

The rapine is made yet blacker by the pretence of piety and justice.—*L'Estrange.*
even; after all;

Nor yet, amidst this joy and brightest morn,
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness.—*Milton.*

hitherto, as, you have as yet done nothing in the matter.

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YEW, yu, *s.* (*ie*, Sax. *gic*, *yeowen*, Wel. green tree, *Taxus bacatta*.)

YEX, yeks, *s.* (*geocsa*, Sax.) The husband of
Ferdinando, earl of Derby, died a

His

—*v. n.* to have the hiccough.—Ob

YIELD, yeeld, *v. a.* (*gieldan*, *gildan*, der, Sax.) To produce or yield, to produce, as plants or animals exhibit; to allow or give in to an op

Life is but air

That yields a passage to the whistl

to emit or give up, as, to yield the render, generally with *up*, as, to yield to the enemy; to resign or abandon our opinions, our rights, or give up the contest; to submit; as, to yield to a request; to give in rank or excellence.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily

YIELDABLENESS, yeeld'a-bl-ness, *s.* comply; pliability.—(the better wo

YIELDANCE, yeeld'ans, *s.* Act of p

cession.—Not used.

YIELDER, yeeld'ur, *s.* One who yie

YIELDING, yeeld'ing, *a.* Inclined

pliable; flexible; accommodating;

temper;—*s.* act of producing; ac

ing; submission.

YIELDINGLY, yeeld'ing-le, *ad.* Will

YIELDINGNESS, yeeld'ing-ness, *s.*

comply; quality of compliance.

YOJAN, yo'jan, *s.* An East Indian

miles.

YOKE, yoke, *s.* (*geoc*, or *ioc*, Sax. *j*

Germ. *yuga*, Sansc. *joug*, Fr. *joug*

piece of timber, hollowed or made

each end, and fitted with bows to re

of oxen, by means of which two an

as to draw conjointly; a mark of ser

or bondage; a chain; a link; a

the yoke of marriage; a pair; a co

My yoke is easy, and my burden is li

Yoke-elm, the *Carpinus betulus*.

Yoke-fellow, or yoke-mate, an ass

panion; a mate; a partner in marri

put a yoke on; to join in a yoke;

join with another;

Cassius, you are yoked with a las

to enslave; to bring into bondage; t

confine.

The words and promises that yoke

The conqueror, are quickly broke-

YOLD for *Yielded*.—Obsolete.—*Spens*

YOLK, yoke, *s.* (from *gealea*, yellow

vitellus or yellow part of an egg

yolk; the unctuous secretion from

sheep, which renders the pile soft a

YON, yon, } *a.* (*geond*, Sax.)

YOND, yond, } distance within

YONDER, yon'dur, }

For flowery arbors, yonder alleys gr

It is used when we direct the eye

hand to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bet

Him that you soar on golden wi

VORE—YOURSELF.

Yond is used in old authors in the sense of *mad*; furious—meaning *beyond* reason or restraint.

Like a lion —

Waxeth wood and *yond*.—*Spenser*.
Those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*.—*Fairfax*.

YORE, *yore*, *a.* (*geara*, Sax. it probably signifies past, gone, from the root of *year*.—*Webster*.)
Long—(obsolete.)

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly.—*Spenser*.

Of yore, of old time; long ago, as, in the days of *yore*.

YOU, *yu*, (*eow*, *iu*, *iuch*, Sax. *euch*, Germ. *gu*, *yu*, Dutch.) The pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as, *you*, sir, did it. *Thou* is used in the solemn style, as, *thou* art the man; or in very familiar style, as, *thou*'rt a sad lad. *You* is used like *on* in French, for any one.

This looks at a distance like a new-ploughed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clouds.—*Addison*.

You is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, ye champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you*, the swiftest of the field.—*Pope*.

YOUNG, *yung*, *a.* (*iong*, *geong*, *jung*, Germ. *jong*, Dutch, *ung*, Swed. and Dan. *yuvana*, Sansc.) Not having been long born; being in early part of life or growth, as, a *young* man, a *young* tree; ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience;

Come, elder brother, *thou*'rt too *young* in this.—*Shaks*.

—*a.* the offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGER, *yung'ur*, *a.* The comparative of *young*; not so old as another.

YOUNGEST, *yung'est*, *a.* Superlative of *young*. Having the least age, used when more than two are spoken of.

YOUNGISH, *yung'ish*, *a.* Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, *yung'ling*, *s.* (*geongling*, Sax.) Any animal in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, *yung'le*, *ad.* Early in life.

YOUNGSTER, *yung'stur*, *s.* A young person; a lad.—Colloquial.

YOUTH, *yungth*, *s.* Youth.—Obsolete.

The mournful in mirth, now list no mask,
As she was wont in *youth* and summer days.—*Spenser*.

YOUNKER, *yungk'ur*, *s.* Same as *Youngster*, but obsolete, except among seamen, who so designate a stripling in the service.

What, will you make a *younker* of me?—*Shaks*.

YOUR, *your*, *pr.* (*eower*, Sax. *eur*, Gr.) Belonging to you; equally applicable to both numbers, as, *your* house, *your* homes. It is used indefinitely, as in the following sentence:—

Every true man's apparel fits *your* theft: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough.—*Shaks*.

Yours is used when the substantive goes before, or is understood, as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

YOURSELF, *your-self*, *pron. Plu.* Yourselves. A compound of *your* and *self*, used to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons, as, you must do this *yourself*; that is, *you*

YOUTH—YUCCA.

and no other person must do it. *Yourself* is sometimes used for *you*, as,

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old.—*Shaks*.

It is also used as the reciprocal pronoun, as, you love only *yourself*, you have betrayed *yourselves*.

YOUTH, *yuthe*, *s.* (*eugoth*, *iogoth*, Sax.) That part of life which succeeds to childhood; a young man—in this sense it has a plural;

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent.—*Dryden*.

a young person, male or female; young persons collectively.

It is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first.—*Ben Jonson*.

YOUTHFUL, *yuthe'ful*, *a.* Young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first or early part of life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, *yuthe'ful-le*, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHFULNESS, *yuthe'ful-nes*, *s.* Fulness of youth.

YOUTHLY, *yuthe'le*, *a.* Young; early in life.—Obsolete.

Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays.—*Spenser*.

YOUTHY, *yuthe'e*, *a.* Young.—Obsolete.

Affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of life.—*Spectator*.

YPIGHT, *e-pite'*, *a.* Fixed.—Obsolete.

Far neath a craggy cliff *ypight*.—*Spenser*.

YTTRIA, *it'tre-a*, *s.* The oxide of Yttrium. It has the appearance of a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It combines with acids and forms salts.

YTTRIOUS, *it'tre-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing Yttria.

YTTRICERITE, *it-tro-ser'ite*, *s.* A mineral which occurs crystalized and massive; primary form of the crystal or cube. It is of various shades of blue, red, and greyish white. Its constituents are—fluoric acid, 25.45; yttria, 8.10; oxide of cerium, 16.45; lime, 50.00. Sp. gr. 3.447.

YTTRICOLUMBITE, *it-tro-kol'um-bite*, *s.* The name of a mineral, of which there are three sub-species: the yellow, brown, and black. The constituents of the three are as follow:—

	Yellow.	Brown.	Black.
Colombic Acid,	60.124 ...	51.815 ...	57.00
Tungstic Acid,	1.044 ...	2.592 ...	8.25
Yttria,	29.780 ...	38.515 ...	20.25
Lime,	0.500 ...	3.260 ...	6.25
Oxide of Uranium,	6.622 ...	1.111 ...	0.50
Oxide of Iron,	1.555 ...	0.555 ...	3.50

99.225 99.89 95.75

YTTRIUM, *it'tre-um*, *s.* (from being found at Itterby in Sweden.) A peculiar metal, discovered in the state of an oxide, or an earth; when the metal is separated from the chloride, the decomposition is attended with a very vivid disengagement of light and heat; when the mass resulting from the decomposition is put into water, the yttrium separates in small brilliant scales, which have a perfect metallic lustre; after being washed and dried, it is a brilliant blackish grey powder, composed of small metallic scales. It does not oxidize by the action of the air or water, but when heated to redness in the air, it takes fire, burns with splendour, and is converted into yttria.

YUCCA, *yuk'ka*, *s.* (Yuca, the name in St. Do-

YUCK—YÜLE.

mingo.) Adam's Apple, a genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

YUCK, yuk, *v. n.* (*yook, yeuk*, Scot.) To itch;—*s.* the itch is also so called in Scotland. The word is used in Lancashire.

YULE, yule, *s.* (*jul*, Sueo-Goth. *jule*, *juledag*, *jol*, Islan. *iule*, *geohol*, *gehul*, *geol*, Sax. *yule*, *yhule*, *yuill*, Scot.) The name now given in Scotland, and in some places in England, to Christmas. The name was originally given to the great annual feast at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the sun: hence, Odin was called Jul-vatter, or the father of *yule*. "Many conjectures," says Dr.

YUNX—YUX.

Jamieson, "have been formed as this word. The most probable are, the Sueo-Gothic *j*, demonstrative Saxon *ge* and *oel*, commensatio, *g*, from Icelandic Sueo-Gothic *hævel*, reference to the retrogression of the the Moeso-Gothic *uul*, Armoric *hios*, *Helios*, the name of this laminary."

YUNX, yungks, *s.* (*iunk*, the Greek name of The Wryneck, a genus of birds.—under Wry.

YUX.—See Yex.

Z.

Z—ZANTHOMYZA.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal S, bearing the same relation to S as V does to F. It has not a double nor a compound sound as in some other languages. As a numeral, Z stands for 2,000; with a dash over it, *Z̄*, it stands for 2,000,000.

ZACCHO, zak'ko, *s.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZACINTHA, za-sin'tha, *s.* (from its growing in the island of Zanthé.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ZAFFIRE, } zaf'fur, *s.* The residuum of cobalt, ZAFFRE, } after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination.

ZALACCA, za-lak'a, *s.* A plant of the genus Calamus, a native of Java, cultivated for its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, and covered with scales like those of a lizard. This tree is supposed to yield the substance called Dragon's-blood.

ZAMIA, za'me-a, *s.* (Greek, loss or damage, a name applied by Pliny to the cone pines of the fir, which, when suffered to decay upon the tree, injures the succeeding crop.) A genus of plants: Order, Cycadeaceæ.

ZAMITE, zam'ite, *s.* A fossil plant of the genus *Zamia*.

ZANCHLURUS, zan-klú'rus, *s.* (*zanklos*, a hook, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Xiphynæ, or Sword-fishes: Family, Scomberidæ.

ZANCLOSTOMUS, zan-klos'to-mus, *s.* (*zanklos*, a hook, and *stoma*, a mouth, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Coccozinæ, or Hook-billed Cuckoos: Family, Cuculidæ.

ZANCLUS, zang'klus, *s.* (*zanklos*, a hook, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Chaetodoninæ: Family, Chaetodonidæ.

ZANNICHELLIA, zan-ne-tshel'le-a, *s.* (in honour of John Jerome Zannichella, a Venetian apothecary.) Pond-weed, a genus of plants: Order, Niadaceæ.

ZANONIA, za-no'ne-a, *s.* (in memory of Giacomina Zanoni, formerly prefect of the Botanic Garden at Bologna, author of *Istoria Botanica*, died 1682.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

ZANTHOMYZA, zan-tho-mi'za, *s.* (*zanthos*, yellow, and *mixis*, mixing, Gr.) A genus of birds: Family, Milliphaagidæ.

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ZANTHORIZA—ZEBRA.

ZANTHORIZA, zan-tho-rí'za, *s.* (*zantho rhiza*, a root, Gr. the roots being of a genus of plants: Order, Ranunculaceæ.)

ZANTHORNIS.—See Xanthornus.

ZANTHOXYLUM, zan-thoks-i'lum, *s.* (*zantho*, and *xylos*, wood, Gr. the roots are Toothache-tree, a genus of plants: Order, Zygophyllaceæ.)

ZANY, za'ne, *s.* (*zanni*, Ital.) A man buffoon;—*v. a.* to mimic.—Not in use.

ZAPANIA, za-pa'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of Zappa, an Italian botanist.) A genus of plants: Order, Verbenaceæ.

ZAPHARA, zaf'a-ra, *s.* A mineral used to produce a sky colour in their ware.

ZAPOTE, za'pote, *s.* The name given to fruits which are round or roundish, as an apricot.

ZEAL, ze'a, *s.* (*zao*, I live, Gr. from qualities.) Indian Corn or Maize, a important grasses, extensively cultivated in countries as an article of food.

ZEAL, zeal, *s.* (*zylos*, Gr. *zelus*, Lat. ardour in the pursuit of any cause;—tain zeal.—Not in use.

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ZEBRASOMA—ZEPHYR.

ZEBRASOMA, ze-bra-so'ma, *s.* (*zebra* and *soma*, a body, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Acanthurinae: Family, Coryphænidæ.

ZEBU, ze'bū, *s.* *Bos indicus*, or *Taurus indicus*, a bovine animal, which varies in size from a large mastiff dog, to a full-grown European bull. It is usually furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump upon the shoulders. It is a native of India and Northern Africa. It is called the Indian bull, cow, or ox.

ZECHIN, ze'tshin, *s.* A Venetian gold coin, usually written Sequin,—which see.

ZECHSTEIN, zek'stine, *s.* The German name for a member of the new red sandstone formation.

ZED, zed, *s.* The name of the letter Z.

ZEDOARY, zed'o-a-re, *s.* A medicinal root belonging to the plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*. It is a warm stomachic.

ZEIDÆ, ze'o-de, *s.* (*zeus*, one of the genera.) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of the tribe Microleptes; the body in the typical groups is ovate or short, the back covered with spines or prickles, placed before the dorsal fins, which are generally single; jaws capable of being protruded; scales small or none; ventral fins present.

ZEINE, ze'ine, *s.* A yellow substance having the appearance of wax, obtained from Indian corn.

ZEMINDAR, ze-min'dār, *s.* In India, a feudatory or landholder, who governs a district of country and collects taxes. He underlets to tenants, and these to others.

ZEMINDARY, ze-min'da-re, *s.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEND, zend, *s.* The name given to the language in which the sacred books of the Parsees, or Fire-worshippers of Persia, are written.

ZENDAVESTA, zen-da-ves'ta, *s.* Among the Parsees, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and revered as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is sometimes called *zend* by contraction.

ZENITH, zen'ith, *s.* (French; *zenit*, Ital.) That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the centre of the earth: it is opposed to the Nadir.

ZENODON, zen'o-don, *s.* (*zenos*, strange, and *odous*, a tooth, Gr.) A genus of fishes belonging to the Balistinae, distinguished by the two lateral teeth in the upper jaw being pointed and lengthened: Family, Balistidæ. Also, a genus of serpents, the body of which is long and subcompressed; the scales nearly square.

ZENOPELTIS, zen-o-pel'tis, *s.* (*zenos*, strange, and *pelte*, a shield, Gr.) A genus of serpents, in which the nose is rounded; the plates of the head triangular, and larger than the dorsal scales, and the tail conical: Family, Coluberidæ.

ZEOLITE, ze'o-lite, *s.* (*zeo*, I boil or foam, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A family name for a number of minerals, many of them of great beauty, and of various forms of crystallization; the principal are—prehnite, apophyllite, cubisite or analcime, chamasite, harmotome, laumontite, dipyre, natrolite, and wavelite. They are so called from their intumescence before the blowpipe.

ZEOLITIC, ze-o-lit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite.

ZEPHYR, zef'ur, *s.* (*zephyrus*, Lat. *zephyros*, Gr.) The west wind, and, poetically, any soft, mild,

ZEPHYRANTHES—ZIBETT.

gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the mildest and gentlest of the sylvan deities.

Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes.—
Milton.

ZEPHYRANTHES, zef-er-an'this, *s.* (*zephyros*, a zephyr, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Liliaceæ.

ZERDA, zer'da, *s.* A yellowish pale-brown quadruped of the dog kind, found in the desert of Zahara, beyond Mount Atlas.

ZERO, ze'ro, *s.* (Italian.) A cipher; nothing; the point on a thermometer where its scale of gradation commences; the zero of the thermometers of Reaumur and Celsius is at the point where water congeals; the zero of Fahrenheit is fixed at the point at which mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; in Wedgewood's pyrometer, zero corresponds with 1077° of Fahrenheit's scale.

ZEST, zest, *s.* (*zistan*, to peel, Pers.) A piece of orange-peel used to give flavour to liquor, or the fine thin oil which spurts from it when squeezed; also, the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut; relish; something that gives a relish or flavour; or the taste itself;

Almighty vanity, to thee they owe
Their zest of pleasure, and their balm of woe.—
Young.

—*v. a.* to give zest or relish to; to heighten taste or relish; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slices, or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any liquid to give it flavour.

ZETA, zet'a, The Greek letter Z, ζ. In Architecture, a little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air or warm vapour from below.—*Webster*.

ZETETIC, ze-tet'ik, *a.* (*zeteto*, I inquire, Gr.) That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry.

ZETICULA, zet-ik'u-la, *s.* A small withdrawing-room.—*Webster*.

ZEUS, ze'us, *s.* A genus of fishes with oval bodies, small distinct scales, and large heads: Type of the family Zeidæ. In Mythology, a name of Jupiter among the Greeks, expressive of his being the father of mankind, by whom do things live.

ZEUXITE, zuke'site, *s.* (*zeuxis*, Gr. connection, because it occurs in the United Mines, Cornwall.) A mineral of a brown colour, with a shade of green; composed of very small flat rectangular prisms, interwoven so as to leave cavities between them; lustre vitreous and glistening; opaque. It consists of silica, 33.48; alumina, 31.84; protoxide of iron, 36.010; lime, 2.456; water, 5.28: sp. gr. 3.05; hardness = 4.25.

ZEXMENIA, zeks-me'ne-a, *s.* (an anagram of Ximenesia.) A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ZETHERIA, zay-he're-a, *s.* (in honour of M. Zeyher, director of the Botanic Garden at Baden.) A genus of plants, natives of Brazil: Order, Bigoniaceæ.

ZETTANDITE.—See Ceylanite.

ZICHYA, zik'ya, *s.* (in honour of Countess Molly Zich, a botanist at Vienna.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ZIBETT, zi-bet', or zib'it, *s.* A genus of animals allied to, and long confounded with, the Civet Cat; the Viverra zibetta of Linnæus.

ZIERIA—ZIPHODON.

ZIERIA, ze're-a, *s.* (in honour of the learned and industrious Polish botanist, Mr. Zier, who assisted Mr. Dickson in his Cryptogamia.) A genus of plants: Order, Cinchonaceæ.

ZIGADENUS, zig-a-de'nus, *s.* (*zygos*, a yoke, and *aden*, a gland, Gr. two being in the sepals.) A genus of plants: Order, Melanthaceæ.

ZIGZAG, zig'zag, *a.* Having short turns;—*s.* a line having sharp and quick turns.

ZILLA, zil'la, *s.* (the Arabic name of the plant.) A genus of Cruciferous plants: Suborder, Orthoploceæ.

ZIMENT, zim'ent, *s.* Ziment-water, or copper-water, is a name given to water found in copper mines, or water impregnated with copper.

ZINC, zing'k, *s.* A metal found in nature in combination with oxygen, carbonic acid, and sulphuric acid, and mineralized by sulphur. Natural oxide of zinc is called calamine. It occurs in a loose compact form, amorphous, and of a white, grey, yellow, or brown colour, without transparency; and combined with carbonic acid, it is called *vitreous zinc ore*, or *native carbonate of zinc*. It is found in solid masses, sometimes in six-sided prisms, having the ends terminated in pentagons. *Sulphate of zinc* is found efflorescent in the form of stalactites, or in rhombs. *Sulphuret of zinc* is the most abundant of the zinc ores. *Metallic zinc* has a bluish-white colour, somewhat brighter than lead, of considerable hardness; so malleable as not to be broken with the hammer, though it cannot be much extended in this way. *Flowers of zinc*, the oxide of zinc which flies up, on the exposure of the metal to a temperature in the air very little above the melting point, in the form of white flowers. It is called also philosophical wool, and white netting.

ZINGIBER, zin'je-bur, *s.* (from the original Indian name.) Ginger, a genus of plants, the roots of which are extensively used in medicine: Type of the order Zingiberaceæ.

ZINGIBERACEÆ, zin-jib'er-a'se-e, *s.* (*zingiber*, one of the genera.) A natural order of aromatic tropical herbaceous Endogenous plants, the rhizome creeping and often jointed; leaves simple, with a single midrib, from which crowded veins diverge at a right angle; calyx superior, tubular, and three-lobed; corolla tubular, with six segments in two whorls; stamens three; anther two-celled; ovary three-celled; fruit usually capsular, three-celled, and many-seeded.

ZINKENITE, zing'ken-ite, *s.* (after the discoverer, M. Zinken.) A mineral of a steel-grey colour, crystalized in six-sided prisms, terminated in by low six-sided pyramids; lustre strongly metallic; opaque. Constituents—sulphur, 22.58; lead, 31.84; copper, 0.42; antimony, 44.39: sp. gr. 5.303; hardness = 3 to 3.5.

ZINKIFEROUS, zing-kif'er-us, *a.* Producing zinc.

ZINKY, zing'k, *a.* Pertaining to or containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

ZINNA, zin'ne-a, *s.* (in honour of John Zinn, a German botanist, who published, in 1757, a catalogue of plants in the garden of Gottingen.) A genus of handsome Composite annual plants, with persistent flowers; Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ZIPHODON, zif'o-don, *s.* (*ziphos*, a sword, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fossil animals, belonging to the Anoplotherian family; supposed by Cuvier to have lived in the manner of our

ZIRCON—ZODIAC

deer, and to have been covered remains occur in the tertiary for

ZIRCON, zer'kon, *s.* The jargon-eral found in that island with tourmaline, and iron-sand: the crystal is an octahedron, composed of four-sided prisms; the common form four-sided prism. The constituent silica, and a minute portion of iron.

ZIRCONIA, zer-ko'ne-a, *s.* An oxide of zirconium, discovered by Klaproth of Ceylon, and subsequently in Expailly, in France. It resembles pear-sugar, and is hard enough to scratch glass when pure, it is a white powder.

ZIRCONITE, zer'kon-ite, *s.* A variety of zirconia, commonly obtained in black powder.

ZIVOLA, ziv'o-la, *s.* A bird resembling a hammer, and considered by some as a new species.

ZIZANIA, ziz-a'ne-a, *s.* (*zizania*) Canada Rice, a genus of plants, America: Order, Gramineæ.

ZIZIA, ziz'e-a, *s.* (in honour of J. I. Zizia, a botanist.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthosperma.

ZIZIL, ziz'el, *s.* A name of the Citillus, called also the Susslik and It is a small quadruped, a native of many, and also of Asia.

ZIZIPHORA, ziz-if'o-ra, *s.* (the *ziziphora* and *phorea*, I bear, Gr.) A genus of plants: Order, Lamiaceæ.

ZIZIPHUS, ziz'o-fus, *s.* (altered by *asajifa*, its name in the East.) A genus of plants: Z. lotus is the true Lotus of antiquity.

ZOANTHROPY, zo-an'throp-e, *s.* (from *anthropos*, a man, Gr.) a doctrine which the patient believes him to be one of the lower animals.

ZOARCHIDEÆ, zo-är'ke-de, *s.* (*zoarchis*, a family of Acanthopterygians, the bodies of which are anguilliform, and anal fins united; the

ZOARCHUS, zo-är'kus, *s.* (*zoarchis*, Gr.) A genus of fishes: Type, Zoarchine.

ZOCCO, zok'ko, } *s.* (*zoccola*, }
ZOCCLE, zok'kl, } a buskin,
ZOCCOLO, zok'kol-o, } tecture,

under the base of a pedestal, &c. support of a bust, statue, or column.

ZODIAC, zo'de-ak, *s.* (*zodiaque*, Lat. and Span. *zodiacus*, Lat. *zodiakos*, animal, Gr.) A broad belt in the sky containing the twelve signs, through which the sun passes in its annual course. The belt is the ecliptic, which is the line of intersection of the equator at an angle of 23 degrees and 28 minutes. This is the zodiacal light;—a girdle.

By his side
As in a glittering zodiac, hung
Satan's dire dread; and in his

ZODIACAL, zo-di'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac, a luminous track

ZÆGEA—ZOOLOGICAL.

ZOOLOGICAL—ZUCCAGNIA.

triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes.

ZÆGEA, zæ'je-a, *s.* A genus of Composite plants: Suborder, Tubulifloræ.

ZOIATRIA, zo-e-at're-a, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *iatria*, medical treatment, Gr.) The treatment of the diseases of the lower animals.

ZOISITE, zo'e-site, *s.* (after its discoverer, Baron Von Zois.) A mineral usually of a grey colour, and crystalized in oblique prisms, which are rarely perfect owing to deep longitudinal striae. An analysis by Klaproth gives—silica, 45.; alumina, 29.; lime, 21.; protoxide of iron, 8.: sp. gr. 3.32; hardness = 6.25.

ZONARIA, zo-na're-a, *s.* A genus of beautiful marine plants, marked with transverse zones or lines, in which the organs of reproduction are supposed to exist.

ZONATE, zo'na-te, *a.* In Botany, having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe, as in some species of *Pelargonium*.

ZONE, zone, *s.* (*zona*, Lat. *zone*, Gr.) A girdle. In Geography, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The *zones* are five in number: the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, 46° 56', or 23° 28' on each side of the equator; two *temperate* or *variable zones*, situated between the tropics and the polar circles; two *frigid*, between the polar circles and the poles; circuit; circumference. *Ciliary zone*, in Anatomy, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humour of the eye.

ZONED, zonde, *a.* Wearing a belt.

ZONICHTHYS, zo-nik'this, *s.* (*zone*, a belt, and *ichthys*, a fish, Gr.) A genus of fishes, body oval, and covered with minute scales: Family, Zeidae.

ZONITES, zo-ni'tes, *s.* A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Helicinae, or common Land-snails, the shells of which are subventricose, but the body whorl depressed; the margin convex; the spire often of many whorls; the outer lip thin; and the umbilicus open: Family, Helicidae.

ZONNAR, zon'nar, *s.* A belt or girdle which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

ZONOTRICHIA, zo-no-trik'e-a, *s.* (*zone*, a belt, and *thrix*, hair, Gr.) A genus of birds, natives of America: Family, Fringillidae.

ZONURUS, zo-nu'rus, *s.* (*zone*, a belt, and *oura*, a tail, Gr.) A genus of Lizards, so named from the depressed tail having whorls of large square-keeled spinous scales: Family, Lacertidae.

ZOOGRAPHER, zo-og'graf-ur, *s.* One skilled in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals as to form or habits.

ZOOGRAPHICAL, zo-o-graf'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoography.

ZOOGRAPHY, zo-og'graf-e, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *grapho*, I draw, Gr.) Description or delineation of animals.

ZOOLITE, zo'o-lite, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *lithos*, a stone, Gr.) A petrified animal.

ZOOLITHOGRAPHY, zo-o-lith-og'gra-fe, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, *lithos*, a stone, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of fossil animal remains.

ZOOLITHOLOGY, zo-o-lith-ol'o-je, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on fossil animal remains.

ZOOLOGICAL, zo-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to zoology.

ZOOLOGIST, zo-ol'o-jist, *s.* One who studies the natural history of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zo-ol'o-je, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The natural history of animals.

ZOONOMIA, zo-o-no'me-a, } *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and
ZOONOMY, zo-on'o-me, } *nomos*, a law, Gr.)
A treatise on the laws of animal life, as, the *zoonomia* of Dr. Darwin.

ZOONOSLOGY, zo-o-nos-ol'o-je, *s.* A word of the same meaning as Zoopathology.

ZOOPATHOLOGY, zo-o-path-ol'o-je, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, *pathos*, disease, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) The doctrine of the diseases of animals.

ZOOPHAGOUS, zo-of'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on animals.

ZOOPHORIC, zo-of'o-rik, *a.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *phoreo*, I bear, Gr.) In Architecture, applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHORUS, zo-of'o-rus, *s.* In ancient Architecture, the same with the frieze of modern architecture, a part between the architrave and cornice, so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZOOPHYSIOLOGICAL, zo-o-fiz-e-o-loj'e-kal, *a.* Relating to zoophysiology.

ZOOPHYSIOLOGY, zo-o-fiz-e-ol'o-je, *s.* Animal physiology.

ZOOPHYTE, zo'o-fite, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant, Gr.) Literally, an animal, plant, or being, forming the connecting link between plants and animals, as sponges, corals, &c.

ZOOPHYTOGRAPHICAL, zo-o-fe-to-graf'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytography.

ZOOPHYTOGRAPHY, zo-o-fe-tog'gra-fe, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant, and *grapho*, I describe, Gr.) A description of zoophytes.

ZOOPHYTOLOGICAL, zo-o-fe-to-loj'e-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

ZOOPHYTOLOGY, zo-o-fe-tol'o-je, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, *phyton*, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.) A treatise on zoophytes.

ZOOTOMICAL, zo-o-tom'e-kal, *a.* Relating to the dissection of animal bodies.

ZOOTOMY, zo-ot'o-me, *s.* (*zoon*, an animal, and *tome*, an incision, Gr.) Dissection of the bodies of animals.

ZOPISSA, zo-pis'sa, *s.* (French.) The best kind of pitch, or pitch which is scraped off from the sides of ships, and then tempered with wax and salt.

ZORIL, zor'il, *s.* A variety of the fetid animal *Nephitis americana*, or Skunk, a native of South America.

ZORNIA, zawr'ne-a, *s.* (supposed to have been named after John Zorn, a botanical author at Kempton, in Bavaria.) A genus of Leguminous plants: Suborder, Papilionaceæ.

ZOZIMIA, zo-zim'e-a, *s.* (in honour of M. M. Zozima, distinguished editors of the Greek classics.) A genus of Umbelliferous plants: Suborder, Orthospermae.

ZOSTERA, zoz'te-ra, *s.* (*zoster*, a riband, Gr.) Wrack-grass, a genus of plants: Type of the natural order Yosteraceæ of Lindley.

ZOSTEROPS, zos'ter-ops, *s.* (*zoster*, a riband, and *ops*, the countenance, Gr.) A genus of birds belonging to the Paridae, or Titmice: Family, Sylviadæ.

ZUCCA, zuk'ka, *s.* (meaning unknown.) A genus of plants: Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

ZUCCAGNIA, zük-kan'ya, *s.* (in honour of Attili

ZY

FROM THE STEAM-PRESS OF WILLIAM MACKENZIE



